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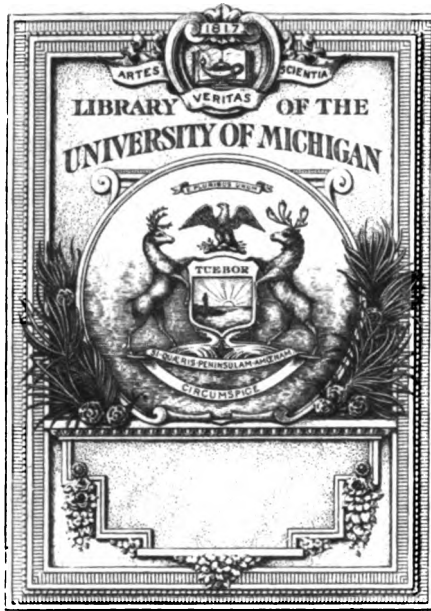
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Ἀνναια ὑλοαδῆ.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

Ἀνναια σενατ,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 431, TO A.D. 1540

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.,

THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE RECORDS.

VOL. I.

A.D. 431—1056.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.

ἈΝΝΑΛΟC ὕΛCΘΗ.



ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΤ.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

B

.

ΑΝΝΙΑΔΑ ΥΛΑΔΗ.

ΙΗϞ,

MEI EST INCIPERE, TUI EST FINIRE.

Fol. 16aa.

Κελευσις. Anno ab incarnatione domini cccc.^o
xxx.^o 1.^o Palladius ad Scotos a Celestino
urbis Romae episcopo ordinatus episcopus,
Cæcio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in Hi-
berniam, ut Christum credere potuissent, anno
Theodosii iiii.^o

¹ *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho cosa. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Cælestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (*Opp.* p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Bede, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 13, v., 24; where he assigns 430 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 431 was the date of his arrival. See Pagi, *Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Cælestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 136; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 386; Probus, *ib.* 486; the Vit. Tripart.

huaral uechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," *ib.* p. 123a.

² *Celestinus*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragensimus quintus a sancto Petro apostolo," fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, whom these ann. profess to follow, have XLI. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as XLII.

³ *Etius and Valerius*.—Their consulship belongs to 432. Bassus and Antiochus were the consuls of this year.

⁴ *Might believe*.—Prosper's in *Christum credentes* has, from Ussher down, been generally understood as implying that there existed at the time in Ireland a number of acephalous Christians. Muirchu, who, writing about 690, says of Palladius that he had been ordained and sent "ad hanc insulam sub brumali rigore positam convertendam" (Bk. Arm., fo. 2aa), or "ad doctrinam Scottorum" (*ib.*

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

JESUS,

Mine it is to Begin, Thine it is to Finish.

KALENDS of January. In the year 431 from the [431.] Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,¹ ordained by Celestinus,² bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,³ into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe⁴ in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.⁵

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Armagh was written, and he, drawing as he says, "de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum," expressly states "ad Scottos in Christum convertendos" (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 48b). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800, says, "do p̄n̄cepto do Soroe-laibh, 'to instruct the Gaeidhil'." So Vit. Sec. in Colgan, Tr. Th., 13b; Vit. Tert. (ib. 23a); Vit. Quart. (ib. 38b); Jocelin (ib. 70a). Ussher's Irish Life had what his interpreter renders "ad prædicandum Hibernis"; while his Latin Tripart. Life had "ad Scottos convertendos ad Christum" (*Wks.*, vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inisfallen at 431, "Palladius ad Scottos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episcopo, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent." This

and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i. e. 2 years after Palladius' arrival, he says of Caelestine, "Ordinato Scottis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (i. e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam" *Contra Cassianum*, c. 20 (Opp. 209a). Innes reconciles the two statements of Prosper to his own satisfaction (*Hist.*, p. 55); but Sir James Ware, more in accordance with Irish writers, says "Et ad Prosperi ipsa verba, *Scotos in Christum credentes*, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Prosper Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hiberniae ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii prædicatione et operâ suâ fuit conversa" (*S. Patr. Opusc.* p. 107).

⁵ *Theodosius*.—See note on Theodosius the younger, in the year following.

Κτ. 1εναρ (u. p. lun). Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° n.° (iiii. sc. xxxii. secundum Dionysium). Πατριεὺς περ-
 ενιτ αὐ ἠιβερινιὰν νοηο anno pegni Θεοδορι μινουρ,
 primo anno επισκοπατῦ Χιγτι, xl. ii. επισκοπι Romane
 εκλεριε. Sic enumerant ἄετα et Marcellius et Ippio-
 dorius in χρονικῦν ρυρ. [In xu (uel xiiii) anno pegni
 Laegaire mic Neill. Ἐβ ινιτιο μυνδι ιατα lxx. ιντερ-
 πρετερ ὡ. dccc. lxxxii; ιατα uero Εβρεορ iiii. dcxxxii.
 Ἐβ incarnatione uero ιατα Εβρεορ dcxxxii, secundum
 autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. n.° anni ρυτ; secundum
 uero ἄετα cccc. xxxi anni ρυτ.]

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc. xxx. iiii.° (iiii. sc. xxxiiii.)

Κτ. 1εναρ (u. p. lu. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
 iiii.° (iiii. dcxxxiiii.) Ἐετα βρατ Saxon δι Ερε [no
 ινο Ερυνν].

¹ *Friday*.—This was leap-year, and the Sunday letter CB, as the 1st of January fell on the sixth day of the week. It may be observed here, once for all, that the chronological notations, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in *prima manu*, but added subsequently in paler ink.

² *Dionysius*.—See his system referred to at A.D. 531 *infra*.

³ *Patrick arrived*.—See Ussher, *Whs.*, vi., 370, 371, 396-407, 443; Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 392-399.

⁴ *Theodosius the younger*.—There are three dates for the commencement of the reign of Theodosius junior—1st, A.D. 402, when he was declared *Augustus* by his father, Arcadius; 2nd, A.D. 408, when Arcadius died, and he succeeded to the empire of the East; 3rd, A.D. 423, when, on August 15, his uncle Honorius, Emperor of the West, died, and thus left him supreme in the regions of Latin. The third era

is that which these Annals adopt, as did Beda, in *Chron.*, and *H.E.*, i., 13. So also the Chron. Scot.; Ann. Inisf.; Leab. Bre.; Vit. Tripart., and Marianus Scotus. Tirechan states, "xiii. anno Teothosii," but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for viii. Baronius takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, vii., "ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam"; upon which Smith well observes, "non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda Baronius corrigendus est" (Baeda, i., 13, p. 51). See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 214b, n., xi.

⁵ *Xistus*.—Over this name is written, in another hand *Celestine*, which is an error. Celestine died 13 July, 432, and Sixtus iii. was consecrated eleven days afterwards. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, Sixtus is set down as 42nd Bishop of Rome.

Chronicles.—This is a very slow-

Kal. Jan. (Friday,¹ m. . . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according [432.]
to Dionysius).² Patrick arrived³ at Ireland, in the 9th
year of the reign of Theodosius the younger,⁴ in the first
year of the episcopate of Xistus,⁵ the 42nd bishop of the
Church of Rome. So Beda, and Marcellinus, and Isidorus
compute in their chronicles.⁶ [In the 15th (or 14th)
year of the reign of Laegaire, son of Niall.⁷ From the
beginning of the world,⁸ according to the LXX. Interpre-
ters, 5885 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4636.
Also, from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews,
685; but, according to Beda, there are 431 years.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 433 (4637). [433.]

Kal. Jan. (Monday. m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The [434.]
first prey⁹ by the Saxons¹⁰ from Ireland [or, in Ireland].

only entry; the chronological order of the writers is inverted, and Beda says nothing on the subject. Marcellinus has—"Valerio et Aetio coss. (i.e. 432), Romanus ecclesie Xystus xlii. episcopus ordinatus, vixit annis viii."

¹ *Laegaire, son of Niall.*—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laeghaire to synchronize with 432; therefore 428 + 35, the length of his reign, makes 463, the correct date of his death. Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient authorities cited by Petrie from Leabhar Brec, place Patrick's arrival in the 4th of Laeghaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so also the F. Mast. Nennius says, "In quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est praedicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xliii. vel ut alii dicunt xliii. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patricius." And in the present entry xliiii. is written *al. man.* over xu. The addition therefore of 10 to the regnal year of Laeghaire brings us down to 443, the date at which

Todd has arrived from independent considerations, *S. Patr.* 392-399

Beginning of the world.—The whole of this chronological paragraph is added by another hand, which subsequently appears in similar additions.

⁹ *Prey.*—The Irish *buar* or *buar* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *buar* comes the adject. *buarach* "thievish," the noun *buarach*, a "thief," and the name *mac buarach*, now Brady. At 820 *infra*, we find *buar* in the form *ppaer*.

¹⁰ *Saxons.*—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 864, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonisque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britan nos ærumnis vexavere continuis" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluatic victory, which Ussher, on just grounds, places at the year 430, and which was certainly prior to the year 435, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent obs., *Wks.* v. 385.

Κτ. Ιεναρη. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º u.º (1111. oc. xxxix.)
 moꝝ ðreppail pegiꝝ laigen. [Oꝛoꝛiuꝝ et Þꝛoꝛpeꝝ et
 Ciꝛilluꝝ in doctꝛina Chꝛiꝛti ꝑloꝛueꝛunt ꝑecunꝑum
 quozdam].

Fol. 16ab. Κτ. Ιεναρη. (4 p. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.
 u.º (1111. oc. xl.) Uel hic moꝝ ðreppail. Oꝛoꝛiuꝝ et
 Þꝛoꝛpeꝝ et Ciꝛilluꝝ in Chꝛiꝛto ꝑloꝛueꝛunt, [uel in
 doctꝛina Chꝛiꝛti, ꝑecunꝑum alioꝝ. Uel hoc anno ðꝛe-
 ꝑail moꝛtuꝝ eꝛt ꝑecunꝑum alioꝝ].

Κτ. Ιεναρη. (6 p. l. 9, alias 8.º) Anno domini cccc.º
 xxx.º u.º (1111. oc. xli.º) Þinnbaꝛꝛ mac huí ðaꝛðene.

Κτ. Ιεναρη. (7 p. 20 luncæ.) Anno domini cccc.º
 xxx.º u.º (1111. oc. xlii.º) ðenðuꝛ moꝛ ðo ꝑeꝛibunni; [uel
 quoz hic ðebet iꝛꝑeꝛi ðecunꝑuꝛ cum ꝑoꝑuꝛ ꝑecunꝑum
 alium libꝛum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 876, 893. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Moncisen *Saxonissa*" (fol. 20 ab).

¹ *Bressal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 308; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201-208.

² *According to some*.—This, from *Orosius*, added *al. manu*. See under next year.

³ *Orosius—Cyril*.—Orosius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 418 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Cælestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he

Kal. Jan. A.D. 435 (4639). Death of Bressal,¹ King of Leinster. [Orosius, and Prosper, and Cyril flourished in the doctrine of Christ, according to some.]² [435.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 27). A.D. 436 (4640). Or, here the death of Bresal. Orosius, Prosper, and Cyril,³ flourished in Christ [or, in the doctrine of Christ, according to others. Or, in this year Bresal died, according to others.] [436.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finn-barr⁴ son of Ua Bardene. [437.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The *Senchus Mor*⁵ was written. (Or, here should be inserted⁶ *Secundus* with his companions, according to another book.) [438.]

published his *Collator*, and in 455 he completed his *Chronicon*, which is a very important record. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, presided at the third General Council, in 431, and died in 444. The mention of his name here was probably suggested by Isidore, who says, in his *Chronicon*, "Hoc tempore Cyrillus Alexandriae episcopus, insignis est habitus." *Opp.* vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 voll.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and infirmities. *Decline*, ch. 47. With such a wide margin as the *claruere* of these three writers it was absurd to repeat the entry the year following.

⁴ *Finnbarr*.—The *F. Mast.* borrow this entry, changing the descent to mac Ua Bairdne, and adding 'died'; but they give no clue to his lineage or history. O'Donovan supposed that *Ua Baird*, which appears in St. Patrick's kindred, might be intended. It is more likely, however, that the reference is to some one

maccu Bairdne, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the *Dal Bairdine* of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the *F. Mast.* at 623. Colgan's conjecture of Firtnanus, *Tr. Thaum.* 268a, is inadmissible.

⁵ *Senchus Mor*.—"Chronicon Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, *R. H. SS.* iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The *Senchur Mór*, occupying 4 vols. of the intended series of the *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, was published in the years 1865, 1869, 1873-79, edited by Professors Hancock, O'Mahony, and Richey, from the texts and translations of the late Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry. In the learned Prefaces to these important volumes full information is given of the code.

⁶ *Inserted*.—*Inserti*, for *inseri*, A. See under next year.

- b. [Ct. 1000. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ix.°
(m. dc. xliii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serpinus mitun-
tur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.
[Ct. 1000. (2 p., l. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
(m. dc. xliiii.) Exitus Christi episcopi Romane ecclē-
sie, qui uixit uiii. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclēsie
et xxiii. diebus, ut Deo narrat in cronico suo. Cui
libri dicunt Maime filium Neill in isto anno perire.
[Cuzurion naeth ar na gathail on beathag ro anra reireo
blisadain thec ar 3 xx.° a aise, episcopatur uero sui
anno 40. Floruit Cuzurion circa annos domini
cccc.°.]

¹ *Secundus*. — *Recte* Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him domnach Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, in the S.E. of Meath, derives its name. Born in 374, which is the alleged year of St. Patrick's birth, who was his uncle, and in honour of whom he composed the hymn *Audite omnes*. See Usher, *Wks.* vi. 383, 384, 401, 518; Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 226b; Todd, *Lib. Hymnor.* 7-42. His death is entered below at 447.

Auxilius.—Brother of Secundinus, sixth son of Restitut Ua mBaird, and, with Iserninus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killashee, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Ua mBaird, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 *infra*.

² *Serpinus*.—Generally written Iserninus; but sometimes Eserninus, *B. Arm.* fol. 15bb; Serenus, *Tr. Thaum.* p. 14a; Iserninus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three

instances called episcop Fith, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage "Patricius et Iserninus (.i. episcop Fith) cum Germano fuerant in Olsiodra civitate. Germanus uero Isernino dixit ut predicare in Hiberniam ueniret, atque promptus fuit oboedire, etiam in quamcumque partem mitteretur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboediens eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut uis. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter nos erit; et non poterit Iserninus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius uenit in Hiberniam. Iserninus uero missus est in aliam regionem: sed uentus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [i.e. australem] partem Hiberniæ," (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Forth, on the south coast of the county of Wexford. *Ann. Inisfall* at 440, say, "Secundinus et Auxiliarius, et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii, nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatam, nisi Patricius solus." So also *Chron. Scot.* 438. This joint action appears in the titles of some collections of Irish Canons, and strikes the eye in the

✓ Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1). A.D. 439 (4643). Secundus,¹ [439.]
Auxilius,² and Serninus,³ themselves also bishops, are sent
to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease [440.]
of Xistus,⁵ bishop of the church of Rome, who lived 8
years and 27 days in the episcopate of the church of
Rome, as Beda, in his chronicle, relates. Some books say
that Maine son of Niall⁶ perished in this year. [Saint Au-
gustin⁷ taken away from this life in the 76th year of his
age, and the 40th year of his episcopate. Augustin
flourished about the year of Our Lord 400.]

earliest synodicals which appear in Sir Henry Spelman's, and Wilkins' great collections of British Councils. For the entry of the death of Iserninus, see at 468 *infra*.

⁴ Patrick.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comá ar gomearham Úr[goi], 'or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.' See under 456, *infra*.

⁵ Xistus.—Sixtus iii. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, he is reckoned 42nd Bishop of the church of Rome; as also in these annals, at 432. His tenure of 8 years and 19 days, as calculated by Anastasius, is the correct period. These annals add 8 days, and also err in citing Beda as the authority, for he makes no mention, in either his Chronicle or History, of the pontificate of this Sixtus.

⁶ Maine, son of Niall.—Fourth son of Niall ix. Host. and one of the four brothers, whose posterity constituted the Southern Hy Neill. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Tefia, were represented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Brien, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and

Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; *Ogyg.* p. 401. The *Tripert. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Tefia, converted and baptized this Maine; after which he founded the church of Ardachadh (Ardagh); but that Maine, on account of a deception which he practised, incurred the saint's severe displeasure. Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, 132b.

⁷ St. Augustin.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his *Life*, says (cap. 31), "vixit annis LXXVI. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme xl." Beda has the same words, *Chron.* p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, *Chron.* 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28), A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, *Memoires*, tom. xlii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive *Vita* which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, cols. 102, 141, 491.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc. xl. i.° Leo orōina-
tur xl. ii. Romane eclesie episcopus; et probatur ep̄
in fide catholica Patricius episcopus.

Fol. 166a.
.d.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc. xl. ii.°

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc. xl. iii.° Patricius
episcopus ardore fidei et doctrina Christi florenti in
nostra provincia.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc. xl. iii.° Cr̄o Maċa
fundata ep̄. Cb urbe condita urque ad hanc ciui-
tatem fundatam m̄. cxc. iiii.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc. xl. ii.° Naċi mac Fi-
aċraċ m̄aige Tail, mic Eachach Muigmedoin ag pleib
Ealpa [no iar na Beim] do f̄oiḡnen ċeinnic̄e og dol
tar tarainn obuit, et xx.ª tribus annis regnavit in
Hibernia.

¹ *Leo*.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckon-
ed Sixtus III, 42nd Bishop of Rome,
so that 42 here is a mistake for 43,
which is the number in Prosper,
Idatius, and Marcellinus.

Catholic faith.—*Ann. Inisfal* at
442, have "Probatio sancti Patricii
in fide Catholica." *Ann. Clonmac-
nois*, at 427, say "Pope Leo was
ordained the 46th or 47th to succede;
by whom St. Patrick was approved
in the Catholicue Religion, and by
the rest of the Popes of Rome that
succeeded in his time, and then after
flourished in the heate of Christian
Religion in this Land."

² *In our province*.—Todd under-
stands this of Ulster, and couples it
with the founding of Armagh men-
tioned under the next year. *St.
Patrick*, 470. O'Conor's copy, how-
ever, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which
gives the term *provincia* a wider
application. At the council of Arles
in 314 Britain was regarded as a

provincia. In 592 Pope Gregory
designates Italy a *provincia*; and
half a century later John, pope-elect,
writing to the Irish prelates speaks of
Ireland as "provincia vestra" (Beda,
H. E., ii. 19). The use of the term
provincia at that date forbids the
limitation of it to the Irish coisgear̄
or province, as long subsequently
adopted in ecclesiastical language.
See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 451. Sicily
was the first recipient of the designa-
tion *provincia*.

⁴ *Ard-Macha was founded*.—In the
Book of Armagh is the following
curious notice concerning Trim :
"ædificavit æclesiam cum illis xxv.
anno antequam fundata esset æclesia
Altimachæ (fol. 166a); which Ussher
reads "vigésimo secundo" (*Wks.*,
vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.;
so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*,
Colgan's copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a);
but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii.
See Colgan's note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) b,
n. 57. The *F. Mast* place the found-

∨ Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo¹ ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.² [441.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 442. [442.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 443. Patrick, the bishop, flourishing in the zeal of faith and the doctrine of Christ, in our Province.³ [443.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 444. Ard-Macha was founded.⁴ From the building of Rome⁵ to the founding of this city is 1194 years. [444.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 445. Nathi,⁶ son of Fiachra of Magh Tail,⁷ son of Eochaidh Mughmedhoin,⁸ was struck by lightning at the Alps mountain as he was passing the limits of the same, and died. He reigned 23 years in Ireland. [445.]

ing of Trim at 432, and of Armagh at 457. See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 290b; Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, l., 312, 315, 317; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268-480.

⁵ *Building of Rome*.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, B.C., which + 444 = 1195. See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414; Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 110b, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, "The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197" (p. 469); it is plainly 1194. Ussher, who owned the MS, so read it, and there can be no uncertainty about the reading, for a later hand has entered in the margin opposite, in Arabic numerals, 1194.

⁶ *Nathi*.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O'Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 418). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfal.* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi's death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 418; and above all O'Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17-27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

⁷ *Magh Tail*.—Seems to be a poetical name for Fiachra's inheritance. O'Fluidhrin applies the term μόρη μαῖς Ταιλ to the Dalcaasian dominion of Brian Boru (*Topogr. Poems*, 98). O'Curry, *MS. Mater.*, p. 479.

⁸ *Mughmedhoin*.—"In English *Moist-middle*, because he was much troubled with y^e flux of y^e bellye."--*Ann. Clonmac.*

¶ Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc. xl. u. (iiii. dc. l.) Bellum Femhin in quo cecidit filiur Coerthini filii Coelboē. Alii dicunt di ēruithēō fuisse.

.d. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (4. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc. xl. u. (iiii. dc. li.) Quier Secundini pancei lxx. u. anno etatir sue.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc. xl. u. Ingenti terræmotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbium augurte muri recenti adhuc ne ædificatione conpucti cum l. uii. turribus conpuepant.

Fol. 166b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc. xl. ix. Teodorur imperator uiuenti finem fecit sicut adp̄mat Marcillinur. Locum Teodori Marcianur imperator adep̄tur ert, ut Marcillinur dicit.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc. l.°

¹ *Femhin*.—Or Magh Feimhin, as in *Ann. Inisfal*, 448. Keating gives the origin of the name at p. 142. It was a plain in the S.E. part of the present co. of Tipperary, comprising the barony of Iffa and Offa, and represented by the old rural deanery of Kilshillan, in the diocese of Lismore. It was taken about this time from Ossory, in Leinster, by Aengus, son of Nadfraech, king of Munster, and transferred to the northern Deise in his province, for which he suffered at Cenn-Loznadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

² *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal*, at 448, have Cat muiġe Femhin etir Munechu 7 Laigiu in quo cecidit Caprimm meic Coelbath qui iecit genur Laig. Coelbath, son of Crann Badhrai, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araldhe, from whom the Dal-Araldhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbath, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalaradian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 578 *infra*. Reeves, *Ecol. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 98, 94. The *Chron. Scot.* an. 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

³ *Secundinus*.—Or Sechnall, of whom an. 439 *supra*. His festival is Nov. 27, at which day, Aengus wrote in his *Felire*, circ. 800—

Spuam ecna conani
Sechnall mino ar placha
Rogab ceol roep rosoo
Molao Patraic Macha.

A stream of wisdom with splendour,
Sechnall diadem of our realm,
Chanted a song, a noble solace,
A praise of Patrick of Macha.

The *Life of Declan* says: "de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniæ exiuit." See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 1656.) The deaths of St. Patrick's three coadjutor

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle [446.]
of Femhin,¹ wherein fell the son of Coerthenn,² son of
Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne.

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Re- [447.]
pose of Secundinus³ the holy, in the 75th year of his age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake,⁴ which [448.]
prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Im-
perial city⁵ rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with
57 towers, were thrown down.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 449. The Emperor Theodosius⁶ closed [449.]
his life, as Marcellinus affirms.⁷ Marcianus succeeded as
Emperor in room of Theodosius, as Marcellinus states.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 450. [450.]

bishops are entered in these annals
at the years 447, 459, 468.

¹ *Earthquake.*—This account is
borrowed word for word from the
Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is
recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure*
et Callepio Coss. (i.e., A.D. 447).
Beda also notices the event, *Chron.*
p. 81, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest
account of it is in Evagrius, who ex-
plains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ
πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς
ἐπεκράτησεν (*Eccl. Hist.*, i. 17).

² *Imperial city.*—"Urbs Augusta"
is ten times used by Marcellinus, and
is borrowed by other writers, to denote
Constantinople. The expression in
Evagrius—ἀπὸ τῆν βασιλίδα was
rendered in *palatio*, till Valesius gave
the proper interpretation, *in urbe*
Regia. We find *Regia urbs* of Mar-
cellinus copied in these annals, at
526 *infra*.

³ *Theodosius.*—Junior. In the top
margin of A. there is this note on the
name, in a different, but nearly coeval,
hand, "Ab isto Theodosio Bononia
habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare
cepit anno Domini occc. 25. Et

regnavit annis xxvii. De hoc vide
gl. in Cle., i.e., de *Magistris* in verbo
Bononiensi." The reference is to the
Corpus Juris Canonici, in the Cle-
mentinæ, lib. v., tit. i. c. 5, where it
is stated, "Hoc constat quod Bononia
habuit privilegia studii a Theodosio:
de minore tamen intelligo, qui
regnare cepit (prout ex chronicis
quas veriores puto, percipio) anno
Domini ccccxxxv., et regnavit annis
xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo
tamen anno sui imperii hec conces-
serit, non percipio: currentibus autem
cccclii. successit Martianus." Tom.
iii., col. 286.

⁴ *Marcellinus affirms.*—His words
are: "Indict. liii. Valentiniano, vii.,
et Abieno Coss. (i.e., A.D. 450). Theo-
dosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit:
regnavit post mortem Archadii
patris sui annos xlii. Loco ejus
Marcianus imperium adeptus est."
Galland. Bibl. x., 348. He died,
28 July, 450. Pagi, ii., 817. Beda
agrees with these annals in antedating
Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.*
i., 15.

b. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1.° Παρκα το-
 μινι υμν.° [Calendar Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius
 hic quiescit Theodosius minor.]

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 11.° Ηic αλι
 dicunt πατιυtαtεm παντε θρηγυτε. Interpretatio
 magna lagenarum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcianus
 imperator succerit Theodoro Minor.]

¶ Ct. 1enaip. (u. p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.°
 (111. oc. Luu.) Καθροινεαθ ρια Λοεγαρη mac Neill
 ρορ Λαιζνιθ.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. (6^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.°
 (111. oc. Luu.) Cena (αλιαρ ρειρ) Τεηρα αρυθ (αλιαρ
 λα) Λοεγαρη ριλιυ Neill.

¹ *The Lord's Passover.*—The Sun-
 day letter of this year was G, and
 the 24th of April fell upon Tuesday;
 from which some might suppose that
 the Irish at this period were Quarto-
 decimans, i.e., observing Easter not
 on the Sunday which followed the
 14th after the vernal equinox, but on
 the 14th itself, irrespectively of the
 day on which it fell. Both A and B
 mark this year in the margin as bis-
 sextile; but it is 452 that was really
 so; and its Sunday letter is FE, the
 24th of April falling upon Sunday.
 But there can be little doubt that
 the present entry is misplaced, and
 properly belongs to 455, in which
 year Easter was kept on the 24th
 of April by the Church of Alexandria,
 but on the 17th by some of the
 Latins, who followed the computation
 of Victorius. Prosper, in the closing
 paragraph of his Chronicle, Valenti-
 niano, viii. et Anthemio Coss. (i.e.,
 an. 455), writes: "Eodem anno
 Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kalen-
 das Maii celebratum est, pertinaci
 intentione Alexandrini Episcopi, cui
 omnes Orientales consentiendum
 putauerunt: quamvis sanctus Papa

Leo XV. Kalendas Maii potius
 observandum protestaretur." *Opp*
 p. 438. In this year Leo the Great
 wrote to the Emperor Marcian to
 state that "eundem diem venerabilis
 Festi omnibus Occidentalium partium
 sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alex-
 andrini Episcopi declaravit instructio,
 id est, ut anno praesenti viii. Kalendas
 Maii Pascha celebretur, omissis omni-
 bus scrupulis propter studium unitatis
 et pacis." Leo referred the question
 in 451 to the best informed authorities,
 especially Paschasinus of Lilybæum,
 and further commissioned Julianus,
 when proceeding to the Council of
 Chalcedon, to consult the most eminent
 fathers present on the subject, in
 order to avoid all future uncertainty.
 Pagi, ii., an. 453. The *Ann. Clonmac.*
 give a curious turn: "The Resurrec-
 tion of Our Lord was celebrated the
 Eight of Kalends of May by the
 Pelagian heresie"! See Labbé, *Con-
 cordia Chronol.*, Pt. i., pp. 105, 108.
 The *Ann. Inisfal.* are very exact in
 assigning to the year 455 "Pascha in
 viii. Kal. Maii." These annals, how-
 ever, are four years behind. Marianus
 Scotus says "Hoc anno, i.e., 455

Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover¹ was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor² rested.] [451.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. Here some place the nativity of Saint Brigid.³ A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.⁴ [Or, truly, in this year the Emperor Marcianus⁵ succeeded Theodosius Minor.] [452.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 5.) A.D. 453 (4657). [Defeat in battle⁶ of the Leinstermen by Loeghaire, son of Niall.] [458.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday, m. 16.) A.D. 454 (4658). The Cena (or Feast) of Temhair,⁷ kept with (or by) Loeghaire, son of Niall. [454.]

incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium) Pascha Dominicum 8 die Calendis Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius observandum protestatur."

² *Theodosius Minor*.—A and B have this entry in *al. man.* After *minor* A adds: "ut patet ex glossa predicta in 1° anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2° anno pagine precedentis."

³ *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Ussher proposed 453 (*Wks.* vi., 445–447, 578), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (i., p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supra* suggests that year. *Ann. Inisf.* have 456, and *An. Clonmac.* 425.

⁴ *Leinstermen*.—This seems to be taken from a Latin version of what is recorded in Irish under the year following.

⁵ *Marcianus*.—In A and B, from *verius to minori* is in *al. man.* A

adds, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de *Magistris*, in verbo *Bononiensi* predict. 1° anno."

⁶ *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessy, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathroine," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 458, add μόρ and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say ραιρθε lagen, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' ραιρθε = ραιρθε the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

⁷ *Feast of Temhair*.—In A and B ρειρ is given as the Irish word for *cena*, and is the only word employed in the entry at 461 *infra*. O'Flaherty calls it "Temorensis comitia" (*Ogyg.*, 213). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uisnech (Ushnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tara*, 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that

b. ¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.º L.º u.º Victorius
 arthropologus r[lor]uit.

Fol. 17aa. ¶ Ct. Ienaip. (i. p. l. ix.) Anno domini cccc.º L.º ui.º
 (iiii. dc. lx.) Mory Ennai mic Caëboëa, et nativitat
 ranctæ Brigidæ, ut alii dicunt. Marcianus imperator
 uite rpiritum amisit. Imperavit annis sex (alia
 quatuor) et mensibus vi, uel uti Marcellinus docet.
 Leo eidem succēssit [defuncto].

¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.º L.º ui.º Calceo-
 nenrii renouar congregatur est. Quis reni patrici
 ut alii libri dicunt.

this was the only convention of Tara held by Laeghaire during his reign (p. 82).

¹ *Victorius*.—Or Victorinus, a native of Limoges in Aquitaine, whom Genadius, *Vir. Illustr.*, c. 88, styles "Calculator scripturarum," flourished in 457. In that year he composed a new Paschal Canon, at the instance of Pope Leo, who, to prevent a recurrence of the controversy which arose in 455, between the Eastern and Western Churches, about the proper Sunday for the celebration of Easter, commissioned Hilary, his Archdeacon, to employ a competent person for the purpose. He framed a cycle of 532 years, *i. e.*, 28×19 , the product of the solar and lunar cycles, commencing from A. D. 28, the computed year of the Passion, or A. M. 5229. Cunimian, in his Paschal epistle (A. D. 634) mentions this cycle. Ussher, *Wks.*, iv., 440. And the anonymous Irish writer of the tract *De Mirabilibus Sacr. Scripture* reckons by it. See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 370b, 582a, 626a; O'Conor, *Rev. Hib. SS.*, ii., 112; Tillemont's *Memoires*, xv., 770. *Ann. Inisfal.*, in the parallel entry (an. 458) have "Victorius scripsit ciclum Pascha."

² *Enna, son of Cathboth*.—O'Conor conjectures that this was Enna of Aran (ii., pt. 1, p. 109), but unhappily, for that saint was son of Conall derg, and was alive in 530. The present entry is found in *An. Inisfal.* (an. 459); *An. Buell.* (an. 462); *Chron. Scot.* (an. 455); *F. Mast.* (an. 456); but none of them help to identify the subject of it. In the B. of Armagh mention is made of the seven sons of Cathbadh, a Leinster clan, who with Bishop Isserninus were expelled by Enna Cennsalach (fol. 18aa).

³ *St. Brigid*.—See note at 452 *supra*.

⁴ *Marcian*.—Accession, Aug. 20, 450; death, Jan. 31, 457. B. reads *quievit*, which is technically incorrect, and not the expression of Marcellinus, from whom this entry is borrowed. His words are: "Indict. x. Constantino et Rufo Coss. (*i. e.*, A. D. 457), Marcianus Imp. bonis principibus comparandus vitæ spiritum amisit: imperavit annos vi. menses vi. Leo eidem defuncto successit, cujus voluntate Majorianus apud Ravennam Cæsar est ordinatus." *Galland*, x., 348b. Beda, less correct, says: "Septem annis tenuit," and with this entry, antedates by a year the acces-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius' the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,³ and birth of Saint Brigid,³ as some say. The Emperor Marcian⁴ resigned the vital breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months, as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his decease]. [456.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 457. The synod of Chalcedon⁵ was assembled. Repose of Old Patrick,⁶ as some books state. [457.]

sion of Marcian. *An. Inisfal*, have 454; *Marian. Scot.*, 452. But 457 is the true date. See *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180. Instead of *annis sex* the *al. man.* in A. and B. have *liiii.* which is a manifest error.

^s *Synod of Chalcedon*.—Six years too late. The fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, to condemn the Eutychian heresy, sat from October 8th till November, 451. *Concilia*, t. iv., cols. 761–2074; *Baronius*, t. viii., p. 87; *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180; *An. Inisfal*, 452.

Old Patrick.—Distinguished by the epithet Sen or 'Old,' from Patrick the Apostle of Ireland, who was somewhat his junior. The acts of the two are so interwoven that it is very difficult to resolve them. The present entry, however, affords some help. Nennius says: "A nativitate Domini usque ad adventum Patricii ad Scotos ccccv. anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ Brigidæ ix. anni," which numbers are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick of 432 and 493. Gir. Cambr. dates Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione Domini cccclviii.," this he learned

in Ireland; but it cannot be strained to suit the Apostle. Allowing, however, for the slow year of these Annals, it is identical with the date in the text. Again, three of the Armagh lists (published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, 174, 181) make Sen Patraic *third* abbot, while these annals reckon Iarlath his successor once removed, the *third*; therefore they ignore the first two, namely Patrick and Sechnall, and leave to Sen Patraic, the *first* place. Usher saw that two names should be expunged (*Wks.* vi., 437), but he erred in making Sen Patraic one of them. In two of these lists Sen Patraic is allowed an incumbency of ten years, which deducted from 457, gives 447 as his inception, within three years of the founding of Armagh, which event is most probably to be referred to him, not to the Apostle; and further it is equally probable that the encomiums bestowed upon Patrick the Bishop, at the years 441 and 443, belong to the earlier ecclesiastic. His successor, Bishop Benignus, died in 467, which allows the exact ten years assigned to Sen Patraic in the lists. So far the

¶ Ct. tenair. (iii. p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° iii.°
(iiii. dc. lxxi.) Caē Altho dāra for Laisaire re Laisnīō
[in quo et ipse captus est, reo tunc dimissus est
iurans per solem et uentum re boues eius dimissurum].

b.

¶ Ct. tenair. (u. p., l. xii.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ix.°
(iiii. dc. lxxii.) Cuxiliur episcopus quiescit. No
sumas air an ¶ Ct. ro caē Altho dāra secunđum alior.

¶ Ct. tenair. (6 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.° l.°
(iiii. dc. lxxiii.) Leo papa mortuus est. Romane ecclesie
obtinuit sedem Petri xxi. (aliam quatuor) annis et
mensis uno et diebus xiii., ricuti enumerat Deo in
cronico suo.

¶ Ct. tenair. (i. p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° i.°
(iiii. dc. lxxv.) Hilarius Romane ecclesie pontifex
.xl. iii. m. factus, et uixit annis .v. Hic alii quietem
patrici dicunt. Laisaire filius Neill post cenam
Teinro annis .viii. et mensibus .viii. et dieb. .viii. uixit.
Caē Altho dāra rīa Laisnīō for Laisaire, quibus
Cremthann tunc p̄serat.

Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the *Felire* of Ængus, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Patrāic emg catha,
Coem-airc ar r̄rotha.

'Old Patrick, champion of battle,
Loveable tutor of our Sage.'

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verius est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scoti formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his relics are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." *Felire*, pp. cxxv., cxxxiii. At 461, *infra*, his death is again recorded, but simply as *Patricius*.

¹ *Alth-dara*.—'Ford of the oak,' on the river Barrow, in Magh Ailbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare). Shearman conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Maganey Bridge (*Loc. Patric.*, 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dunmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kildare, on W. side, O.S., s. 39. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

² *Cow-tribute*.—*Doḡama*; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Oggy.*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmair, circ. A.D. 130. After proving a source of violent contention for a long series of years between the chiefs of Ulster and of Leinster, it was abandoned by Finnachta Fledach, about the year 680. There is a full

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 1.) A.D. 458 (4662). Battle [458.] of Ath-dara,¹ by the Leinstermen against Laeghaire, [in which he was made prisoner, but was presently liberated on his swearing by the Sun and Wind that he would remit to them the cow tribute].²

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 12.) A.D. 459 (4663). Auxilius,³ the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought. [459.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 23.) A.D. 460 (4664). Pope Leo [460.] died. He occupied the chair of Peter in the Church of Rome 21 (or 24) years, 1 month, and 13 days, as Bede reckons in his chronicle.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 461 (4665). Hilary⁴ [461.] was made 44th bishop⁵ of the church of Rome, and lived 6 years.⁶ Here some record the repose of Patrick. Laeghaire, son of Niall, lived after the Feast of Tara 7 years, and 7 months, and 7 days. The battle of Ath-dara was gained over Laeghaire, by the Leinstermen, of whom Crimthann⁷ was then commander.

and most curious tract, in prose and verse, on the subject in the Books of Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's *Lect. on MS. Mat.*, 280-282; Keating, 303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*, 82, 83.

Auxilius.—See under an. 489. His festival is August 27th, at which day his name occurs, in the *Mart. Taml.*, *Mart. Gorman*, and *Mart. Doneg.*, as Usaille son of Ua mBaird, bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster, now Killashee. He is not noticed by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected the little that is known of him at 19th March in *Actt. SS.*, pp. 657-659.

⁴ *Hilary.*—Over the name *Ηιλάρου*, there is written in a very old Irish hand in MS. A., *Uel. hoc anno Leo obiit*, ("or in this year Leo died"). The death of Pope Leo

(who died on Nov. 4, A.D. 461), is entered under the previous year.

⁵ *Bishop.*—Ποντιφex, B.; om. in A. ⁶ *annoy*, A.

⁷ *Crimthann.*—This entry is added in A., in a very old hand. In B. it appears in the hand of the transcriber of that MS. See under 458. The Crimthann here referred to was the son of Enna Ceinnselach, whom he succeeded as king of S.E. Leinster, about the year 444. His residence was at Rathvilly, in the N.E. of the present county of Carlow, which gives name to a parish and barony. In the Irish notes in the *Book of Armagh* (fol. 18aa), St. Patrick is stated to have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly: *Λυρο ιαργυριου cu Crumthann mac n-Enno ceinnselach, ec ipse cne-riouit ecc rath bilich.* "He (St. C 2

¶ Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°
 11.° (1111. dc. lxi.) Mōrr Laeghairc filii Neill oc
 Dreomairc Daphil (alair oc Dreallairc fairil, for
 taeð cairre, in campo liri) etir in da enoc .i. Eriu 7
 Albu a n-anmanva. Sumað a rata re laighnib huan
 7 scaet portharðrao.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (3^a p., l. 26.°) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°
 111.° (1111. dc. lxi.) Inicium regni Ailella mult mic
 Naði.

Fol. 17ab. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°
 111.° (1111. dc. lxi.) Primum bellum Arbroa corann
 rua laighnib. Angli uenerunt in Angliam.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°
 u.° Hilariur episcopus Romane aeclesie mortuus est,
 qui posedit cathedram Petri .ui. annis et mensibus
 .iii. et diebus .x. Semplicius ordinatus, qui sedit
 annis .xii. mensibus .i. diebus . . Eogan mac Neill mor-
 tuus est.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinnselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assertor of Lagenian independence, and won many battles in defence thereof, which are enumerated by Dubtach Ua Lugair, in his eulogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the *Book of Leinster*, by O'Curry (*Lectures, &c.*, pp. 484-494).

¹ *Alias.*—The alias reading in A., put here in parenthesis, and which is in an old hand, agrees substantially with the text of B. The name of the place where Laeghaire met his death is variously written in different authorities. But the oldest form of the name seems to be *Grellach Daphil*, as appears from the reference to

Laeghaire's death in *Leb. na hUidre*, 1186. The Four Masters (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Ui-Faelain, i.e. the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Borama Tract (Book of Leinster, 2996)*, it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *borama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Danmurry, and Hill of Allen).

² *Aúill Molt.*—The cognomen

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15). A.D. 462 (4666). Death of [462.]
Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias¹ at
Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in Magh-Lifè),
between the two hills, viz., Eiriu and Alba their names.
May be it was his guarantees to the Leinstermen, the
Sun and Wind, that killed him.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Com- [463.]
mencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,² son of Nathi.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle [464.]
of Ard-Corann³ by Leinstermen. The Angles⁴ (a) came
into England.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of [465.]
the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of
Peter 6 years,⁴ and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius
was ordained, who sat 12 years,⁵ 1 month and . . days.
Eogan⁶ son of Niall died.

molt, a "wether," is Latinized *verre-*
cinus by O'Flaherty. *Ogygia*, p. 429.
He was son of Nathi (an. 445 *supra*),
whom he succeeded as provincial
king of Connaught. From his brother
Fiachra descended the Ui-Fiachrach
of Connaught. O'Flaherty gives 463
as the date of his accession, and 20
years as the length of his reign. See
for Ailill's death ann. 482, 483 *infra*.
Dr. O'Connor absurdly renders *molt* by
"laudabilis"; Tigh. 463.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is again
mentioned as battle-ground at 506,
507, 510 and 626. In the Ann.
Inisfallen the battle here recorded is
mentioned under 467; but the Four
Mast. omit all the foregoing entries
except the last, having probably
thought that Ard-Corann was a place
in Scotland, and, as such, foreign to
their scope. From the mention of
Leinstermen in the foregoing entry,

however, it must be presumed that
the place of the battle was in Ireland.

⁴ (a) *Angles*.—Marianus Scotus
places their arrival at 450. In the
Saxon chronicle the date is 449.
Ussher assigns 450.

⁴ 6 *Years*.—B. reads, erroneously,
"7." See an. 461 *supra*. Hilary's
death is placed here three years too
soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

⁵ *Years*.—The length of the
pontificate of Simplicius is given in
B. as "ten years, two months, and one
day," which is also wrong, as the
real duration was 15 years and 6
days, Simplicius having been ordained
25th Feb., 468. The beginning of
the Pontificate of his successor, Felix,
is entered *infra*, under the year 481.

⁶ *Eogan, i.e.*, Eogan son of Niall
Nine-hostager, from whom the power-
ful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-
Owen) derived their name and lineage.

¶ Ct. Ienaip. (7 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 ui.º Rauennam ciuitatem terramotoy deterruit.
 Domangart mac Niri queuit.

- b. ¶ Ct. Ienaip. (1. p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 ui.º Quier benigni episcopi (successoris Patricii).
 Cena Teñra la hCilill molt (mac Dañ mic Fiaçraç
 mic Eaðað muibemoin). Sic in Libro Cuanaç inueni.
 Dar Uitep pentragen regis Anglie, cui succerit
 filius suus .i. Cingh Airtur .i. do orpdaiz an boð
 cr[uiud].

¶ Ct. Ienaip. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 ui.º Ippenninur episcopus moritur. Bellum Dumai
 achir .i. for Oilill molt, ricut inueni in Libro Cuanaç.

¶ Ct. Ienaip. (4 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ix.º
 No feip Teampa la hCilill molt hoc anno recundum
 alioy.

¶ Ct. Ienaip. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 feip Teampa la Cilill molt, ut alii dicunt.

- b. ¶ Ct. Ienaip. (6.º p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 i.º Ppeta recunda Saxonum de Hibernia, ut alii
 dicunt, in isto anno deducta est, ut Maucteur (.i.
 Moçtae) dicit. Sic in Libro Cuanaç inueni.

Fol. 176a ¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ii.º

¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º iii.º Leo penior
 imperator, Leone iunioris a se iam cessare conuertuto
 morbo peruit, tam sui imperii annis quam huius Leonis

¹ In A. the day of the week on which the 1st of January fell is omitted; and the age of the moon is given as 20, in place of 29, as in B., in which the 1st of January is stated to have fallen on a Saturday.

² *Domangart*. — This entry (from B.), not found in either the older and better copy (A.), nor in the so-called 'translation' in the MS. Clar. 49, (Brit. Museum), is probably the result of a great prolepsis, as there

appears to have been no ecclesiastic of the name of Domangart Mac Nisi at such an early period. The term *queuit* used by the Annalist, in recording the death of Domangart, indicates that he regarded the deceased as an ecclesiastic. The demise of a Domangart Mac Nisi is given by the Four M. under A.D. 462; in the Chron. Scotorum under A.D. 464 (=462), and in the Ann. Inisfall. at 495 in O'Conor's ed. (=464). The

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.)¹ A.D. 466. An earthquake [466.] frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart² Mac Nisi rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, [467.] the bishop, successor³ of Patrick. The Feast of Tara held by Ailill Molt (son⁴ of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhemhoin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death⁵ of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, *i.e.* King Arthur, *i.e.* who ordained the Round Table.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserminus, bishop, [468.] dies. The battle of Duma-achir, *i.e.* over Ailill Molt, as I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 2.) A.D. 469. Or, the Feast of [469.] Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast⁶ of [470.] Tara was held by Ailill Molt, as others state.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey⁷ of [471.] the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteus⁸ (*i.e.* Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 472. [472.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 473. The Emperor Leo the Elder was [473.] carried off by disease, Leo the Younger having been previously created Cæsar by him. Leo the Younger, who was

person intended may have been Domangart, 3rd king of Dalriada in Scotland, son of Fergus Mór. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 434, and the Genealogical Table accompanying. See also note at A.D. 506.

³ *Successor of Patrick.*—This clause is only in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

⁴ *Son of Dathi, &c.*—The general particulars here given from A. are not in B.

⁵ *Death, &c.*—The original of this

entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

⁶ *Feast.*—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ul. in Clar. 49, renders περὶ by "another feast"!

⁷ *Second prey.*—The first prey taken by the Saxons from (or in) Ireland, is recorded above under A.D. 434, where see note.

⁸ *Maucteus.*—Mocteus, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

regni mensibus computatur anno x° uii.°, mensis u.°
zenonem Leo iunior idemque imperator filius prin-
cipem constituit. Quies Docci episcopi sancti Dri-
tonum abbaty. Dorngal dñi Eile for Laiḡniu ría
nÁilill molt.

¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° iiii.° Uel hic
caḡ Duma achip for Áilill molt ría Laiḡniḡ.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ienaip. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° lxx.°
u.° (iiii. sc. lxxx.) bellum (aliar dorngal) bpeḡ
h-Eile pe n-Áilill molt for Laiḡniu. Sic in libro
Cuanac̄ inueni.

¶ Ct. (Ienaip. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° u.°
(iiii. sc. lxxx.) Caḡ Duma Ác̄ip for Áilill molt ría
Laiḡniḡ.

¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° uii.° Morp Tocco
mic Áeḡa peḡip Cualann.

¶ Ct. Ienaip. Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° uiii.° bellum
bpeḡ h-Eile.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianaip. (3 p., l.) Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° ix.°

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° Morp Conaill
Cremḡanne mic Neill.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (5 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° i.°

¹ 17th year and 6th month.—B. has
anno x.° uiii.°, mensis u.°, although
O'Conor prints anno x.° uiii.°, mensis
u.° (18th year and 5th month). But
the date is not accurate in either MS.
Leo I. was crowned February 7, 457.
He died in January, 474; so that his
reign wanted but a month of 17
years. His daughter, Ariadne, was
married to Zeno, and their son Leo
was born in 458. His grandfather,
the year before his death, appointed
him his successor. He died in Novem-
ber, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month
of his sole reign. At the instance
of his mother, and of his grand-
mother Verina, Leo II. associated

with him in the throne his father,
Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had
passed over on account of his vices
and deformity. This entry seems
to have been borrowed from the
Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the
computation above given is "tam sui
imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris
regni mensibus computatis, anno
xvii., mense v."

² Doccus.—The only individual of
this name whom we meet with in
British Ecclesiastical History is the
Docus who is set down in an ancient
authority, cited by Usher, as the
contemporary of David and Gildas,
and a preceptor of the Second Order

also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month,¹ reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Doccus,² Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight'³ of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 474. Or, in this year⁴ the battle of [474.]
Duma-Achir was gained over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 9.) A.D. 475 (4679). The battle [475.]
(otherwise 'fist-fight') of Bri-Eile gained by Ailill Molt over Leinstermen. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. (Jan. Thursd., m. 20). A.D. 476 (4680). The battle [476.]
of Duma-Achir gained over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 477. Death of Tocca, son of Aedh, [477.]
King of Cualand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 478. Battle of Bri-Eile. [478.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m.) A.D. 479. [479.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 480. Death of Conall Cremthainn⁵ son [480.]
of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest of [481.]

of Irish Saints (*Brit. Eccl. Ant.*, c. 17; *Works* vi., p. 478), and who is mentioned in the Life of St. Cainnech as the abbot under whom he studied in Britain (*ib.*, p. 520). This Docus is commonly called Cadocus, and is known in Welsh hagiology as *Cultwg Ddoeth*, "Cadoc the Wise." He was abbot of Llancarvan, and flourished about A.D. 500. The entry of his death, above given, would therefore be too late, and may be regarded as out of its place. But see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana* (Dublin, 1879), pp. 223-5, where the learned author states that Cadoc, the preceptor of St. Cainnech (or Canice) was the nephew of Doccus whose obit is given above.

³ *Fist-fight*.—Doynghul. O'Donovan

translates this "boxing-battle," and regards it as "nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 468, note *). In the so-called Translation in *Clar.* 49, it is described as "the handie skirmish." It seems to be the same as the conflict designated by the term *bellum* in these Annals, under the years 475 and 478.

⁴ *Or, in this year*.—Uel h1c, B. Not in A.

⁵ *Cremthainn*.—Cramthainne (in the genit. form), A. More usually written Crimthainne, in the genit. case; nom. Crimthainn; although it is Cremthainne in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24b.)

(M. DC. LXXXV.) Quies Iarlaði mic Triana tertii
episcopi Aromacái. Romane ecclesie Felix XLVIIII
episcopus ordinatus, uixit annis XI. uel XII. Ab
inicio mundi iuxta .LXX. interpretetur ũ. DCCC. LXXX.
Secundum Hebreos autem M. DC. LXXXV. Ab incarna-
tione secundum Hebreos DCC. XXXIII. Secundum
Tyonirium uero CCCC. LXXXI.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini CCCC.° LXXX.° II.° Bellum
Oche in quo cecidit Ailill molt .i. la Luğair mac
Laegair 7 la Muircheirtach mac Ercá. Α Conδobro
pilio Nerae urque ad Cormac filium Airt anni CCE.
III. Α Cormac urque hoc bellum c. XII., ut Cuana
pripripit.

- b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini CCCC.° LXXX.° III.° Iugula-
tio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelaig mic Dheairil
belaið mic Píaca baicceada mic Caðair moir, pexir
lagen. (Uel in hoc anno cað Ocha secundum alios, la
Luğair 7 la Muircheirtach mac Ercá 7 la Pexir
Cepðall mac Conaill cnemðainn, 7 la Píaca lon mac
rið ðal Aðairðe).

¹ *Third*.—Iarlathi, son of Trian, is set down in the *Book of Leinster* List of St. Patrick's successors at Armagh (p. 42, col. 3), as the fourth in order; and is said to have been from Cluainfiacfa (Clonfeakle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the "Kings after the Faith" in the same MS. (p. 24b), Iarlathi is described as "third Bishop."

² *Felix*.—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 488; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

³ *From the beginning, &c.*—The remaining entries for this year, which appear in an old hand in A, are not in B.

⁴ *Ocha*.—The date above given for this battle (which was fought in Meath, as stated in the Life of St. Kieran, and near Tara, as Animosos asserts in his Life of St. Brigid (Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 551b, and notes 9 and 10, p. 565), seems to be a year too soon, the correct date being 483, under which it is also entered. The battle of Ocha forms an important era in Irish history, many events recorded in the Irish Chronicles being dated from it. See the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 478, where the particulars of the battle are more fully detailed, and O'Donovan's notes on the subject.

⁵ 116. This calculation must surely be wrong. The death of Cormac

Iarlathi, son of Trian, third¹ bishop of Armagh. Felix,² ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From³ the beginning of the world, according to the Seventy Interpreters, 5879 *years*; but according to the Hebrews, 4685. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 734 *years*; but according to Dionysius, 481.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 482. The battle of Ocha,⁴ in which [482.] Ailill Molt fell, *was gained* by Lugaid, son of Laegaire, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca. From Concobhar Mac Nesa to Cormac Mac Airt, 308 years. From Cormac to this battle, 116,⁵ as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 483. The killing of Crimthann,⁶ son [483.] of Enna Cennselach, (son of Breasal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceadha, son of Cathair-mór), King of Leinster. (Or in this year, according to others, the battle of Ocha *was gained* by Lugaid, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and by Fergus Cerbhall, son of Conall Crimthainn, and by Fiachra Lon,⁷ son of the king of Dal-Araidhe.⁸)

Mac Airt is entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under A.D. 266. O'Flaherty, however (*Ogygia*, p. 341), places the accession of his son and successor, Cairbre Lifechair, in A.D. 279, the year, it is to be assumed, of King Cormac's death. The addition of 116 years to this number would, according to this calculation, give A.D. 395 as the date of the battle of Ocha, which is unquestionably wrong. The *Chronicon Scotorum*, which gives the battle of Ocha under A.D. 482, states that 207 years intervened between the time of Cormac Mac Airt and the said battle. The MS. Clar. 49, has "A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit." This would be more near the mark.

¹ *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chraumthain* in A., and *Chraeumthain* in B.

² *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce."—In O'Conor's ed. of these Annals the name is printed "Fiachra Aon." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478) erroneously call him son of Laeghaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *EccL. Antiq.*, pp. 330, 339.

³ *Dal-Araidhe*.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Conor's ed. of these Annals, the name is inaccurately printed Dalriada. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *EccL. Antiq.*, pp. 334–348.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° iiii.°
 Inicium regni Lugdech mic Laecharne hoc anno.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° u.°
 Bellum primum Granaerad; Coirpri mac Neill .ix.
 Siallaiξ uictor erat, in quo cecidit Fincat. Uel filius
 Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic suu Chremtairn
 mic Enna Cheinnrealaix.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.°
 ui.° Uel hoc anno primum bellum Graine in quo
 Muircheartaξ mac Earca uictor erat.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.°
 uii.° (iiii. dc. xxi.) Quies sancti Mel episcopi in
 Arad auct.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.°
 viii.° (iiii. dc. xxii.) Quies sancti Ciannaim cui
 sanctus Patricius euangelium largitus est.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.°) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.°
 ix.° (iiii. dc. xxiii.) Quies Mic Caille episcopi.
 Bellum Cinn Iornado (no Ceall Iornaiξ i maξ fca),
 ubi cecidit Oengur filius Naorraiξ ru Muξan, ut
 Cuana scripsit.

Fol. 18aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°
 (iiii. dc. xxv.) Zeno Auguratus uita descripta tam sui

¹ *Commencement.* — This entry is written in pale ink in A., in the hand of the person who has made most of the additional entries in that MS.

² *Granaerad.* — The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the genit. form) *Granaird*, which in the nom. would be 'Granard,' and would be somewhat like the form above given. But under the very next year (486) the name is written 'Graine,' as in the *Chron. Scotorum* (484), *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at 497), and in Keating. The version of these Annals in Clar.

49 has 'Granard.' At 494 (*infra*) these Annals further vary the orthography by giving 'Granatret.' The place is now called Graney, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

³ *Or, in this year.* — Uel hic, B. Not in A.

⁴ *Graine.* — The entry of this event is not fully given in B., which does not refer to the victory of Muirchertach Mac Erca.

⁵ *Mel.* — First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford; said to have been Patrick's nephew. Some call him a Briton. His foreign extraction

Kal. Jan. A.D. 484. The commencement¹ of the reign of Lugaidh son of Læghaire, in this year. [484.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 485. The first battle of Granaerad.² Coirpre, son of Niall-Noighiallach, was victor. In it fell Fincath. Or Mac Erca was victor, as others say. Or, in this year,³ the killing of Crimthann son of Enna Ceinnselach. [485.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 21.) A.D. 486. Or, in this year, the first battle of Graine,⁴ wherein Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [486.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 487 (4692). Rest of Saint Mel,⁵ the bishop, in Ardagh. [487.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 13.) A.D. 488 (4693). Rest of Saint Cianan,⁶ to whom Saint Patrick presented the Gospel. [488.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 489 (4694). Rest of Mac Caille,⁷ the bishop. Battle of Cenn-losnado (or Cell-loснаigh,⁸ in Magh-Fea), in which fell Aengus son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, as Cuana has written. [489.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490 (4695). Zeno⁹ Augustus departed *this* life, in the 17th year and 6th [490.]

might account for the absence of his pedigree from the ancient lists.

¹ *Cianan*.—The founder of the church in East Meath which was called, *par excellence*, 'Daim-liag,' or the 'Stone-church.' Saint Cianan was tenth in descent from Cian, son of Oíillill Oluim, King of Munster (ob. 234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to the various tribes of *Cianachta*.

² *Mac Caille*.—After the name Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the word "Mannensis" has been added. But this is an idle gloss, as it confounds two persons who were quite distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis (or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

dus, Mac Cuil, or Mac Fail, who afterwards became bishop of Man. (See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 16; and *Book of Armagh*, fol. 6.) The Mac Caille whose obit. is above given was a totally different individual, being the saint commemorated in the Calendar, at April 25th, as the bishop who placed the veil on the head of St. Brigid, and whose church was at Cruachan-Brig-Eile, in Ui-Failge (i.e. near the well-known Hill of Croghan).

³ *Or Cell-Loснаigh, &c.*—The alias reading is not in B. See note under A.D. 491.

⁴ *Zeno*.—This entry is taken from Marcellinus; but a clause necessary to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii annis computatis anno xlii.º mense sexto. Hi rex menses et rex menses Marciani aduunt annum quem non numerant cronica. Anartarrur imperator creatur etc. (Uel hic cañ ðell ornaio, pecundum aliof. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (4ª p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º i.º (iiii. dc. xcii.). Dicunt reoiti hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (fope).

¶ Ct. Ianair. (6ª p., l. 27.ª) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ii.º (iiii. dc. xciii.) Bellum ppoða. Romane eclesiee xliiur Galariur episcopur ordinator annis uixit iii. Bellum pecundum Spanaieret. Patriciur archiepiscopur (uel archiepiscopur et apostolur) rectorum quieuit c.ºmº xx.º anno etatis sue, 16 ¶ Ct. Apriliur, lx.º autem quo uenit ad Hiberniam anno ad baptizandor Scottor. Ab initio mundi pecundum .lxx. interpretet u. dcccc. xlii. Iuxta autem Hebreor iiii. dc. xciiii. Ab incarnatione iuxta Hebreor dcc. xlii. Ab incarnatione pecundum Dionisium cccc [xci].

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7ª p., l. 9.ª) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º iii. Cath Tailten for Laiñiu ria Cairpui mac Neill.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (i. p., l. 20.ª) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ii.º Bellum pecundum Spanaieret in quo cecidit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basilisci tyrannidis computatis, anno xvii., mense vi." He reigned from Feb., 474, to 9th April, 491. This includes the period of Basiliscus' usurpation, who, in the third year of Zeno, by Verina's instrumentality, drove the Emperor into Isauria, and took possession of the throne, creating his son Marcus Cæsar. But he was dethroned by Zeno in August, 477, after a 20 months' usurpation.

¹ *Anastasius*.—Crowned April 11, 491. These Annals are, therefore, only a year behind the common reckoning at this period.

² *Cell-osnaid*.—This is also the form of the name in Tigernach and Keating. The Annal. Inisfall., at 484, have Cend-losnai. In the entry above for last year (489) the place is called 'Cenn-losnada,' or 'Cell-losnaigh,' and is stated to have been in Magh-Fea. Keating says that Cell-osnaid was situated in the county of Carlow, four miles to the east of Leighlin. It is now called Kellistown, and gives name to a parish chiefly comprised in the barony of Carlow. Dr. O'Donovan states that 50 years ago the remains of an ancient church and Round Tower were

month, the years as well of his reign [as of the tyrant Basiliscus] being computed. These 6 months, and 6 months of Marcian, add a year which the chronicles do not count. Anastasius¹ is created Emperor. (Or, in this year, the battle of Cell-osnaidh,² according to others; Mac Erca was victor; the King of Cashel vanquished.)

✓ Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The [491.] Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.³

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of [492.] Sruth.⁴ Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granairt.⁵ Patrick, the arch-apostle⁶ (or archbishop and apostle) of the Scoti, rested on the 16th of the Kalends of April, in the 120th year of his age, and also the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scoti. From⁷ the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 9.) A.D. 493. The battle of Tailtiu [493.] was gained over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.] battle of Granairt,⁸ in which fell⁹ Fraech, the son of

still existing, which are now all effaced. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 489, note). The site of the Round Tower, however, is marked on Sheet 8, Ordnance Survey Maps, co. Carlow. The entry is added in a very coarse hand in A.

³ *This year.*—This entry seems to be antedated by two years.

⁴ *Sruth.*—Σροτα, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it "Strath;" but the *Annal. Inisfall.* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—"The battle of *Strath-Conaill*, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor."

⁵ *Granairt.*—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

⁶ *Arch-apostle.*—Αρχιποστολυ. The altered reading uel αρχιεπισκοπου εν αποστολυ is interlined in the old hand in A. Αρχιεπισκοπου in B., without the αποστολυ.

⁷ *From.*—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

⁸ *Granairt.*—See above, under 485, note². B. commences the entry with a "Vel hic."

⁹ *Fell.*—Cecroic, B. Cecroio, A.

Fræc mac Finnchada (mic Garphchon mic foctaiḡ mic Eachach lamboiḡ mic theireancorb) ru Laigen. Eochu filiur Coirpḡ (i. Eochu mac Cairbri mic Oilella mic dunluing mic Enna níaḡ) uictor fuit.

.d. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc. xc. u°. Solis defectus apparuit. Quies Mic Cuilinn Episcopi Lurgan. Expugnatio Duin lethglairi. Uel hic caḡ Talten.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 12^a.) Anno domini cccc. xc. u°. Romane ecclesie xluiii^m Anactariur pontifex ordinatus uixit annis duobus. Mochoe n-Oentroma quiescit. Cormacci episcopi Cromacha heretici Patricii quies. Uel hic bellum pecundum Grane, in quo cecidit Fræch mac Finnchada ruḡ Laigean dergabair Eachu mac Cairbri uictori fuit.

Fol. 18ab **¶** Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc. xc. uii°. Uel hic expugnatio Duin lethglairi. Bellum Inni moer i cricḡ oa n-Gabla for Laigiu. Muirceptaḡ .i. filiur Ercce uictor erat. Hoc anno ingen⁹ terrer motus ponticam concussit prouinciam. Quies Chuinneḡa mic Caḡmōḡa, .i. Mac Cuilinn episcopi Lurgan.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6^a p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc. xc. uiii°. Romane ecclesie xl. ix^m Simaḡur episcopus factus, uixit annis .xv. Bellum in quo mac Eircce uictor erat. Bellum Sleinna Miḡe ru Cairbre mac Neill for Laigiu. Uel hic Mochoe n-Oentroma pecundum librum alium.

¹ *Son.*—This parenthetic addn. is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.

² *Eochu.*—The orig. of the parenthesis here is om. in B.

³ *Cormac.*—In the margin in A. he is called Episcopus Cormac Cricḡ inno Crichaidhe ("Bishop Cormac of Crich-in-Ernaidhe.") See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D., 496, note k.

⁴ *Grane.*—Graniret, in B. See above, under 485, note². The text

from this to the end of the entries for this year is wanting in B.

⁵ *Or, in this year.*—Uel hic, in B. only.

⁶ *Dun-lethglaisi.* — Downpatrick. See under 495.

⁷ *Crich-ua nGabla.*—O'Conor's ed. has *Crick Congabla*. But the version in Clar. 49 has "O'Gawla's Country." It was the name of a territory in the south of the present

Finchad (son¹ of Garrchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lamhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (*i.e.*, Eochu,² son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 495. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Rest of Mac Cuilinn, bishop of Lusk. The storming of Dun-lethglaissi. Or, in this year, the battle of Tailltiu. [495.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 12.) A.D. 496. Anastasius having been ordained 48th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived two years. Mochoe of Oendruim rested. The rest of Cormac,³ bishop of Armagh, successor of Patrick. Or, in this year, the second battle of Grane,⁴ in which fell Fraech, son of Finnachad, King of Laighen-desgabhair. Eochu, son of Cairpri, was victor. [496.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 23.) A.D. 497. Or, in this year,⁵ the storming of Dun-lethglaissi.⁶ The battle of Inne-mor in Crich-ua-nGabra⁷ was gained over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach, *i.e.*, Mac Erca, was victor. In this year a great earthquake shook⁸ the province of Pontus. The rest of Cuinnidh (son of Cathmugh, *i.e.*, Mac Cuilinn),⁹ bishop of Lusk. [497.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 498. Simacus,¹⁰ ordained 49th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 15 years. A battle¹¹ in which the son of Erc was victor. The battle of Slemhain¹² of Meath was gained by Cairbre, son of Niall, over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,¹³ Mochoe of Aendruim [rested], according to another book. [498.]

county of Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 497, note l.

¹ *Shook*.—*Concluyt* (for *concluyt*), A. B.

² *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

³ *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardinian, was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov. 22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514, that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

27 days. The length of his Pontificate is given as 12 years in B.

¹¹ *Battle*.—This entry is not in B. Neither is there any indication in A as to where the battle was fought.

¹² *Slemhain*.—Now divided into Slanebeg and Slanemore, two townlands in the parish of Dysart, co. Westmeath.

¹³ *This year*.—This entry is not in

- .d. |ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o
 ix.^o bellum. Quies 1buir epircopi .ix. |ct. Mani.
 |ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^{mo}.
 Muirceptač uictor fuit, et moŕŕ epircopi 1bair .ix.
 |ct. man. An 8oirgel noč so ŕcui8 Mača ŕiui8irgel
 va lañai8 ŕein, 7 tair8 8arnabair, 8'ŕağ8ail hoc anno.
 Cač 8in8 ail8e ŕop laiğniu ŕia Cairbri mac Neill.
 |ct. 1anair. (3^a p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} i.^o
 bellum ŕegairŕe in quo cecidit Dau (no Duac) tinga
 uñai .i. ŕi Connacht. Muirceptač mac 8arca uictor
 fuit.
 |ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.^o ii.^o
 Cač 8roma Lochñui8e ŕia laiğniu ŕop hui8 Neill.
 .d. |ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} iii.^o
 Cerran moŕtuur epŕ, epircopur o ŕepŕi Cherŕain oc
 Temuir. bellum ñanann la hA8aban. Uel hic moŕŕ
 epircopi 1bair.
 |ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} iiii.^o [Moŕŕ
 8pui8i mic Mail8on.
 |ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.^{mo} u.^o Quies Epŕuic
 Mic Cairthinn 8ločair.

B. The death of Mochoe of Aendruim (or Nendrum: Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough, co. Down), is entered before under the year 496, at which date his obit is also given by the Four Masters. See Reeves's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, 187, sq.

¹ *Battle*.—This entry is left unfinished in A. and B.

² *Victor*.—It is to be feared that there is some confusion here, and that the battle mentioned in the last entry, the site of which is not there specified, was the one in which the victory was obtained, here credited to Muircher-tach. But Clar. 49 says M. was victor "toto anno."

³ *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

con says:—"Corpus Barnabæ apostoli, et Evangelium Matthæi ejus stylo scriptum ipse revelante, reperitur." The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

⁴ *Cenn-Ailbhe*.—O'Conor's ed. of *Ann. Ult.* incorrectly has *Cnoc-Ailbhe*. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 494, note g) conjectures that Cenn-Ailbhe was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the co. Kildare.

⁵ *Segais*.—Pronounced like *shayish*. It was the old name of the Curliu Hills, near Boyle, county Roscommon.

⁶ *Or Duach*.—Dau (or Dui seems to be the nomin. form of the name, gen., Duach. The epithet *tenga-umha*

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 15.) A.D. 499. Battle.¹ Rest of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May. [499.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was victor,² and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evangelist wrote with his own hands, and the relics of Barnabas, were found this year.³ The battle of Cend-Ailbhe⁴ was gained over the Leinstermen by Cairbre, son of Niall. [500.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 7.) A.D. 501. The battle of Segais,⁵ in which fell Dauí (or Duach)⁶ tenga-umha, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [501.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 502. The battle of Druim-Lochmuidhe was gained by the Leinstermen⁷ over the Ui-Neill. [502.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died—a bishop from Fert-Cherpain⁸ at Tara. The battle of Manann by Aedhan.⁹ Or, in this year the death of Bishop Ibar. [503.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 504. Death of Bruide, son of Maelchon.¹⁰ [504.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 505. Rest of Bishop Mac Cairthinn, of Clochar. [505.]

signifies "of the brazen tongue." O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 494, note p) says that he was otherwise called Duach Galach, *i.e.*, the Valorous, and was the son of Brian, who was brother of Niall Nine-hostager. But this is an error. Duach Galach succeeded Ailill Molt as King of Connaught about A.D. 463; and two Kings (Eogan Bél and his son Ailill Inbanda) intervened between Duach Galach and Duach Tenga-umal. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

¹ *By the Leinstermen.*—The transl. in *Clar.* 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales."

⁸ *Fert-Cherpain.*—Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, *b. a.*), "Fundavit [Patricius] aeccliesiam i Carric Dagri, et alteram aeccliesiam imnruig Thuaithe, et scripsit elimenta *Cerpano.*" The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (*Essay*, plan facing p. 129).

⁹ *Aedhan.*—He was not yet born. This entry belongs to 581 or 582, as does the next to 583. This is a remarkable prolepsis, and the error must have existed in very ancient authorities, for it occurs in Tigernach at 504, 505, in anticipation of 582, 583.

¹⁰ *Maelchon.*—See under 583.

- Fol. 186a. **¶** Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini ccccc.º u.º Bellum Arda corann, et moip Luḡdaē filii Loegairne, et ut alii dicunt, Domangart mac Nipre peti recessit anno xxxu.º Quies Mic Nipre Conḡairne episcopi.
- b. **¶** Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini ccccc.º uu.º Uel hic moip Luḡdaē filii Laegairne, 7 caē Arda corann.
- ¶** Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini ccccc.º uu.º
- ¶** Ct. Ianaip. (6º p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.º ix.º Bellum Ffemonn for Fiačaiḡ mac Neill. Fialḡi berrairde uictor fuit.
- ¶** Ct. Ianaip. (7º p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º Bellum recundum Arda corann, ut alii dicunt.
- b. **¶** Ct. Ianaip. (i. p., l. 27º.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º i.º Quies Dronni episcopi. Defectur solis contigit. Natuirtar sancti Ciaranu filii arturcior. Uel hic bar Luḡdaē mic Laegairne recundum librum monachorum.
- ¶** Ct. Ianaip. (3 p., l. 9º.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º ii.º Quies Erci episcopi Slane. Dubēaē (α Druim Deapḡ), erpuē aipḡ Māčai, obit. Muirdeartach mac Earca regnare incipit.

¹ *Arđ-Corann*.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

² *Reti recessit*.—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita secessit,' or for 'requiescit,' according as the transcriber took Domangart for a king or an ecclesiastic. This entry and the one which follows are fused into one in B., which has Domangart mac Nipre episcopur Connepe hic quiescit. There was no Domangart bishop of Connor. But Mac Nisse, i.e., Oengus, whose death is recorded under the year 513, *infra*, was the first bishop, and founder of Connor. The subject is further complicated by the marginal entry, Domangart episcopur, which

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 505), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to *Tigernach*, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 85 years is

Kal. Jan. A.D. 506. The battle of Ard-Corann,¹ and [506.]
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state,
Domhangart Mac Nisse *reti secessit*² in the 35th year.
Rest of Mac Nisse,³ bishop of Connor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 507. Or, in this year,⁴ the death of [507.]
Lugaid son of Laegaire, and the battle of Ard-Corann.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 508. [508.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of [509.]
Fremhonn *was gained* over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi
Berraide was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 16.) A.D. 510. The second battle [510.]
of Ard-Corann, as others say.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of [511.]
Bishop Bron.⁶ An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth
of Saint Ciaran⁷ son of the Carpenter. Or, in this year,
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, according to the
Book of the Monks.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 9.) A.D. 512. The rest of Erc, [512.]
bishop of Slane. Dubthach from Druim-dearbh,⁹ bishop
of Armagh, died. Muirchertach Mac Erca begins to
reign.

the length assigned to his son Comgall's
reign by these Annals (*infra*, 537), from
which date, if 35 years be deducted,
we get the year of the migration.
See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 433-436.

² *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

⁴ *Or, in this year*.—Uel híc, B.
7 (for et), A.

⁵ *Ard-Corann*.—See under the
year 464, *supra*.

⁶ *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel-
Irra, now called Killaspugbrone
(‘church of Bishop Bron’), a little
to the west of Sligo.

⁷ *Ciaran*.—Founder of Clonmac-
noise. His obit, in the 34th year of
his age, is given *infra*, at 548, which
would refer his birth to the year 514,

the true year, and the year at which
Tigernach has it.

⁸ *Book of the Monks*.—*Securum*
librum monachorum, A. Not in
B., nor in Clar. 49. The word
monachorum is written in an ab-
brev. form in A.; but there can be
no doubt as to the way in which it
should be represented in full. There
is no other reference to a “*liber mon-
achorum*”; and the name here may
possibly be a mistake for “*liber*
Mochod,” or “*Book of Mochod*,”
referred to *infra*, at 527.

⁹ *From Druim-dearbh*.—Not in B.,
though Clar. 49 has “*de Druimderb*.”
The addition also occurs in the Ann.
Four Mast. at this year.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Cairpriu daimarziu (mac Eatac mic Ciumtoinb mic Feig mic Deaḡa duiynn mic Reoḡada mic Colla da crich) ru Airḡiall. Mac Niri .i. Cenḡur eprcop Coindere quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Romane ecleḡie l^{ur} Hoḡmirta eprcopur ordinator, uixit annor .ix.

Fol. 186b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o u.^o bellum thoma derḡe for Failḡi. Fiada uictor erat. Deinthe campur Miḡe a Lagenuḡ rublatur eḡt. Natuirtar Comḡail Deannḡair.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Quier Tharercas Cille rleibe Cuilinn .111. nonar iulii. Uel secundum alium librum natuirtar Ciarrain hoc anno. Cat Thoma derḡaithe ru Fiacaib mac Neill for Failḡe m-berraige. Inthe maḡ Miḡe a Lagenuḡ rublatur eḡt, ut Cennraelad cecinit.

Ḍigal dia reacht m-bliadan,
Da ru thḡos a ḡrḡe;
Cat inn thomais derḡaithe,
Da the dochean maḡ Miḡe.

An ru aile arḡberib,
Fiada mac Neill ru ḡelaro,
Da fair tar cḡemla cil
Cat Fremon [Miḡe] memaro.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.^a) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Anarḡariur imperator rubita moḡte peruertur eḡt, maior octogenario peruḡt. Regnauit annor .xx. 111., menribur thobur, diebur .xx. ix.

¹ *Eocha*.—The original of the parenthesis is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Mac Nisi*.—See under the year 506, *supra*.

³ *Failḡi*, i.e., Failḡi Berraide,

whose victory over Fiacha son of Niall, in the battle of Fremonn (Frewin, co. Westmeath), is recorded at 509, *supra*. This battle is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under 507. See O'Dono-

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 513. Cairpri Daim-argit (son of Eocha,¹ son of Crimthand, son of Fiag, son of Deaga-duirn, son of Reochaid, son of Colla Dacrigh), king of Airghialla, [died]. Mac Nisi,² *i.e.* Aengus, bishop of Connor, rested. [513.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., . .) A.D. 514. Hormisda, having been ordained 50th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived nine years. [514.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. . .) A.D. 515. The battle of Druim-derge *was gained* over Failghi.³ Fiacha was victor. Thereupon the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen. Birth of Comgall of Bangor. [515.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 23.) A.D. 516. The rest of Darerca of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, on the 5th of July. Or, according to another book, the birth of Ciaran in this year. The battle of Druim-dergaidhe *was gained* by Fiacha son of Niall, over Failghi Berraide; after which the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen, as Cennfaelad sang:— [516.]

His seven years' vengeance
Was the wish of his heart.
The battle in Druim-dergaidhe—
By it the plain of Meath was lost.

The⁴ other king they mention—
Fiacha son of Niall—hide it not—
Over him, contrary to a false promise,
The battle of Fremhon [of Meath] was won.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 517. The Emperor Anastasius was overtaken by a sudden death. He died over eighty years old. He reigned 27 years, 2 months, and 29 days.⁵ [517.]

van's notes under that year, respecting the extent of the lands lost to the Leinstermen, as the result of their defeat.

⁴ This stanza, which is not in B.,

is added in the lower margin of fol. 186 in A.

⁵ *Days.* — The numbers of the months and days are added in an old hand in A.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.º x.º
 1111.º Natiuitat Colum Cille eodem die quo Dute
 mac Dronaig dormiuit. Quier Darercae que Moninne
 nominata erit.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., luna 26.) Anno domini cccc.º
 x.º ix.º Conlaeb episcop Cille dano mortuur erit.
 Bellum Deanae i n-drumbaid Dreb, in quo cecidit
 Arrogal filius Conaill filii Neill. Colggu mo
 Cluathu rex Orientalium, ocuſ Muircertaeb mac
 Ercu uictoreſ erant. Comgall denncuir natuſ erit
 pecundum [alioſ].

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º
 Cainneach Achaid b6 natuſ erit pecundum quorſam.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º 1.º

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º
 11.º Cath Deana i n-drommaid Dreb in quo cecidit
 Arrogal mac Conuill crethairne mic Neill pecundum
 alioſ. Duieti mac Dronaig obit. Colum cille natuſ
 erit.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. x.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º
 111.º (alioſ 1111.º) bellum Cairni filii Neill, 7 Deoig
 (Eppoc) Arda carna. Quier sancte Druſtae anno
 .lxx. aetatir fue.

Fol. 19aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º 1111.º
 Iohannuſ Romane ecleſie papa l.i.ºſ tuobuſ annuſ in
 rebe Petri uixit, Conſtantinopolim uenit, qui dum

¹ *Colum Cille.*—The birth of Colum Cille is also entered *infra*, at 522, which is the date adopted by Usher. (*Index Chron. ad an.*) Tigernach gives it at 520.

² *Darerca.*—The "rest" of Darerca is entered before, at 516.

³ *Son of Cluath.*—In A. and B. the words "son of Cluath" are represented by moo cluathu, which seems corrupt. The name in the corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

is mac loici, "son of Loit." But the *Chron. Scot.* (518), has *Macloite*, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to *Mac Cloithe*, or son of *Cloth*. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 89, note 10.

⁴ *Others.*—The corresponding Latin is not in A. or B. In fact, even the word *pecundum* is neither in B., nor in *Clar.* 49. See 601 *infra*.

⁵ *According to some.*—*Secundum quorſam.* Not in B. St. Cainnech's birth is again entered under 526.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of Colum Cille,¹ on the same day in which Buite, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca,² who was called Moninne. [518.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgál, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth,³ King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others⁴]. [519.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 7.) A.D. 520. Cainnech of Achadh-bó was born, according to some.⁵ [520.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 521. [521.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 522. The battle of Detna,⁶ in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgál, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall, according to others.⁷ Buiti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.⁸ [522.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias⁹ 524). The battle of Cainri,¹⁰ son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th¹¹ year of her age. [523.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn. .) A.D. 524. John,¹² the 51st Pope of the Church of Rome, having lived two years in the See of Peter, came to Constantinople; and when, on [524.]

¹ *Of Detna.*—Not in B.

² *Others.*—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

³ *Born.*—The entry in B. is uel hic natus est Colum Cille, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

⁴ *Alias.*—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

⁵ *Battle of Cainri.*—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainri. The name might have been so written, by mistake, for Cairbri.

¹¹ *In the 70th.*—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 80 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scottorum*, A.D. 523.

¹² *John.*—Ἰωάννης, A.

πεδιεντ Ραυενναμ υενιρρετ, Τεοτορικυρ rex Αρριανυρ
eum cum comitibus carceris ασφλιctione περεμιτ,
cuius corpus δε Ραυεννα τρανγλαtum in βαριlica
βεατι Ρετρι ρεπυltum ερτ, πορτ δυορ αννορ 7 .ix.
μενρερ 7 οιερ xiiii.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 ρ.) Αnno domini ccccc.º xx.º u.º
Τορμιτατιο ρανcte Δριγτε anno .lxx. ετατιρ ρυε.
Αιλιλ επρεορ Αρτο Μαδα quiευτ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6 ρ.) Αnno domini ccccc.º xx.º u.º
Νατιυιταρ Cαιννιξ Αχαισ βο. Μορρ Ιλλαινο mic
Dunlainge mic Enna niaδ mic Δρεαγail βελαιξ. Αnno
pegiae urbιρ .i. Conρταντινοπολιμ conδιταε, c.xx.uu.,
Iυρτινυρ imperator Iυρτινιανυμ ex πορορε ρυα nepo-
tem, ιαμουδυμ α ρε nobιλιρριμυμ δεριγναtum quoque
pegni ρυι ρυccερρορεmqυε cρεαυιτ, Κτ. Αρριλιρ. Ιπρε
υερο quartο ab hoc menρε υιτα δεceρριτ, anno imperii
ix.º menρε 11.º Ραυρατιο ρανcti Αιλβε.

b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 24.) Αnno domini ccccc.º xx.º
uu.º Felix Romane eclesie επιρcoπυρ ρεοιτ αννορ .iiii.
μενριβυρ ix. οιεβυρ .xiiii. Ιοηαννιρ ετ οιερ. xiiii. ετ
μενριβυρ .ii. ετ οιεβυρ .xiiii. Felix επιcιυιτ quartum
annum, ετ ρεπυltυρ ερτ in βαριlica Ρετρι βεατι
απορτολι. Δελλυμ Cιννειδ ετ δελλυμ Αδα ριγhe πορ
Λαιξνιυ. Μυιρceρταδ mac Θρυcae υictορ ρυιτ. Uel hic
τορμιτατιο Δριγτε ρεcυndυμ λιβρυμ Μοχοδ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 ρ., l. 5.) Αnno domini ccccc.º xx.º uiiii.º
Νατιυιταρ Coemoin βρυcc. Δενεδιctυρ monachυρ
clapυιτ.

¹ *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

² *Ailill.*—A mutilated note in the marg. in A. suggests that he was of the Ui-Bressail. In the List of the Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), this Ailill, who is there called "primus," as well as his successor, Ailill "secundus," is stated to have been from Drumlachád, in Ui-Bressail. The

death of Ailill "the second" is entered under 535 *infra*.

³ *Cainnech.*—St. Canice, Patron St. of Ossory. His birth is also entered *supra*, at 520. Tigernach places his birth at 517, which seems the true date, as his obit is given at 599 *infra* (=600), in his 84th year, according to Tigern.

⁴ *Saint Ailbhe.*—Founder and Patron

his return, he had arrived at Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, put him and his companions to death under the rigour of imprisonment. His body, removed from Ravenna, was buried in the church of St. Peter, after two years, and nine months, and seventeen days.

Kal. Jan. (Thursday.) A.D. 525. The repose of [525.]
St. Brigit,¹ in the 70th year of her age. Ailill,² bishop of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Friday.) A.D. 526. The birth of Cainnech,³ [526.]
of Achadh-bo. Death of Iiland, son of Dunlaing, son of Enna Niadh, son of Bresal Belach. In the 197th year after the foundation of the regal city (*i.e.*, Constantinople), on the Kalends of April, the Emperor Justin appointed as his successor on the throne Justinian, his nephew by his sister, who had, long before, been designated "*Nobilissimus*" by him. He died in the fourth month following, in the 9th year and 2nd month of his reign. Rest of Saint Ailbhe.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 24.) A.D. 527. Felix, bishop of the [527.]
Church of Rome, sat 4 years, and 9 months,⁵ and 14 days (and the 17 days⁶ of John, and the two months and 13 days of Felix, make the fourth year); and he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The battle of Cenn-eich, and the battle of Ath-sighe, *gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. Or, in this year, the repose of Brigid,⁷ according to the Book of Mochod.⁸

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5.) A.D. 528. Birth of Coeman [528.]
Brecc. Benedict, the monk, attained celebrity.

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 538 and 541, *infra*.

⁵ *Monks*. — menꝑburꝑ, B.; menꝑe, A.

⁶ *Days*.—The original of the parenthesis here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.

⁷ *Repose of Brigid*.—See note under 528, *supra*.

⁸ *Book of Mochod*.—See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 *supra*. The clause ꝑecunꝑum libꝑum ꝑꝑochꝑ is only found in A. (*al. man.*) and Clar. 49.

Fol. 19^{ob}.

| Ct. 1αναιρ. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xx.º 1x.º

| Ct. 1αναιρ. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpur
 παντι Αντονι monachi viuina reuelatione reperitum
 Αλαξανδριαν περδουεitur, et in eclesia παντι Ιοηαννιρ
 βαπτιρταε humatur.

.d.

| Ct. 1αναιρ. (5 p., L. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 1.º
 In hoc anno Διονιρριυρ παρδαλερ ρεριρριτ cicloρ, inci-
 ριενρ ab anno dominicae incarnationiρ d.º xx.º qui ερτ
 Διοκλητιανι cc.ºϛ ρλ. u.ºϛ.

| Ct. 1αναιρ. (7 p., L. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 11.º
 11. bellum in hoc anno ζερτα uno, et πορριτο ερζενρε
 ecc leccam λιαρ, Felix ρεπυλτυρ ερτ in βαρλιχα beatι
 Ρετρυ απορτολι. bellum Εβλιννε ρια Μυιρκερταδ
 mac Ερρε, 7 cat μυιξι Αιβε ρορ Λαιζου, 7 cat Αιθνε
 ρορ Conachτα, 7 cat Αλμουνε, 7 cat Cιννειδ ρορ
 Λαιζου, 7 ορζαιν να Cλιαδ in uno anno. Cat Αδα ριζε.
 μυιρκερταχ mac Εαρρα υιτορ ερατ.

| Ct. 1αναιρ (1. p., L. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º
 11.º Δεμερριο Μυιρκερταιζ ριλι Ερρε, 1. Μυιρκερ-
 ταιζ mic Μυιρκαδαδ mic Εοξαιν mic Νελλ 1x. ζιαλ-
 λαιζ, inβολιο pleno uino, in αρρε Cλετιζ ρυρρα Δοιου.
 Quiερ Αιβε imleca Ιβυρ. Δονιρταιυρ ρομανυρ
 επιρκορυρ ρεουτ ανουρ 11. υιεβυρ xx-u., ρεπυλτυρque
 ερτ in βαρλιχα beatι Ρετρυ απορτολι.

¹ Year 520.—This should be the year 532.

² The 246th.—Should be "248th," Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds "Dion. Exiguus," in the margin in A.

³ Three battles.—In orig. (A.) 111. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands "tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ecc leccam liaa." For 111. bellum, we might perhaps read 11. βελλα ("six battles"—this being

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam liaa*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 537, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by "3º Bella hoc anno." These-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529. [529.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn.) A.D. 530. The body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been recovered by Divine revelation, is conveyed to Alexandria, and buried in the church of St. John the Baptist. [530.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520¹ of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th² of Dioclesian. [531.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three³ battles were fought in this one year, et possito ergense ecclecam lias, Felix was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. The battle of Eblinne, *gained* by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and the battle of Magh-Ailbhe, *gained* over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidhne over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Almhu, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year.⁴ The battle of Ath-sighe. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [532.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 533. The drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, *i.e.*, Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, in a vat full of wine, in the fort⁵ of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe⁶ of Imlech-Ibhair. Boniface, bishop of Rome, having sat 2 years and 26 days, was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. [533.]

entry before him, in some ancient copy, but was probably unable to understand it, and therefore passed it by.

¹ *In one year.*—In uno anno. Not in B.

² *In the fort.*—In axe, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for apce. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

carded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnech of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back h's queen, and dismiss his fairy favourite, the latter, through her fairy machinations, successfully plotted the destruction of King Muirchertach. The tale is wild and imaginative, but contains much historical information. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 527, and *Chron. Scot.*, at 531.

³ *Rest of Ailbhe.*—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 f., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 111.° Dormitatio Muēti discipuli Patricii xii. ¶ Ct.
 septembri; ; sic ipse scripsit in epistola sua,
 Maucteur peccator presertim, sancti Patricii dis-
 cipulus, in Domino salutem. Bellum Lóðara móre
 eitur da inber nua Tuatál maelgarb mac Cormaic
 éaoid mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. hiallaig for Cian-
 nach. Caé Aiblinne nua Muircheartach mac Earca
 for Laiḡnu ut alii uolunt.

.b.
 Fol. 196a.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 f., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 u.° Huc urque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum.
 Mercurius qui et Iohannis natione romanus romane
 ecclesie episcopus fuit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii.
 diebus .iii., sepultus est in basilica beati Petri
 apostoli. Perditio panis. Ailill episcopus Airo
 maéa obiit. Uel hic baðab Muircheartaiḡ mic
 Earca, secundum alios.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 f., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 11.° Bellum Aiblinne montis. Tuatál maelgarb reg-
 nauit annis .xii. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Moéta
 discipuli Patricii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.° 111.° Azari-
 tur natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopus
 fuit mensibus .xii. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati
 Petri apostoli sepultus est: xxii. dies honoratus,
 et .iiii. menses et .vi. dies Mercurii, et .xii. menses
 et dies .iiii. Azariti, efficiunt annum et .iiii. menses

¹ *Mochta*.—(Mauchteus) A. The clause here quoted is not in B., but is in Clar. 49.

² *Luachair-mór*.—The Four Mast., who have the entry of this battle under A.D. 528, state that it was called the "battle of Ailbhe in Brega," and was gained over the "Cianachta of Meath." The place is now supposed to be represented by Clonalvy, bar.

of Upper Duleek, co. Meath. It is entered again, under 538.

³ *As some say*.—ut alii uolunt. Not in B.

⁴ *Ailill*.—A marg. note in A. has so ib *Óneairtí beor* ("of the Ui-Bresail still.") See note under 525 *supra*, regarding another bishop of Armagh of the name.

⁵ *Sliabh-Eibhlinne*.—Aibhlinne, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of [584.]
 Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends
 of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta,¹
 a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greet-
 ing in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór² between
 two 'invers,' was gained by Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of
 Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager,
 over Cianachta. The battle of Aibhlinne was gained
 by Muirchertach Mac Erca over the Leinstermen, as some
 say.³

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcel- [585.]
 linus brought down his Chronicle. Mercurius, who was
 also called John, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church
 of Rome, sat 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days; and was
 buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Failure
 of bread. Ailill,⁴ bishop of Armagh, died. Or, in this
 year, the drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, according
 to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 4.) A.D. 536. Battle of [586.]
 Sliabh-Eibhlinne.⁵ Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven⁶
 years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta,⁷
 disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, [587.]
 bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 11 months and 8 days.
 He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle.
 Twenty-six days of Boniface, and 4 months and 6 days
 of Mercurius, and 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus,
 make up a year, and 4 months, and 10 days. The battle

A.D. 584. Now known as the Sliabh-
 Phelim Mountains, on the confines of
 Tipperary and Limerick.

¹ *Eleven years.*—A. and B. have
 "annis xi". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for
 'two' years), which is probably a mis-
 take for 11. The murder of Tuathal
 Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 548,
 and as the length of his reign was

eleven years, the date of his accession
 must have been 532. Tuathal *Mael-*
garbh was grandson of Cairbre, son
 of Niall, and the only sovereign of
 Ireland in this line. His surname is
 interpreted *calvo-asper* by O'Flaherty.

⁷ *Mochta.*—His "dormitatio" is en-
 tered above, under the year 584.

et .x. dies. Bellum Cloenlocha ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerpball. Morp Comgall mic Domangairt, xxx. u. anno regni.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini ccccc. xxx. uiii. Per vitio panir. Bellum lochar. Tuatal maelgarb (mac Cormaic caite mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. hiallag) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Siluerius natione Romanus fuit anno .i. mensibus .ii. dies .xii., confessor obiit.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini ccccc. xxx. ix. Natus est Gregorius Rome. Uigilius natione romanus episcopus romane ecclesie fuit annis .xiiii. mensibus .vi. diebus .xxii. Sacerdus defunctus est; Uia palatia sepultus est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini ccccc. xl.º

Fol. 196b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini ccccc. xl.º i.º Morp Comgall mic Domangairt. Albeus pausat.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc[c].º xl.º ii.º Bellum Torpen .i. riu Laignib, ubi cecidit mac Erce filius Ailella molt. Bellum Sligihe ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Fergus 7 Donnall, duo filii mac Erce, uictores erant, 7 Cinmire mac Setna 7 Ninnib mac Setni.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini ccccc. xl.º iii.º Tuatal maelgarb iugulatus est .i. a n-ghallach allta, la Maelmorba, cui successit Diarmaid mac Cerpball.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (i. f., l. 2.) Anno domini ccccc. xl.º iii.º Mortalitas prima que dicitur blesed, in qua

¹ Cloenloch.—The Four Mast., at 581, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinala), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

² Mane son of Cerball.—He was of the "Ui-Maine" of Connaught, who derived their tribe-name from

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crich.

³ Comgall.—See note under A.D. 506, *supra*.

⁴ Luachair.—See this battle entered above, at 534.

⁵ Son.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

⁶ Confessor.—ḡp̄roḡī, A. 57; B.

of Cloenloch,¹ in which fell Mane² son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall³ son of Domangart, in the 35th year of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 538. Failure of bread. The battle of Luachair.⁴ Tuathal Maelgarbh, (son⁵ of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 5 months, 11 days, and died a confessor.⁶ [538.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory⁷ at Rome. Vigilus, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria. [539.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540. [540.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 541. Death of Comgall,⁸ son of Domangart. Ailbhe⁹ rested. [541.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten¹⁰ was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca,¹¹ son of Ailill Molt. The battle of Sligech, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna.¹² [542.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by Maelmordha, *i.e.* at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill succeeded. [543.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mortality, which is called 'blefed,'¹³ in which Mobi Clarainech [544.]

⁷ *Gregory*.—See under A.D. 544.

⁸ *Comgall*.—His death is entered before under 537, which seems the proper date. See a note on the subject at 506, *supra*.

⁹ *Ailbhe*.—The "quies" of Ailbhe is recorded above under the year 533.

¹⁰ *Torten*.—So called from the Ui-Tortain, a small branch of the Airghialla, who settled near Ardbraccan in Meath. They derived their name from Tortan, fifth in descent from Colla-da-crich.

¹¹ *Mac Erca*.—Tigernach states

that the "men of Cera" (or tribes inhabiting the barony of Carra, co. Mayo), descended from him. This battle is entered again under 547.

¹² *Setna*.—This should be "Duach," as in Tigernach and the Ann. Four Mast.

¹³ *Blefed*.—See several references to this plague in the *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part V., vol. I., p. 46, where some curious information on the subject of this and other plagues is collected.

Mobi clarainecē obuit. Morp Comgall mic Dom-
anraire ut alii dicunt. Diarmaire mac Berrusa
Cerrbeoil mic Conaill cernēanne mic Neill .ix.
giallaig regnare incipit, p̄cundum librum Cuanach.
Uel hic Natiuitar Gregorii p̄cundum alior.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.°
u.° Daire Colum cille p̄ndata ert.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ui.
(aliar 47.) Bellum Sligibe in quo cecerrit Eugen bel (.i.
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Berrgur duo fili Muircer-
taig mic Earca, 7 Ainmire mac Setna mic Berrgura mic
Conaill gulban mic Neill .ix. giallaig, uictorep̄ erant.

.d. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ui.
Dubtaē (no Duacē, vo iul Cholla uair) ab Arp mača
quieuit. Cluain mic Noir p̄ndata ert. Caē Tortan
ria laigiu, in quo cecirit mac Earca mic Ailella
muilc. Uel hic caē Sligibe.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6° p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.°
uiii.° Dormitacio fili arpiricir .i. Ciaranu, anno
xxx. iiii. aetatir p̄e (uel anno 7° portquam Cluain
mic Noir conp̄ruere cepit). Tigernaē Cluana eoir.
Mortalitar magna in qua ip̄i paup̄ant, Finno macc
u Teluib, Colaim nepor Craumēainan, Mac tail
Cille culinō, Sinēall mac Cenannōain abbar Cille
achairō r̄p̄umm[a] p̄oto, 7 Columbae innrae Celtrae.
Uel hoc anno Tuacal maelgarb̄ p̄ Teampach in-

Fol. 20aa.

¹ Gregory.—Afterwards styled the
“Great.” See also under 539.

² Alias 47.—Added in old hand in A.

³ Sligech.—The river which gives
name to the town of Sligo. This battle
is entered above at the year 542.

⁴ Domnall.—The remainder of this
entry is not in B.

⁵ Duach.—This is the name in B.,
and also in the list of the *Comarbs*
(or successors) of St. Patrick, in the
Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 3. The

original of the parenthesis appears as
a gloss in the original hand in A., and
also in B.

⁶ Tortan.—This battle is entered
above at the year 542, where see note.
The text of this and the entry which
follows in A. is represented in B. by
uel hic bellum tortan 7 bellum
Sligibe.

⁷ Clonmacnoise.—This clause is not
in B., nor in Clar. 49.

⁸ Cluain-cois.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

died. The death of Comgall, son of Domangart, as some say. Diarmait, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Crimthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, begins to reign, according to the Book of Cuanu. Or, in this year, the birth of Gregory,¹ according to some.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 545. Daire-Coluim-Cille was founded. [545.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24. A.D. 546 (alias 47).² The battle of Sligech,³ in which fell Eugen Bel (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Domnall⁴ and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca, and Ainmire son of Setna (son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager), were victors. [546.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,⁵ of the race of Colla Uais), abbot of Armagh, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois was founded. The battle of Tortan⁶ was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, son of Ailill Molt. Or, in this year, the battle of Sligech. [547.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 16.) A.D. 548. The falling asleep of the son of the Carpenter, *i.e.*, Ciaran, in the 34th year of his age, (or in the 7th year after he had commenced to build Clonmacnoise.⁷) Tigernach of Cluain-eois⁸ [died.] Great mortality, in which these persons rested: Finnio Macc-U-Telduibh,⁹ Colam descendant of Craumthanan;¹⁰ Mac-Tail of Cill-Cuilind; Sinchell son of Cenandan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota, and Colum of Inis-Celtra. Or, in this year,¹¹ Tuathal Maelgarbh, King of [548.]

¹ *Macc U Telduibh*. — Corruptly written *maccu' ouib* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

² *Descendant of Craumthanan*. — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

¹¹ *This year*. — This entry is added at foot of fol. 19bb. in A., in an old hand. It is represented in B., in the text, after the name of *Columba of Inis-Celtra*, merely by *uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarbh ingularur fuir*. The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.

teipit i n-gneallais eilte, iugulatur o Maelshor hu mic h1, qui et ipse p̄tatim occipitur ept. Unde dicitur echt m̄aelshor.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ix.º Bellum civile Conaire i Cery, ubi ceciderunt Ailill inbanna (.i. p̄ Connacht), 7 Aed̄ fortobol .i. a bratair. P̄rgur 7 Domnall (.i. da mac Muir-certaig mic Erc̄e) uictores erant. Uel hoc anno quies Tigernaci.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º Quies Dauoir Parannaim (filii Suair̄e i parannaim), episcopi Aed̄ macha et legati totius Hibernie.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º i.º Bellum Civile in quo ceciderunt corp̄u Oche Muman orationibus itas Cluano. Mor̄ p̄c̄at̄ filii Conall.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (4 p.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º ii.º Mor̄ Eud̄ac̄ mic Conleir̄ .i. p̄ Ular̄, a quo hu Eud̄ac̄ Ular̄ nati sunt, 7 mor̄ D̄ic mic D̄eic̄i. Mor̄ Crauht̄ain mic D̄ruim. Sic in libro Cuanaç̄ inueni .i. Reilci Patraic do tabairt i r̄p̄in i cinn t̄p̄i x̄p̄i blias̄an iar n-er̄echt Patraic la Colum cille. T̄p̄i minna uair̄le do p̄aḡbail ip̄in aḡnucal .i. a ç̄oac̄ 7 p̄oir̄cela in̄o ainḡli, 7 clocc in aib̄eç̄ta. 18 aml̄aio p̄o p̄o p̄oç̄ail

¹ *Feat.*—echt.—Translated "great act," in Clar. 49.

² *Aedh Fortobol.*—More correctly called Aedh Fortamhail ("Aedh the Strong") by the Four Mast., at the year 544.

³ *Tigernach.*—His death is among the entries for the previous year.

⁴ *Son of.*—The parenthetic clause is added as a gloss in A., in a very old hand. There is no entry for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has the notice of David in exactly the same words as A. The name of David does not occur in any of the Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-

cessible to the Editor. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), vol. 1, p. 38, where reasons are adduced in disproof of the statement above given regarding David, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that this David was the same person who was called Fiacher [or Fiachra] in the "Psalter of Cashel." The name "Fiachra," occurs in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), and in other ancient lists, as the successor of Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given above under the year 547. The entry is written in a coarse hand in A.

Tara, perished in Grelloch-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat' of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,⁵ *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.⁶ [549.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 550. The rest of David, descendant of Farannan, (son⁴ of Guaire, descendant of Farannan), Bishop of Armagh, and Legate of all Ireland. [550.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,⁵ in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through the prayers of Ita of Cluain.⁶ Death of Fothad, son of Conall. [551.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed.) A.D. 552. Death of Eacha, son of Conled, *i.e.*, King of Ulad, from whom the Ui-Echach of Ulad are descended; and death of Bec Mac Deiche.⁷ Death of Craumthan, son of Brian. Thus I find in the Book of Cuanu, viz.:—The relics of Patrick were placed in a shrine, at the end of three score years after Patrick's death, by Colum-cille. Three splendid *minna*⁸ were found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel's [552.]

⁵ *Cuilen*.—Written *Cuilne* in Irish text. But *Cuilne* is the genit. form, the nom. of which may be *Cuilen*. (Compare *colinn*, "caro;" gen., *colno*, Ebel's *Zuess*, p. 41.) As the Corco-Oche of Munster were certainly located in what is the present county of Limerick, if this suggestion is correct, the site of the battle was probably the present village of Cullen, near the Limerick Junction, but situated within the limits of the county Tipperary. Keating (at reign of Diarmait mac Cerbhaill) calls the event the battle of *Cill-Cuile*.

⁶ *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

The site of St. Ita's church, anciently called Cluain-Credail, is now known as Killeedy, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

⁷ *Bec Mac Deiche*.—His death is entered at 557 *infra*, where the name is written *Bec Mac De*, the more usual form.

⁸ *Minna*, plur. of *minn*, or *mind*, which signifies a crown, diadem, or precious thing. The term was also generally applied to reliquaries, on which oaths were sworn; and thus came to signify, in a secondary sense, an oath.

int angel do Colum cille inna minna .i. in coad do dun
7 cloc in arvechta do Aro maða 7 foircela inn aingil
do Colum cille fein. 18 aine do garar foircela in
aingil de, ar yr a laim in aingil arpoét Colum cille
he. Uel hic quier Dauidir epircopi Aro macha et
legati.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.° L.° iii.° Natuirtar
Lugdas mic u Ochae. Pertia (.i. Lepra) que uocata
ert in samthrooc.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.° L.° iii.° Cathub
mac Ferfura epircop Aro cinn obuit. Colman mar
mac Diarmata uerig mic Ferfura ceirbeoil mic
Fol. 20ab. Conaill Crefhtainne mic Neill .ix. Gallais, quem
Dubloic iugulauit. Ecclesia Denncuir fundata ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (7 f., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° L.° u.°
Pelagius natione romanus fuit annis .xx. diebus
.xxiii. repulturn ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli.
Mortalitatis magna hoc anno .i. in Eron Conaill .i. in
buibe Conaill.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 f., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.° L.° ii.°
Morff Ferfura (uel Fiaðad) nepotir Iboais, reffir Uloth.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (3 f., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.° L.° ii.°
Iugulatio Colman moir mic Diarmata quem Dubloic
iugulauit. Ceana Tempa la Diarmait mac Ceirbail,
et fuga ante filium Maelcon, et morff Gabrain mic
Domangairt. Orndoinur ecclesiam i cluan pertra fun-
dauit. Morff Eadað mic Conlaic nið Ulað. Morff Dis
mic de ppoetae.

¹ *The rest of David.*—Added in coarse hand in A. See the note under the year 550 in reference to the person called David, Bishop of Armagh and Legate of all Ireland. The foregoing entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Samthrooc.*—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusci* is glossed by "scabium;" which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the "samthrooc" was a cutaneous disease.

³ *Colman.*—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.

⁴ *Founded.*—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.

⁵ *Cron-Conaill.*—This is further ex-

Gospel, and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the Angel distributed the treasures for Colum-cille, viz.:—the goblet to Down, and the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Angel's Gospel to Colum-cille himself. The reason it is called the Angel's Gospel is, because it is from the Angel's hand Colum-cille received it. Or, in this year, the rest of David,¹ Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaid Mac Ui Ochaë. The distemper (*i.e.*, leprosy), which is called the Samthrosc.² [553.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman³ the Great, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whom Dubsloit killed. The church of Bangor was founded.⁴ [554.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 4.) A.D. 555. Pelagius, by birth a Roman, sat 11 years and 18 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. A great mortality in this year, *i.e.*, the *cron-conaill*,⁵ *i.e.*, the *buidhe-conaill*. [555.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 556. Death of Fergna (or Fiacha), descendant of Ibdach, King of Ulad. [556.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman⁶ the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubsloit slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the flight before the son of Maelchon, and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart. Brendan founded a church in Cluain-ferta. The death of Eacha,⁷ son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh. The death of Bec Mac De, the prophet.⁸ [557.]

plained by *buidhe-conaill*. *Crón* means 'saffron-colour,' and *buidhe* 'yellow.' The term is usually written *cron-conaill*. (See *Census of Ireland*, 1851, part 5, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.) But the form *cron-conaill* seems the more correct. The second member of the name, 'conaill,' is evidently the same as the word *connall* (*gl. stipulam: Reliq. Celt.* 38). The disease was of

the nature of jaundice. It seems to have been the same kind of disease as that which proved so fatal in 548. It was variously Latinized *flava pestis*, *flava icteritia*, and *icteritia*.

² *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

³ *Eacha*.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

⁴ *Prophet*.—The epithet *prophetae* (or 'propetae,' as in A.), is not in B.

†Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini ccccc.° L.° iii.° Ecclesia
Denncair fundata est.

b. †Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini ccccc.° L.° ix.° Feirr Teirna
la Diarmaid mac Cerbaill 7 moir Zabrain mic
Domangaire secundum alior. Immirge re mac
Maeldon (.i. Druide rex). Cañ Cuile dheimne.

†Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini ccccc.° Lx.° Bellum Cuile
dheimne for Diarmaid mac Cerbaill, ubi .iii. milia
cecidereunt. Feirgur 7 Domnall da mac mic Ercæ (.i. da
mac Muircheartaig mic Muirceadaig mic Eogain mic
Neill), 7 Ainmire mac Setni, 7 Nainnro mac Duac (ru
Connacht) victores erant, 7 Aed mac Echach tirm-
charna ru Connacht. per orationes Colum cille
uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan ipe do ruige in n-erbe
n-oruad do Diarmaid. Tuasatan mac Dimain mic
Sairan mic Cormaic mic Eogain ipe pola in erbe
n-oruad tar cenn. Maglaine ro cing tarre qui polur
occipit est. Bellum Cuile uirpen.

†Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini ccccc.° Lx.° 1.° Uel hic
bellum cuile uirpen i Tebta for Diarmaid mac
Cerbaill re n-Aed mac Drenain. Diarmaid pugit.
Fol. 206a. Bellum Mona daire.

The death of Bec Mac De is entered
above at the year 552, where the
name is differently written.

¹ *Founded*.—See under 554, where
the foundation of the Church of Ban-
gor is also recorded. In Clar. 49, in
the passage parallel to the present,
the word 'finita' is used instead of
'fundata.' But Clar. 49 is a very
poor authority.

² *According to others*.—Secundum
alior. In B. only.

³ *Expedition*.—This entry is not in
B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word
immirge means a hosting, expedi-
tion, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of
the Picts and Scots*, p. 314) under-

stands immirge (or as he writes it
Inmirge) to mean "expulsion." But
this is wrong.

⁴ *Battle of Cul-dreimne*.—The os-
tensible cause of this battle was the
execution, by King Diarmait Mac
Cerbhaill, of Curnan, son to the King
of Connaught, who was forced from
St. Columba's protection, to which he
had fled, and the desire on the part
of the Northern Hy-Neill to revenge the
insult offered to their kinsman. The
real cause would seem to have been
the rivalry of the two great families.
In the account of the battle in the
Ann. Four Mast., at 555, however, an
additional cause is assigned, namely

Kal. Jan. A.D. 558. The church of Bangor was founded.¹ [558.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others²). An expedition³ by the son of Maelchon (*i.e.*, King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne. [559.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,⁴ *gained* [560.] over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (*i.e.*, two sons⁵ of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Ainmire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught,⁶ were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna,⁷ King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan,⁸ it was that made the Druids' *erbe*⁹ for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over head the Druids' *erbe*.⁹ Maglaine that passed over it, who alone was slain. The battle of Cul-Uinsen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 561. Or, in this year, the battle of Cul-Uinsen, in Tebhtha, was gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, by Aedh son of Brenan. Diarmait fled. The battle of Moin-Daire. [561.]

a decision given by King Diarmait in a dispute between Colum Cille and St. Finnen. See O'Donovan's notes on the subject, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 555. That it was considered an era in the life of St. Colum Cille appears from Adamnan's words, who dates the arrival of St. Colum Cille in Britain as occurring in the 'second year after the battle of Cule-Drebene.' The name Cooledrevny is now obsolete, but Colgan states that the place was in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, on the north. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 452.) It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Drumcliff.

¹ *Two sons.*—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in *Clar.* 49.

² *King of Connaught.*—Not represented in B.

³ *Tirmcharna.*—Not in B.

⁴ *Temnan.*—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

⁵ *Druids' erbe.*—*erbe noꝛuaꝛo*—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*,' some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.° ii.°
 Bellum Mona daine lothair for Cruithiu re n-uib
 Neill in tuairceirt. Baetan mac Cinn co n-uib Cruith-
 nið noðrið fru Cruithiu. Genur Eugain 7 Conaill
 mercede conducti inna lee 7 airde Eolaragd.

Σιγίτ φαεβρα ριγίτ ριρ
 1 moir moir Daine lothair,
 Αδαρ comroma vo cept,
 Secht ριγ Cruithne im Αεο m-brec.

Ριλλρετ δα mac [mic] Θρεα
 Cumma in chetnai ;
 Ριλλιρ in ρι Αινμερε
 Λε ρελβαib Σετναι.

Ριέτιρ κατ Cruithne n-uile,
 [Ocur] ρορλοιρρετ Ειλνε ;
 Ριέτιρ κατ n-Γαβρα λιρε
 Ocur κατ Cuile ορεimne.

Θερταιρ ζιλλινο ιαρ congail
 [Αρρ ριαρ] im chnarr nauch,
 Ρορξξυρ Donnall Αινμιρε
 Ocur Nandó mac Duach.

18 αλοινδ ρεραρ αλλιαδ,
 Γαβαρ Baetan ρορ in ριυαξ.
 Ρο ια Baetan ριιτ burde ;
 Θεραο α ερεν ριρρι.

¹ The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—"The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhens, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhens fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolarags were given to them of Tirconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

² *Sharp weapons.*—These four stanzas are written in the lower margin, fol. 20ab, in A. They are not in B. A note in the top marg., fol. 20b in A., states that the stanzas above printed should be inserted where they are here introduced.

³ *Seven.*—VII., A.

⁴ *They bear.*—Θερταιρ (lit. "are borne"). Θερταιρ, *Four Mast*, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of [562.]
 Moin-daïre-lothair *was gained* over the Cruithni, by the
 Ui-Neill of the North. Baetan, son of Cenn, with two
 of the Cruithni, fought against the Cruithni. The Lee
 and Arda-Eolairg were given to the Cinel-Eogain and
 Cinel-Conaill, as a reward.¹

Sharp weapons² stretch, men stretch,
 In the great bog of Daire-lothair—
 The cause of a contention for right—
 Seven³ Cruithnian Kings, including Aedh Brec.

The two sons [of Mac] Erca return
 In the same manner.
 The King Ainmire returns
 With the possessions of Setna.

The battle of all the Cruithni is fought,
 [And] they burn Eilne.
 The battle of Gabhair-Lifè is fought,
 And the battle of Cul-dreimne.

They bear⁴ pledges after valour,
 [Thence westwards] about ,
 Fergus, Domnall, Ainmire,
 And Nandidh, son of Duach.

Splendidly⁵ he bears his course—
 Baetan's steed—upon the host.
 Pleasing to Baetan of the yellow hair.
 'Twill bear his burden upon it.

A.D. 557. *Deportar, Chron. Scot.*, at
 A.D. 563.

⁵ *Splendidly*.—This stanza is writ-
 ten on the top margin of fol. 20b, in
 A. It is not in B. Although printed
 by O'Donovan in connexion with the

battle of Cul-dreimne, *Four Mast.*,
 at 555, it seems to belong to the poem
 of which the foregoing is a fragment,
 relating to the battle of Moin-daïre-
 lothair, in which the name of Baetan
 occurs.

Abban mac Fiachrae moritur. Nauigatio Colum Cille ad inrolam Iae, anno stativ ruc xl.º ii.º iugulatio Colman moir mic Diarmoda.

- .d. | Ct. Ianaip. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º iii.º Uentur magnur factur ert. Morr Larre o Daiminur. Uel hoc anno Drenainto fundauit ecclesiam eluana ferta.

| Ct. Ianaip. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º iii.º Occurrio Diarmato mic Cerbuil n. la hCeb n-ouð mac Suibne, cui succerperunt duo filii mic Ercce, Fergur 7 Domnall. Quier Drenbain Disor ut alii dicunt. bellum Gabrae Lphi 7 morr Daimin daim-airgic.

| Ct. Ianaip. (6 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º ii.º bellum Gabrae Lphi. Fergur 7 Domnall uictorer erant. Morr quoque Domnall filii Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui succerperit Ainmire mac Setni. Iur-inur minor annur .xi. ut Deua dicit regnauit.

| Ct. Ianaip. (7 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º ii.º Iohanner natione romanur redit annur .xii. mensibus .xi. diebus .xxii., et in basilica beati Petri apostoli sepultur ert. Fect in Iarðoman.

- .d. | Ct. Ianaip. (1. p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º ii.º Fect in Iarðoman la Colman m-bec mac n-Diarmato 7 Conall mac Comgail.

¹ *Island of Ia.*—Iona. B. has merely *ve* *hiberua*, and does not refer to the age of Colum Cille at the time of leaving Ireland.

² *Laisre.*—There were three famous saints of this name, who generally appear in Irish hagiology, with the devotional prefix *Mo* ("my"), in the form *Molaisi*, namely, Molaisi, son of Cairill, abbot of Leithgillan; Molaisi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaisi, son of Nadfraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-Inis,

¹ *Bovis insula*, in Loch-Erne, now called Devenish, near Enniskillen. The death of Molasse (above called Laisre) is entered again at the year 570.

² *Cluain-ferta.*—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluain-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

⁴ *Diarmait MacCerbhaill.*—Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerbhaill (or Cerbheoil). In the Ann. Four Masters, the Chron. Scotorum and other Chronicles, it is stated that

Aedan, son of Fiachra, dies. Voyage of Colum-Cille to the Island of Ia¹, in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm . [563.]
occurred. The death of Laisr² of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.³

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of [564.]
Diarmait MacCerbhail,⁴ *i.e.*, by Aedh Dubh⁵ son of Suibhne, to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, Fergus and Domnall. The repose of Brendan of Birr, as others say. The battle of Gabair-Liphe; and the death of Daimin Daimairgit.

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair- [565.]
Liphe. Fergus and Domnall were victors. Also the death of Domnall, son Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire son of Setna. Justin the younger reigned, as Bede says, eleven years.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by [566.]
birth, sat twelve years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and was buried in the church of St. Peter⁶ the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 567. An expedition [567.]
into Iardoman,⁸ by Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall.

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor.

¹ *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh." He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araidhe had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

returned to Ireland, and became King of Ulad in 581; and was himself slain in 587. Adamnan gives a very bad account of him. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 279.

² *Peter*.—πετρον, A.

⁷ *An expedition into Iardoman*.—This entry is not in B. See the next entry.

⁸ *Iardoman*.—"The Western region." In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beg, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet

¶ Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini ccccc.° lx.°
 unii.° Occurrō Ainnireē mic Setna la Fergur mac
 Neillen.

Fol. 206b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.° lx.°
 ix.° Iugulatio Fergura mic Neillen. Oena, abb
 cluana mic Noir, 7 itas cluana creodail, dormierunt.
 Gillar obiit. Aedan .h. Riachad obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxx.°
 A morte Patruicij c. anni. Uel hoc anno quies
 Molarre daiminnre.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxx.° i.°
 Occurrō da aeu Muireadaiḡ .i. Doetán mac Muirecetaiḡ,
 7 Echaro mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirecetaiḡ mic Epa,
 tertio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigeunaḡ ní
 Ciannachtas gléanna gáimín occurrō eorum erat.
 Moenu eppcop cluana ferpa dhrenaid quieuit. Morr
 Domain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occurrō Diarmoda
 mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta est in muirḡeilt.
 Quies dhrenuinn dhra ut alii dicunt.

(muirḡeiltach) to *Sol* and *Ile*, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the *Sol* and *Ile* of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 24b) the expedition to *Iardoman* is stated to have been *i ról 7 in íl* ("to *Sol* and *Ile*"), agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is *Islay*; and the former is either *Seil* or *Colonsay*—not *Coll*, which is too far off, although O'Donovan thought so (note ad an. 565, F. M.). *Islay* was at this time in the possession of the Scots, as appears from Adamnan's life of St. Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who was first cousin of Conall's grandfather Domangart. Conall's territory lay in Cowall, and this expedition was probably against the rival house

of Gabhran. But it is strange that Colman Beg, whose territory lay very near the centre of Ireland, was adventurous enough to engage in maritime warfare.

¹ *Ainmire*.—Called "Ainmorius filius Setni" by Adamnan. *Vit. Columb. l., 7*. See again under A.D. 575.

² *Fergus*.—Slain in the following year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

³ *Fergus*.—The Four Mast. say (568) that Fergus was slain by Aedh, son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father. The entry is repeated under 576.

⁴ *Ita of Cluain-creodail*.—See note on *Cuilen*, under 551, *supra*. The death of St. Ita is repeated under the year 576, where the repose of Oena of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Gildas, is also repeated.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Aindre, son of Setna, by Fergus⁵ son of Nellen. [568.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of Fergus⁵ son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Ita of Cluain-credail,⁴ fell asleep. Gildas died. Aedhan Ua Fiachrach⁴ died. [569.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the death of Patrick one hundred years.⁶ Or, in this year, the repose of Molasse of Daiminis.⁷ [570.]

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassination of two grandsons of Muiredach, viz. :—Baetan son of Muirchertach, and Eochaid son of Domnall (*i.e.*, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca) in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Cianachta of Glengaimin, was their slayer. Moenu, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. The death of Deman son of Cairill. Or, in this year, the killing of Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill. In this year the 'muirgeilt'⁸ was captured. The repose of Brendan⁹ of Birr, as others say. [571.]

⁴ *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan 'son' of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

⁵ *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 668 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 208 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1018, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

⁷ *Molasse of Daiminis*.—Called "*Laire*," under A.D. 568, where see note.

⁸ *Muirgeilt*.—"Sea Wanderer." Sometimes called *Murgein*, "sea-

born;" and *liban*, "sea-woman." The entry is fuller in Tigernach. "In this year was caught the *Muirgeilt* on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beoan, son of Innli, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor;" to which the Four Mast, add "that is, Liban, daughter of Eochaid, son of Mairid." The legend concerning her (see *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 39, sq.) is, that she was daughter of Eochaid, King of the tract now covered by Lough Neagh, who was drowned by its eruption about the time of the Christian Era; that she was changed into a salmon, and traversed the sea until she allowed herself to be captured on this occasion. Under the names *Muirgen* and *Liban*, she appears mentioned in the Calendar at Jan. 27, and Dec. 18.

⁹ *Brendan*.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (1 p., L. 12.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.^o
 ii.^o Bellum Feimhin in quo uictur ert Colman modicur
 filiur Diarmato, et ipse euarit. Uel hic bellum
 Gabrae Lipi for Laihniu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-
 naill mic Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui succerit
 Ainmire mac Setnai. Uel sic bellum tola 7 for-
 tola .i. nomen camporum etir Ele 7 Orraige, 7
 etir Cluan ferta Molua 7 Saigser. Fiaera mac
 Baetain uictor erat.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (2 p., L. 23^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
 iii.^o Bellum tola 7 fortoala in regionibus Cruithne.
 Morp Conaill mic Comgail anno regni .xii. sui,
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (3 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
 iiij.^o Magna conuentio Orpoma ceata in qua erant
 Colum cille ocuſ Ceſ mac Ainmireſ.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (4 p., L. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

recorded in *Tigernach* under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the *Mart. Donegal* and the *Four Mast.* have his obit under A.D. 571.

¹*Femhin*.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, which have the entry of this battle under 565, state that Colman Bec was slain therein by the men of Munster. But *Tigernach* (at 573) and the *Four Masters* (at 571) agree with this chronicle in recording the escape of Colman Bec, whose death is mentioned, *infra*, at A.D. 586, and again at 592.

²*Gabair-Liphe*.—'Gabair of the Liffey.' The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearman, a very good authority,

states that it was the name of a district comprising "the hilly country bounded by the Dublin Mountains on the north; on the east by the River Liffey, from its source in Kippure to Ballymore-Eustace;" its western boundary including "the hills from Tipperkevin, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons." *Loca Patriciana*, p. 28, note ².

³*Tola and Fortola*.—This entry is in the margin in B, and also in A. (in which it is partly obliterated). The *Four Masters* (at 571) have but the name of Tola, which O'Donovan (*Loc. cit.*, note i,) identifies with Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁴*Ele and Ossory*.—Ele, called from its occupants Ele-O'Carroll, comprised the present baronies of Ballybritt and

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 12.) A.D. 572. The battle of Femhin,¹ in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle of Gabair-Liphe² over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year, the death of Domnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Setna. Or thus, the battle of Tola and Fortola,³ viz., the names of plains between Ele and Ossory,⁴ and between Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.⁵ Fiachra, son of Baetan,⁶ was victor. [572.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of Tola and Fortola, in the territory of the Cruithne.⁷ The death of Conall, son of Comgall,⁸ in the 16th year of his reign, who granted the island of Ia to Colum-Cille. [573.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 4.) A.D. 574. The great Convention of Druim-Ceta,⁹ at which were Colum-Cille, and Aedh son of Ainmire. [574.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 15.) A.D. 575. A spark of leprosy,¹⁰ [575.]

Clonlisk, in the south of the King's County; from which the territory of Ossory, now partly represented by the baronies of Upperwoods and Clandonagh, in the Queen's County, is divided by the Slieve-Bloom Mountains.

¹ *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*—The former, commonly called Clonfertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a parish in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's County. Saighir, or Seirkieran, is a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

² *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Otherwise called Fiachra Lurgan, afterwards King of Ulidia. His death is recorded under the year 625, *infra*, where the name is Fiachna.

³ *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the entry of the battle of Tola and Fortola under the preceding year (572) the site of the battle is fixed in the

south of the present King's County, which was hardly Pictish territory; though Fiachra, son of Baetan, the victor, was an Ulster chieftain.

⁴ *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is mentioned as leagued with Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, in a maritime expedition.

⁵ *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—Μαγνα συντιο, for Μ. conuentio, A., B., and Clar. 49. The word μορτοαλ, 'great assembly,' is added as a gloss over συντιο in B., and in the margin in A. On the date and place of this famous Convention, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note b.

⁶ *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced in the MSS., being introduced into the middle of the record of the battle of Teloch, which should probably follow it, as in the printed text in the next page (66).

Scintilla leprae et habundantia nucum inau-
rita. Bellum Telochó i cunn tíre, in quo ceciderit
‘Duncaé mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de
pocuis filiorum Gabrain ceciderunt. Morr’ Órendain
mic Óruin. Uel hic occisio Ainmireé mic Setna, de
quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan robaí ní,
Ní bo mennoc naé declaí;
Inóiu ír foróberg a lí
La hAinmire mac Setnaí.

Fol. 21aa. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.º
111.º Bellum Telochó. Initium regni Tiberii Constantinii
qui regnavit annis .111. Quies Órendain Clona septa.
Iugulatio Aeda mic Echaé Tirimcarra (alias Tirim,
mic Ferfura mic Muirebáiǵ máel mic Eóǵan rreíð
mic Duacǵaláiǵ mic Óruain mic Eathaé muíǵmeóin)
La hui Óruin. Primum periculum Uloch in Eurania.
Uel hic iugulatio Ferfura mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb
Éluana mic Noir, 7 Itas Cluana crebail, 7 Gíllar.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.º
111.º Quies spreuis Etchen Cluana póta Doetan
Reuepíio Uloch de Sumania. Feoilimíð pinn abb Aro
mača quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.º

¹ *Of Teloch.*—Telochó, A.; telochó, B. Cann-tíre, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies ‘Head of the region,’ was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

² *Brendan, son of Brian.*—Chief of Tefia. He was brother of Cremthann, mentioned at the year 552, and father of Aedh, whose death is recorded at 588.

³ *Femen.*—See under the year 572. This rann, which is written in *al. man.* in A., and in original hand in B., seems taken from a poem in praise of some king of Munster, after whose death Magh-Femhin was wasted by

Aiamire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 588.

⁴ *Teloch.*—Telochó (gen. of ‘Teloch’), A. See under 575.

⁵ *Brendan.*—He died, according to his Acts and the *Four Masters*, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connaught; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister’s superintendence. See under the year 582

and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch,¹ in Cenn-tire, in which fell Duncath, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the allies of the sons of Gabran. The death of Brendan, son of Brian.² Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said:—

Femen,³ when there was a King,
Was not a place without valour.
To-day, crimson is its aspect
By Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of Teloch.⁴ The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan,⁵ of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmcarna (alias⁶ Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muiredach Mael, son of Eoghan Srebh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eocha Muighmedhoin), by the Ui-Briuin. The first adventure of the Ulidians in Eufania.⁷ Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin,⁸ and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita,⁹ of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.⁹ [576.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 7.) A.D. 577. The rest of Bishop Etchen,¹⁰ of Cluain-fota-Baetain.¹¹ The return of the Ulidians from Eumania.¹² Feidilmidh Finn, abbot of Armagh, rested. [577.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of [578.]

infra, where the entry of St. Brendan's death is repeated.

¹ *Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

² *Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tiger-nach* has 'Eamania.'

³ *Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

⁴ *Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

¹⁰ *Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's A.A. SS., p. 306, b., n. 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 588.

¹¹ *Cluain-fota-Baetain*.—Clonfad, par. of Killucan, county Westmeath.

¹² *Eumania*.—See note 7.

1111.° Quies Uinniani episcopi, mac nepotij Fiatac. Benedictur natione romanur fedite annij .1111. mensis .1. diebus xx ix., sepultur est in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Occisio Aeda mac Geno, et moxij Druidij regij nepotum Failgi.

.b. **¶** Cl. Ianair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° ix.° bellum Droma mic Erce, ubi Colggu filius Domnall filii Muirchertach mic Muirchada mic Eoghain cecidit. Aed mac Cinmirec uictor exstitit. Focht Ore la h-Aedan mac Gabrain. Connalac rex Pictorum mortur.

¶ Cl. Ianair. 4 p., l. .) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° Uel hic bellum Droma mic Ercaas. Moxij Baetan mic Cairill. Focht Ore.

¶ Cl. Ianair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° 1.° bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Aedan mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Moxij Fergna mic Cairleine.

Fol. 21ab. **¶** Cl. Ianair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° 11.° Moxij Feradaic mic Duac regij Orriach. Delagiuir natione romanur fedite annij .x. mensibus .11. diebus .x. bellum manant ppi Aedan. Moxij Fergna mic Cairleine. Uel hoc anno quies Dhenannn Eluana perca pecundum alior.

¹ *Vinnian*.—Erroneously printed Umaniain by O'Conor. This was St. Finnian, of Magh-bile, or Movilla, the patron saint of the Ulidians.

² *Aedh, son of Geno*.—This entry is not found in any of the other Annals. At 587, *infra*, the entry 'Mors nepotum Geno' occurs.

³ *Brudig*.—In the list of kings of Ui-Failgi, or Offaly, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3,) the name of a 'Bruidgin, son of Cathair,' occurs immediately before that of Aedh Roin, whose death is entered within at the year 603. And in the

Pedigree of the Ui-Failgi, in the same authority (p. 314, col. 2), a Bruidgi is set down as fourth in descent from Ros Failgi, the ancestor of the Ui-Failgi.

⁴ *Druim-mic-Erca*.—This place has not been identified. Colgu's father, Muirchertach, bore the matronymic of *Mac-Erca*, and from him this place may perhaps have derived its name. See under 580 and 585.

⁵ *Or, in this year*.—Uel huc, in B. only.

⁶ *Baetan, son of Cuirell*.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'

Vinnian,¹ the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno,² and the death of Brudig,³ King of the Ui-Failgi.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 579. The battle of [579.]
Druim-mic-Erca,⁴ in which fell Colgu, son of Domnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eogan. Aedh, son of Ainmire, remained victor. An expedition to the Orkneys by Aedhan, son of Gabran. Cennalath, King of the Picts, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. .) A.D. 580. Or, in this year,⁵ [580.]
the battle of Druim-mic-Erca. The death of Baetan, son of Cairill.⁶ The expedition to the Orkneys.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn,⁸ [581.]
in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart,⁹ was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of [582.]
Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against¹⁰ Aedhan. The death of Fergna,¹¹ son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.¹²

¹ *Orkneys*.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, *infra*.

² *Battle of Manonn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of "the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (*Sliabh Manann*, 'Moor of Manann'), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet." *Adamnan*, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (*Frag. of Annals*, 581.)

³ *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

⁴ *Against*.— $\tau\pi\upsilon$, A., probably a mistake for $\pi\iota$, "by" (*i.e.*, "won by"); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has 'per.'

⁵ *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

⁶ *According to others*.— $\tau\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\lambda\iota\omicron\tau\omicron\gamma$, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.

b. |Ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 13.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.° iii.° Quier ferzurrō episcopi Duna letzlaire qui funtavit Cill bioin. Maupiciur annor .xxi. pēgnavit ut Deua et Iriodorur dicunt. Morr Druide mic Maelcon pegir pictorum, et morr Feradach mic Duac pegir Orrige. Uel hoc anno quier Etchen.

|Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.° iiii.° (aliar 85.) Quier mic Nyrre abb eluana mic u Noir. xiiii.° anno. Morr Aeda [mic] Suibne, pegir Moenmaiği.

|Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.° u.° Occirio Daetain mic Ninnebo filii Duac (aliar mic Ferzura ceannfada) filii Conaill guban pegir Tempo, qui uno anno pēgnavit. Cummaene mac Colmain sig mic Diarmata, 7 Cummaene mac Libraen filii Mlannon mic Cerpail occiderunt eum consilio Colmain .i. oc leim ino eic. Uel hoc anno caē Orpoma mic Erce.

|Ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.° vi.° Bellum Daete in quo cecidit Colman bec mac

¹ *Of Dun-lethglaise.*—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) *ōma letzlaire* (of *Druim-lethglaise*) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter *ōroma* (*ōma*) to *Duna*, to make the name *Dun letzlaire* (*Dun-lethglaise*), the usual form. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 41, 144, 224. At the year 589 *infra*, however, the name of the place is as originally written in the present entry.

² *Bruide, son of Maelcon.*—*Tigernach*, too, has the obit of Bruide at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of Bruide is entered above at 504, and in *Tigernach* at 505. For the *mors* of Bruide at 504, in his edition of the *Ann. Ult.*, Dr. O'Connor proposes *nativitas*, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes

(*Adamnan*, 148, note *l*), "harmonises very well with the true date of his death, as it allows a period of 78 years for the term of his life, but is open to the objection that in both authorities the 'Battle of Manann by Aedhan,' is entered under the preceding year (503), although Aedhan was not yet born, and the true date of that battle is 582: which creates a suspicion that these entries were taken from an earlier record whose chronological system was different, or that they were displaced through carelessness in the scribe."

³ *Feradach.*—The death of *Feradach* is also recorded under the preceding year. The *Four Mast.* at 582, and *Tigernach* at 583, state that he was slain by his own people.

⁴ *Bishop Etchen.*—See under 577,

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 583. The repose of [583.]
Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise,¹ who founded Cill-Bien.
Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore
state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon,² King of
the Picts; and the death of Feradach,³ son of Duach,
King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of
Etchen.⁴

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 584 (alias 85). The [584.]
repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Cluain-mic-u-Nois, in the
17th year.⁵ Death of Aedh [son of] Suibhne, King of
Moenmagh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassina- [585.]
tion of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son
of Fergus Cennfada⁶), son of Conall Gulban, King of
Tara, who reigned one year. Cummaene, son of Colman
Bec, son of Diarmait, and Cummaene, son of Libraen, son
of Illannan, son of Cerbhall, killed him, at the instance
of Colman—namely, at Leim-ind-eich. Or, in this year,
the battle of Druim-mic-Erce.⁷

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of [586.]
Daethe,⁸ in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait;

where the death of this prelate is entered also.

¹ *The 17th year, i.e., of Mac Nisse's abbacy.*—The death of his predecessor, Oenu, is entered above under the year 569, and again at 576. Mac Nisse's death is entered also under 590 *infra*.

² *Fergus Cennfada.*—The orig. of this clause is interlined in an old hand in A., and in the orig. hand in B. The death of Baetan is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 567; but *Tigernach* has it at 586, agreeing with these Annals. Fergus Cennfada was otherwise called Duach. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, *Geneal. Table* at p. 342.

³ *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

battle is also referred to at the years 579 and 580.

⁴ *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of this place is written *oæthe* in A. and B., although O'Connor prints *Dromaethe*. O'Donovan, under an extraordinary misconception, states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 572, note) that *Cod. Clar.* 49 has '*Bellum Dromaethe*,' whereas it really reads '*Bellum Doothe*.' See under 592, *infra*. The record of this battle under this year, in A., B., and *Clar.* 49, is somewhat confused, the notice of the death of Daigh, son of Cairill, being introduced into the middle of it. The Editor has taken the liberty of putting it in its proper place in the text.

Diarmato. Aed mac Ainmirec uictor erat; 7 in quo cecidit Libraen mac Illannson mic Cearbail. Daic mac Cairill obiit. Uel hic morr Baetan mic Cairill rix Ulae.

b. | Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° uii.° Quies Carlaen episcopi Arto maeda. Quies Senaic episcopi Cluana Iruir. Morr nepotum Geno. Conuersio Constantini ad Dominum, 7 nix magna, 7 iugulatio Aeda nigrum mic Suibni, i Luin.

Fol. 21ba. | Ct. Ianair. (7° p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° uiii.° Quies erpuic Aeda filii Druic. Aed mac Drenvian rex Teaba mortuus est, (.i. apud ro ebban Dermaic do colum cille.) Eodemque tempore aertar torrua et ricca contigit.

| Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° ix.° Morr Feidelmie mic Tigernais regis Muman. Bellum Leireo la Aedan mac Gabrain. Bellum Maic octair re mDranuob mac Echach for uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quies Ferfura episcopi Droima leatglare qui fundauit Cill m-Dian.

| Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°

¹ Baetan.—See under 580.

² Carlaen.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as "Ciarlaech," and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, "the territory of Ui-Niallain," now Oneiland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 8), his name is written 'Caurlan'; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domaach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

³ Grandsons of Geno—nepotum Geno.—Clar. 49 has "nephewes of Geno." This Geno is not noticed in

the other Annals. The assassination of his son Aedh is recorded under the year 578, *supra*.

⁴ Constantine.—He had been King of Cornwall; but abandoned the throne, and became a monk under St. Carthach (otherwise called Mochuda), at Rahin, in the present King's county, whence he passed over to Scotland, and founded the church of Govan on the Clyde. He suffered martyrdom in Cantyre, where there is a church, Kilhoustand, called after his name. His festival, in the Calendars of both Scotland and Ireland, is March 11. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note e.

⁵ Aedh Dubh. — "Black Hugh."

Aedh, son of Ainmire, being victor. And in which fell Libraen, son of Illannon, son of Cerbhall. Daigh, son of Cairill, died. Or, in this year, the death of Baetan,¹ son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of [587.]
Carlaen,² bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach,
bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of
Geno.³ The conversion of Constantine⁴ to the Lord; and
great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,⁵ son of
Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of [588.]
Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.⁶ Aedh, son of Brendan, King
of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh⁷
to Colum-Cille.) And, in the same time, there was a
scorching and droughty summer.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 589. The death of [589.]
Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The
battle of Lethreid *was gained* by Aedhan, son of Gabran.
The battle of Magh-octair *was gained* by Brandubh, son
of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose
of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,⁸ who founded
Cill-Bian.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 590. An eclipse of the [590.]

Lord of Dalaradia, and afterwards King of Ulster. The murder by him of Dermot MacCerbhaill, King of Ireland, is recorded above under the year 564. Adamnan gives a bad character of him (*Vit. Columbae*, i. 36).

⁶ *Aedh, son of Brecc.*—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Killare, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliabh Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan

(AA., SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 *infra*.

⁷ *Dermhagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 585, Brenainn, the father of Aedh, is represented as the person who presented Durrow to St. Columba. But this is an error. The death of Aedh son of Brendan (or Brenann) is entered again under 594 *infra*.

⁸ *Druim-lethglaise.*—See the entry under 583, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.

Dispectio solis .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quies
 Mic Niri abbat̃ Cluana mic Noir.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (3 p., L. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.° 1.°
 Obitur Lugide Lir moer. Natiuitar Cummenn Longi.
 Matutina tenebrora. Inicium regni Aed̃a mic
 Ainmireac̃.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p., L. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
 11.° Morir Aengura mic Amalgado. Gregorius
 natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, fuit annis
 .xiii. mensibus .vi. diebus .x. Fuit tempore impera-
 toris Mauricii et Phocatis; secundo anno regni eius-
 dem Phocatis seu Phoe sepultus est in basilica
 beati Petri apostoli ante sepratarium. Uel hoc
 anno cãt Dealaig dãt̃e in quo cecidit Colman beag
 mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Maie-
 leachlainn et ceteri. Aed̃ mac Ainmireach uictor erat.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (6 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
 11.° Bellum Geirt̃e ru Cianachtae; oc eudonn mor
 ro mebaro. Fiac̃na mac Daetain uictor erat (.i.
 Fiac̃na mac Daetain mic Cairill mic Muirthead̃aig
 muinntherg.)

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7 p., L. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
 111.° Quies Colum cille .u. iour iunni, anno aetatis

¹ *Mac Nisi.*—See under the year 584. This entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

² *Lismore.*—This is the Lismore of Scotland, whose founder, Molua (or Moluag, as the Scotch call him), was in after times the patron saint of the diocese of Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note g.

³ *Gregory.*—St. Gregory the Great. Styled *beoir*, "of the golden mouth," by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cummian writes in his Paschal Epistle of that year—"Ad Gregorii papæ, urbis Romæ epis-

copi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oris aurei appellatione donati) verba me converti." (Ussher, *Sylog.* xi; *Wks.* vol. iv., p. 439). Gregory the Great was consecrated on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept., 590, in the 9th year of the Emperor Mauricia. He was buried on the 12th of March, 604, in the 3rd year of the Emperor Phocas, having governed the See of Rome for 13 years, six months, and ten days. Gregory was son of Gordian, a wealthy senator, and Sylvia, a lady of rank and piety. O'Conor adds "Sed secundum Bedam, Gregorius quiescit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra." (*Rer. Hib.*

sun, that is, a dark morning. Or, in this year, the repose of Mac Nissi,¹ abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 12.) A.D. 591. The death of Lugaid of Lismore.² The birth of Cummen the Tall. A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire. [591.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of Aengus, son of Amalgaid. Gregory,³ a Roman by birth, son of Gordian, sat 13 years, 6 months, and 10 days. He was [Pontiff] in the time of the Emperors Mauricius and Focas. In the second year of the reign of the same Foccas, or Foca, he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle, in front of the sacristy. Or, in this year, the battle of Bealach-Dhaithe,⁴ in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, from whom [are descended] the Clann-Colmain,⁵ viz, the Ui-Maelechlainn and others. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victor. [592.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] Geirtide, King of Cianachta.⁶ At Eudon-mor it was won. Fiachna, son of Baetan (*i.e.*, Fiachna,⁷ son of Baetan, son of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor. [593.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 15.) A.D. 594. The repose of Colum-Cille,⁸ on the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 76th [594.]

Script., vol. 4, p. 32). But this is not in any of the texts. See under 605 *infra*, and O'Donovan's note *x*, *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 590.

⁴ *Bealach-Dhaithe*. — O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, 572, note *n*) that the site of this battle was Ballaghanea, par. of Lurgan, co. Cavan. The name of the place is written (in the genitive case) *Daethe* (or *Doethe*) under 586 *supra*, where see note.

⁵ *Clann-Colmain*. — This sept were really descended from Colman Mór (brother of Colman Bec), whose death is entered *supra*, at 554 and 557.

⁶ *Cianachta*. — The *Cianachta* of

Brega; a tribe occupying the S.E. portion of the county Meath, probably the barony of Duleek.

⁷ *Fiachna*. — The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. *Fiachna* was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Ecll. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 358.

⁸ *Repose of Colum-Cille*. — Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309, sq.

pus lxx. ui. Morp Eugain mic Gabrain. Uel hoc anno quies episcopis Aetha mic Drucc 7 Aetha mic Brenainn.

b. Fol 21bb. ¹ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° u.° bellum Rafo in oruab. bellum Airp rindaim. iugulatio filiorum Aethain .i. Druain 7 Domangairt. bellum Corainn.

² Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Occipio Cumarcas mic Aetho la Druannub mac n-Ethad i n-Duin bucat. bellum montis Cuas in regionibus Mumen, ubi fiaena mac daetan uictor erat. Morp Tibraitt filii Calggas.

³ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Quies daireni abbatris Iae. Occipio (aliam bellum) Duin bolg ubi cecidit Aeth mac Ainmiread la Druannub mac Ethad, 7 Deace mac Cuanae rex nepotum micc Uair. Eocho abb Airp macla quiescit. Augurtonis uenit in Angliam. Initium regni Colmain micmebo 7 Aetha filiane simul.

⁴ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°

¹ *Eugain*.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 488, in his splendid edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, the name is 'Eoghanan.' The Dean identifies him with 'Iogenanus,' the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.)

² *Bishop Aedh*.—His obit is entered above, under 588.

³ *Aedh, son of Brenann (or Brendan)*.—See above, under 588.

⁴ *Rath-in-druadh*.—*Aed-Sendaim*.—The sites of these battles have not been satisfactorily identified.

⁵ *Aedan*.—A marginal note in A.

adds that he was the son of Gabran, son of Domangart.

⁶ *Dun-Buchal*.—Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

⁷ *Sliabh-Cua*.—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmeldown, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.

⁸ *Calggach*.—First written "Galggaig" (genit. of "Galggach") in A. But the copyist has written a C over the first G, by way of suggesting that the name should be "Calggaig" (nom. "Calgach.") This name has been rendered classical by Tacitus' account of the battle fought between

year of his age. The death of Eugan,¹ son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,² son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.³

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 595. The battle of Rath-in-druadh.⁴ The battle of Ard-Sendaim. Murder of the sons of Aedan,⁵ viz. :—Bran and Domangart. The battle of Corann. [595.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchat.⁶ The battle of Sliabh-Cua,⁷ in the regions of Munster; in which Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Tibraitte, son of Calggach.⁸ [596.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of Baitheni,⁹ abbot of Ia. The slaughter (or battle¹⁰) of Dun-bolg,¹¹ in which fell Aedh, son of Ainmire, by Brandubh, son of Echa, and Bec, son of Cuanu, King of Ui-mic-Uais.¹² Eecho,¹³ abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine. [597.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot [598.]

Galgacus and Agricola, at the Gram-pian Hills. The ancient name of Derry was *Daire Calgaich*, which is Latinized by Adamnan *Roboretum Calgachi* (lib. i., cap. II.)

² *Baitheni*.—See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

¹⁰ *Or battle*.—Added as a gloss in A. For 'occisio,' B. reads 'bellum.'

¹¹ *Dun-bolg*.—'Fort of Sacks.' For the situation of this place, and the causes which led to the battle, see O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 594, note h., where a full summary is given from the account of the battle of Dun-bolg contained in the *Bórama Tract*, *Book of Leinster*, p. 294, b., sq.

¹² *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

a powerful sept of the Airghialla, who were settled in or near the present county of Armagh, a branch of which emigrated southwards, and gave name to the district now corruptly called the barony of *Moygoish*, county Westmeath. See Reeves's *Ecc. Ant.*, p. 387.

¹³ *Eecho*.—In the List of the *Comarbs* of St. Patrick, *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, he is called Eochaid son of Diarmait, and the length of his abbacy is limited to *three* years, which differs considerably from the period assigned in other ancient Lists published by Dr. Todd. (*St. Patrick*, pp. 177, 179).

un.° Ailtear ab Clono mic Noir paupat. Quier
Cainniξ in Aðair bó ut Cuana docet.

.b

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 10.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
ix.° Quier Cainniξ rancu, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo
uictur ert Aedan. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen
moer (mic Diarmoda veirg mic Ferfura ceirbeoil
mic Conaill cnehtainne mic Neill .ix. giallaξ), la
hAeð plane, 1 m-ðru dam for Suaniu .i. puulur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.° Ter-
remotur 1 m-ðairchiu. Morr ðrenðain mic Coirpri
[mic] Feicheni. Sic inueni in Libro Cuanað. Bellum
Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comgail, 7 morr
Oðað mic Aeda in ipso anno perfecta erpe. Uel
hoc anno quier Choluin ðille in nocte dominica.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2. p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° 1.° Quier
Comgail ðennðair. Bellum Slenne in quo Colman
rimib rex genepur Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conall cuu
mac Aeo mic Ainmireð fugitiuuf euarit. Bellum
Cule coil in quo Fiaçna mac Demain fugit.
Fiaçna mac Daetan uictor erat. Morr hUatað
mic Aeo. Bellum Eðpor.

Fol. 22aa.

¹ *Repose of Cainnech.*—See under 526 *supra*, note 3.

² *Battle of the Saxons.*—This seems to be the battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at A.D. 603, as fought between Aegthan, King of the Scots, against [recte with] the Dalreods, against Æthelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dægsanstan (Dawston in Cumberland), where all his (Aegthan's, or Aedan's) army is said to have been slain. Bede also refers this battle to the year 603. (*Hist. Eccl.* i., 34.)

³ *Son.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in very old writing.

⁴ *Suanu.*—Supposed to be the an-

cient name of a river near Geshill, in the King's County. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, under 596, note a.

⁵ *Coirpri* [son of] *Feichen.*—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but 'Coirpri mic Feicheni' ('C. son of Feichen') in B., and in the *Four Mast.* Clar. 49 has 'Cairbre St. Feichin,' which is a blunder. In the General Table of the Hy-Maine, given by O'Donovan (facing p. 97, *Tribes &c. of Hy-Many*) Cairpri Mac Fechine is set down as the son of a Feradach, and 5th in the line of descent from Maine Mor, from whom the Hy-Many sept was named. See also the Work referred to, at p. 15.

⁶ *Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda.*

of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech¹ in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 599. The repose of Saint Cainnech,¹ and the battle of the Saxons,² in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor (son³ of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hos-tager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,⁴ *i.e.* a stream. [599.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.⁵ Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain,⁶ and the battle of Cuil-coil,⁶ and the rest of Comgall,⁶ and the death of Odda,⁶ son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night. [600.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of Comgall⁷ of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,⁸ in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,⁹ was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.¹⁰ The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,¹¹ son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.¹² [601.]

—These entries are recorded under the next year, which is the correct date according to the enumeration of these Annals.

¹ *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

⁶ *Of Slemain*.—*Slenne*, for *Slemne*, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

⁹ *King of Cinel-Eogain*.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

¹⁰ *Escaped by flight*.—*Ἐσπεύθη* *εὐαγγέλιον*, A. *Ἐσπεύθη* *εὐαγγέλιον*, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded *infra*, under 603.

¹¹ *Uata*.—Written *Οὐατῆς*, gen. of *Οὐατῆς*, under last year. In the Chron. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written *Uadu*; but *Uata* by the *Four Mast.*, 597. From him was derived the name *Clann-Uadach*, “descendants of Uadu,” the tribe-name of the O’Fallons of Roscommon, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

¹² *Echros*.—See under next year.

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º
 Quiser Finnstain fili nepotij Eððað. bellum Eðroiur
 imMuiruirce inter genur Coirpui 7 nepoter Piaðnað
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Piaðnað in
 pugam euerpuiur ep̄t. Omnia que scripta sunt in
 anno subrequeute inueni in Libro Cuanað in isto ep̄re
 perfectta. Sinell ep̄rcop camp̄i ðili [quisiuit.] Cað
 þleiðe Cua imMuirhain.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º
 Iugulatio Colmain rimeðo (mic ðaethain b̄rixi mic
 Muirceprtaix mic Earca) a uiro de genere suo qui
 uocatur ep̄t Locan Diolmana :—

Ceou rix̄e ceou r̄eçt,
 Ceou nept̄ for rix̄naða,
 Inro Colmain r̄imio r̄i
 Rombi Locan ðiethaða.

Iugulatio Aetho plane (mic Ðiarmonða ðeirið mic
 Peargura Cepp̄ðeoil mic Conaill Creñtanne mic
 Neill noigiallaix) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui reg-
 nauerunt Temoriam aequali potestate simul.
 Iugulatio Aetho r̄oin rex nepotum Paixi i r̄aeth̄xi
 mic Mecnaen for b̄ru loða Seiñðiðe, eodem die
 quo iugulatur ep̄t Aeth̄ pláne. (Aeth̄ ḡurcan comalta

¹ *Battle of Echros.*—O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tíreragh, co. Sligo. *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

² *Muirisc*, i.e., the "Sea Plain."—A district in the bar. of Tíreragh, co. Sligo. For its exact situation, see O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note *b*, and the Map prefixed to the same Work.

³ *Magh-Bile.*—Now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the co. Down. See O'Donovan's important note on *Magh-Bile*, *Four Mast.*, 602, note *t*.

⁴ *Sliabh-Cua.*—Already entered under 596.

⁵ *In Munster.*—imMuirhain, A. More correctly imMuirhain, B.

⁶ *Son of Bastan*, &c.—This clause is interlined in A. and B. by later hands.

⁷ *Who was called.*—The equivalent of this clause, "qui dictus est Locan Diolmana," is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

⁸ *Dithnada.*—A variation of the epithet Dilmana. These lines, which are not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 21b in A., with a mark

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of [602.]
 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros¹ in
 Muirisc,² between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach
 of Muirisc.³ Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was
 put to flight. All things which are written in the fol-
 lowing year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken
 place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,⁴ [rested]. The
 battle of Sliabh-Cua⁵ in Munster.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of [603.]
 Colman Rimidh ("son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muircher-
 tach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called⁷
 Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,

Notwithstanding power over chieftains;

Behold! Colman Rimid, a king—

Locan Dithnada⁸ slew him!

Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid⁹ Derg, son
 of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of
 Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They [*i.e.*
 Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine] reigned¹⁰ together at
 Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin,
 King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen¹¹ (on the
 brink of Loch-Semdidhe), on the same day in which

of reference to their proper place in
 the text.

⁸ *Son of Diarmaid, &c.*—This
 clause is interlined in A. and B.
 O'Connor has created some confusion
 in his edition of these Annals, by
 making this clause a continuation of
 that above given (see note 6) in con-
 nexion with the name of Colman
 Rimidh; thus giving both kings the
 same pedigree, which is wrong.

¹⁰ *Reigned.*—This entry is very
 loosely constructed in both A. and B.
 The events are recorded by the *Four*
Mast., under A.D. 600, in a much
 more simple and intelligible way.

¹¹ *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen.* — "The
 Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen." *Faith-*
che-mic-Meccnain, Chron. Scot. (604;
F. mic Meccnain, *Four M.* (600).
 The so-called Translator of Clar. 49
 renders it by "the field of Macnaen."
 The parenthesis which follows (inter-
 lined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche*
 as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or
 Lough-Sewdy. The name is now
 obsolete, but there can be little doubt
 that the "green" occupied the site of
 the present village of Ballymore-
 Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathcon-
 rath, co. Westmeath.

Conall, 7. *baetal bile, ronchonradar*), unde dictum est:—

Nir' bo airthir ino airle
 Tona h-ogaid tuaró tuirne;
 Conall ro bi Aed plane;
 Aed plane ro bi Suibne.

Aed báiri ri cenul Maeni [occirur est]. Morp Chonall Chua mic Aeda mic Ainmiread. Cua cen maetar mortau punt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º iii.º bellum slaeðne in quo uictur est ðranouð mac eatac. Nepoter Neill uictorey erant, .i. Aed Uareoac, in quo tempore regnauit. iugulatio ðranouib rezir Lagen a genepe suo per uolum (mac Eathach mic Muireadaið mic Aeda mic feidlim mic Enna Ceinnrealaiz mic Labrada mic ðreapail belaið mic Piaða baiceaða mic Caetar moir.) Trizinta annur regnauit in Laginia, 7 a cae na Damcluana ro marðad. No zomad e Saran raebðerz .i. oirðinneacð Seanboite rine roirðairreacð, ut poeta uizat .p.

Saran raebðerz reol co re,
 Oirðinneach Senboite rine;
 E ni ualð zan ðranoual brac,
 Ro marð ðranouð mac Eathach.

Poccar annur .iiii. regnauit. Obitur Lairpen abbatir 1ae.

¹ *Aedh*.—This clause is added in *al. man.* in A. Interlined in B.

² *Of which was said*.—Unde dictum est, A. Not in B. The verses which follow (and which also are not in B.) are in the top marg. of A., fol. 22a; another, but more corrupt, copy being written in the lower margin, fol. 21b.

³ *Tuath-Tuirmhe*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 600, note g) says that

this was a Bardic name for Bregia, 'from Tuirbhe, or Turvey, near Swords, in the county of Dublin.'

⁴ *Aedh Buidhe*.—He was king, or chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or descendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-hostager), whose territory was in later times known as Tethbha, or Tethia, a district comprising the western part of the present county of

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh¹ Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :²—

Not wise was the counsel
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;³
Conall that slew Aedh Slànè ;
Aedh Slànè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe,⁴ King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cuu,⁵ son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which [604.]
Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The U-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery: (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Saebhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas⁷ reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note s, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 85. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

⁴ *Conall Cuu.*—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Connor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note k).

⁵ *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matra." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt", we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

⁷ *Foccas.*—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΥ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕ.° Α.° ΟΥΙΕΡ ΔΕΥΓΝΑΙ
 ΑΒΒΑΤΥ ΔΕΝΝΕΟΙΥ. ΜΟΡΥ ΑΕΘΑΙΝ ΜΙΣ ΖΑΒΡΑΙΝ (ΜΙΣ
 ΔΟΜΑΝΓΑΥΡ, ΜΙΞ ΑΛΒΑΝ). ΙΥΓΥΛΑΤΙΟ ΡΙΛΙΟΡΥΜ ΔΑΕΤΑΙΝ
 .Ι. ΜΙΣ ΑΑΥΙΛΛ. ΔΕΚΥΝΔΟ ΑΝΝΟ ΡΟΚΚΑΕ ΙΜΠΕΡΑΤΟΡΥΡ,
 ΖΥΓΕΟΡΥΥΡ ΡΑΡΑ ΡΕΚΥΝΔΥΜ ΔΕΝΑΜ ΜΙΖΑΥΙΤ ΑΔ ΔΟΜΙ-
 ΝΥΜ. ΔΟΝΙΡΑΤΙΟ ΡΟΖΑΝΤΕ ΡΥΤΑΥΙΤ ΡΕΔΕΜ ΡΟΜΑΝΑΕ
 ΕΤ ΑΡΟΥΤΟΛΙΟΑΕ ΑΕΚΚΛΕΡΙΑΕ ΑΡΥΤ ΕΡΥΕ ΟΜΝΙΥΜ ΕΚΚΛΕΡΙΑ-
 ΡΥΜ, ΚΥΙΑ ΕΚΚΛΕΡΙΑ ΑΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΑΝΑ ΡΡΥΜΥΜ ΡΕ
 ΟΜΝΙΥΜ ΕΚΚΛΕΡΙΑΡΥΜ ΡΕΡΙΔΕΒΑΤ.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΥ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕ.° Α.° ΥΕΛ ΥΤ ΑΛΙ
 ΔΙΚΥΝΤ ΗΙΣ ΜΙΖΑΥΙΤ ΖΥΓΕΟΡΥΥΡ ΑΔ ΧΗΡΥΤΥΜ, ΡΕΙΛΙΕΤ
 ΗΟΚ ΑΝΝΟ.

Fol 22ab
 .d. Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΥ. (2 ρ., L. 9.) ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕ.° Α.° ΜΟΡΥ
 ΡΙΑΡΑΔ ΑΑΙΘ ΜΙΣ ΔΑΕΤΑΙΝ ΙΑ ΑΥΙΥΕΘΙΥ, 7 ΚΥΙΕΡ ΑΕΘΑΔ
 ΜΙΣ ΔΑΙΛΛ. ΣΑΒΥΝΙΑΝΥΡ ΝΑΤΙΟΝΕ ΤΥΡΕΥΡ ΡΕΔΕΜ ΡΕΤΡΥ
 ΤΕΝΥΙΤ ΑΝΝΟ .Ι. ΜΕΝΥΙΒΥΡ .ΙΙ., ΔΙΕΒΥΡ .ΙΙΙ., ΕΤ ΡΕΠΥΛΤΥΡ
 ΕΥΤ ΙΝ ΒΑΡΥΛΙΟΑ ΡΕΤΡΥ.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΥ. (4 ρ., L. 20.) ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕ.° Α.° ΟΥΙΙ.°
 ΟΚΚΥΡΙΟ ΔΕΘΝΥΡΑΙΞ ΜΙΣ ΖΑΡΒΑΙΝ, 7 ΜΟΡΥ ΑΟΝΑΙΛ ΜΙΣ
 ΔΑΙΜΕΝΙ, 7 ΚΥΙΕΡ ΛΥΖΑΔ ΜΙΣ Υ ΟΧΑΕ.

¹ *Beogna*.—Written Δευγναι (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Conor has erroneously printed the name 'Bengnai,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghna.

² *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

³ *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' *a filio matris sua*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 380. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dun-Mugnae*.

⁴ *According to Bede*.—See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book II., chap. I.

⁵ *He, i.e., the Emperor Phocas*. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

⁶ *Fiachra Caech, i.e., 'Fiachra the one-eyed.'* ΟΥΑΙΘ (gen. of ΟΥΑΕΘ), A. Written ΡΙΑΡΑ ΑΥΑΙΤ ΙΝ Β., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Conor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,¹ abbot of Bangor. The death of Aedhan,² son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Baetan,³ son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.⁴ At the request of Boniface, he⁵ had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches. [605.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year. [606.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of Fiachra Caech,⁶ son of Baetan, by Cruithni; and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.⁷ Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held⁸ the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter. [607.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of Sechnasach,⁹ son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.¹⁰ [608.]

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

¹ *Son of Dall.*—*Óuill* (gen. of *vall*) A. and B. O'Conor prints *Domhnall* ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word *querer* would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

² *Held.*—The words *petri tenuit*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

³ *Sechnasach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (609), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche, i.e., 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.'* His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his *alias* name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Conor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochoae*.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (5 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º ix.º Moip
 Cebo mic Colggen pegir na n-Clit̃er. Moip Sillan
 mic Cumminn abbatir Dennc̃oir, 7 moip Ceoain anco-
 pitae Dennc̃oir, 7 moip Maelehumai mic Baetain-
 Senac̃ (o eluain uClingsi), abb Clit̃o maca, quieuit.
 Finir cronici iurebu.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (6 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º x.º
 Fulminatur ert exericitur Ulõt im m̃Dair̃eu pulmine
 t̃erribili. Moip Maeleuain mic Cleni pegir Mog-
 doirnae, 7 moip Eugin mic Eac̃ Laĩb. Quier Colman
 Elo. Sic ert in libro Cuanach, Cẽb roin 7 Cẽb Laĩgen.

b.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (7 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xi.º
 Moip Cebo alodain filu Domnall pegir Tempo.
 Bellum Oobae re n-Oengur mac Colmain, in quo
 cecidit Conall laẽb̃rẽg̃ filiu Cebo pl̃ane. Maeleoda
 regnare incipit hoc anno.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (2 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º Quier
 Finntain Oentraĩb̃ abbatir Dennc̃oir. Moip Colmain
 uat̃[air̃]. Bellum Cair̃e legion ubi sancti occiri
 runt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaen rex Britanorum.
 Oraeliur annu .xxii. regnat.

¹ *Aedam*.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

² *Cluain-U-Aingrihi*.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain. A. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the Ui-Niallain; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

Patrick, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

³ *Chronicle of Eusebius*.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

⁴ *Echa Laibh*.—The *Echodius Laib* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, I, 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 83, note A.

⁵ *Aedh Rois—Aedh Laighen*.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.]
Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of
Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of
Aedan,¹ anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son
of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrighi²), abbot of
Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.³

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.]
Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The
death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and
the death of Eujan, son of Echa Laibh.⁴ The repose of
Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh
Roin⁵ and Aedh Laighen.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh [611.]
Aldan,⁶ son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of
Odba *was gained* by Oengus, son of Colman, in which
fell Conall Lægh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha
begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.]
Finntan of Oentraibh,⁷ abbot of Bangor. The death of
Colman Uath[sach]⁸. The battle of Caer-legion,⁹ in which
holy men¹⁰ were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of
the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the
"quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman
of Lann-Elo, or Lynally, in the
King's Co.), the date of whose death
is given in the Irish Annals generally
as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh
Laighen, nothing is known, at least
to the Editor.

⁶ *Aedh Aldan*.—An *alias* name for
Aedh Usidnach, King of Tara. See
under the year 604 *supra*. The
accession to the throne of the real
Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered
at the year 788 *infra*.

⁷ *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the
name of Antrim.

⁸ *Uathach*.—"The hateful." Writ-
ten *uath* in A. and B.; but *uathach*
(genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot.
(618).

⁹ *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The An-
glo-Saxon Chron. records this battle
under the year 606. See Thorpe's
ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's
account of it, *Ecol. Hist.*, Book 2,
Chap. 2.

¹⁰ *Holy men*.—*γῆσι*, for *sancti*,
A., B.

Fol. 226a. |ct. Ιαναρι. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.° xiii.° Tolpa pota abb Cluana mic u Noir paupat. Stella uira ept hora unia diei.

|ct. Ιαναρι. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.° xiiii.° iugulatio Maelicoba mic Aedo in bello montis (beal-gadain) Tueth (uel cañ Sleibhe truim). Suibni menn uictori erat et regnavit post eum. Quiser Diarimato tertio abbatir Cluana iraird. Bellum fionachí ei legg in ruatda. Coeman brecc quiseut.

b. |ct. Ιαναρι. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.° xv.° Morir Suibne mic Craechni rexir Cianactas glinne gaimin, 7 morir Aedain mic Mongain rexir Dalriata (no araido), 7 morir Petrain episcopir Lurgan. Eo [anno] Aed 7 Crutan aréni obierunt. Comburió Denncoir.

|ct. Ιαναρι. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.° x.° u.° i.° Comburió martirum Ega. Comburió Donnain Ega hi xu. |Cal. Mai cum .cl. martiribus, 7 occirio Torchae, 7 loicañ Conoiri. Urque hunc annum reruprit Irto-dorur Cronicon ruum, ita diceit, Eraclur dehinc quintum annum agit imperii, hoc ept anno quinto

¹ Tolua.—Tolpa, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

² Sliabh-Tueth.—Originally written moñ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added τῖρ beal-gadain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealgadhain*, or Sliabh-Belgadhain (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at Sliabh-Truim (now known as "Beasy Bell" Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply "in bello Montis Belgadhain." But the *Four Masters* write the name Sliabh-Toadh; and the Chron. Scot.

has "in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)"; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Sliabh-Toad. Keating writes "Sliabh-Bealgadhain."

³ At. — ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O'Conor prints ic ("at.") Clar. 49 has "at Legg-in-Riada." The name signifies "the stone of punishment." The place has not been identified.

⁴ Coeman Brec.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

⁵ Dalriata or [Dal]araido.—Over the name ΔΑΛΡΙΑΤΑ, in A., the copyist has written τ' αραϊδο (or araido) rightly correcting the name to *Dala-*

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua¹ the Tall, [613.]
 abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the
 eighth hour of the day. -

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.]
 Maicobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth*
 (Sliabh-Belgadain; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-
 truum.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraird.
 The battle of Fidnacha, at² Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman
 Brec⁴ rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.]
 Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-
 gainhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King
 of Dalriata or [Dal]araide⁵; and the death of Petran,
 bishop of Lusca. In the same year⁶ Aedh, and Critan
 Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.]
 the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan⁷ of Egg,
 on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs;
 and the devastation of Torach,⁸ and the burning of
 Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year,
 thus saying:—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his
 reign from this time,⁹ which is in the fifth year of the

raide, of which Aedhan was King.
 See Reeves *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 340.

¹ *In the same year.*—Go in A. and
 B., the word anno being omitted in
 both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an.*
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,
 has joined Go to the following name
 Ccēo, and formed from the conjunc-
 tion the unusual form of name "Eac-
 haedh."

⁷ *Donnan.*—The original of this
 entry is added over that of the pre-
 ceding entry in A., and partly in B.
 Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or
 Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

see Reeves' *Adamnan*, Additional
 Note K., p. 303, where much curious
 information on the subject is given.

⁸ *Devastation of Torach.*—ocyrro
 is the word used for "devastation,"
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*
Scot. has uapcario. Torach is Tory
 Island, off the N.W. coast of Donegal.
 The devastation of Torach is men-
 tioned under the year 613 by the
Four Mast., who have no notice of
 the massacre of Donnan's people above
 recorded.

⁹ *From this time.*—oēhinc, A., B.,
 and Clar. 49.

impēriū θρακλι et quarto religioſiſſimi principis
ſeributi; ſunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad θρακλι
annum presentem, hoc est quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º xº iiii.º
Int immairēcc in Eiluin in die parēa. Iugulatio
Colggen mic Suibn 7 moſſr fiaēraē mic Conall, 7
iugulatio Fergura fili Colman magni .i. o Anſaracē
hū Mercain do muinntir blatine:—

Mai dom iſeora com tech,
hūa Mercain Anſaracach,
Usque dorbach dombenir do,
Fobit gono Fergurra.

IN tan dorogac burtne
Cenuil Colman ſech cūlne,
Iaruirſiret diſuiriu
Sīl Mercain im blatinu.

Coemgin glinne da loēa 7 Comgall epreop, 7 epreop
Eogan Raēa rīche, quieuerunt. Inoraēb Maēa, et
terremotur in Gallia.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º xº iiii.º
Liber abbat Achair do Caimnī. Moſſr Sillan
abbatir campī Dīl. Moſſr Aēbo Dennann 7 Fingn
mic fiaēraē.

¹ *Of the most religious.*—Religioſiſſimi, A. Seibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

² *Eiluin.*—Eiluinu, in B., which O'Conor inaccurately prints *Eili un*, and he then translates the entry "*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche*," which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

³ *Colggen.*—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colggen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 618.

⁴ *Anſaracach Ua Meccain.*—This name is written *Anſaracach .i. Meccil* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus "in the battle of *Blatine*."

⁵ *Blatine.*—See last note.

⁶ *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 8), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious¹ prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.] Eiluuin² on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu,³ son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescaín,⁴ of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come
Mescaín's descendant, Anfartach,
Poisonous water I would give him,
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman
Shall go past Cuilne,
They will question, therefor,
The Sil-Mescaín in Blatini.⁵

Coemgín of Glenn-da-locha,⁶ and Bishop Comghall,⁷ and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,⁸ rested. The devastation of Macha,⁹ and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,¹⁰ abbot [618.] of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennain,¹¹ and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

⁷ *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

⁸ *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesie Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemorum, quieverunt in Rasdmacha." He seems to have taken

the *ἠρημαῖὸν μάχα* ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 68, note p.

⁹ *Devastation of Macha*. *ἠρημαῖὸν μάχα*.—See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

¹⁰ *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Conor.

¹¹ *Aedh Bennain*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 226a. **Κτ. Ιαναιρ.** (3 ρ., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° x.° ix.°
 .d. Occipio (.i. immaix flecht i epich Conacht) gēnerip
 Daetain .i. Ailealla mic Daetain, 7 Maeleouin mic
 Pergura mic Daetain, 7 morp Piacraē mic Ciapain
 filii Ainmreac mic Setni.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 ρ., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° xx.°
 Senac garb abbar Cluana perta moritur. Iugulatio
 Aengura mic Colmain magni .i. regip nepotum Neill.
 Tuncac mac Eugain, Nectan mac Canonu, 7 Aeb
 obierunt.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6 ρ., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° i.°
 Bellum Cno deilgden. Conall mac Suibne uictor
 erat. Duo filii Librain mic Illandon mic Cernail
 ceciderunt. Conaing mac Aebain dimersur ert:—

Tonna mora mogalna,
 Euan rodbatoisgetar,
 Fri curac flese fann
 For Conaing coisgetar.

Morp Mailembrac mic Rimebo mic Colmain filii
 Cobtaix 7 Ailello mic Cellaix. Bellum Lindair.
 Quier Coemgin glinne da loca. Bellum Cenbuigi in
 quo cecidit Colman mac Cobtaix. Iugulatio Ailello
 mic Cellaix. Morp Colggen mic Ceallaix.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ii.°
 Obitur Pergnai abbatir Iae. Quier mic Larne abba-

¹ *Magh-slecht*.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occipio.

² *Ui-Neill*.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Domnall son of Mur-[chadh.]

³ *Eugan*.—Apparently the Euan (or Euanan), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

⁴ *Nectan*.—A Pictish king.

⁵ *Conaing son of Aedhan*, i.e., son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron.*

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder (in [619.]
Magh-slecht,¹ in the territory of Connaught) of the
family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of
Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death
of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh [620.]
abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son
of Colman Mór, *i.e.*, King of the Ui-Neill.² Duncath son
of Eujan,³ Nechtan⁴ son of Canonn, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of [621.]
Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two
sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were
slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,⁵ was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,
[And] the sun, that killed him,
At his weak wicker skiff,
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman,
son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle
of Lindair.⁶ The rest of Coemgin,⁷ of Glenn-da-locha.
Battle of Cenbuigh,⁸ in which Colman, son of Cobthach,
was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of
Colggu, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of [622.]
Fergna,⁹ abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,¹⁰ abbot of

Scot., under the year 622. Skene has published them as they appear in *Tigernach*, with a translation; and both text and translation are very inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 69.)

¹ *Lindair*.—Not identified.

² *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal note in *al. man.* in A. adds "secundum alios." St. Kevin's death is entered before under the year 617.

³ *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four Mast.*, who record this battle under the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-gubha* (or *Cenn-bughbha*), which O'Donovan identifies with Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

⁴ *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of Ia. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 372.

⁵ *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in the margin in A.; but only the letters *ep̄i. v̄ab̄a . . .* (Bishop .i. Daba. . . .) can be read. Ware complains that his "proper name is nowhere mentioned." (Harris's *Warr*, Vol. i., p. 39.)

τιρ Αβρο μαδάε, 7 Υίνει αββατιρ νειρ. Ερπυγνατιο
 Ραθό γυαλι λα βιαένα mac δαεταιν.

Rogab tene Rait n-γυαλι,
 Ταίρεο βιαεαταν υαρι,
 1r υιαν αορηαοατ ινο υιλc
 Τεντο ιρηαιτ Αεοα βυιλc.

.d. Ιct. 1αναιρ. (1 p., l. 5.) Αηνο υομινι υc.° xx.° ιιι.°
 Μορρ Ροναιν mic Colμανι, 7 Colμαν ρτελλαεν οβυτ,
 7 υγυλατιο θοιρ mic Αεθο Αλδοαιν. Νατυιταρ Αδοομ-
 ναιι αββατιρ 1αε.

Ιct. 1αναιρ. (3 p., l. 16.) Αηνο υομινι υc.° xx.° ιιιι.°
 Αηνουρ τενεβρορυρ. Αεθαν mac Cumυρεαξ, 7 Colμαν
 mac Comgellαιν αο Δομινυμ μιγραντ, 7 Ροναν mac
 Τυαταιλ, ρεχ να η-Αιρτερ, 7 Μονγαν mac βιαε[η]αε
 Λυργαν μορυυντυρ:—

Λανη Αλυαα αιρετηρ ινου,
 Αηηρα σετραρ φορρυιαδατ,
 Κορμαc [caerh] ρρυ ιμοααρδ
 Οκυρ ιλλανη mac βιαεαcη.

1N υιαρ αιλε
 Ρορζηιατ μορρ υι τυαθαιβ,
 Μονγαν mac βιαεηαι Λυργαν,
 Οκυρ Ροναν mac Τυαταιλ.

Μαεθοιcc ρεαρηα quietυτ.

Fol. 23aa Ιct. 1αναιρ. (4 p., l. 27.) Αηνο υομινι υc.° xx.° υ.°

¹ *Rath-Guali*.—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

² *Ronan*.—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith folá*, "of the bloody flux."

³ *Colman Stellain*. — Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

⁴ *Aedh Aldan*.—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

⁵ *Ia*.—I. Columcille. Not in B.

⁶ *Colman, son of Comgellan*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellan mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves' *Adamanan*, p. 92, note c.

⁷ *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan*.—In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

Armagh, and of Vineus, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.

Fire seized Rath-Guali,¹
 Save ye a little from it.
 Vehemently the wicked have ignited
 Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bolc.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.]
 Ronan,² son of Colman; and Colman Stellain³ died; and
 the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.⁴ The birth of
 Adamnan, abbot of Ia.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of dark- [624.]
 ness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of
 Comgellan,⁶ pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal,
 King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna
 Lurgan,⁷ die.

The church of Cluain-airthir⁸ to-day—
 Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—
 Cormac [the mild], through suffering,
 And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,
 Whom many tribes obeyed—
 Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,⁹
 And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Maedhocc¹⁰ of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8).

⁸ *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheraclone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 378, note k.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 22b, in orig. hand.

⁹ *Lurgan*.—*Lurgan*, A.

¹⁰ *Maedhocc*.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note p.

Bellum Lethet midind, in quo cecidit Fiacna Lurgan. Fiacna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obsequio Doilg Luata a nepotibus Neill.

[Ct. Ianair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ui.° Bellum arda Corran, Dalriatai uictores erant, in quo cecidit Fiacna filiur Demain. Bellum Cairn Feraðaiḡ i Cliu, ubi Faelde flann Féimín uictor erat. Guairne Aíone fugit Conall mac Maelduib fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

Ἡ τορῆαιρ δι Connactaid,
 Hic atcumai ino feirir,
 Maelduim, Maelruain, Maelcalcaic,
 Conall, Maeloub, Maelbherail.

Uirio quam uiridit Furreur religiorur epircopur.

.b. [Ct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ui.° (αλιαρ 28°). Bellum Doilg Luata, in quo Faelan filiur Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. Bellum Doē in quo Suibne menn mac Fiacna uictor erat, 7 Domnall mac Aeðo fugit. Occurio Suibne menn mic Fiacna mic Feraðaiḡ mic Muireraðaiḡ mic Eoḡain, ri Erenn, i Taerri breni (.i. La Conḡal caeð mac Scannlann). Paupa

¹ *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called caē drung, "battle of Drung," (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

² *Bolg-luatha*.—"Sack of Ashes." A nickname applied to Crundmael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Ui-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael *erbuilg*, C. of the big "sack," or "belly," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and "Crunnmael Builg-luatho" at the year 646 *infra*.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note³ under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by *Conadh Cerr*, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

⁴ *Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu*.—Cliu (or Cliu Mail mic Ugaini, *i.e.*, Cliu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. *Carn-Feradhaigh*, "Feradach's Cairn," is

Lethet-Midind,¹ in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolgluatha² by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of [626.] Ard-Corann.³ The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,⁴ in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain.

There fell⁵ of the Connaughtmen,
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,⁶
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,⁷ the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).⁸ The [627.] battle of Bolgluatha,⁹ in which Faelan,¹⁰ son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,¹¹ in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son¹² of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note *g*.

¹ *There fell.*—Νι τορῆαιρ ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for Ηι τορῆαιρ. The *Four Mast.* have οο ροῆαιρ, which is better.

² *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The "ford of the slaughter of the Six." Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

⁷ *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

⁸ *Alias 28.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

⁹ *Bolgluatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 33, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called υαλτα Caemgin, or St. Kevin's "foster-son," he having been educated by that Saint.

¹¹ *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh*. Not identified.

¹² *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.

Columbani filii Bairrdaeni, abbatij Clono. Iugulatio Cummeni filii Colmain. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Ceiba mic Cinnmireac regnare incipit.

[Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° un.° Bellum Feo eum, in quo Maelcaich mac Scannail rex Cruithne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conio cerr rex Dal Riati cecidit. Bellum Duin ceithirnn in quo Congal caech fugit 7 Domnall mac Ceibo uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suairne mac Forinthaen. Uel bellum Feo eum ubi ceciderunt nepotes Ceoain, Rigullon Faelbae. Morp Edoac buithe regij Pictorum, filii Ceoain. Sic in libro Cuanaic inueni. Uel sic in libro Duibodalae narratur: bellum Leithirbe etij Cenuil mic Eirca 7 Cenuil Feraoais, in quo Maelriech cecidit. Eirnaire mac Fiachna uictor erat.

[Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ix.° Bellum Leithirbe inter genij Euzain inuicem, in quo Maelriech cecidit, 7 bellum Mitani. Tarrp Dreni comburitur, 7 iugulatio Dranduib mic Maelecoib.

Fol. 23ab.

[Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° Bellum filii Ailli, 7 morp Cineson filii Lughrani regij Pictorum.

¹ *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Conor renders it "in regione Brefnia!" But *Taerr-Breni* should be "*Traig-Breni*" ("strand of Bren"), as in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, *Book of Leinster* (25a), and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies *Traig-Breni* (or *Brena*) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowan, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

² *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The *Four Masters* (at 623) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Uí Bard-dani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani"), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine.

³ *Fidh-coin*.—"John's Wood," or the "Bird's Wood." Not identified.

⁴ *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

⁵ *Comad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

⁶ *Dun-Ceithirna*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry

⁷ *Rigullon* [and] *Faible*.—Rigullon was the son of Congal, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Faible son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Congal's brother.

of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,¹ by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain.² Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of Fidh-eoin,³ in which Maelcaich,⁴ son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,⁵ King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,⁶ in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,⁸ in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.⁷ The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus⁹ it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,⁹ between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. Taerr-breni¹⁰ is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of the son of Alli,¹¹ and the death of Cined,¹² son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Conor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

³ *Or thus*.—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

⁹ *Lethirbhe*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Taerr-breni*.—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

¹¹ *Son of Alli*.—Eadwin, son of Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹² *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinieth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.

b. **¶**ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 1.° bellum Caëloen regis Britonum 7 Anfrith. Combustio denncoir moer in Britannia, 7 iugulatio Ronan mic Daetan. Bellum aëo aublo in quo cecidit Diëuill mac Fergura tuile la Mumain. Inpola Medgoeth fundata est. Mor muñhan ingean Aëða Deannain mortua est.

¶ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 11.° bellum Iudorir regis Britonum. Bellum Aëo goan 1 n-iarpar Liri, in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Aëbo fili Senaic ri Lagenorum.

¶ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 111.° iugulatio duorum filiorum Aëða plane la Conall mac Suibne ecc loë Threitan ar Fremuin .i. Congal ri ðreg, 7 Ailill cruioire penatair ril Oluëaig.

¶ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 1111.° Occisio Conall mic Suibne 1 tigi mic Narraic la Diarmaic mac Aëða plane. Bellum Cuile coelaen re n-Diarmaic mac Aëða plane, in quo cecidit Maelumac mac Oengurra. Ecclesia Reçrann fundata est. Nix magna occidit multor in campo ðreë. Quier Pintain

¹ *Cuthloen*.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).

² *Anfrith*.—Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

³ *Ath-abla*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

⁴ *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a "flood") from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates "Inundationes in Momonia!"

⁵ *Inis-Medgoeth*.—Ferne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 374, note r. The *Four Mast.* have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

⁶ *Mor-Mumhan*.—Mor mugan, A. Mor mugan, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munster") was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivan. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

⁷ *Ath-goan in Iarthar Liff*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar Liff*, or "West of Liffey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] ^{DIS} Cathloen,¹ King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.² The burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,³ in which Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,⁴ was slain by Munstermen. Inis-Medgoeth⁵ was founded. Mor-Mumhan,⁶ daughter of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.] Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in Iarthar-Lifi,⁷ in which fell Crimthann,⁸ son of Aedh, son⁹ of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.] two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,¹⁰ viz. :—Congal, King of the Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,¹¹ ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son [634.] of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait son of Aedh Slaunè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of Oengus.¹² The church of Rechra¹³ was founded. A great snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan¹⁴

⁸ *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), he is called “Crimthand Cualand” (“C. of Cualand”), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

⁹ *Son*.— $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\gamma$ ($\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\gamma$) for $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$, A., B.

¹⁰ *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

¹¹ *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., “Ailill the Harper.”

¹² *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose “Jugulatio” is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

¹³ *Rechra* (gen. *Rechrann*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 164, note *b*.

¹⁴ *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Munda. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Felire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.

mic Teléan, 7 θρηναί mic Cpereni. Μορρ Ζαρτναί mic ποίε. Εξυίθ Λιρ μοιρ οβιτ. Bellum Segurro in quo ceciderunt Loéene mac Nectan cenníotaí, 7 Cumurcaé mac Aengurro, 7 Ζαρτναί mic [F]oith.

.b,

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 f., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.° iugulatio θρηναί mic Ριαέας qui uicit Maelriéne filium Aébo alodain, aliar uairíonaíξ, in bello Leitírbé, 7 epugatio Carraíξ oi Raíthun in diebur parca.

Fol. 236a.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 f., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.° Bellum Roé 7 bellum Saírtire in una die facta runt. Conall coel mac Maelcobo, rocíur Domnaíll, uictor erat de genere Euaíain in bello Saírtire, 7 moρr Faélbe flann Feimín pεgíur Muman. Muchautu Raíthun paupat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 f., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.° Bellum Glinne Muperon 7 obpεrio Etín. Cronan mac Uí Loéíoaé abbar Cluana mic Uí Noíur obíτ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 f., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.°

¹ *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mernoc (= Mo-Ernoc). According to the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he was the founder of the churches of Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kildreenagh) co. Carlow.

² *Gartnan son of Foith*.—The "Garnard filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*. See note ⁶ *infra*.

³ *Lis-mor*.—The Lismore in Scotland is here referred to; not Lismore, co. Waterford.

⁴ *Seguis*.—See under the year 501 *supra*, note ⁴.

⁵ *Cenníota*.—"Long-head."

⁶ *Gartnaíth son of Foith*.—This is also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it is probably only a repetition of the record of the death of *Gartnan son of Foith*, just given (see note ²),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor in the *Chron. Scot.*

⁷ *Vanquished*.—See under the year 629.

⁸ *Flight*.—επυγatio, A. επυγatio, B. 'Oo ionnarbaroh ("was banished"), *Four Mast.* (68L)

⁹ *Carthach*.—Otherwise called Mochuta. See note ¹¹ *infra*.

¹⁰ *Raíthín*.—Rahan, in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5). Better known as the "battle of Magh-rath." The place where this famous battle was fought is now known as Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. A romantic, but valuable, account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine¹ son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.² Eochaidh of Lis-mor³ died. The battle of Seguis,⁴ in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'⁵ and Cumuscach son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] B18. Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished⁷ Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight⁸ of Carthach⁹ from 'Raithin,'¹⁰ at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,¹¹ and the battle of Saeltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague¹² of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,¹³ King of Munster. Mochuta¹⁴ of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson¹⁵ and the siege of Etin.¹⁶ Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note a.

¹² *Colleague*.—*ρoκρυρ*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

¹³ *Failbhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, note 1. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthys.

¹⁴ *Mochuta*.—*Μοχουτα*, A. Corrected to *Μοουτα* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Bahan (see notes 9, 10), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1363. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Ecccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350-6.

¹⁵ *Glenn-Mureson — Etin*. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but "*Cair-Eden* now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

υιι.^ο Iugulatio Congaile mic Dunchada. Obitur Duinricae uxoris Domnall. Bellum Orubalti regis Saxonum. Quies Cridaen i Noenorum 7 Aeda duib abbaio Cille vapo, episcoporum. Dolairri mac Cuinthe abbas Leitglinne paupavit. Morr Ailella mic Aedo roen. Graclar cum matre sua Martina annis .ii. regnavit.

b. |ct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o ix.^o Bellum Cafrac cinncon. Oenxur liaθana uictor erat. Maeluin mac Aeda bennain fuixit.

|ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.^o xl.^o Morr Maeluibri caix regis Orientalium. Morr Druiri fili Poiθ. Domnall mac Aeda cartrametatur erit i n-Druimm nio. Naupragium raphae familiae iae. Obsequio Richae. Comburtio Maeluoin in inrola Cani. Iugulatio Maeluoin mic Peryura 7 Maeluoin mic Colmain.

|ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.^o xl.^o i.^o Morr Domnall mic Aedo regis Hibernie in fine Ianuarii. Porthea Domnall brecc in bello ppaix Cairuin in fine anni in Decembri interfectur erit ab hoan rege Druitonum; annis .xv. regnavit. Iugu-

¹ *Domnall*.—Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ireland.

² *Saxons*.—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the 'Southumbrians,' in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

³ *Nendruim*.—Otherwise "Naendruim." Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

⁴ *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Aedh." Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form "Aed Cerr" in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

⁵ *Dolaisi*, son of *Cuinid*.—Mac Cuinthe, A. Dolaisi is a variation of Molaisi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaisi is called Cairill.

⁶ *Heraclas*.—Graclar, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616)

⁷ *Cathair-Cinncon*.—O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.¹ The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.² The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,³ and of Aedh Dubh,⁴ abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaissi, son of Cuinid,⁵ abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heraclas,⁶ with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] BIR. Cathair-Cinncon.⁷ Aengus Liathdana was victor. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.⁸ Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.⁹ Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.¹⁰ Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc¹¹ was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin¹² (by Hoan,¹³ King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *t.*) See under the year 642 *infra*.

⁸ *Bruide son of Foith.*—The "Breidel filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

⁹ *Ritha.*—Not identified.

¹⁰ *Inis Cain.*—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *x*).

¹¹ *Domnall Brecc.*—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 685 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

¹² *Srath-Caruin.*—The "Srath" (=stratum), or holm, of "Carun." Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adamnan*, p. 203, note.

¹³ *Hoan.*—Probably the *Auin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, "King of Ailclnaithe," is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B,

latio Alitello mic Colmann, p̄ḡir ḡenerir Loigaire.
Fol. 236v. Contantiniur filiur Epaclii menribur .ui. p̄ḡnauit.
Bellum Oppu contra Britones.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º
Morr h̄l̄airle filiae Suibni. Quier Cronain ep̄rc̄oir
Noindrommo. Bellum Cinncon. Lorcot̄ Iarinnboird̄
mic Zartnaic̄. Cellaic̄ 7 Conall c[α]el, da mac Mail-
c̄oba mic Aed̄a mic Ainmirec̄, p̄ḡnape inc̄ipiunt ut alii
dicunt. Conrtantiniur filiur Conrtantini annur .xx.
iiii. p̄ḡnauit. Hic uibitatur quir p̄ḡnauit por̄t
Doimnall. Dicunt alii h̄ir̄top̄maḡraphi p̄ḡnapp̄e iiii.
p̄ḡer .i. Cellaic̄ 7 Conall c[α]el, 7 duo filiū Aed̄o Slane
(mic Diarmada mic P̄rḡura c̄err̄deol mic Conall
C̄reht̄ainde mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaig) .i. Diarmat 7
Dlaic̄mac, p̄r commixta p̄ḡna.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º
Iugulatio duorum nepotum Dogaine .i. Maclb̄p̄raic̄ 7
Maclanraic̄. Suin Flainn aenaiḡ. Morr D̄p̄raic̄
mic Sechnaraic̄.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iiii.º
Morr P̄p̄ur̄p̄rain mic Decce mic Cuanaic̄ p̄i ua micc
Uair. Loic̄eni mac P̄inḡin p̄i C̄ruic̄ene ob̄it.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 8, aliar̄ 9.) Anno domini dc.º
xl.º u.º Suin Scannail mic Decce mic P̄iac̄raic̄ p̄ḡir
C̄ruic̄ene. Mac Lar̄pe abb D̄enn̄c̄air qūiuit.

¹ *Constantina*.—The word *impe-*
rat̄or is added in the margin in A.

² *Against*.—MS. A. has the ab-
breviation for "contra," MS. B. that
for "inter."

³ *Britona*.—Probably the Britons
of Strathclyde. This battle is not
noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

⁴ *Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne*.—
The *Four Mast.* (642), and the
Chron. Scot. (641), state that she
was queen of Faolan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at
the year 665.

⁵ *Battle of Cenn-con*.—Apparently
an inaccurate repetition of the entry
under the year 639, where the name
is more correctly written "Cathair-
Cinncon."

⁶ *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gart-
nan son of Foith," referred to under
the year 684 *supra*. O'Conor has
strangely misunderstood this entry,
which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,¹ son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswey] against² the Britons.³

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaisle, [642.] daughter of Suibhne.⁴ The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendrum. The battle of Cenn-con.⁵ The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Gartnat.⁶ Cellach and Conall Cael (*i.e.*, two sons⁷ of Maelcoba, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,⁸ son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz. :—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two [643.] grandsons of Boghaine, viz. :—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furu- [644.] dran, son of Becc,⁹ son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,¹⁰ died.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The [645.] wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.¹⁰ Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, rested.

by "Comburitur postea propter boves filii Garthnat!"

¹ *Sons*.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

² *Son of Diarmait*.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

³ *Becc*.—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-bolg, along with

King Aedh, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 597.

¹⁰ *Cruithni*.—These were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. Skene thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, (p. 348). See Reeves *Adamnan*, p. 94, note *h*, and Todd's *Irish Nemesis*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 19, aliar 20.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Maelcotho mac Riachna iugulatur ert, rex Uloč. Tuncat̃ aue Ronain iugulatur. Bellum Colgan mic Crunnmael Duilg̃ Luato ruz huac Ceinnrelaiž.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 30, aliar 1.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Furr̃u craidoeč obit.

Fol. 24aa. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 11, aliar 12.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Suin Rağallaiž mic hUatač ruz Connacht. Bellum Cairñn Conaill ubi Guaire ruzit, 7 Diarmait uictor̃ erat, mac Aed̃o rlane. Mor̃r Oengura bronbačl̃ae r̃g̃ir Cenuil Coirp̃ri. Cocat̃ huac n-Aed̃ain 7 Gartnaič mic Accid̃ain. Quier Furr̃i in Darruna.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 22, aliar 23.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ix.º Bellum Orru r̃ri p̃ante. Bellum duin Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengur mac Domnaill r̃liu Maelcoth̃a uictor̃er̃ erant .i. Ceallač 7 Conall c[a]el. Mor̃r Cačur̃aiž mic Domnaill bruce. Mor̃r Cronain maiž̃i h̃ile. Hoc anno Deoa nat̃ur̃ ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 3, aliar 4.) Anno domini dc.º l.º Quier Aed̃ain ep̃iscop̃i Saxonum 7 iugulatio duorum r̃liorum h̃laimicc mic Aed̃o rlane .i. Duncharo 7 Conall.

¹ *Crunmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*" under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a "*Crunmael Erbuilg*," King of the Leinstermen, is entered *infra*, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg* (of the "big sack" or "belly") being probably a variation of the epithet *Bolg-luatha*.

² *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next year.

³ *Guaire*.—Guair̃e Aidh̃ñe, King of

Connaught, whose obit is given by the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 23b, four stanzas in Irish are written (which are not in B.), without any sign to indicate where they should be introduced into the text, if they were intended to be so introduced. The three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and the fourth to Guaire. But as they are somewhat corrupt, and contain no historical fact, it has not been considered necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Dun-cath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu, son of Crunnmael Bolg-luatha,¹ King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh. [646.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa² [647.] BIS. the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. [648.] The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire³ fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,⁴ King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of the descendants of Aedan,⁵ and of Gartnat son of Accidan. The repose of Fursa⁶ in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The [649.] battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz. :— Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of Domnall Brecc.⁷ Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this year Bede was born⁸.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The [650.] repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz. :— Dunchad and Conall.

¹ *Oengus Bron-bachal*.—The "Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal" of *Adamnan* (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note a.

² *Aedan*.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

³ *Fursa*.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The 'Vision' of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

⁷ *Domnall Brecc*.—"Domnall the speckled," King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

⁸ *Born*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely *нативитая* *Деве*. See under the year 658 *infra*.

Blatmac mac Aeda, in ru,
 Ruc a mac ar digh;
 Deaparó hiru a da mac
 Ina dighail ar Blatmac.

Maelodran cecint.

Ó muilinn,
 Ce ro milt moir vi cuirinn,
 Hi bo comailt par ferbainn
 [Ó] ro milt forr uib Cerrbail.

On men meilef in muilino,
 Ni corca acht deirgeuirino;
 Iy vi fogla in cruinn maip
 Foeta muilino Maelodran.

Iugulatio Oirreni mic Oirirge.

.b. [Ct. Ianair. (i. p., l. 14, aliar 15.) Anno domini
 dc.º Lº i.º Obitus Segeni abatis iae .i. filii Baidne,
 7 quier Ailologo mic Camain abatis Cluana mic Noir,
 7 doirmitatio Mancheni abatis Menodrocht. Imar-
 ruc Cule corpe in quo cecidit Culene mac Forindain.
 Maelweich 7 Oncu uictoref erant.

[Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 25, aliar 26.) Anno domini
 dc.º Lº ii.º (aliar 3º). Moirf ferit mic Tothlain, 7
 Tolairf mic Forit regir Dictorum. Iugulatio Conail

¹ *Blatmac*.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22b in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

² *O, mill*.—Ó muilinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, b 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (i.e., St. Ultan of Ardbrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbhail (sl. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. "The two sons of Hugh Slana, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,

Blathmac,¹ son of Aedh, the King,
 Gave his sons for
 Jesus shall take his two sons
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,²
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,
 It was not the grinding of oats
 Thou didst grind on Cerbhall's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds
 Is not oats but red wheat.
 Of the saplings of the great tree
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.³

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] MIS.
 of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose
 of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and
 the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.⁴ The
 conflict of Cul-corra,⁵ in which Culene,⁶ son of Forindan,
 was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.]
 The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son
 of Foith,⁷ King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note *d*.

² *Oissen son of Osirg.*—Oswine, son of Oric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Ecccl. Hist.*, III., 14.

⁴ *Menadrochit.*—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

⁵ *Cul-corra.*—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Culene.*—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

⁷ *Tolarg son of Foith.*—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.

caul. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomanni.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. (4 p., l. 6, αλιαρ 7.) Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° iugulatio Conaill mic Moelocoδα .i. la Diarmuid mac Aeda plane. Colman episcopus macc U Delouib, 7 Orpene pota, duo abbates Cluano ipairso, obierunt. Duchuae lochrae abb Fernann quiescit. iugulatio Fergurro mic Domnaill, 7 Fergurro mic Rogailniξ, 7 Aedo beori, 7 Cummeni. Bellum Sraθo eθairt ubi Duncat mac Conaing cecidit. [Morff] Aedo roin mic Maelocoδο. Ueda hoc anno natuρ erit.

Fol. 24ab.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° Nem mac hui θirr paupaρ.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° l.° u.° Bellum Cumarcaix mic Ailello in quo cecidit. Crunnmael Mac Suibne uictor erat. Bellum Pante regis Saxonum. Orpu uictor erat. Bellum Annae. Morff

¹ *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

² *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ui-Maine (Hy-Many).

³ *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

⁴ *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh,") *Delouib* in orig. texta.

⁶ *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luachair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luschair, Abbot of Fearn (Ferns, co. Wexford").

⁷ *Aedh Bedri*—*Cummen*.—The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or Beathra) was the son of Cummen.

⁸ *Srath-Ethairt*.—The *Srath* (or *Strath*=stratum, or "holm," of Ethart. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

⁹ *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.¹ The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,² the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The [653.] killing of Conall,³ son of Maelcobha, *i.e.*, by⁴ Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,⁵ and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,⁶ abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogailnech, and of Aedh Bedri,⁷ and of Cummen.⁷ The battle of Srath-Ethairt,⁸ in which Duncath, son of Conang,⁹ was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda¹⁰ was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn¹¹ rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach¹² son of [654.] Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was [655.] victor. Battle of Pante,¹³ King of the Saxons. Ossu¹⁴ was victor. Battle of Anna.¹⁵ The death of Crunnmael Erbuilc,¹⁶ son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Beda*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has Uel hic nactur-tar ðeoe. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

¹¹ *Nem Mac-Ui-Birn*.—"Nem, son of the descendant of Birn." O'Conor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir!* The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem's day in the Calendar is June 14.

¹² *Battle of Cumascach*.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremh-thainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By "battle of Cumas-

cach," the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

¹³ *Battle of Pante* (*i.e.*, Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹⁴ *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

¹⁵ *Battle of Anna*.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna's death under the year 654. See note ¹³.

¹⁶ *Crunnmael Erbuilc*.—See at the year 646 *supra*.

Crunnmael eḡbuile mic Ronain reḡir Lagenenrium. Morḡ Maelaiċċein Tine ḡa ḡlar. ḡuin Raḡallach mic Uadaċ riḡ Connacht. Uel hic Furra recundum alior. Moċoethog leith moir quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.° l.° ui.° Obitur Subni mic Cupteri abbatir iae, 7 Ultain mic U Chonċobair. Bellum Deleño in quo interfectur eḡt Maeldeith mac Conaill. Morḡ Tolargain mic Anrriit reḡir Pictorum. Morḡ Cellceni Loḡri. Orta eḡt uacca ilLaḡruḡ ḡruuin que .iiii. uitor peperit.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° l.° ui.° Morḡ Ceallais mic Maelecoċo, 7 Cellais mic Sapan (no Ronain), 7 Riāċraċ telnain, 7 Blaitmic mic Ronain mic Coluimb. Morḡ ḡureit reḡir Clocluaithe, Pargaila que filii Domnaill. Uentur maḡnur. Tomain mac Taiċeni moiritur.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° l.° ui.° Dimma nizeḡ eḡreop Conoḡre, 7 Cummeni eḡreop Nāenḡroma, 7 Duncad mac Aeċo rlane, moiritur ruit, 7 iugulatio Orcoit mic Seċnuraisḡ 7 Concenn mic Laiḡnein 7 Flodubuir rex Francorum.

¹ *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

² *Fursa*.—The death of St. Fursa is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Connor prints *frosa* for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar.49.

³ *Mac-Ui-Conchobair*.— "Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note d, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

⁴ *Delend*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Deleñn may be *Teleñn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note a.

⁵ *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Scot.* (653) have "Maeldoid son of Conaing"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

⁶ *Tolargan son of Anfrith*.—The "Talorcen filius Enfret" of the *Pictish Chron.*

⁷ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach¹ son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,² according to others. Mochaemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of [656.] Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.³ The battle of Delend,⁴ in which Maeldeith son of Conall⁵ was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,⁶ King of the Picts. Death of Cellcen of Lothra.⁷ There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,⁸ which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel- [657.] lach⁹ son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),¹⁰ and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.¹¹ Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluathae,¹² and of Fergal¹³ son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,¹⁴ [658.] bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Oredoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur¹⁵ King of the Franks.

⁹ *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

¹⁰ *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Fahan, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Columb*.—"Colman," Clar. 49.

¹² *Al-Cluathae*, genit. form *Al-Cluathae*.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 43, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

¹³ *And of Fergal*.—*Ῥεργαίτε que*,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

¹⁴ *Dubh*.—The "black." Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as Dimma *Dubh*.

¹⁵ *Flodubur*.—*Ῥλοδουβυρη*, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Conor prints "*Clodubuir* [*Clodovsi*].") The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° l.° ix. Obitur Finnan episcopi filii Rimeo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quiescit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinn-garab. Morp Eodaic mic Ulaithmicc. Conall crannamna moritur. Euzanan mac Tothalain defunctur ep.

Fol. 246a

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lx.° Tommene (i. mac Ronain) episcop Arto maðae, 7 Conainn nepos Daint abb imlecho 1bair, 7 Laiðggen rarieny mac Daiðbannaic, defuncti sunt. Purrp in Perruna pau-rauit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lx.° 1.° Cummení longur (Lxxii.° anno etatir fue quiescit) 7 Sapan nepos Crítain, rarieny, dormierunt. Bellum Ogomain ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Egnaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennraelað mac Tserðve. Ula-mac mac Aedo uictur ep, rociur Diarmada. Maeluain mac Furuorain mic Dece moritur ep. Maenaic mac Fingini (mic Aedá duib mic Criméainn

¹ *Finnan*.—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659), nor Usher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

² *Colman*.—His obit is recorded in *Ann Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 13.

³ *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

⁴ *Conall Crannamna*.—Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

⁵ *Totholan*.—The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. ¶ They do not seem worth printing.

⁶ *Ronan*.—This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

⁷ *Conainn Ua Daint*.—“Conainn descendant of Dant.” The Latin equivalent for *Ua (nepos)* is written

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] ^{BIA.} Bishop Finnan,¹ son of Rimid; and Colman² of Glenn-dalocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.³ Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conali Crannamna⁴ dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan⁶), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,⁷ abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baethbannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall⁹ (in the 72nd [661.] year¹⁰ of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,¹¹ sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,¹² in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.¹³ Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,¹⁴ was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son¹⁵ of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

nepotis in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

⁶ *In Peronne.*—In περϋννα, A. In πρϋνα, B. Clar. 49 has "in prinsona," although O'Connor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man.* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

⁹ *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in A., is part of the text in B. longuy, MSS.

¹⁰ *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni Fo'ta has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. I, pp. 81-93.

¹¹ *Saran Ua Critain.*—"Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan." St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

¹² *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogoman was oc cinn cor-badain, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note ¹⁴.

¹³ *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Diarmaid's colleague.*—ροκυϋ οιαρμαροα. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainé), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

¹⁵ *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.

mic Feidlimið mic Cenſura mic Naðſraich), rex Muman, mortuus est. Inſulatio Maeſepuataiſ filii Erinani. Scannlan abb Luſmaib quieuit.

[Ct. Ianair. (1 p., L. 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Quies Segain mic U Chuiud abb Denncoir, 7 moſſy Guaire Aidne. Inſulatio duorum filiorum Domnail filii Aedo .i. Conall 7 Colgu. Moſſy Gaſtaib filii Domnail, 7 Domnail mic Toſolain. Moſſy Tuatail mic Moſſgaird. Tuenog filius Finnſin abb Fernann. Indercað epiſcopus, Tima epiſcopus, quieſcunt. Ulan mac U Choncuðair quieuit pecunium alium librum.

b. [Ct. Ianair. (2 p., L. 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Te[ne]brae in [Ct. Maii in nona hora, 7 in eadem aetate coelum ardeſe uirum est. Mortalitar in Hiberniam peruenerit in [Ct. Auguſti. Bellum Luðo ſeirnn .i. i. Forſrinn. Moſſy Ceſnaic filii Diarmata mic Aedo plane mic Diarmata ceſſibeol mic Conail cſemcainne, et terreremotur in Britania, 7 Comgan mac U Teiſſne, 7 Deſað ab Denncair. Baetan mac U Cormaic abb Cluano obiit. In campo iðo Potart exarſit mortalitar primo in Hibernia. C moſſe Datſen cc.ª .iii. prima mortalitar .cxi. Ceallað mac Maelecoða moſſetur hic pecunium alium librum.

¹ *Segain Mac-Uí-Chuind*—“Segain, son of Cond’s descendant.” His name is written “Seighin” in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

² *Guairé Aidne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

³ *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

⁴ *Gartnaidh*.—A Pictish king. The

“Gartnait filius Donnel” of the Pictish Chronicle.

⁵ *Finntin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast.* (662).

⁶ *Indercack*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defn. article in Irish) and *dercack* (“charitable”).

⁷ *Ulan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

⁸ *Luth-feirnn*, i. e., in *Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was “one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay,” according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,¹ abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.² The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,³ viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,⁴ son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,⁵ abbot of Ferns; Indercach,⁶ a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan⁷ Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.⁸ Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,⁹ and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,¹¹ 203 [years]; the first mortality,¹² 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcóbha dies in this year,¹³ according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 332.

¹ *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—"Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne." In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written "Commán."

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

¹¹ *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be "Old Patrick" (or

Sen-Patrick), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as "Patrick" only) under 461; and not "Patrick the Archbishop," whose *quiescit* is recorded at the year 492 (=498). See under 457 *supra*, note ⁶; and under 570, note ⁶.

¹² *Mortality*. — *μωρταλιτα*, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Santhrosc*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

¹³ *In this year*.—*h1* (for *h1c*) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.

fol. 24bb. }ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 8.) Anno domini dc. lx.^oiiii.^o Mortalitat magna. Diarmaic mac Aedo rlane, 7 Blaimac, 7 Maelberail filius Maelduin, mortui sunt. .i. don buidhe chonaill. Ultan mac Caunga, ab Cluana irair. Dormitatio Feicheni Fabair (.i. de eodem morbo .i. don buidhe conaill), 7 Ailerain parientir, 7 Cronan filii Silni. Cu cen matair mac Cačail (mic Aeda mic Cairbri mic Crimčain) ru Mumhan mortuur. Blaimac Tešbae, Oengur Ulač, Mančan Leit, episcopi abbatrque atque alii innumerabiler mortui sunt. Colman capr abb Cluana mic Noair, Cummeni abb Cluano mic U Noir, dormierunt.

}ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.^o lx.^o u.^o Morti Ailella flainnerru filii Domnaill filii Aedo filii Ainmherač. Maelcaic mac Scannail vi Cruičnib, Maelduin filius Scannail rex generis Coirpui, obierunt. Eochaid iarlaric rex Cruične mortuur. Dubinnrecht mac Dunchada rex .h. mĐruin Ai mortuur. Morti Ceallaič mic Šuair. Šuair Aicne mortuur est recundum alium librum.

}ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.^o lx.^o u.^o Mortalitat in hibernia. Bellum Aene itir Apta 7 hU rĐgenti, ubi cecidit Eugen filius Crunnmail. Cearnač rotal mac Diarmata quieuit.

¹ *Diarmaic—Blathmac.*—Brothers, and Joint-Kings of Ireland.

² *Buidhe-chonaill.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss (though a little displaced) in A. and B.

³ *Ultan the son of Cunga.*—Ultan m caunga, A. B. The *Four Masters* write the name mac hu cunga ("son of the descendant of Cunga.")

⁴ *Buidhe-chonaill.*—The orig. of this, not in A. or Clar 49, is added by way of gloss in B. See note ², p. 54 *supra*.

⁵ *Son of Silne.*—Called "Cronán, son of Sinill" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 11th of Nov., where his festival is given.

⁶ *Son.*—The original of this clause, which is added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.

⁷ *Dies.*—The obit of Cu-cen-mathair ("Canissine matre") is wrongly entered above at A. D. 608, instead of his birth.

⁸ *Liath.* — *Liath-Manchain*, or Lemanaghan, King's co.

⁹ *Other persons.*—A. B. Not in A.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.]
 Diarmait,¹ son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,¹ and
 Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe
 chonaill').² Ultan the son of Cunga,³ abbot of Cluain-
 Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar
 (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonaill'),⁴
 and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.⁵
 Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son⁶ of Aedh, son of Cairbre,
 son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.⁷ Bla[th]mac
 of Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchan of Liath,⁸ and bishops
 and abbots, and other persons⁹ innumerable, died. Colman
 Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummeni, abbot of
 Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.]
 Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of
 Ainmire. Maelcaich,¹⁰ son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,¹¹
 [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri,
 died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,¹² dies.
 Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai,
 dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.¹³ Guaire Aidhne¹³
 died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.]
 Ireland.¹⁴ The battle of Aine¹⁵ between the Arada and
 Ui-Fidhgenti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunnmael.
 Cernach Sotal,¹⁶ son of Diarmait, rested.

¹⁰ *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628
supra.

¹¹ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or
 Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

¹² *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne
 (King of Connaught) referred to in
 the next entry.

¹³ *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year
 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire
 is already noticed. This entry is
 added in *al. man.* in A B. has
 merely Uel hic ʒcaire arone.

¹⁴ *In Ireland*.—in ἰρηνία, B.
 The same words seem to have been
 added as a gloss over μορταλιται in
 A.; but they are now almost illegible.

¹⁵ *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in
 the barony of Smallcounty, co. Lime-
 rick.

¹⁶ *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach,
 son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane,
 &c., whose death is entered above
 under 663. This entry is added in
 the later hand in A.

d. |ct. Ιαναρι. (p., l. .) Anno domini dc.° lx.° iiii.°
 Mortalitat magna .i. an buiðe ðonaill. Bellum
 þertri inter Ultu 7 Cruicne, ubi cecidit Caþurað mac
 Lurðgeni. Nauigatio Columbanì episcopi [cum] reli-
 quif ranctorum ad inrolam uaccas albas, in qua
 fundauit aeccleriam, 7 nauigatio piliorum Ðarþnað
 ad Hiberriam cum plebe þceð. Þerþur mac Mucceþo
 moþtur ep. Ðiarþmaio 7 Ðlaðmacc ða þið Epeðo, 7
 Þeichin Þoðair, 7 alii multi moþtur þunt .i. ðon buið
 ðonaill, pecunium alium librum.

|ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.° lx.° iiii.° Obitur
 Cummeni ailibi abbatif ias, 7 Cruicani abbatif Ðenna-
 ðair, 7 Mucuas micc hUirt, 7 moþr Maelroðartairð
 mic Ðuicne þegif nepotum Tuirtiri.

Cennraealð cecinit :—

Þi ðiliu

Nach þi limra alaliu,

O þreta Maelroðartairð

ina geimnen ðo ðairiu.

Ιταρriαν 7 Κορινθου αρυθ Ρictορηf ðeþuncti þunt.
 Iugulatio Maelðuin mic Maenað.

¹ *A great mortality.* —The words magna .i. an buiðe ðonaill, which are not in B., are added as gloss over mortalitat in A. The writing is now extremely faint. Clar. 49 has "Mortalitas magna called Buichoinnell." See note ⁵, p. 54 *supra*.

² *Fertais.*—Þertri (genit. of þertri). See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 665, note a, where the Editor expresses the opinion that from this "Fertais" the name of Belfast (bel þertri; "mouth of the ford"), has been derived.

³ *Colman.* — Columbanì (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in which latter MS. an old hand has written *Colmani* in the margin. Colman's death is recorded at the year 675 *infra*.

⁴ *With the relics of the Saints.*—reliquitif rcorum, A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Conor, however, prints "cum reliquis Sctor." The entry of Colman's retirement to Ireland in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24, col. 1), has cum reliquitif rcor. The *Four Masters* say (667) Ðo naorhab oile imaille rriif, "together with other Saints."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,¹ *i.e.*, the [667.] B1A.
 ‘Buidhe chonaill.’ The battle of Fertais² between the
 Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of
 Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,³ with the relics of
 the Saints,⁴ to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a
 church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat,
 with the people of Sceth.⁵ Fergus son of Muccid died.
 Diarmaid⁶ and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and
 Feichin of Fobhar,⁷ and many others died, *i.e.*, of the
 ‘Buidhe chonaill,’ according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.]
 abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua
 son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of
 Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang⁸ :—

Not dearer
 Is either king than another to me,
 Since Maelfothartaigh was borne
 In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan⁹ and Corindu died¹⁰ among the Picts. Assassina-
 tion of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

¹ *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the
Book of Leinster (p. 353, col. 3), the
 name is written *ƿœtha*. For various
 other forms of this curious name con-
 sult Reeves' *Adamsan*, p. 62, note b.
 See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*,
 under the word *sgíathanach*, where a
 good deal of nonsense regarding the
 etymology of the name "Skye" is
 printed.

⁶ *Diarmaid*.—This entry is repre-
 sented in B. by *Uel híc Diarmait*
7 Ólamac 7 Fécin moƿtuí ƿunt
.i. non burúe conaill. ("Or in
 this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac,
 and Fechin died, *i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe-

chonaill.'") The decease of all three
 is entered above at the year 664.

⁷ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the
 same name, co. Westmeath. For some
 curious notices regarding Fore, see
 O'Donovan's *Four Mast*, at A.D. 1176,
 note s.

⁸ *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following
 stanza, which is not in B., is written
 on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁹ *Itarnan*.—O'Conor mistook this
 name for the name of a place. See
 his ed. of these Annals at the same
 date.

¹⁰ *Died*.—*œƿunt; ƿunt ƿunt, A.*

Fol. 25aa. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º ix.º Nix magna facta est. Opcolt mor. iugulatio Molesuim nepotij Ronain. Morij Blaimicc mic Maelcofo, 7 iugulatio Cuanai filii Cellai. Uenit genuj Gar[t]nait de Hibernia. iugulatio DRAIN FINN mic Maelrothar-tai. Morij Dunchado hui Ronain.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º Morij Orru filii Eitilbrið regij Saxonum. Pergus mac Cunnmail moritur. iugulatio Sechnurais filii Blaimic regij Temoirie, inotio hiemij;

Da rruanað, ba echlaícað
 A tech ambro Sechnarach;
 Da himda fuidel for flaitt
 Hi tai. 1 m-bich mac [b]laimeice.

Dubouin rex genijur Coirppu iugulauit illum; 7 DRAIN FINN mac Maelrotharais moritur. Bellum Droima cepair. Mailrubai in Britanniam nauigat.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º 1.º Bellum Dungaille mic Maeltuile, 7 combustio Airð maðae 7 domur Tailli filii Segein, delecti sunt ibidij Morij Cummarais mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

¹ *Fell*.—facta est, A. Not in B.

² *Famine*.—Opcolt. Otherwise written *aycait* (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Conor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortalitas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaing of chattle."

³ *Family of Gartnat*.—genuj Gar[t]nait. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

⁴ *Son of Maelfothartaigh*.—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maelochtraich," is entered under the next year.

⁵ *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

⁶ *Eitilbrið*.—Æthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

⁷ *Full of bridles*.—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁸ *Cinel Coirpre*, i.e., the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

⁹ *Bras Finn*.—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.¹ A great famine.² [669.]
 The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana, son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat³ comes from Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh.⁴ The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,⁵ son of Eitilbrith,⁶ [670.]
 King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,⁷ full of horse-whips, was
 The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.
 Many were the leavings of plunder,
 In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,⁸ slew him. And Bran Finn,⁹ son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais.¹⁰ Maelruba¹¹ passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] *nia*.
 Dungal,¹² son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille,¹³ son of Segene. [Many] were destroyed there.¹⁴ The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan. Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn." son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded under the preceding year.

¹⁰ *Druim-Cepais*.—Not identified. Clar. 49 has "*Druim-cexala*."

¹¹ *Maelruba*.—See under the year 672.

¹² *Battle of Dungal*.—*bellum Dunganle*.—This idiomatic form of expression is used very frequently in these Annals, to indicate that the person whose battle is thus noticed was himself slain therein. This battle is called the battle of Tolach-ard ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 672.

¹³ *The "House of Taille"*.—*Tech-Taille*. Now Tehelly, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 670, note u. The *τομοϋ ταιλλι* of the original text is printed *do mgtalli* by O'Conor, who translates it "*duo Mactallii!*"

¹⁴ [*Many*] *were destroyed there*.—The original, *velet; runt iboig*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *et mult; velet; runt ibi* (or *iboem*). For *iboig*, O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.

raelab mac Blathmaic regnare incipit. Expulsiō
 Ὀροστο δε regno, 7 comburcio Dennchari h̄rittonum.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ii.° Comburcio
 maige Lunga. Iugulatio Domangairt mic Domnail
 b̄rice regis Dal Riatai. Gabail Eliuin mic Cuirp 7
 Conamail filii Canonni, 7 Cormacc [mac] Maele-
 rocharaig moritur. Nauigatio Paelbei abbatii Iae
 in Hiberniam. Mailrubai fundauit aeccleriam
 Aporecrozan. Constantinur filius puperiuorur Con-
 stantini regnauit annis x. 7 iii.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.° Iugulatio
 Congaile cenn̄oti mic Dunchado, regis Ulōē. Decc
 Darche interpretum. Iugulatio Doiri mic Maelouib̄
 regis Cianachta. Moris Scannlain mic Fingiu regis
 .h. Meit̄. Nuber tenuit 7 tremula ad p̄piciem celestii
 arcus .iiii. uigilia noctis u.ª p̄p̄ia ante part̄a ab
 oriente in occidentem per p̄p̄enum coelum apparuit.
 Luna in sanguinem uer̄sa est.

[Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.°
 Fol. 25ab. Bellum Cintr̄aelab filii Blathmaic filii Aed̄o plane,
 in quo Cintr̄aelab interpretur est. Finechta mac
 Dunchada uictor erat. Iugulatio Airmedaig hui
 Suair̄e. Moris Nōe mic Danel. Moris filii Pante.

¹ *Magh-luinge*. — The "Campus
 Lunga" of *Adamnan* (l. 30; ii., 15).
 An establishment founded by St.
 Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree.
 See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 59, note f,
 and *Ulster Jl. of Archæol.*, Vol. II.,
 pp. 233-244.

² *Domnall Brecc*.—See under the
 year 641 *supra*.

³ *Of Elvin, son of Corp*. Eliuin mc
 Cuirp, A., B.—The translation of
 this clause in Clar. 49 is "the capti-
 uity of Eolvin m̄ Cairbre and Con-
 maoil m̄ Canonni. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur." But this is plainly
 wrong. Although the text of B. is
 at one with A., O'Conor incorrectly
 prints *Gabhail Eluan mc Coirpre, &c.*
 ("Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre," &c.)
⁴ [Son.]—See *Fragments of Annals*,
 p. 69.

⁵ *To Ireland*.—The return of Failbhe
 from Ireland is entered under the year
 675.

⁶ *Aporcrozan*. — Applecross, in
 Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St.
 Maerubha, in the 80th year of his
 age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of Magh-luinge.¹ [672.]
The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc² King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,³ and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son⁴] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland⁵ of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.⁶ Constantine,⁷ son of the previous Constantine, reigned⁸ seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal [673.]
Cennfota,⁹ son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche¹⁰ killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh, King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday¹¹ before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond, m. 29.) A.D. 674. The battle of [674.]
Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in which¹² Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

¹ *Constantine*.—This was Constantine III., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de V. les dates*, t. 1, p. 417.

² *Reigned*.—*ṛeḡṡṡ*, for *ṛeḡṡat*, or *ṛeḡṡaṡ*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

³ *Congal Cennfota*.—"Congal Long-head."

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

¹¹ *Friday*.—*u^α ṛeḡṡa*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *u^α ṛeḡṡa*, or Thursday.

¹² *In which*.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morr Scannlain mic Fingín regir nepotum Meit. Finachta regnare incipit, felicet Finachta pleadae mac Duncaba mic Aeda plaine.

b. |ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° u.° Columbana episcopus inrolae uaccae albae, 7 Finan filius Airennain paupant. Iugulatio Maeleduin filii Rigullain 7 Doib filii Ronain hoi Congaile. Multi pictores dimessy sunt illaino abae. Ditructio Ailce pringsenn la Finachtae. Paelbe de Hibernia reuertitur. Congal mac Maeleduin, 7 filii Scannail, 7 Curculae iugulati sunt.

|ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° u.° Stella cometer uira luminora in mensē septembri 7 octombri. Dunchad mac Ultain occiditur ep̄t i n-tun Forzgo. Bellum inter Finnecha 7 Lagenor in loco proximo Locho gabar, in quo Finnecha uictor erat. Iugulatio Cuandai mic Euzanain. Congerrio Cule

¹ *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfher, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written Pante in the MSS.

² *Scannlan.*—The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

³ *Finachta the Festive.*—Finachta pleadae. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

⁴ *Columban.*—This is the Colman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

⁵ *Finan.*—The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

⁶ *Son.*—Fili, A., B.

⁷ *Rigullan.*—This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriads (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

⁸ *Ronan Ua Congaile.* — Ronain hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Conor blunderingly prints hoi (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."

son of Penda.¹ Death of Scannlan,² son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,³ son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,⁴ [675.]^{B12.} bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,⁵ son⁶ of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,⁷ and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.⁸ A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.⁹ The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn¹⁰ by Finachta. Failbhe¹¹ returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Aurthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet [676.] was seen in the months¹² of September and October. Dunchad¹³ son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta¹⁴ and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta¹⁴ was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

⁹ *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note *b*. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

¹² *In the months*.—in μηνες, A., B., and Clar. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sunbeam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot. and Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 678, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in Tigernach.

¹³ *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

¹⁴ *Finachta*.—Ἰνῆχτα ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.

Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filii duo Maeleacáin. Beccan ruimm quiescit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.° (aíar iii.) Mory Colggen mic Faelbeí flainn regir Muman. Daircill mac Cúsetai episcop Glinne dá loéa, Coman episcop Fernann, paupant. Interpretatio genepur Loairinn i Tírínn. Toimrnatáno rex Orraíxi. Bellum Duin loéa, 7 bellum liacc Moelann, 7 doirad Eilind. Mory Dorroto filii Domnall. Bellum i Calathros in quo uictur episcop Domnall brecc.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.° Quies Faelbi abbatir íae. Cennfaelad mac Ailella mic Daetain, rapient, paupant. Bellum Rirnechta contra Deicc mDairc. Dormitatio Nectan neir. Domnall mac Suibni la hUlta moritur.

Fol. 25ba.
b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ix.° Colman abar Denncair paupant. Iugulatio Fiannamha mic Maeleuile regir Laginorum. Caíal mac Roíail-lix moritur. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Ailmíne

¹ *Cul-Maini*.—According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

² *Beccan Ruimm*.—Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruinnim*, whilst O'Conor prints *Beccan ruim* The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr of Donegal*.

³ *Slain*.—Clar. 49, and O'Conor following it, have "qulevit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Seanchustul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimnamha was slain.

⁴ *Battle in Calathross*.—This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Admannan*, p. 202, note.

⁵ *Failbha*.—Abbot of Hi from 669

of Cul-Maini,¹ in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm² rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirínn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]³ The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,⁴ in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,⁵ abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,⁶ son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta⁷ against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] ms. The assassination of Fianamail,⁹ son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmíne son of Ossu¹⁰ was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

¹ *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his "brain of forgetfulness" (*inchind dermata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Bath (A.D. 686, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note e.

² *Battle of 'Finsnechta'* (or 'Finachta').—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of "Tailltiu" (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

³ *Dies by the Ulaid*.—"Killed by the northern men." Clar. 49.

⁴ *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

Mast., at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the Ui-Cend-selaigh in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

¹⁰ *Ailmíne son of Ossu*.—*Elfwine* son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

filium Orru. Obsequio Duin bairte. Dunchad filius Euginian iugulatur etc. Morp Maelrotharraig eprcoip Arp ppatō. Bellum i m-Bodbgnu ubi cecidit Conall oirgdech. Lepra grauiſſima in Hibernia que uocatur bolgach.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° Combustio regum i n-dun Ceithirnn .i. Dungal mac Scannail rex Cruithne, 7 Cennraelad rex Cianachtae, .i. mac Suibni, in iustio aertatir, la Maelduin mac Maelerpiriē. Bellum blairleib portea in iustio hiemir, in quo interfectur etc Maelduin filius Maelerpiriē. Iugulatio Conall doil fili Dunchado i Ciunn tpe. Iugulatio Sechnarraig mic Airmedraig 7 Conaing mic Congaile. Obsequio duin Foithir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° 1.° Iugulatio Cinnraelad mic Colgen regis Conacht. Bellum ratha more maigi line contra Drutones, ubi ceciderunt Caſuraē mac Maelduin 7 Cruithne, 7 Ultan filius Dicolle, 7 Iugulatio Muirmoin in mano. Obitur Suibne fili Maelcumai principis Corcoiſi. Orcader uelatae sunt la Druide.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° 11.° Dunchad

¹ *Dun-Bairte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

² *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Bodbgna* (anglicē, *Slieve Bawn*), in the barony of Roscommon.

³ *Conall Oirgdech*.—"Conall the Plunderer." The *Four Masters* add that he was "Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre" (878).

⁴ '*Bolgach*.'—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or "little *bolgach*."

⁵ *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

⁶ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

⁷ *Cianachta*.—The "Cianschta of Glenn-Gaimhin," whose territory is now represented by the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry.

⁸ *Bla-sliabh*.—Not identified.

⁹ *Cenn-tire*.—"Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

¹⁰ *Dun-Foithir*.—Now known as "Dunnottar in the Mearns" (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.¹ Dunchad, son of Euganan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbgna,² in which Conall Oirgnech³ was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirnn,⁵ viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,⁶ and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,⁷ i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh⁸ afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.⁹ The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.¹⁰ [680.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,¹¹ [681.] son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Linè¹² against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,¹³ and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'¹⁴ Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.¹⁵ The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,¹⁶ son of Mael- [682.]

Picts and Scots. See the Index thereto, v. *Dunfother*.

¹¹ *Cennfaelad*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

¹² *Rath-mor of Magh-Linè*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 138a; and *Reeves' Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 69, note s.

¹³ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalaraide in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Murmin 'in mano'*.—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

¹⁵ *Corcach*.—COPCOIGI, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

¹⁶ *Dunchad Mursce*.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Conor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

murree filiur Maelouib iugulatur etc. Bellum Coraino in quo ceciderunt Colgu filiur Blaimaic 7 Perzpur mac Maelouin rex generus Corrippi. Obsequio Duin att, 7 obsequio Duin uuiru. Initium mortalitatis puerorum in mensē Octimbriur. Dormitatio Airmedaiξ na Craeibē.

.b.

Fol. 256b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Mortalitaru paruulorum. Mortu Maini abbatu Noindromo, 7 mortu Deirporgail. Mortu Concoluim. Bellum Cairril rinnhair. Loch Eadaē do iouē hi fuil hoc anno.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Uentur magnur. Terrēmotur in inrola. Saxoner campum Dneξ uarant, 7 aecclēriar plurimar, in mensē Iuni. Mortu Conzale mic Zuarē, 7 mortu Dherail fili Perzuro morbo.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° u.° Bellum uuin Nechtain uicuiru die mensur Maiu rabbatu die factum etc, in quo Etrruē mac Orpu rex Saxonum, xu.° anno regni sui consummata magna cum caeterua

Dunchad (who was King of Connaught) had lived, or been fostered, in the territory of "Muirisc," in the north of the present barony of Tirragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy Fiachrach*, p. 314, note *f*.

¹ *Dun-Att.*—"Dunad, in the parish of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *b*.

² *Dun-Duirn.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this may be "Dundurn, at the east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire" (*Adamnan*, p. 377, note *c*.)

³ *Of October.*—Octoberu, B. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note *a*, in which the learned Editor, with characteristic industry, has collected numerous references to the pestilences which prevailed in this country anciently.

⁴ *Craebh.*—Craebh-Laire, or the "Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery said to have been near Clonmacnoise. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note *x*. The site of the monastery is not now known.

⁵ *Of Noendruim.*—Clar. 49 reads "abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aondruim." A very old hand, like that of Usher, writes "Antrim" in the margin. But *Nendrum* (Mabey Island, in Strangford Lough) seems to have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 149.

⁶ *Death.*—mortu, A.

⁷ *Loch Echack.*—Lough Neagh. The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

⁸ *In the Island.*—in inrola, A., B. in inrola, Clar. 49. The *Chron. Scot.* (681—684) has in hibernia

dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Mael-duin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,¹ and the siege of Dun-Duirn.² The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.³ The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] MIS. death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim;⁵ and the death⁶ of Derforgall. The death of Cucoluim. The battle of Caissel-Finnbair. Loch Echach⁷ was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.⁸ The Saxons wasted⁹ Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,¹⁰ son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain¹¹ was [685.] fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrith,¹² son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,¹³ was slain, together with a great

inſola ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

¹ *Wasted*.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Ecgerth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his aldorman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Ecgerth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Ecgerth (or *Etfrith*, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

¹⁰ *Bresal*.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ul-Echach-Cobha); now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ *Dun-Nechtain*. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Prof. cxix.)

¹² *In which Etfrith*.—The "Ecgerth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *in quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ended*.—*conſummata*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *conſummata*, as in Tigernach.

militum ruorum interpretatur ert, 7 comburitur tula aman
 uuin Ollaiξ. Talorξξ mac Acitæen, 7 Domnall brecc
 mac Echað, moritui sunt. Iugulatio Rotachtaiξ 7
 Darzarto mic Finnguine. Morit Danbain orcað
 rariëntur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Iugulatio
 Feradaix mic Congaile. Quier Doðumaiiconoc abbatit
 uallit da loço. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatit Corcaibe
 mare. Morit Orreni epircopi monoitertu Finnctin fili
 Finnguine. Adomnanur captiuor reuouit ad Hiber-
 niam .lx.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Quier
 Segeni (o acað elaitib) epircopi Acromaðæ. Occitio
 Canonu fili Zartnaib. Finñechtæ clericatum
 rurepirt. Bellum imleço pið ubi cecitoeunt Dub-
 uainber rex Acroða Cianactæ, 7 hHarctiue nepor
 Orreni, 7 Congalað mac Conaing fugitiuor euarit.
 Niall mac Cernaiξ uictor erat.

¹ *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Conor translates "*Tula regalia*"!

² *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 783. The nomin. form, Dun-ollaigh, occurs at the year 713.

³ *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-3.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (=685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

⁴ *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, "beyond all." He is called "Banban egnaidh," or "Banban the learned," at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and "Banban sapiens" in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called "Scribe of Kildare."

⁵ *Corcach-mor*; or the "Great marah." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *marpe*, gen. of *map*, "great," A.; *mapre*, B.

⁶ *Finnian son of Finnaguine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast.*, (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman¹ burned Dun-Ollaigh.² Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,³ son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finngine. The death of Banban 'Oscach' the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosseni, abbot of Corcach-mor.⁴ The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finngine.⁵ Adamnan brought back 60 captives⁷ to Ireland. [686.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from Achadh-claidib,⁸ bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta⁹ entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,¹⁰ wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹¹ and Uarcride¹² Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,¹³ was victor. [687.]

Chron. Scot. 688 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (Munnu) was also connected.

⁷ *Captives*.—In the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

⁸ *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

⁹ *Finsnechta*.—Finnachta, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachta went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

¹⁰ *Imlech-Pich*.—Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

¹² *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

¹³ *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Sian², whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.

Óronaig Conaillí iníou,
 Deitbir doab iar n-Uairemíou;
 Ní ba éllíu biaí gen
 I n-Áiríú iar n-Dubdambéir.

Sínecháí,
 Óronan síle for tír Tarógg;
 Cen Dubcuile cen mac m-Órain,
 Cen Du bdamber ar airíú.

Sínecháí,
 Sella fíra léit leacca,
 Fár com, fár mílcom, fár mna,
 Dóbúro la fár n-éctara.

Mona ícaro dam amne,
 Mac Cunnmael dom [†]íuichte,
 Roptar fóla ocuf cío
 Mo deir do marb Imblecho.

Íct. Ianaír. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Iolan
 episcop Cinngaraí obuit. Finínechta reuerititur ad
 regnum. Iugulatio Diarimato míoí sílú Áiriméoiag
 ceci. Moíur Caíurais nepotir Domnaill bpucc.
 Obituir Docinní Daíre muráír. Moíur Féaróaií mic
 Fol. 26as. Tuácalain. Moíur Maeleóuin mic Conaill crannafína.
 Obícurara ért párr íolír.

Íct. Ianaír. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ix.° Coníal
 mac Maeleóuin mic Áeíó bennain, rex Iarumman, 7

¹ *Sad.* — The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25 b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircean." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabhorchenn."

² *Ard.* — Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

³ *The land of Tadhg.* — *Tír.*

Tarógg. A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilill Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

⁴ *Cinngaraí.* — Kingarth, in Buta, Scotland.

⁵ *Returns to the kingship.* — See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad¹ are the Conailli this day.
They have cause, after Uarcride.
Not readier shall be the sword
In Ard,² after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,
The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,³
Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,
Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.²

Sorrowful,
To look at their stony graves—
To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,
In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed
My sorrow for me, truly,
Of blood and gore my tears would be,
For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,⁴ [688.]
died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.⁵ The killing of
Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'⁶ Death
of Cathasach,⁷ grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of
Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.⁸ Death of Feradach, son
of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall
Crannamhna.⁹ Part of the Sun was darkened.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of [689.]
Aedh Bennan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

¹ *Airmedach 'caech,'* i.e., Airmedach "the blind." *ceci*, for *caeci*, A., B.

² *Cathasach*.—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

³ *Daire-murchaisi*.—O'Connor absurdly translates this "Monasterii Roborei maritimi." The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "Daire-Bruchaisi," which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note e, *ad. an.*) with "Derry-brughis, *alias* Killyman, in the county of Armagh."

⁴ *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna*.—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriada. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidha (ob. 628 *supra*).

Ἐπιπέδω μακ Οἰπεδοίτ, 7 Αἰλίλλ μακ Ὀυγγαίε Εἰλνε
 mic Scannal, iugulati sunt. Combustio airtō Machiae.
 Μορρ Πινγυιε longi 7 Περαδαίξ μείτ mic Nechtleicc ;
 7 Choblaíτ φίλια Canonn μορτυρ. Ὀobécoc Cluana
 airtō παρραυτ. Ἰυρτιομανυρ μινορ φίλυρ Conrtantini
 annuy .x.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° xc.° Cronan mac
 u Chualne, abbat̄ Dønncūyr, obiit. Theodoruy episcopuy
 Ὀριττανιαε quiesuit. Δαλριατι populati sunt
 Cruethiu 7 Ultu. Ρίτceallaé mac Flainn rex hūa
 Maine μορτυρ. Uentuy magnuy .xii. Ἰκτ. Octimbruy
 quoyram .ui. ex familia lae merrit.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.° xc.° i.°
 Adomnanuy .xiiii.° anno post parvam Ραλδει ατ
 Ἰιβερνιαν παρριτ. Concáb episcopuy μορτυρ. Ρερξuy
 mac Aedain rex in εοιεισ obiit. Iugulatio Maeleoditrayé
 mic Euganan. Luna in ranguineum colorem in natali
 rancti Μαρτινι uerrā ep̄t. Obserio Ὀuin δεασαε διβρι.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° xc.° ii.° Ὀρυιθε mac
 Bili rex Ρορτρεινδ μορτυρ, 7 Αλφιν μακ Νεττιν.

¹ *Orcdoith*.—Probably the Orcdoith, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

² *Dungal of Eilne*.—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called "Dungal of Eilne," from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note i. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal's son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] "Cruithne," or "Picta." His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

³ *Tall*.—Or the "Long."

⁴ *Dobécoc of Cluain-ard*.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O'Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note f.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraid (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

⁵ *Justinian*.—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 685.

⁶ *Of Bangor* [in Down].—Dønncūyr, A, B.

⁷ *Dalriata*.—"It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-

of Ordoith,¹ and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,² son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,³ and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblath daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard⁴ rested. Justinian⁵ the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot [690.] of Bangor,⁶ died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata⁷ spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fithchellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes [691.] to Ireland in the fourteenth year⁸ after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,⁹ died. The killing of Maeldith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned¹⁰ into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.¹¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of [692.] Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death¹² of

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *d*.

⁸ *Fourteenth year*.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

⁹ *Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province*.—By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals *the coicrō*, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodan." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

¹⁰ *Was turned*.—*Ἔπερα εἶπε*. Omitted in A.

¹¹ *Dun-Deavæ 'dibsi'*.—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, '*dibsi*,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *e*.

¹² *Death*.—*Ἔπερα*, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of *μορτῆ*, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtín," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

Fol. 36a.

MORF DINAÉ EPISCOPUS FERNANN, 7 DRAN nepos Faelaen rex Laggenentium mortui sunt. Ceallach mac Ronan moir mortuus. Bellum inter Oghaisi ocus Laigniu in quo cecidit Faelcar nepos Maelsothrae. Jugulatio Aingriú 7 nié Neill 7 filiorum Boendo. MORF DOERGART mic Finguine. Bellum contra [filium] Pante.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Cron becc abbar Cluana mic U Noir obiit. Decipola episcopus quiescit. Jugulatio Cerpail mic Maelsothrae. Obsequio suum potest. MORF Fercair mic Conaé cipp. Donnall mac Cum rex Clocluath mortuus huiusmodi campi hile quiescit. Obiit Cronan Dalni.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (ui. p., luna x.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Finneachta rex Temro 7 Dnepal filius eius jugulati sunt (as gneallaiú dollaiú) apud (aliar ab) Aed mac Ultaíú (mic Ailella mic Aeda plaine) 7 a Congalaé mac Conaing (mic Congaile mic Aeda plaine).

¹ *Of the Leinstermen.*—Laggenentiam, A.

² *Died.*—mortui sunt, for mortuus est, in A. Omitted in B.

³ *Dies.*—mor, for mortuus, or mortuus est, A. mortui sunt, B.

⁴ *Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelodhar).*—Faelchar was son of Forandal, son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan Mór (King of Ossory; whose obit the *Four Mast.* give under A.D. 640).

⁵ *Aingtech — Nieth-Neill — Boenda.*—The bearers of these names have not been identified by the Editor.

⁶ *Doergart.*—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finguine, whose killing ("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the year 685. This Finguine may have been the same as Finghin, fourth in descent from Conall (son of Comghall), 6th King of the Scotch Dalriada. See Reeves' *Adamnan, General Table of Dalriadic Kings.*

⁷ *Against [the son of] Penda.*—contra Penra, A., B., and Clar. 49. But Penda had been at this time thirty-eight years dead. (See at the year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.* (689) more correctly reads contra filium penra ("against the son of Penda.") This son of Penda must have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,¹ died.² Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.³ A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.⁴ The killing of Ainftech,⁵ and of Nieth-Neill,⁵ and of the sons of Boenda.⁵ The death of Doergart,⁶ son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerbhall, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.⁸ Death of Ferchar,⁹ son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,¹⁰ King of Al-Cluaithe, dies. Huidreni of Maghbilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.¹¹ [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,¹² [694.] King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grelach-dollaigh¹³), by¹⁴ Aedh, son of Dluthach (son¹⁵ of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son¹⁵ of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Ecgferth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl.), London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

² *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

³ *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriada.

¹⁰ *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

¹¹ *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

¹² *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added *ῥεσθαι* ("the Festive,") in the margin in A.

¹³ *At Grelach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kella, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note *q*. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, α ηγρεαλλαις δολλαις ("in Grelach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, ας ηγρεαλλαις δολλαις ("at G— D—"), over the words *ῥιλιυρ ειυρ*.

¹⁴ *By*.—αυρο, αλιαρ ab, in A. ab, in B.

¹⁵ *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.

Moling Lochair cecinit:—

Ὁα ὑίρραν ὁο φίνφνεῖτα,
 Ἰντου λαίγιο ερωλίγε;
 Rambe la riru nime,
 Oilegud ina boraimie;

In beirn porfmbit̄ fínφneῖτα
 Immappeitir ruzriadaí,
 Aed doith zepura do éall,
 Acorrolaic nuzriadaí.

Occipio Tairgg mic Faelbei in ualle pellir. Quier Minnbairenn abbatir Achard bo. Faimide Lugmarb doirmiut. Morf Dhain mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxor Ferðair moritur. Morf Conaill filii Tuatáil.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º iugulatio Domnaill filii Conaill cranðamnaí. Finnguine mac canir rine matre, rex Muman, moritur. Ferzal Aíðne et Riannaínail mac Mennaið moriuntur. Loçeni menn rarieny, abbat Cille dapa, iugulatur ert. Cummene Mugdorine paupar. Congalach mac Conaing filii Congaile filii Aedo rlane moritur. Loingsreð mac Aengura regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º Taraçin de regno expulsur ert. Ferçar pota moritur. Aboom-

¹ *Moling Lochair* (or *Moling Luachra*), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

² *Borama*.—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmar, in the second century, to the time of Finnachtá. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Borama*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachtá, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 294b, sq.

³ *Aed*.—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

⁴ *Glenn-geimhin*.—Or “*Glenn-geimhin*.” In *ualle pellir*, A. B. “*Vallis pellis*” is an accurate translation of the name *Glenn-geimhin*, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (*Dun-geimhin*), in the county of Londonderry.

⁵ *Minnbairenn*.—The name is “*Meann Boirne*” (*Meann of Boirend*), in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (698).

Moling Lochair¹ sang :—

It were sad for Finsnechta
To lie to-day in his gory bed.
May he be with the men of Heaven,
For the remission of the ' Borama.'²

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride— .

Aed³
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhin.⁴
The repose of Minnbairenn,⁵ abbot of Aehadh-bó.
Gaimide of Lugmadh⁶ slept. Death of Bran, son of
Conall Becc.⁷ Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,⁸ dies. Death
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,⁹ [695.] BRS.
son of Conall Crandamna. Finngüne, son of Cu-cen-
mathair,¹⁰ King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,¹¹ and
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummene, of Mug-
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin¹² was expelled from the
kingship. Ferchar the Tall¹³ dies. Adamnan proceeded

[696.]

¹ *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

² *Conall Becc*; i.e., "Conall the Little."

³ *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

⁴ *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or "Brown Domnall"), 13th King of Dalriada.

⁵ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—"Canis sine matre." His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

⁶ *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

⁷ *Tarachin*.—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form "Tarain" at the year 698. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 134, note a.

⁸ *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (ferchar roca). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)

natur ad hiberniam pergit et deicit legem innocentium populū. Echu nepos Domnail uigulatur ert. Mael-roartaiḡ mac Maeluib rex na n-Clrḡialla moritur. Immarcecc Crannchae ubi cecidit Feradaē mac Maeluoiḡ. Bellum uilcon. Ecompar mac Congaile mic Guairḡ uigulatur ert. Moling Lochair dormiuit. Dri-toner et Ulairḡ uartaerunt campum Muirteihne. Carran feriba o Lurca quieuit. uigulatio Concoḡo.

Fol. 26ba.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° xc.° uii.° bellum i Fernnmuiḡ ubi ceciderunt Concoḡor Machae mac Maeluoin ocyr Aed airto rex dal Clrḡae. Bellum inter Saxones et Pictos ubi cecidit Dornuē qui dicebatur Drectro. Comburtio Duin Onlariḡ. Expulsiō Clrḡcellariḡ fili Percair de regno, et uinctur ad hiberniam uehitur. Morr Forannain abbatir Cille uaro, ocyr Maeluoin mic Mongain. Morr Muir-siura mic Maeluoin, regir gēnerir Coirprru.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° xc.° uiu.° Douina rrazer in Saxonia. Bellum Fiannamla mic Orreni. Tarain ad hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Era, second King of Dalriada.

¹ *Law of the Innocents*. — See Reeves' *Adamsan*, p. 179. The *Frag. of Annals*, at 696, state the law was against killing children or women.

² *Echu*. — Eucha, B. "Eucha," Clar. 49.

³ *Crannach*, i.e. "a place full of trees." Not identified. The word *immarcecc* (translated "conflict") is rendered by "Scirmish" in Clar. 49.

⁴ *Battle of Uilcon*. — Dael (for bellum) A. For Uilcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O'Conor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

⁵ *Congal*. — The death of a

"Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

⁶ *Moling Lochair*. See under the year 694 *supra*.

⁷ *Cassan*. — This is the same as the "Caisin" of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

⁸ *Cucobha*. — "The hound of Cobha." Probably some chieftain of the race of Eochaidh *Cobha*, from whom the tribe of Ui-Echach-Cobha derived their descent. See Reeves' *Ecll. Antiq.*, p. 349.

⁹ *Fernmagh*. — Now represented by the barony of Farnay, co. Monaghan. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "Tuloch-Garroisg" in Fernmagh, which place has not been identified.

to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents'¹ to the people. Echu,² grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airgbialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,³ in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.⁴ Ecomras, son of Congal,⁵ son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair⁶ slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,⁷ scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,⁹ in which [697.]
Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,¹⁰
King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between
Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was
called Brectrid.¹¹ The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.¹² The
expulsion of Aincellach,¹³ son of Ferchar, from the king-
ship, and he was carried¹⁴ in chains to Ireland. The
death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin,
son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin,
King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon- [698.]
land.¹⁵ The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain¹⁶
proceeds to Ireland.

¹⁰ *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written *Aedh Airedh* in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (696), and *Aed Airech* vel [*Aed*] *Ared*, in the list of the Kings of Dalaraid in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is stated to have been slain in the battle of Fernmag. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697) is very inaccurate.

¹¹ *Bernith, who was called Brectrid*.—The "Berctus," or "Behrt," who wasted the plain of Bregia in 684. See above under that year. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has the death of "Peorht the aldorman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

¹² *Burning of Dun-Ollaigh*.—*Com-buicti tuin Onlaig*, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written *tuin Onlaig*, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

¹³ *Aincellach*.—The son of Ferchar Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He was of the House of Loarn Mor, and 17th King of the Scotch Dalriads. The death of Aincellach, in the battle of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

¹⁴ *Carried*.—*uethitur*, B. *Vehitur*, Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Saxon-land*.—*Saxonia* England.

¹⁶ *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

b. |Ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ix.º Accenra erit bouina mortalicar in Hibernia | Ct. Febriu in campo Trego | Teḗbai. Quier Aeḗo anchorite o Sleibtiu. Dormitatio Iarnlaiḡ abbatir lir moir. Fiannamail nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riati, ocur Flann mac Cinoḡaelaḗ mic Suibne, iugulati runt. Curḡuile nepor Crunnmail de regno expulsi in Britanniā perḡit. Pamer et perḡilencia .iii. annir in Hibernia facta erit, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur mac Maeleuile .i. de genere Euzan, nepor Crunnmail (.i. mic Suibne minḡ) moritur.

|Ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º Bouina mortalicar. Colman auas Oirc, Ceallaḗ mac Maeleḡacho eppcop, Diccuil abbat Cluana auir, morḡui runt. Fol. 265b. Ailil mac Con cen maḗair rex Muman moritur. Feidelmḡ mac Feḡḡura mic Aeḗain moritur. Iugulatio Aeḗo Oḡbae. Aeḗ mac Ulthaiḡ, Congal mac Euzanain, morḡui runt. Imbaircecc | Scii ubi ceci-

chin, whose expulsion from the kingdom [of the Picts of Scotland], is mentioned at the year 696 *supra*.

¹ *Aedh*.—O'Donovan says (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 698, note *b*), that "this was the Aidus of Sleibte [Sleaty, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's county], mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh."

² *Iarnlach*.—Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under the impression that Iarnlach was abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But Colgan regarded him as connected with Lismore, in the co. Waterford, and the same as the Iarlugh whose festival is given at the 16th January, in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. (*A.A. SS.*, p. 155.)

³ *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada*.—"F. descendant of Dunchad." Probably

the same as the "Fiannamail son of Osseni," mentioned under the preceding year.

⁴ *Dal-Riata*.—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriads.

⁵ *Flann*.—The *Four Mast.* state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁶ *Kingship*.—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁷ *Suibne Mend*.—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Menn), who had been king of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 627. This clause, added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.; but it is in the text of Clar. 49.

⁸ *Mortality of Cows*.—"Bovina adhuc mortalitas," Clar. 49.

⁹ *Colman Ua Oirc*, i.e., "Colman, grandson (or descendant) of Orc. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] MS. Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh,¹ anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Iarnlach,² abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-namail Ua Dunchada,³ King of Dal-Riata,⁴ and Flann,⁵ son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aurtheruile, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship,⁶ goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maeltuile, *i.e.*, of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of Suibne Mend),⁷ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.⁸ Colman [700.] Ua Oirc,⁹ Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,¹⁰ abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cucen-mathair,¹¹ King of Munster, dies. Feidelmídh, son of Fergus, son of Aedhan,¹² dies. The assassination of Aedh Odbha.¹³ Aedh, son of Dluthach,¹⁴ [and] Congal, son of Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii¹⁵, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson or descendant) of Erc," and state that he was abbot of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

¹⁰ *Dicuill*.—O'Connor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this was the author of the well-known work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

¹¹ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

¹² *Aedhan*.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7, at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered above at the year 615, where he is said to have been King of Dalaraide.

¹³ *Aedh Odbha*.—"Aedh of Odbha." Regarding the situation of Odbha, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502, note i.

¹⁴ *Aedh son of Dluthach*.—See above under the year 694, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finachta.

¹⁵ *A conflict in Scii*.—Imbaircec 1 Scii. Dean Reeves translates this "bellum navale" (*Adamnan*, 378), and Skene "Water battle" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were no doubt misled by O'Connor, who wrongly prints *Imbaircec iscu*, and translates "prælium navale," confounding the words 1 ꝛc11 ("in Skye") with u1ꝛce, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 83). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.

θερυντ Conaing mac Dunchado et filiur Cuandai. Θιρρυετιο θυιν Onlaiξ apud Sealbač. iugulatio geneur Catbotē. iugulatio Conaill mic Suibne pegir na n-Deiri. Conaill mac Donennaiξ rex nepotum Finngenta moritur. Occirio Neill mic Cernais. Irgalac nepor Conaing occidit illum.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Μυρησαč campi Αι (αλιαρ mullač leathan, mac Fergura) moritur. Irgalac nepor Conaing a θρυτονιbury iugulatur ερτ in inri mac Nezan. Ραολδοβορ Cločair θορμιυτ. Maccnia rex nepotum Ečtač Ulat, Αιλιλ mac Cinnraclao rex Ciannachta, μορτυι punt, ocyr Farban Miθe, ocyr Colγsu mac Moenaiξ abbar Lurcan, ocyr Luacθ φοιγθε ocyr Cpacθerpari, παριεντερ, μορτυι punt. Τιθεριυρ ceραp annri .iiii. pegnauit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º bellum campi Culino in αιρσο nepotum n-Ečdaiξ, ιντεp Ultu et θρυτονεp, ubi filiur Raθgann cecidit, [αουερpariuy]

¹ *Dunchad*. — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

² *Dun-Ollaigh*. — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 733, *infra*.

³ *By*.—αρυο. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

⁴ *Selbach*.—Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Aincellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

⁵ *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha*.—Geneur catbot. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriads.

⁶ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—For Fiozgenti, A. and B. incorrectly read Finngenti (which would mean "Fair Gentiles," and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

⁷ *Niall, son of Cernach*.—The *Four Masters* (699) have *Nial Va Cearnaigh* ("Niall, grandson of Cernach"), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

⁸ *Irgalach Va Conaing*.—"Irgalach,

of Dunchad,¹ and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh² by³ Selbach.⁴ The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.⁵ The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,⁶ dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.⁷ Irgalach Ua Conaing⁸ killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias [701.] 'mullach leathan,'⁹ son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach¹⁰ Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.¹¹ Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Maccnia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius¹² Caesar reigned seven years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in [702.] Ard-Ua-nEchach,¹³ between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy¹⁴] of God's

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing." The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particlars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii., liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

⁹ *Mullach leathan*.—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Irgalach*.—See note ⁸.

¹¹ *Inis-mac-Nesan*.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

¹² *Tiberius*—Tiberius Absimarus, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

¹³ *Magh-Culind, in Ard-Ua-nEchach*.—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

¹⁴ *The enemy*.—The word ἀνεργατοῦ, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicatores] Ulait victores erant."

aeccleſiarum Dei. Ulait̃ uictoreſ erant. Bellum Coraunn, in quo ceciderunt Loingreð mac Oengura mic Domnaill mic Aeðo mic Ainmireach, rex Hibernie, cum tribus filiis ſuis (.i. La Ceallach loca Cime mac Raðallaigh), et duo filii Colgen, et Dubdbergg mac Dungaile et Feſgur porcpait̃, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi ducer; iiii. id. iulii, u.ª hora diei ſabbati hoc bellum conſectum eſt. Colman mac Finnbarri, abbaſ Lir moiri, mortuus eſt. Ailen daingen aedi- ficatur. Feſgurran mac Maelcon mortuus eſt. Obſeprio Riðe.

.b. ¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º. Strateger dal Riari in ualle Limnae. Adomnanus .lxx.º u.º. anno aetatis ſue, abbaſ Iae, paupa. Adſpuit̃ mac Orru, rarieny, rex Saxonum, mortuus. Bellum for Cloenat̃ ubi uictor fuit Ceallað Cualann, in quo cecidit Doobcað Mide mac Dermato. Foðartach nepos Cernaið ruſit. Feſadað mac Maeleouin rex generis Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iiii.º Cennſaelað nepos Aeðo bpucc, abbaſ Benncairi, dormiebat. Bellum

¹ *Corann*.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A. :—*Cat Coraunn* in quo cecidit Loing-
reð mac Oengura, ſi Erenn, cum
tribus filiis ſuis, 7 ſi Cairpri
opoma cliað, 7 ſi .h. Conaill
gabra, 7 .x. ruſ do ruðair Erenn
imalle ſu ſein, hi clomfuro
hi cinð Oenais loða itri Cinel
Conaill 7 Connachta. Cellach
Cime mac Raðallaigh mic Uatath,
ſi Connacht [].
“The battle of Corand in which
fell Loingsech, son of Oengus, King
of Ireland, with his three sons, and
the King of Cairpri of Drium-cliabh,
and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,
and ten kings of the kings of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenfiad, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it was fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, son of Raghallach, son of Uata, King of Connaught [].” A few words have been cut off by the binder.

² *Saturday*.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann was A.D. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 432.

³ *Ailen-daingen*.—This name would signify “a strong island,” or the “island of two daughters” (*Ailen-da-irgen*). It has not been identified. Its destruction is recorded at the year 713 *infra*.

churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,¹ in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,² this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbar, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen³ is built. Fergusson, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.]^{BIS} Glenn-Limna.⁵ Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,⁶ dies. A battle at Cloenath,⁷ where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbeath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,⁸ grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh [704.] Brecc, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Corc-

¹ *Siege of Rithe.*—Obcepio, A. Obcepio, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

² *Glenn-Limna.*—in ualle Limnae. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *g*.

³ *Aldfrith son of Oswiu.*—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: Ἀλφριθ mac Oγω. Flann rina la Gaobelu, "Aldfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

Gaedil." A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 185, note *L*. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

⁴ *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

⁵ *Focartach.*—Wrongly written focartach (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

⁶ *Was slain.*—Cecidit, A. This entry is wrongly given in Clar. 49, which has "Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maolleduin, cecidit."

Corcmoḡuaḡ ubi cecidit Celedair mac Comain. Ceallaḡ mac Rogallaḡ, rex Conaḡt, poḡt clericatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonn. Congall (ḡinnmagair) mac Fergurra (.i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º (aliaḡ u.º). Dunchanna Daire, et Oḡpene filius Galluir, abbas Cluana mic u. Hoir, paupant. Druide mac Deḡili moḡitir. Concobar mac Maeleuin, rex geneḡir Coirḡri, iugulatur ert. Cellan mac Seḡnuraḡ, papienḡ, obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º Conodor Fobair obiit. Occisio Inḡrechtaḡ mic Dunchada Muirce. Fergal mac Maeleuin, ocuḡ Fergal mac Loingḡiḡ, ocuḡ Conall menn rex genḡtir Coirḡri, occiderunt eum. Dec nepoḡ Duncado iugulatur ert. Corobenaḡ epḡcop Aḡro ḡraḡo quieuit. Duo terḡremotuḡ ḡertimana in eadē in menḡe Decimbru in aquilonali parte Hiberniae. Dachall beicce baḡrḡe. Moḡr

¹ *Son of Raghallach.* — mac Rogallaḡ, for mac Rogallaḡ, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

² *Conamail, son of Cano.*—The name of Cano (who was also called *Cugarbh*, and *Cano-garbh*), is usually printed "Canonn" by modern editors. But *Canonn* is the genit. case of *Cano*. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is *Cana*. The death of *Cano* is recorded above under the year 687; and his son *Conamail* is mentioned at 672.

³ *Cennmagair-Fanat.*—The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. *Cennmagair* is now known as *Kinnaweer*, in the bar. of *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*; and *Fanat* is a well-known district in the same barony. *Clar. 49*, which *O'Conor* quotes approvingly, has "Congal regnare in-

cipit in *Cennmagair*, i.e., *Fanat*," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of *Congal* is noticed.

⁴ *Alias 706.*—Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or *Clar. 49*.

⁵ *Daire; i.e., Daire-Dachonna, or Daire-Mochonna* (*Dachonna's*, or *Mochonna's*, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, *Conna*, was changed into *Da-chonna* and *Mochonna*, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of *Daire-Dachonna*, in *Ulster*."

⁶ *Bruide.*—He was King of the *Picts* of *Scotland*. See *Reeves' Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and *Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother *Nechtan*, by King *Drust*, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,¹ King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.² Congal (of Cennmagair),³ son of Fergus (of Fanat),³ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias⁴ 706.) Dachonna of Daire,⁵ [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,⁶ son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar⁸ died. Mur- [706.] der of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirscé.⁹ Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,¹⁰ was slain. Coibdenach,¹¹ bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes¹² in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'¹³ of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

¹ *Of Sechnasach.*—Σεκυραῖς, A.

² *Conodar of Fobhar.*—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

³ *Dunchad Muirscé.*—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirscé," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirisc, a district in the north of the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

¹⁰ *Bec Ua Dunchada.*—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

¹¹ *Coibdenach.*—Written κοῖβενάκ in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

¹² *Earthquakes.*—Τετρημοσειρῶν, A.

¹³ *Bachall.*—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crostaf [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (ἐκ τῆς π-αιλῆτης). In his Ed. of the *Ann. Ult.*, at this year (note 1), O'Conor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.

Colmain aui Suibni. Slogað Congaile filu Þersgura
for Laigniu. Dunchad principatum Iae tenuit.

.b. Ꝛt. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º uiu.º Canip Cuaraini
rex Cruithne iugulatur est. Douina ytrazer iterum
incendit. Croen filuip Maroit moritur est.

Ꝛt. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º uiu.º Bellum dolo
in campo Eilni, ubi iugulati sunt Leðlabar mac
Eððac, Cúallaið, ocuip Cuiðinairc. Bellum Selggæ hi
forpuatáið Laignen, contra nepotes Cennrelaið, in quo
ceciderunt .ii. filu Ceallaið Cualann, Þiacra et
Þiannaðaið, et Luirgð cum Ðritombur Ceallaið, et
porp paululum Coirppu mac Concolumnn iugulatur
est. Maeldoborcon episcop Cille varo paupauit.
Bellum for Orcaib, in quo filuip Artabláip iacuit.
Þerip que dicitur baccach cum uentrip ppopluio
in Hibernia. Macno mac Ðuibðainber moritur.
Iugulatio Conaill mic Þerataið.

Fol. 27ab.

¹ *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

² *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

³ *Cuarain*.—Canip cuaraini, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (i.e., the Picts of Dalaraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Reban." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cuc-huain" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been 'son of Dungal,' to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuarain ní Ulad 7 Cruithenruaithe ("Cucuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

⁴ *Battle of Dolo*.—"Bellum Dolo," in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have cath ðola ("battle of Dola"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cath maige ele pep ðolum ("Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery").

⁵ *Magh-Elni*.—"Magh-Ele," in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,¹ son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad² held the government of Ia.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,³ [707.] BIS. was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo⁴ in Magh- [708.] Elni,⁵ in which were slain Lethlabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaisc. The battle of Selga⁶ in the borders of Leinster,⁷ against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg⁸ with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablár was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'⁹ with dysentery,¹⁰ in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

Eccl. Antiqq., p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note i, and 707, note m).

³ *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggæ (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note n), that Selggæ was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

⁷ *In the borders of Leinster*.—*h1* *forpuatán* *lanzen*, A., B. Translated "in the outwarde parte of Leinster," in Clar. 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred: *cath aife no selga* *forpuatán* *bne*, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, in the borders of Brega." The *For-*

tuatha of Leinster comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal.

⁸ *And Luirgg*.—*et Luirgg*, A., B., and Clar. 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *7 arall ro bneitnub tangatar h1 forpuatæ Ceallag*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ceallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 703 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

⁹ *Baccach*, i.e., "Lameness."

¹⁰ *With dysentery* (or *diarrhæa*).—*cum uenturij profluxio*, A., B. *profluxio*, Clar. 49.

¶Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º ix.º Conamail mac Pailb̄i abbat̄i Iae paup̄at. Comburtio Cille v̄aro. Congal .i. Conḡal ðinn maḡair mac P̄ergura Panat̄o, [mic Domnail mic Aeda mic Ainmireð mic Seona mic P̄ergura einnrota] mic Conaill gulbain, id̄ er̄t rex Temoriae, rubita morte p̄eruit (.i. vo ðiðḡ). Immbairecc apud genur Comḡaill, ubi .ii. fili; Hec-tain mic Doirḡar̄to iugulat̄i punt̄. Oengur mac Maeleanp̄ar̄to in̄rei iugulat̄ur er̄t. Piacra mac Dungaile apud Cruiðne iugulat̄ur er̄t. Colman mac Sechnur̄aḡ abbat̄i Loðri moritur̄. Iur̄tinianur̄ pecun-dur̄ cum Tiberio filio annur̄ .ii. p̄egnauit. P̄ergal mac Mailebuin p̄egnaire incipit̄.

¶Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º x.º Paelan nepor̄ Silu; moritur̄. Bellum nepotum Meit̄ ubi Tnuḡac̄ mac Moðloingre rex nepotum Meit̄, et Cupoi filur̄ Aed̄o filu; Uluḡais, ceciderunt. Strateger̄ Pictorum in campo Manonn apud Saxones, ubi P̄innḡuine filur̄

¹ *Son of Domnall, &c.*—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The general matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

² *Of a fit.*—vo ðiðḡ. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died vo broḡ oen uair̄e "of a fit of one hour." Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King's sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, roir̄ cil̄ et t̄uait̄, "both church and territory." The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

³ *Cinel-Comghaill.*—Genur Comḡaill. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

⁴ *Dargart.*—Probably the "Dargart son of Finguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, a quo "Cinel-Comghaill;" and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

⁵ *Maelanfuid 'inisci.'*—Maelanfuid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa in Sci," as if to convey that Maelanfuid had been slain in Skye. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfuid inisci" *Maelean for inisci*, and translates *for inisci* "supra insulam"!

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot [710.] of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare, Congal, *i.e.*, Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son¹ of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, *i.e.*, King of Tara, died suddenly (*i.e.*, of a fit).² A battle among the Cinel-Comghaill,³ in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,⁴ were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid '*inisci*,'⁵ was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus⁶ II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni⁸ dies. The [710.] battle of the Ui-Meith,⁹ wherein were slain Tnuthach,¹⁰ son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh,¹¹ son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn,¹² by the Saxons, wherein Finngwine son of

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that "Oengus, son of Maelanfaid," was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

² *Justinianus*.—ΙΟΥΣΤΙΑΝΟΥ, A., B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

⁷ *Begins to reign*; *i.e.*, as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O'Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 482.

⁸ *Faelan Ua Silni*; *i.e.*, Faelan, grandson (*nepos*) or descendant of Silne.

⁹ *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muiredach *Meth* ("the fat"), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioch; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 148, note a.

¹⁰ *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies "envious," was originally written *Turoac* in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to *Tnutac* (as in B). *Clar.* 49 has *Tudach*.

¹¹ *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

¹² *Magh-Manonn*.—See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: "The same year the aldorman Beohtrfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære."

Θελεροῖτῃ ἠμὰ τυρά μορτεῖ ἰακὺτ. Cennrælarð abbas
 þobair moritur. Congrærio ðritonum et Ðal Riati
 þor Loirgæ ecclæt, ubi ðritonæf ðeuieti. Murgal
 þiliur Noe moritur. Corcrarð nepotum Neill uc
 Cuinciu þobairgi, in quo ceciderunt þiliur Conði et
 þiliu Ðibðeini. Ðiccolan þariænf 7 Ultan mac Cum-
 meni eþrcop telcæe Olainð morþui funt.

d. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º i.º. Coeðoi eþi-
 copur Iæe þaurat. Comburtio Tairþirt boittæf.
 Congal mac Ðoirgarto moritur. Obreþio Aberte
 apud Selbaðum. Ðellum inter duof nepotef Aebðo
 þlane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur eþt. Þlann
 mac Aebðo mic Ðluðaið uictor fuit. Ulaif þpoptæti,
 ubi Ðubðæc þiliur Þecce Ðairþe occubuit. Ðuo þiliu
 Þeþaðaið mic Maeleuin in ceðe geneþur Loegairþe
 þeþieþunt. Ðellum apud Laginenþer ðeþeþioþer, ubi
 Ðran nepoþ Maeleuin et þiliur eiur ceciderunt

¹ On *Lorgg-ecclæt*.—þor Loirgæ ecclæt, A., B. O'Connor, however, wrongly prints *forloingg ecclæt*, and translates "in navibus apud Cleti."

² *Destruction*.—Corcrarð. This word is represented by "fight" in Clar. 49.

³ *Cuinçe-Robairgi*.—Not identified. In the *Táin bó Cúailnge (Leb. na hUidre, p. 65a)* there is mention of a place called cuinçe (explained as a *þliab*, or "mountain"), in the district of Cuailnge, in the north of the present co. Louth. The name of Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently written "Cuinche."

⁴ *Were slain*.—ceciotit, A. ceci, B.

⁵ *Telach-Olainð*.—Incorrectly written *Telcæe Olainð* (for *Telcæe Olainð*, the genit. form), in A and B. Sometimes written *Tulach-Ualann*, and *Telach-Ualand* (as at 730,

infra.) Not identified. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note *a*.

⁶ *Tairþeri-boittæf*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was probably the Tarbert which gave name to East and West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note *l*. It is again referred to at 730, *infra*.

⁷ *Doergart*.—Apparently the "Dargart" mentioned above at 709.

⁸ *Aberte*.—"Traces of the old castle of *Dunaverty*, standing on a precipitous rock nearly surrounded by the sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay, at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre, opposite *Sanda*." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 380, note *m*.

⁹ *Niall*.—This Niall was son of Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (al. 603 *supra*). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-eccllet,¹ where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction² of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi,³ in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhcein, were slain.⁴ Diccolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] 818. burning of Tairpert-boitter.⁶ Congal, son of Doergart,⁷ dies. The siege of Aberte,⁸ by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Mane, son of Niall,⁹ was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,¹⁰ was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.¹¹ A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,¹² wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche.*—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

¹¹ *Cinel-Loeghaire.*—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregia (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

¹² *Among the Lower Leinstermen.*—*արս լաշուերբ ԾԵՐՈՒԵՐ* (for *ԾԵՐՈՒԵՐ*), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have *Լա Լաշու՛ն ԾԵՐԳԱՅԱՐ* ("by the South Leinstermen"). *ԾԵՐՈՒԵՐ* is obviously a mistake for *ԾԵՐԵՐՈՒՐ*, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. II. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is *Լաշուերբ ԾԵՐԵՐՈՒՐ*, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written *Լաշն ԾԵՐԳԱՅԱՐ*.

M

Dubgualai abbat Glinne da loča p̄r̄uit. Olučač mac
ričcellaiḡ igne ur̄it̄ur. Deoa fecit librum magnum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Dastan
ep̄iscopur Inyolae uaccae albae obiit. Paelbeur
modicur abbat Cluana mic u Noir paup̄at. P̄ilia
Orru in monast̄erio Ilo mor̄it̄ur. Ciniod mac Deril̄i
et p̄liur Maicḡernain iugulati sunt. Dorbeni Kač-
eoram lae obtinuit, et .u. men̄sibur p̄eract̄ur in
p̄rimatu, .u. ¶ Ct. Nouimbriur die sabbati obiit. Cor-
mac mac Ailello rex Muman in bello iugulatur
ep̄t. Tolargḡ p̄liur Dorptain ligatur apud f̄rat-
nem suum Nectan r̄egem. Cučercac rex Orraiḡi
mor̄it̄ur. Sečnurac rex h. Mane mor̄it̄ur ep̄t.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Bellum
imep̄č in campo Singittac uc Dilu čeneč in Aḡgal,
ubi Flann p̄liur Aib̄o mic Olučaiḡ et Dubd̄uin nepor
Deccae ceciderunt in altera congregione belli, et
Colḡu et Ač̄ mac Dermato in p̄rima congregione
belli inter̄fecti sunt. Dun Ollaiḡ con̄tr̄it̄ur apud

¹ *Beda*.—The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads Deoa librum magnum hoc anno fecit.

² *Inis-bo-finne*.—Inyola uaccae albae; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Boffin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishboffin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

³ *Daughter of Ossu*.—Ælfled, daughter of Oswiu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (ob. 670, *supra*).

⁴ *Monastery of Ild*.—The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Ælfled was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, I., 289, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., chap. xxiv.

⁵ *Ciniod*.—This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derilē (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

⁶ *Obtained*.—obt̄enuit, A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note *f*'), that the obit of Dorbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 381, note n.

⁷ *Slain in battle*.—In a list of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 320, col. 1), Cormac, son of Ailill, son of Maenach (*supra*, 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carn-Feradh aigh, gained over the *Deis Tuaiscert* (or "Northern Deis.") See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithchellach, was burned by fire. Beda¹ composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Bactan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,³ [712.] died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu³ dies in the monastery of Ild.⁴ Ciniod,⁵ son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained⁶ the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.⁷ Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, 'imesech,'⁸ in Magh-Singittae,⁹ at Bile-thenedh in Assal,¹⁰ wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarmait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh¹¹ is constructed by Selbach. [713.]

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *Cliu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise beg*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern *Deis*, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

'*Imesech*.'—A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning "about," "by turns," "alternately." O'Conor translates it "atrox"; Clar. 49, has "Bellum about Essech." But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a "free fight."

⁹ *Magh-Singittae*.—The "Plain of Singitta." Not identified. O'Conor incorrectly prints "in campo *Eltech-gitte*."

¹⁰ *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by "Billywood," in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 8508, note k. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Stige-Assail* (or "Road of Assal"), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

¹¹ *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selbačum. Alen daingen vīrtvuitur. Fogartač .h. Cernaič vō regno expulsur ert, in Britanniam iur. Corerat .i. Garbalča imMioiu, in quo cecidit Forbarač nepor Congaile, rex .h. Poičzi, apud uiror Mīve, uno die et bellum p̄dictum. Siccitar magna bellum inter duor filior Bece Bairče et filium D̄nerail regem nepotum Ečvač, in quo uictoreſ erant fili Bece. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Munnensur, id ert, in Claraineč cum omni familia ſua. Nox lucida in autumnno.

Fol. 27^{bb}

† Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xº iii.º Ceallač Cualann rex Lagen, Flann febla (mac Sgannlain, vō ič Meit) abbat Airo mačae, Cillei episcopus, abbat Fernann, morui sunt. Iugulatio Murčabo mic D̄ermato fili [Airmethač] cecī, regiſ nepotum Neill. Ač vōſ rex nepotum P̄ogente, Flačna mac Colgzen, rariens, et Mochonno čuerui, vortuerunt. S̄ločab Murchara mic D̄rain vō Chairil.

.b.

† Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xº u.º Iugulatio regiſ Saxonum, Orrut fili Ačorrit nepoti Orru.

¹ *Alen-daingen*. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant "translator" of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes "Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena"!

² *Ua Cernaigh*. — "Grandson of Cernach." Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland, (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

³ *Garbalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Conor understood *Garbalach* to mean "fœda contentio."

⁴ *Descendant*. — nepor. Clar. 49 has "nephew," which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepor is used to represent "grandson," or "descendant."

⁵ *Becc Bairche*. — See above, at A.D. 706.

⁶ *Pilgrims*. — peregrini, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Munnenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."

Alen-daingen¹ was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,² was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach³ in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant⁴ of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the aforesaid battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,⁵ and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims⁶ were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Clarainech, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,⁷ King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son⁸ of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,⁹ King of the Ui-Neill.¹⁰ Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggú, and Mochonna Cuerni,¹¹ slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,¹² to Cashel. [714.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the Saxons, Osrid,¹³ son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat [715.]

⁷ *Ceallach Cualann*. — See above, under the year 703.

⁸ *Son*. — The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called "bishop" of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words mac Sgann-lain ("son of Sgannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which *oo 16 meit* ("of the Ui-Meith") is interlined in the original hand.

⁹ [Airmedach] *Caech*. — "Airmedach the Blind" (or "One-eyed.") The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ui-Neill*. — See last note.

¹¹ *Mochonna Cuerni*. — The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* ("Mochonna of Cluain-Airdne.") The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

¹² *Murchadh, son of Bran*. — King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

¹³ *Osrid*. — King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.

Ζαρνατ φίλιυρ Όειλεροϊτ μοριτυρ. Ροζαρτατ νεπορ
 Οερναϊξ ιτερυμ ρεγνατ. Ραρτ̄α commutatur in Θοα
 ciuitate. Ρaelc̄u mac Όορβενι Ικαθεοραμ Columbae
 .Lxx. iiii. αετατιρ ρue anno, in .iiii. Ιct. Σεπτιμβριρ,
 die sabbat̄i, ρυρσεριτ. Οβιτυρ Celi Τιγερναϊξ αββατιρ
 Cluana αυιρ. Ρlann Φοιρβθε mac Ροζαρταϊτ μορ-
 τυυρ ερτ. Μορρ Αρτεβραιν mic Μαϊλεδυιν.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Όunchao
 mac Cinn̄faelad̄ abbat̄ iae obιιτ. Θυלב mac Θυιλb
 obιιτ. Con̄dalach mac Conang, rex nepotum Crum-
 tain, iugulatur ερτ. Θρυλιο ρamiliae iae τραηρ
 πορρυμ Όριτταννιαι α Nectano ρεγε. Congρηιο
 Όαλριαι et Όριττονυμ in Ιαριθε qui uocatur
 Μιουιρc, et Όριττονερ δευιτσι ρυντ. Commuatio
 αγονιρ Talten Ια Ροζαρτατ, ubi ceciderunt φίλιυρ
 Rubai et φίλιυρ Όυιρβλεϊθε.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Ρίλιυρ
 Curoine rex Saxonum μοριτυρ. Decc Όαιρθε obιιτ.
 Όellum Cenin̄ho, ubi Tuat̄al nepor Ρaelc̄on, et
 Cellac̄ διατραιθ, et Ζορμζαl mac Αεθα mic Όλυτ̄αιξ,

¹ *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

² *Easter is changed*.—comotatur, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

³ *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Icna.

⁴ *Of his age*.—αετατιρ ρue, B. ρue is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

⁵ *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

⁶ *Condalach, son of Conang*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of Crimthain," but this is incorrect.

⁷ *Dorsum Britannia*.—In Irish *Druim-Bretain*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed² in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,³ in the 74th year of his age,⁴ on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,⁵ son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,⁶ King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britannia,⁷ by King Nectan.⁸ A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuirc,⁹ and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance¹⁰ of the Fair of Tailtiu¹¹ by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba¹² and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain. [716.]

Kal Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,¹³ King of the Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche¹⁴ died. The battle of Cenannus,¹⁵ wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son [717]

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adannan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

² *King Nectan*.—King of the Picts. The "Nalton" of Bede. *Eccl. Hist.* V., 22.

³ *Minuirc*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Disturbance*.—*COMIXTIO*, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "burning"!

¹¹ *Tailtiu*.—The genit. form is *Tailtenn*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltown*, in the par. of the same name, bar. of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

¹² *Son of Ruba*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 715) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

¹³ *Son of Cuidin*.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

¹⁴ *Becc Bairche*.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Battle of Cenannus*.—*CENNINNO* (genit. form of *CENNINNAF*, for *CENNANNAF*, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

Fol. 28aa.

et Añhalngarð .h. Conaing, et Fergal frater eius ceciderunt. Conall grant victor erat, et Conall grant nepos Cernaiξ in fine duorum mensium post bellum interfectus est la Fergal mac Maeluain. Cronan Ua Eoain abbas Lir moir moritur. Fiannamail nepos Doξaine mic Finn, inrolas princeps Maige ramh, et Dubdoin nepos Faelain, episcopus, abbas Cluana irairto, Conri mac Congaile cennfota, ocyr Ailill mac Finnecht, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo for Oithin becc. Pluit proir ranguinir ruper forram laginarum. Inoe uocatur Niall pro-rað, qui tunc natus est, mac Fergaile. Eclirrir lunae in plenilunio suo.

[ct. Ianair. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º x.º un.º Airmedað mac Taiðξ, et Críðan rex nepotum mic Uair, iugulati sunt; et Ercuile mac Fergura suill iugulatus est. Drostan dairtaíge quiescit i n-aro ðreccain. Cui dimergego moritur. Tuibríde .h. Dunchada iugulatus est. Congherrio aruo Lage-

¹ *Conall Grant, i.e.*, Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotal, whose obit. is given above at the year 663.

² *Fergal*.—King of Ireland. See under 721 *infra*.

³ *Cronan Ua hEoain, i.e.*, "Cronan descendant of Eoan." The festival of this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda (Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the 1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

⁴ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*. — Inishmac-saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Ferm-anagh. For inrolas princeps maige ramh, Clar. 49 has "primus Episcopus campi Saimh." But "princeps" is frequently used in these Annals to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment. O'Conor, in his ed., incorrectly prints "*Maigi Samhin*" (for *Maigi Samh*), note ², *sub an.*, and translates "Campi Solis"!

⁵ *Congal Cennfota*.—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

⁶ *Othan becc*. — "Little Othan." Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or "Big Othan" (now Faban, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.) O'Conor translates "supra genistas spinosas parvas"!

⁷ *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen*. — ruper forram laginarum. Translated "upon the borders of Leinster," in Clar. 49. The shower of blood is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Dluthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant¹ was victor. And Conall Grant,¹ grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,² son of Mael-duin. Cronan Ua hEoain,³ abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,⁴ and Dubhduin, descendant of Faelan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,⁵ and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.⁶ It rained a shower of blood upon the 'foss' of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall 'Frosach,'⁸ son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.⁹

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.¹⁰) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory¹¹ rested in Ard-Breccain.¹² Cu-dimergo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,¹³

on *gleno* *lagen* (the "glen," or "valley," of Leinster.)

⁸ *Niall 'Frosach.'*—"Niall of the showers," or "N. the Showery." These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach's accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred in the reign of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

⁹ *At its full.*—in plenilunio suo, A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Saturday.*—p. 7 (for "seventh

day of the week"), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

¹¹ *Drostan of the oratory.*—Ὀροστάν, A. Ὀαιρταίγε is the genit. form of ὀαιρτεχ (variously written ὀαιρτεχ, οἰρτεχ, οερτεχ) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated "manse" in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

¹² *Ard-Breccain.*—Ἄρτο βρεccαν, A. "Breccan's Height." Now Ardbraccan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

¹³ *Cellach.*—This was Callach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, General Table at p. 138.

νηρηρ υβι Αεθ mac Ceallaigh cecidit .i. bellum Finn-
ubrae. Bellum Finnghinne inter duos filios Ferchar
poti, in quo Cineceallaech ugulatur est die quintae
peruae, u. 10. septimbrii. Bellum maritimum Ardae
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Zabrain et
Selbachum cum genere Loairn, et uerum est ruper
Selbachum, p. 10. non. septimbrii (uel Octobrii), die
.u. peruae, in quo quidam comites conuerunt. Iugu-
lacio in da tigherna illoch huaithne, .i. da mac Maele-
pocharraig, li a m-bratair .i. Cremtann corrae.
Iugulacio familiae Suibne i n-Ard mača. Aertar
peca.

δ. Ιετ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Aertar
pluualir. Sinae in polo Croeprann uoruiuit. Mur-
bruēt mar in menre Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

Ιετ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad
becc rex Cinnrige moritur. Terrimotur in Octimbre.
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Dairinn, ubi cecidit

¹ *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Duneany, co. Kildare.

² *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adannan*, p. 381, note r.

³ *Ferchar Fota*; i. e., "Ferchar the Tall" (or "Long"), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Aincellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 718 and 722

⁴ *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

⁵ *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

⁶ *Dunchad Becc*.—"Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little." Called rex Cinn rige, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

⁷ *Or October*.—uel Octimbrii, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrii, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁹ *By their brother*.—li a mbratair, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged

was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.¹ The battle of Finn-glenn² between two sons of Ferchar Fota,³ in which Aincellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th⁴ of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,⁵ between Dunchad Becc⁶ with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),⁷ on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,⁸ viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,⁹ *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,¹⁰ in Armagh. A dry¹¹ summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.] SIN.
Inis-Crothrann¹² slept. A great sea-burst¹³ in the month of October.⁷ Theodore,¹⁴ one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,¹⁵ King of Cenn- [720.]
tire,¹⁶ dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,¹⁷ in which

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

¹¹ Dry.—Γίκαρ, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

¹² *Inis-Crothrann*.—Rectè *Inis-Cloth-rann*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrann, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnèrg, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 124b) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaide, son of King Conor Mac Ness, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

Customs, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

¹³ *Sea-burst*.—Μυρβρυτ. Incorrectly printed *inmbracht* by O'Conor.

¹⁴ *Theodore*.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Dunchad Becc*.—See under the year 718.

¹⁶ *Cenn-tire*.—"Land's Head." Cautyre, in Scotland.

¹⁷ *Corca-Baiscinn*.—A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.

mac Talamhnaigh. Iugulatio Cononairc filii Rothe]g-
 ταιξ. Μορρ Μαιναιξ αββατιρ Λαννε Λερι. Υαρτατιο
 Fol. 28ab. μαιξι θρεξ του Καθαλ mac Ρινγκυινε οκυρ το Μυρχατο
 mac θραιν. Μορρ Κυαναι Ροιρ ευ. Ιννρεο Λαιξεν
 λα Ρεργαλ, οκυρ μαϊομ ιννα θοραιμε, οκυρ μαϊομ να
 ζσιαλλνε Λαιξεν ρρι Ρεργαλ mac Μαϊλεουιν. Ινμεραδ
 ρελεξιορϋρ λεγем cum pace Chryrri ρυπερ ινϋολαμ
 Ηιβερνιαε conϋριτυτ.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Αnno domini dcc.° xx.° 1.° Μαιρϋβαι
 ιν Αρϋρ ερροπον anno .lxxx. ετατιρ. Colξξϋ ρι αιρθε
 Λαιρρανν ιυγυλατυρ ερτ. Μαιεοργϋιρ ο Θρϋιμ ιηξ,
 θιλε mac Ειϋριν ρεα Αλοκλοατε, μορϋντυρ. Ρερθοαϋριχ
 mac Congalaigh obιτ. Κυαναν Cille ρειζε, οκυρ Θερϋρ
 Θαμ ινρε νεπορ Colλαε, Κυανα Θρομμα Κυιλινν,
 Cilleμ locho Ζεργξ, μορϋντυρ. Ρεοδλιμιο ρρincipatum
 Ιαε τευιτ. Ραελαν Μαρταρταιξι, θιδαλ ορομα
 Λαιοξξιν, μορτυι ρυντ. Bellum Αλμυινε .ιιι. ιθ.

¹ *Maenach*.—The gen. form, "Main-
 aigh," is incorrectly printed *Mamaig*
 by O'Conor. The festival of Maenach
 is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*,
 at Oct. 17.

² *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth.
 See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p.
 136, note 2, and Todd's *Cogadh*
Gaedhel re Gallaihbh, Introd., p. xl.,
 note 2. O'Donovan thought that
 Lann-leri was the place now called
 Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh,
 co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D.
 740, note *w*, and 825, note *g*.) But
 he was mistaken.

³ *Ros-co*.—The "wood of the yew."
 Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co.
 Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus*
 at the 10th of April.

⁴ *Exaction*.—A. and B. have μαϊομ
 ("breach," "defeat"), which is evi-
 dently by mistake for ναϊομ,
 "exaction," "blinding," as in the

Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.
 (717). Clar. 49 has "The praying of
 Leinster by M'Maileduin, and the
 slaughter of the Boroive, and the
 slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,"
 which is very wrong. Regarding the
 'borama' (or 'cow-tribute'), see
 note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

⁵ *By*.—ρρι ("against"), A., B
 Clar. 49 has "by." The *Four Mast.*
 have λα, "with," or "by"; which
 seems more correct.

⁶ *Maelruba*.—See under the years
 670 and 672, *supra*.

⁷ *Apurcrossan*; otherwise written
 "Aporcrossan." See under A.D. 672,
supra.

⁸ *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the
 Maelcorgais whose festival is noted
 at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of*
Donegal.

⁹ *Druim-ing*.—"Probably the
 place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinaise, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,¹ abbot of Lann-leri.² The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-eo.³ The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction⁴ of the 'borama,' and the exaction⁴ of the hostages of Leinster, by⁵ Fergal, son of Mælduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba⁶ [died] in Apurcrossan,⁷ [721.] in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,⁸ of Druim-ing,⁹ and Bilè, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluath,¹⁰ died. Ferdacrich, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge,¹¹ Derir of Dam-inis,¹² a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,¹³ and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,¹⁴ died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faelan of Martartech,¹⁵ Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,¹⁶ died. The battle of Almuin,¹⁷ on the

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath." O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 834, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

¹⁰ *Al-Cluath*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 657, *supra*.

¹¹ *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

¹² *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fermagh.

¹³ *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drumcullen, bar. of Eglis, King's county.

¹⁴ *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd's ed.; App. to *Introd.*, p. xl.

¹⁵ *Martartech*.—"House of Relics."

The genit. case of the name, μαρταρ-ταργι, would be Anglicised "Martaray," "Martary," or "Martyr;" forms which are represented in the *Townland Index*. (Census of Ireland, 1861.) But the particular place referred to here has not been identified.

¹⁶ *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

¹⁷ *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill of Allen, a few miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Called *Almu Lagen* ("Almu of Leinster"), *Book of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as one of the residences of Finn Mac Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson's *Ossian*. This battle is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* under the year 718; but Tigernach notices it at 722, which is the proper year, as indicated by the criteria.

Decembris die vi^e. ferias, in quo ceciderunt (.i. Ia Murchad mac m-Ḍrain) Ferǵal mac Maeleoduin (mic Maileiriúic mic Ceḏa uairiḏnaiḗ), ocyr Conall menn rex generis Coirpri, Cloḗgno mac Colggen, Duḏoacriḗ, Flann mac Rogellnaiḗ, Ceḏ Lagen mac Riḗcellaiḗ rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirguro, Nuabo mac Dunchada, Eicneḗ mac Colggen rex Orientalium Ferǵal nepor Clitechtai.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ii.º Comburtio Clona mic U Noir. Morr Cilchon moniḗrach Duiri. Inoḗrechtach mac Muirḗdaiḗ, rex Conacht, moritur. Clepicaḗtur Selbach. Sinaḗ Tailten moritur.

b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iii.º Paelcu mac Dorbeni abbat lae doḗmuit. Cillemur longur ei in principatum lae puceḗrrit. Cucongalt .h. Conmeltoe, Muḗdoḗbur granairc, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn Deilgḡoen in quo cecidit Fogartaḗ Ua Cernaiḗ, mac Neill mic Cearḗnaiḗ hḡotail mic Diarḗmoda mic Ceḏa rlane. Cinaeḗ mac Irgalaiḗ uictor erat. Cunnler abbat Cluana mic Nooir obit. Iugulatio

¹ *The sixth.*—u^α, A.

² *Son of Bran.*—mac Ḍrain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Ḍrain. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

³ *Son.*—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dubhdacrich.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrich is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (*supra* A.D. 687). For “Dubhdainbher,” the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have “Dubhdabhairn,” which seems incorrect.

⁵ [*Niall.*]—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

⁶ *Airthera.*—The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

⁷ *Death of Aelchu.*—Morr Cilchon. Cilchon is the genit. form of Aelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

⁸ *Manistir-Buti.*—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁹ *The entrance into religion of Selbach.*—Clepicaḗtur (for clepicaḗtur, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth¹ day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran²), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son³ of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrich;⁴ Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall⁵] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,⁶ and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,⁷ of Manistir-Buti.⁸ Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.⁹ Sinach, of Taitiu,¹⁰ dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of [723.] BIR. Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,¹¹ died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,¹² in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,¹³ son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,¹⁴ son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,¹⁵

O'Conor (*Rerum Hib. Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note d). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "*Indrechtach mac Muireadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Tailten [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] moritur!*" O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Taitiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Conor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=728 *Tig.*)

¹⁰ *Taitiu*. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Granasc*. — Not identified.

¹² *Cenn-Delgden*. — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

¹³ *Cernach Sotail*. — His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

¹⁴ *Cinaeth*. — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

¹⁵ *Lethaithech*. — In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 28ba. Λεταίνης mic Concarat. Casē reuili reuiba 'Daire Calggairb quieuit.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° iiii.° Cilleneni nepor Collae, abbat Oēnae, Αλοδου 'Doinliagg, moriuntur. Cilen mic Craicē conrpruitur. Simul filius 'Druirt conrpringitur. Colman h-uamač reuiba aipso Mačae, Rubin mac Connat reuiba Muñan, filiusque 'Droccain o 'taig 'teille, qui magister bonus euangelii Chriusti erat, et Colman banban reuiba Cille dapo, omnes dormierunt. Morit 'Draim Muimniç ocus Chaiyr Chobo. Luna tenebrosa et ranguinea. xiiii. Κε. Ιανουαριου. Conçal mac Maeleanraic. 'Drecc forrpeno, Oan prin- ceps 'Ego, moriuntur.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° u.° Nectan mac 'Deirile conrpringitur apud 'Druirt pegem. 'Duchonna craiboeē episcopus Conoere moritur erc. Tolarggan maphan moritur erc. Iugulatio Craumčain filii Cellaiç in bello 'dealaiç licce immatura aetate.

¹ *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note 1.

² *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Faban, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

³ *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Ailen M' Craich*.—"Mac Crach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Conor rashly suggests the translation "Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis"? For conrpruitur, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

⁵ *Son of Drust*.—Filius 'Druir, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Colman Uamach*.—"Colman of

the Cave" (*uaim*, a "cave"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenin [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenin, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 600. See Harris's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note 15.

⁷ *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."

⁸ *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or "sage") of Cill-Dara (Kil-

son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,¹ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cillenei Ua Colla, abbot of Othan,² and Aldchu of Damliag,³ died. Ailen M'Craich⁴ is built. Simul, son of Drust,⁵ is fettered. Colman Uamach,⁶ scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,⁷ who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,⁸ scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.⁹ A dark and blood-red¹⁰ moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc¹¹ of Fortrenn;¹² Oan, superior of Eg,¹³ died. [724.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,¹⁴ son of Derile, was put in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'¹⁵ died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,¹⁶ in the battle of Belachlicce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of [725.]

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban *egnaidh*" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

⁹ *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Uí-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Ecc. Antiq.*, 349-350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

¹⁰ *Blood-red*.—*τenebρογα ετ πανγεα*, A. B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Brecc*.—O'Conor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

¹² *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

¹³ *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note 7, at the year 616 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britannia. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. clvii.

¹⁵ *Tolargan 'maphan'*.—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

¹⁶ *Cellach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, (Geneal. Table, No. 7.

Quier Mancheine Leḡlinne. iugulatio Cilello mic
Dobdōda Mide.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° ui.° Μοριρ
Αιλδον αββατιρ Cluana ιραιροσ. Bellum Ὅρομα
φορνοcht inter genuρ Conaill et Eugain, ubi Flann
mac Airtaile et Snerogur verḡḡ nepor m[ḡ]ραcτωι
iugulati sunt. Congregatio Ιρροιρ φοιcnae, ubi qui-
dam ceciderunt denoiḡ Aιργιallaib, inter Selbačam
et familiam Ečdač nepotir Ὅmonaill. Conaill mac
Moudain μαρτιριο coronatur. Αἰomnani reliquiae
τρανρρερuntur in Ηιθερνιαμ et lex renouatur.
Bellum μοι ιτιρ οια bullaiḡnu, in quo cecidit
Lairgnean mac Conmaelōae. Dunchad uictor fuit.
Murchad mac Ὅrain, rex Laginenrium, moritur.

¹ *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Wars*, Vol. I., p. 453.

² *Bodbchadh*.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

³ *Druim-fornocht*.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

⁴ *Ua Braichidi*.—"Descendant of Braichid." Clar. 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the *Four Mast.* have "Ua Brachaidhe."

⁵ *Irros-Foichne*.—Ιρροιρ φοιcnae. Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints "Ros-foichne," has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note x.) But Skene identifies it with a "Ros-feochan," the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots.*; Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of "some of the Airghialla" (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

⁶ *Of the Airghialla*.—denoiḡ Aιρ-

Leth-glenn.¹ The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh² of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,³ between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,⁴ were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,⁵ wherein some of the Airghialla⁶ were slain, between Selbach⁷ and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.⁸ Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law⁹ was renewed. The battle of Moin between in Leinster,¹⁰ in which fell Laidgnen¹¹ son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,¹² King of the Leinstermen,

[726.]

ḡiallaib. ʒenʒib seems an error for ʒenib, ʒinaiḡ, or ʒonaiḡ ("of the"; see Ebel's *Zeuss*, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders ʒenʒib Ḷḡḡ-ḡiallaib by "utrorumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like *Clar*. 49, "of the two Airghiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

⁷ *Selbach*. — This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

⁸ *Echaid Ua Domnaill*.—Echaid, descendant of Domnall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Domnall Brecc [11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

⁹ *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

¹⁰ *Battle of Moin between . . .*

in Leinster.—This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words ʒia bullaighiu especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have Cat Maircín ʒoir laighnib ʒéin ("battle of Maistin," or Mullaghamast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

¹¹ *Laidgnen*.—The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

¹² *Murchad son of Bran*.—He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 *sq.*

Fol. 286b. Dubdairber mac Congalaix, rex Cruithne, iugulatur
 erit. Bellum Bairne, no inre Bregainn, in quo ceci-
 derunt Etirrcel mac Cellaix Cualann, ocyr Congal
 mac Druin. Faelan uictor fuit. DOMINATIO Ceili
 Cruit.

b. **Ict. Ianair.** Anno domini dcc.° xx.° iiii.° Bellum
 Droima corcain inter Flaithbertaich mac Loingis et
 Cinaed filium Irigalaix (mic Conaing cumairch mic
 Congalaix mic Aeda flaine), in quo Cinaed et Eudur
 mac Ailello, Maelduin mac Feraidich, Dunchad mac
 Cormaic ceciderunt. Bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-
 manor filior Murcaido mic Druin, 7 Dunchad senior
 iugulatur erit. Iunior Faelanur regnat. Flann
 Ointreid abbat Denncuir obiit. Bellum Monio episc
 inter Pictores inuicem, ubi Oenxur uictor fuit, et
 multi ex parte Eilpini regis perempti sunt. Bel-
 lum lacrimabile inter eorum septum erit iuxta
 castellum Cneo, ubi Eilpinur erugit. Domnall mac
 Cellaix rex Connacht moritur. Quies filii Bedaich
 uiri sapientis Muman.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° iiii.° Eicberich
 Chruithi miles in parca die pausat. Bellum Monie
 carno iuxta regnum Loogdae, inter horum Nectain

¹ *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

² *Bairin*—*Inis-Bregainn*. — Bairin seems to be here put for "Bairend," a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (*Inis-Bregainn*, or *Bregann's Island*, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

³ *Cellach Cualann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

⁴ *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note¹², last page.

⁵ *Faelan*.—The Faelan mentioned under the next year.

⁶ *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

gal, at March 8, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, 1 pporcath 1 laighnib (for 1 pporcathaid 1 laighnib, in Fortuatha ["border territories"] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note l.

⁷ *Druim - Corcain*. — "Corcain's Ridge." The *Four Mast.* have "Druim-Corcain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedh) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,¹ was slain. The battle of Bairin,² or of Inis-Bregainn,³ in which Etirsceal son of Cellach Cualann,³ and Congal⁴ son of Bran, were slain. Faelan⁵ was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,⁷ [727.] 213. between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,⁸ son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran;⁹ and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,¹⁰ the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointrebh,¹¹ abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidcroibh¹² between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,¹³ where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Egebericht,¹⁴ a soldier of Christ, [728.] rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,¹⁵ near

¹ *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

² *Son of Bran*.—See note ¹², p. 179.

³ *Faelan*.—See note ⁵, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 2.

¹¹ *Ointrebh*.—Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

¹² *Monidcroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncrieffe, in the barony of Dunbarry, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note y.

¹³ *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*rectè* "Moot-hill"), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note z.

¹⁴ *Egebericht*.—The Egbert, or Egeberct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Egberht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

¹⁵ *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengusa, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc est Diceot mac Moneit et filius eius, Finguine mac Orortain, Feroð mac Finguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengusa triumphavit. Bellum Oromo versus blaðuus in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengus et Orur regem Pictorum, et cecidit Orur. Insuperatio Cathail cuius filii Neill.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ix.º Τερρημο-
 τυρ .ιι. ιθ. Febρουαρι, ιιιι. ρερια. Ρευερριο ρελιϋι-
 αριυμ Αδομνατι δε Ηιβερνια ιν μηνε Οκτιμβριυ.
 Οραν ριλυρ Ευγαϊν, Σελβαδ mac Ρερκαϊρ, μορτυ
 ρυντ. Συιβνε νεπορ Μρϋιδεραιδ (αλιαρ mac Ορϋνν-
 μαϊλ) επιρκορυ Αιρσο μαδασ, mac Ονσον ρερβα
 Χιλλε ταρσ, ιν γαλλ ο Λιλαδ, ριλυρ Ονκϋμβυ ρερβα
 Ολυανα μιϋ υ Νοϊρ τορμιορϋντ. Οιτεδσ mac Οαι-
 τεδσ ριλυ Ολατμιϋ, Οεγγυρ mac Οεϋϋε βαϊρδε, ϋι-
 ευερϋντ. Ιντερρεϋτιο ριλυ Οιναδον. Ομμιατιο
 ουναϋο ρορ Οομναλλ mac Μϋρδαθο ι κυλαϊδ, ιθ επρ

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

¹ *Loch-Loegde*.—Loch loogdae, A.

² 'Exactors.'—exactatores, A., and Clar. 49. exactores, B.

³ *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriada. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

⁴ *Triumphed*.—τρϋθμϋαυτ, B.

⁵ *Drum-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Isla [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

⁶ *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note Οεοα κλαρϋντ ισ

added in the margin in A., in *al. man*.

⁷ *In*.—Supplied from B.

⁸ *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

⁹ *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarbs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Cele-Petair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.

Loch-Loegdae,¹ between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'² of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus³ triumphed.⁴ The battle of Druim-Dergblathug⁵ in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Corc son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics⁶ of Adamnan from Ireland, in⁷ the month of October. Bran son of Eujan, Selbach⁸ son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,⁹ descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael),¹⁰ bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,¹¹ and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,¹² in the Cula, *i.e.*, 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'¹³ or of Imlech-Senaich. [729.]

¹⁰ *Crunnmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunnmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

¹¹ *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *Gall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *ulcach* in A., there is a mark like †, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *et.*

¹² *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

¹³ *'Adaigh noidhe nephain'*.—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, "Prelium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaic;" a translation entirely misleading.

αυαῖξ νοῖθε nephain, no imlečo Senač. Cočul ođor
 řepiba familie Đenncair đormitauit. Bellum řer-
 muixi in quo cecidit Cetomun.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º Comburtio
 Cuile řaiřin. Clericatur Ečđač řili Cuřoini, řex
 Saxon, et conřringitur. Comburtio Tairřirt boit-
 tir apud Đunđal. Bellum inter Cruične et val
 Riati in Murbuilgg, ubi Cruični deuita řuerunt.
 Bellum inter řilium Oengurra et řilium Congurra,
 řed Đruirdeur uicit Talorcum řuzientem. Đonngal
 mac Congaile řili řerđura moritur. řaelđobur
 becc řapienř řobair, Adomnanur epircopur Račo
 maiđe oinaῖξ, Colman nepor Littain řelegionur đoctor,
 paupađerunt. Iugulatio Moenaῖξ mic Sečnurax.
 Morř Ečđač mic Colggen ančorutaε aῖřođ Mačaε.
 Colman Telča h-Ualano, Đrecc Đerđa, đormitabant.
 Coblaič řilia Ceallaič Cualano moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º i.º Morř
 řlains řinnaε aui Collaε, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.
 Iugulatio Đaičgurra mic Đaič, řegir na n-Đeirre.
 Đuđđalečε mac Đunchon, řlann cuirriῖξ mac Ačēčđai,
 moriuntur. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Muređač
 mac Inđrečtaiῖξ. Đontirřex maiđe hEu Saxonum
 řaraalč obiit. Magnur řilorođor hiberriaε, nepor

¹ *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

² *Cuidin*. — This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Conor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

³ *Tairpirt-boitter*.—See above, at the year 711.

⁴ *Cruithni and Dal-Riata*. — The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the cos. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

⁵ *Murbulgg*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-maighe-oenaignh*. — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

⁷ *Cluain-mic-Nois*. — Cluana m̄ Nuir, A. Cluana m̄ cunoir, B.

⁸ *Indrechtach*. — Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,¹ in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,² King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter³ by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,⁴ in Murbulgg,⁵ wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Bruide conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenagh,⁶ and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggu, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblath, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. [730.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.⁷ The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach⁸ was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,⁹ Gerald, died. A great philo- [731.]

obit, "in clericatu," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Conor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:--
"Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . .
Muredach mc Inrechtach Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit."

⁹ *Magh-Eo of the Saxons.*—Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note *b*, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Conor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166-168.

Μιῆρεβῆα, extinctur ert. Ceallaḗ ingen 'Dunchada
 τὸ αὐτὸ Λιαῖταιν, ἡγετὶα οὐτῖμα et benigna, διορμῖταιτ.
 Teimnen Cille Ἰαραῖ, ἡελογογυρ clericyr, quieuit.
 Cellaḗ mac Tuatail, ἡε nepotum Craumtain, iugulatur ert. Bellum inter genur Conaill et Euzain, in
 quo filius Fergaile Aro (i. Aed) de Flaithbertaco filio
 Loingriḗ (mic Aengura mic 'Domnaill mic Aedā mic
 Ainmiread) triumphauit; huius uicibus ceryr a uicione
 euyr, Flann zohan filius Conḡaile mic Fergurra,
 Flaithgur mac Duibuibergz. Tomaltaḗ mac Duineḗdo
 moritur. Bellum inter Laigniu dergabair et Muimneḗu,
 in quo Aed mac Colzgen uictor erat. Sebdoann
 filia Chuirce, uolunatrua Cille uaro, obit. Fergur
 mac Conaill oirpniḗ, ocyr Ferpdomnach reryba aipso
 Maḗae, obierunt. Congalaḗ Cnuḗo moritur.

Fol. 29 ab.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ii.° 'Dungal
 mac Selbaḗ dehonorauiτ Topaḗ cum traxit 'Drudeum
 ex ea, et eadem uice inrola Cuilen ruzi inuarrit.
 Muireadā mac Ainrcellaḗ regnum generis Loairno
 arripuit. Conzerrio iterum inter Aed mac Fergaile
 et genur Conaill in campo Iḗo, ubi ceciderunt Conaing
 mac Conḡaile mic Fergurro et ceteri multi. Natu-
 tar 'Donnchada mic 'Domnaill. Occirpno Aedo mic

¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the *Ui-Fidhgeinte*), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

² *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the *Cinn-Garadh* (Kingarth, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

³ *Devout*.—ἡελογογυρ, A. ἡελογογυρ, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Aed. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form Aro. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A. D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

⁵ *Over Flaithbertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. de Flaithbertac, A. de Flaithbertaco, B.

⁶ *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

⁷ *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the *Ui-Geinnselaigh*, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,¹ a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,² a devout cleric,³ rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),⁴ triumphed over Flaithbertach,⁵ son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,⁷ was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Corc, abbess⁸ of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,⁹ and Ferdornach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,¹⁰ son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.¹¹ Muiredach, son of Aincellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loaird. Another encounter¹² between Aedh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,¹³ son of Domnall.

[732.]

⁸ *Abbess.* — ὀμινιατῆρα. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

⁹ *Conall Oircnech.*—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Connor translates the epithet οἰρνεχ "Præpositus, vulgo *Erenach*," which is incorrect, as οἰρνεχ is an adj. derived from οἰρναῖν, or οἰρναῖν, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

¹⁰ *Dungal.* — Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

¹¹ *Cuilen-rigi.*—Originally written *cuilen rigi* in A., but corrected to *cuilen rigi*, or *cuilen rigi*, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note *f*. MS. B. has *cuilen rigi*.

¹² *Another encounter.*—*Conspere-riō iēpam*. The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

¹³ *Donnchad.*—Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]ec regis Irloēnae. Occisio Eōdaē cobo fili
 Dpērail. Corēraē Caēail do Domnall a Tailtae, ocu
 corēraē Pallomuin do Chatal a Tlaētgu. Iugulatio
 Dunlainge fili Duncōn. Flann fine abbat Cluana
 mic U Noir obiit. Doctumai bolggan ancorita aipō
 Maēae paupauit. Uacca uira ert i n-Delggenir
 Cualann, pē corra leae .i. ὅα corp iar n-iarēur, oen
 ēenn rair; doomlaēt pō tri ol nair caic m-bleguin.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Rēctabrae
 nepor Caēaraiz rex nepotum Tuirtri moritur.
 Fol. 296a. Eclipyr lunae in .xi. ¶ Ct. Febuaru. Commotatio
 martirum Pētir ocu Phoil ocu Phtarice ad legem
 perfricendam; et occisio Coibōenaiz fili Flainn hui
 Congaile. Caintigernō ingen Ceallaiz Cualann mori-
 tur. Talorēg mac Congurro a fratre suo unctur
 ert, traditur in manus Pictorum, et cum illis in
 aqua demeritur ert. Talorēgan filius Droptani
 comprehentur alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaiē. Dun
 leiērinn uirtuitur porē uulnerationem Dungaile,
 et in Hiberniam a potestate Oengurro fugatur ert.
 Congernio in campo iēo inter Flaibērtach filium
 Loingrich et Cēo Allain mac Fergaile, ubi nepotē
 Eōdaē (do cinel Eogan) ceciderunt, et ceteri. Taiēleaē

¹ *Ir-Luachair*.—"Eastern Luachair." A district anciently comprising the S.E. part of the present co. Kerry, with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork. The Paps Mountains in Kerry, and the country around King-williamstown (bar. of Duhallow), co. Cork, was included within it. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan and O'Huidhrin*, note 656.

² *Domnall*.—Most likely the "Domnall, son of Murchad" referred to above at the year 729, and whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is recorded under 742 *infra*.

³ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath,

where national games were anciently celebrated.

⁴ *Tlachtga*.—The old name of the "Hill of Ward," near Athboy, co. Meath.

⁵ *Delginis-Cualand*.—Dalkey Island, near Dublin.

⁶ *Having six legs*.—The orig., pē corra leae, is roughly translated "six feet with her," in Clar. 49, which adds "and would yeald milk thrice a yeare." The construction of the Irish part of the entry is very faulty in A. and B.

⁷ *Greater*.—ol nair caic m-bleguin. The meaning is that the

The killing of Aedh, son of Conai[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.¹ The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,² in Taittiu ;³ and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.⁴ The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,⁵ having six legs,⁶ viz. :—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition⁸ of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law ; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,⁹ daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Picts, and drowned by¹⁰ them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn¹¹ was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal ; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,¹² son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain¹³), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note h.

⁸ *Transposition.* — *Commutatio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By "commutatio martyrum" is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 813, note c, and 441, v. *Commutatio*).

⁹ *Caintigernd.*—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-calleoch ("Nuns' Island") in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

¹⁰ *By.*—cum, A., B. *Ab.*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Dun-Leithfinn.*—Not identified.

¹² *Flaithbertach.*—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=738 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

¹³ *Of the Cinel-Eogain.* — The

mac Cinnriaelaib rex Luigne moritur. Cæd ollan regnare incipit.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iiii.° Ogedchar episcopus Nointhomma pausat. Bellum in regionibus Murtheimne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ulta, ubi Cæd poim rex Ulaib 7 Conchad mac Cuanaib, rex Cobo, ceciderunt. Cæd mac Fergaile victor fuit. Bellum inter Muman 7 Laigniu, ubi multi vi Laigniib 7 pene innumerabiles de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallaib mac Faelcain rex Orraigi cecidit; rex Caibal filius Finguine, rex Muman, euarrit. Arechtad nepos Duncado Murrce, rex nepotum Fiaibraib, 7 Caibal filius Muirthead, rex Connacht (a quo clann Caibal muigi hlli), moriuntur. Iugulatio Flainn mic Conaing, abbaty Cille more vithi. Oraco ingeny in fine autumny cum tonitruo magno port re uiruy ert. Deua rarieny Saxonum quieuit.

b. ¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° u.° Oengur mac Fergurro rex Pictorum uartauit regioney Dalriatai, 7 obtenuit Dun at, 7 comburrit Creic, 7 duoy filioy Selbaib cateny alligauit .i. Donngal 7 Feraad; 7 paulo port Druthead mac Oengura filu Fergurro obiit.

original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

¹ *Ogedchar*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, represents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

² *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muirtheimhne." See above at the year 696. A large plain comprising nearly the whole of the district forming the present co. of Louth.

³ *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Roin, after a reign of 26 years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the battle of Fochard" (now Faughard, a village about two miles to the north of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle the "battle of Fochart in Magh-Muirtheimhne." See last note.

⁴ *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is called "King of the Cruithne" (or Picts, of Ulster).

⁵ *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, who assumed the sovereignty in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Ogedchar,¹ bishop of Nendrum, [734.] rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,² between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,³ King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,⁴ were slain. Aedh,⁵ son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen⁶ almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirisce,⁷ King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai⁸), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.⁹ A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] Brit. the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,¹⁰ and burned Creic;¹¹ and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz. — Donngal¹² and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

¹ *Munstermen*. — *ve mume*, A.; *ve momonia*, B.

² *Dunchadh Muirisce*. — The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

³ *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*. — Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

⁴ *Cillmor-dithribh*. — The "Great church of the Wilderness." Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 99, note *g*.

¹⁰ *Dun-At*, or *Dun-Att*, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Conor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by "arces," not considering it a proper name.

¹¹ *Creic*. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Bogs of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxii. O'Conor, mistaking the name *cræic* for *cruch* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

¹² *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 782 and 783.

Fol. 296b. *Dellum Cnuice Coirpui i Calathros uc Etarlindou, iur*
Dalriatai 7 Foirpuno, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro
pilium Ainreallaið fugientem cum exercitu perre-
quitur; in qua congressione multi nobiles conc-
terunt. Morp Fianamla mic Ferpuno abbaty Cluana
Irairto, 7 morp Crunnmail pilu Colggen abb Lurcan.
Danel mac Colman indoinn abb airt Dnecain, 7 Colman
mac Murcon abb maigi Dile, quieserunt. Iugulatio
Maelroðartaið pilu Maeltuile oi Laighnið. Uir
parieny 7 anchorita Inrole uaccas albas, Dublitir,
7 Samron nepoy Corerain, doirmierunt. Doobðai mac
Conaill gabrai, rex Coirpui, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno Domini dcc. xxx. ii. Morp
 Ronan abbaty Cinngarað. Faelbe filuy Suairne .i.
 heper Maelrubu [Apor]cporan in pporunno pelagi
 timeryy ert, cum ruy nauity numero xx. ii. Connal
 nepoy Locheni abbaty Clona mic U Noiy pauryat.
 Congressio inuicem inter nepotes Aedo rlane, ubi
 Conaing mac Amalðaið Cernaðum uicit, 7 Caðal mac
 Aedo cecidit; iuxta lapidem Ailbe ab orientali parte
 gerta ert. Muirgyr mac Fergurro poreraið iugulatur
 ert. Dneral mac Concobair airt do occipuy ert.

¹ *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that Calathros was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

² *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between linns (or lakes)."

³ *Fortrenns*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note ⁵, p. 118, *supra*.

⁴ *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

⁵ *Son of Ainfeallach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfeallach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

⁶ *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 731, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros¹ at Etarlindu,² between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,³ and Talorgan,⁴ son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Ainfcellach,⁵ who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail⁶ son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'⁷ abbot of Ard-Breacain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,⁸ king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenn-garadh.⁹ Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor¹⁰ of Mael-ruba of [Apor]crosan,¹¹ was submerged in the depth of the sea¹² with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Connal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalghaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,¹³ on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,¹⁴ was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.¹⁵ Oengus, son of Ailill, king

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of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

¹ *Indinin*.—Printed *indmin* by O'Conor. "Indinin" is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, "the little ivy" (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

² *Conall Gabra*.—Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

³ *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

⁴ *Successor*.—The Latin equivalent, here, is misplaced in the entry.

⁵ *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan*.—See note ⁶ at the year 672 *supra*.

¹² *Of the sea*.—*πίλας*, A.

¹³ *Lic-Ailbha*.—This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Deeca, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Maelsechlainn.

¹⁴ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

¹⁵ *Was slain*.—*occipitur ept*, A.

O

Oengus mac Ailbello ru airdeas Ciannaicta moiritur. Moirg Draiðnið abbatir imlecho fia. Dal iar Aed n-alodan 7 Caatal oc Tir da glar. Lex Patricii tenuit Hiberniam. Fiangalaic mac Murcaio, rex hu Mail, moiritur.

Fol. 30aa. **I**ct Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iiii.° Paelan nepor Driain, Laginenrium rex, immatura aetate ac inopinata morte interit. Tole episcopus Cluana irairso, dignur Dei miles, pausat. Cernaic filiur Poðartaið a ruir peleratir rocuir dolore iugulatur, quem uaccarum uiculi 7 inrimo orbir mulierep teoiope fleuerunt. Bellum afo Senaic (.i. cað Ucbad .xiiii. reptimbriur die .iii. peria) inter nepotes Neill 7 Laginenreper crubeliter geritum ert, in quo binalep neger celri uigorir pectorir armir alternatim congerrir runt .i. Aed alodan ru Teihrach 7 Aed mac Colggen .i. ru Lagen, e quibus unur ruperirter uulneratur uixit, .i. Aed allan: aliuur uero, .i. Aed mac Colgan, militari mucrone capite truncatur ert. Tunc nepotes Cunn immenra uictoria ditati runt cum Lagenor ruor emulor inpolitio more in pugam mittunt, calcant, rternunt, rubuertunt, confumunt, ita ut urque ad interuicionem uniuerrur horralir pene delatur exer-citur, paucir nuntir renuntiantibus; 7 in tali bello

¹ *Graiphnech*.—Gen. form Graiph-nigh. This name signifies "writer." The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 732, write the name "Graiphnidh."

² *Imlech-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

³ *Aedh Aldan*; or Aedh Allan. King of Ireland at the time.

⁴ *Cathal*.—*Cathal Mac Finguine*, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. Cathal is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaisic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called "Mac Conglinne's Vision"; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser's Mag.* for September, 1873.

⁵ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass.

⁶ *Ui-Mail*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mail, ancestor of most of the ancient septa of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imale, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mail.

of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,¹ abbot of Imlech-Fia.² A meeting between Aedh Aldan³ and Cathal,⁴ at Tir-da-glas.⁵ The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangalach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,⁶ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson⁷ of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,⁸ bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,⁹ is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh¹⁰ (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,¹¹ on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,¹² encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,¹³ had his head severed by the sword¹⁴ of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

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¹ *Grandson*.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. 692, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

² *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-là. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

³ *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723,

¹⁰ *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshan-non, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

¹¹ *Uchbadh*.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

¹² *Of heroic valour*.—*cełci rú-şorur rectores*, A., B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

¹³ *Aedh son of Colgu*.—The original of this is not in B.

¹⁴ *By the sword*.—*mocpone*, A.
O 2

tantor ceciderunt perunt quantor per transecta petro
 recula in uno subcubuisse impetu 7 nepoci puiſſe
 conflictu non comperimus. Ceciderunt autem in hoc
 bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, Dhan becc
 mac Muſcaſo (.i. da ruz Laigen), Perſur mac Moinaix,
 Dubacrič mac aui Cellaix mic Tſuein, da tigeſna
 Fotharta, Fiangalač .h. Maeleatcen, Conall .h.
 Aitcedai, ceitpe meic Flainn aui Congaile, Gladač aui
 Maeleuſir, 7 ceteri multi qui compendii cauſa omiſſi
 ſunt. Iugulatio Perſurra mic Craumčain. Moſſ
 Coreſaič mic Noindenaix regiſ Galeng. Bellum Inſeo
 in quo cecidit Perneano. Moſſ Sočcačaič aui
 Maeletoil. Slogao Cačail mic Finngaine co Laigiu
 co rucc giallu O Faelain, 7 corrucc maine mara.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dcc. xxx. un. Perſur
 glutt, rex Coſo, rputir uenenatir maleficorum homi-
 num obit. Cuana nepoſ Derrain ſcriba Treoit
 pauſat. Dormitatio Sañdanne cluano Dronaix, 7
 dormitatio nepoſir Maeleadačnein epiſcopi. Com-
 burſio muinnteri Domnaill i m-Doobraič, ubi cecidit
 Ailill Dreg leič in domo cenae. Moſſ Ailello mic
 Tučail, regiſ nepoſum Craumčain. Flann mac Cel-

¹ *Aedk.*—Aedh, son of Colgu, other-
 wise called Aedh Mend, was only
 king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern
 Leinster, according to a list of kings of
 that province contained in the Book
 of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

² *Fotharta.*—The principal tribes of
 the Fotharta at the time of the above-
 mentioned battle, were the two septs
 who gave name to the districts now
 represented by the baronies of Forth
 in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

³ *Who.*—qui. Represented by 7,
 the sign for *et* or *occur*, in A. and B.
 Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

⁴ *Of Inis.*—Inſeo. Inis means an

“Island.” But there is nothing in
 either MS. to indicate what island is
 here referred to.

⁵ *Cathal, son of Finguine.*—King
 of Munster. See under the year
 736.

⁶ *Ui.Faelain.*—This was the tribe-
 name of the powerful sept descended
 from Faelan, king of Leinster, whose
 obit is given among the entries for
 this year. The name was also applied
 to the territory occupied by the clan,
 which included the northern part of
 the co. of Kildare until shortly after
 the English invasion, when they were
 driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz. :—Aedh,¹ son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta;² Fiangalach Ua Maelaithecn; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Maeluidhir, and many others who,³ for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,⁴ in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguine,⁵ to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,⁶ and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, died from the envenomed spittles⁷ of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,⁸ rests. The 'falling asleep' of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh; and the 'falling asleep' of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall⁹ in Bodbrath,¹⁰ where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

[738.]

in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O'Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec ("Bran the Little"), whose death is recorded under this year.

¹ *Envenomed spittles*.— $\Upsilon\pi\upsilon\tau\iota\gamma\ \upsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\tau\alpha\tau\iota\gamma$, A. The *Four Masters* explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

² *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

³ *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

¹⁰ *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.

laíḡ filii Crundthail, episcopus Rechrainne, moritur. Talorggan mac Dnoirtain rex CC̄ foit̄le dimeppur .i. la Oengur. Morr Ceð filii Garbain.

Fol. 80ab.
.d.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ix.° In cleru-
catum Domnall exiit: iugulatio nepotii Ailello
tighernaes ceniuil Fiachā. Terrimotus in 11. .ii. 10.
Aprili. Flann nepos Congaile moritur ert. Cubre-
tan mac Congurro moritur ert, 7 morr Cellaiḡ filii
Sech̄oi, abbatii Cluano mic Noair. Dubdabairenn
abbas Fobair. Dorruitatio Manthine tomāe zrine.
Dorruitatio sancti Dhain Iainne Ela. Flann feblae
abbas Zoirte chonaich moritur.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° Morr Conli
Teðba 7 Amalgaðo regii Conaille. iugulatio Mur-
chara filii Bergaile filii Maeleuin, 7 Conall mac
Iarlaiḡi moritur. Morr Flann Aiḡle, episcopi
Eðroma. Morr Fuirctaiḡ principii inneso Coil.
Deiril ingen Sechnurais moritur. Bellum Forboror
in quo ceciderunt .ii. filii Fiannamlo .i. Insectaḡ 7
Conall, 7 ceteri. iugulatio Thnani nepotii Thuirp.
Bellum cairn Feraðaiḡ in quo cecidit Torcan tinnere.

¹ *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

² *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Admannan*, p. 385, note j.

³ *By Oengus*.—O'Connor reads the orig. (la Oengur) "in *Laaengi*," and translates "in nave!"

⁴ *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachack*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain, note 80.

⁶ *Ile*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

⁷ *Flann Ua Congaile*. "Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,¹ dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,² was drowned, viz., by Oengus.³ Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall⁴ entered into religion. [739.] MIS.
The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.⁵ An earthquake in Ile,⁶ on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile⁷ died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.⁸ The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.]
of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.¹⁰ Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.¹¹ Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,¹² in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,¹³ in

scendant of Congal;" the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

⁶ *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cillin, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

⁹ *Fergal*. — Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Echdruim*. — Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous "battle of Anghrim," fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

¹¹ *Inis-Coil*. — Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal.

¹² *Forboros*. — This place has not been identified.

¹³ *Carn-Feradhaigh*. — See note ⁴ at the year 626 *supra*.

Insulatio Ailello corraiz mic Flainn, regis Da Failge. Bellum oroma Caemal inter Cruithni 7 Dalriata ppi Inorechtae. Percussio Dalriata la hOengus mac Forssurro. Corp Petronille in fine Peatair d'atruzas hoc anno, 7 na foccal ro d'raibail peripha vo litir Peatair sein annan adlacad marmuir ar ar tozad hi .i. area Petronille dilectissime filie.

Եւ. 1. 1. 1. Աննո Ծոմոն ԾԵ.Օ ԸԼ.Օ 1.Օ Մօրք Արեչտաիք բնու Կուանճ քրնցւրիք Քերնանօ. Քօրեծե Եոմւլ Բիւճճ 7 Չեմնե Լա Օրրաիք. Մօրք Կաճաւ մի Բնցուցնե քեցր Կարլ. Մօրք Մալեօքրիք Եբաւր Կիլե քօբրիք. Մօրք Կուրցիլե քերիւ 7 Եբաւր Լիցմաթ. Մօրք Աեծօ Եալե քեցր Կոնաչտ .i. մա Լորեչտաիք մի Մուրեօւց. Տրանցուտիո Կոնաից մի Ամալգաթ քեցր Կուաննաճե. Լուցուտիո Արեչաճ բնու Աիւեւօւ, քիք նեքոտւմ Կրաւմճաւնն. Լեքրա Ի

¹ *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flarn-Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

² *Cruithni-Dalriata*.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septa of Ireland. "Dalriata" is written *Չալ քեւ* in A., *Չալ քաւ* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

³ *'Smiting.'*—*percussio*, A. *քեքրո*, B. "Percussio," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Petronilla*.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as *Drusilla* and *Priscilla*; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman "familia Petronia." And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as "Marcus filius meus." This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b—ed. Lucæ 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Act. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *աքրցար*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Siebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctæ Petronillæ, Petri apostoli filię, a Paulo papa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureæ Petronillæ, dilectissimæ filię. —Pistorius, *Res. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the 'translation' of the remains of St. Petronilla

which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,¹ king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni² and Dalriata,³ against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'³ of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forghus. The body of Petronilla,⁴ daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter's own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—"the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach⁵ and Delbna,⁶ by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobriugh. Death of Cudgilè, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,⁷ son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. "Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." *Annales*, J. C. 758 (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stokes's ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, l. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757-766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Sigebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aurea*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmeterium, or sepulchrum.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

⁶ *Delbna*.—*Deilmne*, A., B. *Delvna*, *Clar*. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably *Delbna-Ethra*, in later times called *MacCochlan's country*, and now represented by the barony of *Garrycastle*, in the King's county, which adjoined the territory of *Cinel-Fiachach*.

⁷ *Conaing*.—Apparently the *Conaing* mentioned above at the year 736.

hibernia. Obsequio Cuiuslibet filii Cruip. iugulatio
Cenuil Choirpui i n-Granairer.

Κτ. Ιαν. Anno domini dcc. xl. ii.º Mors Arru-
cae dominatricis Cille uarø. Bellum Daim dergs
in quo ceciderunt Dungal mac Flaind, ꝑi Cul, 7
Fersur mac Ortið. Inneðtað nepor Conaing uictor
erat. Mors Cumene nepotij Ciarain, abbatij Reð-
rainne. Bellum Seretmaige (i. i Cenannar, la
Domnall mac Murðaða), in quo ceciderunt Að
oldoain mac Fergale, 7 Cumurcað mac Concobair
ꝑi na n-Clitær, 7 Moenað mac Conlaic rex nepotum
Cremtain [7], Muireað mac Fergura foreraid, rex
nepotum Tuirtu.

Τυτρανο Αεθα Αλδαιν πο :—

Ἵδια nommanreo mo Ἵδια οἶλ,
For hru loða sailceoin,
Iarum diambainny ꝑi col,
Ropað main ar moð m'anacol.

Bellum itij auu Maine, 7 Ua Fiaçrað Clitne. Bellum
Lurç hitij uu Clitello 7 Tailengo. Haec .iiii. bella
pene in una aertate perfecta sunt. Lex nepotij

¹ *Son of Crop.* — filii Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

² *Granairer.*—"Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

³ *Abess.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatrici.

⁴ *Dam-Derg.*—This place has not been identified. The *Four Mast.* (738) state that it was in Breagh. See next note. The name would signify "Red Ox" (or Red Deer).

⁵ *Cul.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 738, where the battle of Dam-Derg is entered, this name is represented by Fer Cul (genit. of Fij Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Fera Cul Dreg,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

⁶ *Pechra.*—Either Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

⁷ *Cenannas.*—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. Clar. 49 has "Bellum Sretmaili at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has Domnall mac Murchara uictor ꝑit.

⁸ *Aedh Aldan,* or *Aedh Allan*—Monarch of Ireland.

⁹ *Airthera.*—The Oriors. The name of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.¹ The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairt.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess³ of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,⁴ in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,⁵ and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.⁶ The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,⁷ by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,⁸ son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,⁹ and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh,¹⁰ King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

[742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse ¹¹:—

“If my dear God protected me,
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan;¹²
If I were afterwards given to sin,
My protection would be beyond rule.”

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,¹³ between the Ui-Aillello,¹⁴ and Gailenga.¹⁵ These four battles were fought almost

to as “Orientales,” *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

¹⁰ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

¹¹ *Last verse*.—The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 80 d. They are not in B.

¹² *Loch-Sailcedan*.—Now Loughsallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast*, A.D. 738, note i.

¹³ *Lorg*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Ui-Aillello*.—“Descendants of Ailill.” The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Ṭír Ailella*, or the land of Ailill).

¹⁵ *Gailenga*.—This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Suanaiġ. Conċenn inġen Cellaiġ Cualann moŋitur. Iugulatio Dubhdoithre reġir nepotum Ġriuin. Arriaġ abbat Maiġi bile [moŋitur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilġe, 7 in bolġach. Domnall mac Murchada reġnare incipit.

b. [Ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Laidġnein fili Doinennaiġ, epiŋcopi, abbatir Saiġneae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colmain epiŋcopi Lerrain, la U Tuirtiri. Bellum Cliaġ in quo cecidit Concobar vi auib Ptoġenti. Bellum Ailiuin daŋberraġ in quo cecidit Dubhadorġ mac Muġgale. Da auae Ceallaiġ cualano, Caġal 7 Ailill, interfecti sunt. Iugulatio Muġgaurra fili Anluain i Tuilain. Poiŋtobe Corcumuŋraġ don Deirġ. Lex Ciarian fili arŋticipir, 7 lex Ġrendain simul, la Feġġur mac Ceallaiġ. Moŋr Feġġurra mic Colmain cutlaiġ rapientir.

[Ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte riġnum horribile 7 mirabile uirum eŋt in rŋtellir. Forannan abbat Cluana irairŋo obiit, 7 Conġur anġoŋita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene auā Moenaiġ, abbat Lanne leire, moŋitur. Bellum inter nepoteŋ

¹ *Ua Suanaih.*—"Descendant of Suanach." The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanach," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaih is again mentioned at the year 747.

² *Dubhdoithre.*—The "Black [man] of the Dothra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Uibriuin-Cualand.

³ *Bolġach.*—See above, at the year 679.

⁴ *Saighir.*—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁵ *Again.*—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a "pilgrimage," and does not always mean the state of being in priest's orders.

⁶ *Lessan.*—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dunganon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Clia.*—See note ⁴, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailen-daberrach.*—The "two-peaked Island." Situation unknown. The *Four Mast.* (O'Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* ("two-gapped Island").

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanagh.¹ Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,² King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach.'³ Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] BIS. Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.⁴ Domnall enters again⁵ into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,⁶ by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,⁷ in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailendaberrach,⁸ in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,⁹ Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.¹⁰ Devastation of the Corca-Modhrúadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,¹¹ son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,¹² at the same time, by Fergus,¹³ son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.¹⁴ Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁵ dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

⁹ *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

¹⁰ *Tuilan*.—*Tuilam*, A., B. Clar. 49 has "at the hill Tula aoin." The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

¹² *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

¹³ *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

¹⁴ *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire*.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*

Τυρπερι 7 να ηΑιρθερου. Congal mac Eicniξ υιτορ
 ρυιτ; 7 Cuδongalτ ριλυρ nepoτιρ Caτapaξ ρυγιτυυρ
 ευαρρυτ; 7 cecιoepunt δοcαιλλ mac Concoδαιρ. 7 Αιλιλλ
 nepoρ Caτapaξ. 1 η-ιουρ ιτιρ οα Dabul γερτυμ επτ.
 Μορρ Conaλλ ροιτcαιη ρεριbae. Μορρ Cιnnpaelao
 ρριncιτυρ Oρomo Cυιλιnn. Μορρ ριλυ ιnoφepταιγρε
 abbatιρ τιξε Taille.

Fol. 30 bb

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º u.º Oρoριτυατιo
 Coρμαicc Ατο Τρυιμ. Oραconey in coelo υιρ ρυnt.
 Μορρ δοcαιλλ Αρoδ acharδ. Ιmτhoιcιm Oungailc
 ροιλλae 7 Μυιρceρταξ ριλυ Caταιλ. Conmaicne cecι-
 oepunt, 7 Pεpγγυρ υιctυρ ευαρρυτ. Αρ .η. Oρυιυι in
 oειρceιρo la Pεpγγυρ. Μορρ Maeleanpαιτ Cille acαιδ
 oρoμmo ρoτo. Pιnγγal λιρρ moep. Μορρ Oυιbναδαιρeno
 nepoτιρ Deccan, abb Cluana αυιρ. Μορρ Oengυρα ριλυ
 Τιρρατι, abbatιρ Cluana ρoτα, 7 Cιallτpoξ abbat
 Γλαιρρε noιoε moριτυρ. Μορρ Sechnpαιξ moic Colγγen
 ρεγιρ nepoτυm Cennpelaiξ. Sαρυζαδ oμnναιξ Pηat-
 ραιcc, υι. cιμμoιoι cρυciατι.

Gaadhel re Gallaibh, Introd., p. xl.,
 note 2, and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hen-
 nessy), page 136, note 2.

¹ *Airthera*. — Clar. 49 translates
 Airthera by "the East partes." See
 note under the year 742.

² *Congal*.—His death is recorded
 under 747, *infra*.

³ *Inis-itir-da-Dabul*.—The "Island
 between two Dabals." In Clar. 49 it
 is stated that the battle was fought
 "at Inis between the two Davula." Dabhal was the ancient Irish name of
 the River Blackwater, which forms
 the boundary, for a long distance,
 between the counties of Armagh and
 Tyrone. A tributary to this river,
 called the "River Tall," which joins
 the Blackwater, after a circuitous

course, a few miles to the north of
 Charlemont, in the county of Armagh,
 may be the second Dabhal.

⁴ *Conall Folichain*.—"Conall of
 the fair (or beautiful) hair."

⁵ *Druim-Cuilinn*.—Drumcullen, in
 the south of the barony of Eglisiah,
 King's County.

⁶ *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name
 would signify "Son of the Economist
 (or steward)." See Reeves' *Admannan*,
 p. 365.

⁷ *Tech-Taille*.—See note 18, under
 the year 671, *supra*.

⁸ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁹ *Ard-achadh*.—"High-field." Ar-
 dagh, co. Longford.

¹⁰ *Escaped*.—The Author of the
 version of these Annals in Clar. 49

the Airthera.¹ Congal,² son of Eicnech, was victor; and Cuchongalt, son of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped by flight; and Bochaill, son of Conchobhar, and Ailill Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. In Inis-itir-da-Dabul³ it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain,⁴ a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuilinn.⁵ Death of Mac-ind-ferthaigse,⁶ abbot of Tech-Taille.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac of Ath-truim.⁸ Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.⁹ The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.¹⁰ A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,¹¹ by Fergus.¹² Death of Maelanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.¹³ Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairrenn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraití, abbot of Cluain-fota;¹⁴ and Cialltrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,¹⁵ dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraicc,¹⁶ and six prisoners tortured.¹⁷ [745.]

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders *ƿeƿgguƿ uiccuƿ euagƿƿe* by "Fergus went away conqueror."

¹¹ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—Probably the Ui-Briuin-Seola, who were seated in the present barony of Clare, co. Galway; and therefore the most southern of all the septs of the Ui-Briuin in Connaught.

¹² *Fergus*.—This must have been the Fergus, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, mentioned above at the year 743.

¹³ *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.—"The church of the field of the long ridge." Now Killeigh, in the parish of Geashill, King's County.

¹⁴ *Cluain-fota*.—Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

¹⁵ *Glais-noide* — *Rectè* "Glaisnoiden." Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁶ *Domnach-Patraicc*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

¹⁷ *Six prisoners tortured*.—*u. c. iiii. m. i. c. i. c. i. c. i.* (for *c. i. c. i. c. i.*), A., B. The entry is translated in *Clar*, 49, "The forcible entry (*γαρυξασθ*) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented." O'Connor renders it by "Violatio Ecclesiæ Dunpatric. Sex primariorum Midie suspensi."!

[ct. 1an. (i p., l. xu.) Anno domini dcc.º xlº ui.º
αλιαρ 747. Μορρ Αβειλ αββατιρ Ιμλεχο Ρεα. Μορρ
Μυιρεθαϊθ μινν, ρεζιρ nepotum Μειτ. Cuanan Γλιννε
αββαρ μαϊξι θιλε μορτυρ ερτ. Αεθ μαινοερξ mac
Ρλαϊεθερταιξ ρεχ ιν τυαιρσιρτ [οβιτ]. Σεχνηραδ mac
Colgen ρεχ Λαιγον οβιτ. Cucuimne ραριενρ οβιτ.
Μυιμε concuimne cecinot :—

Cucuimne
Roleξ ρυϊτε co θρυιμνε ;
Αλλεϋθ ναλλ ηιαρατα
Roleicι an εαλλεα.

Ανοο Concuimne ρομβοι
Ιμρυαλαρο δε conro ροι ;
Roleicι cαλλεα ha ραλλ,
Roleix αλαλλ αρυϋημβοι

Ruman mac Colmain poeta optimus 'quiescit. Μορρ
Σαραιν αββατιρ θεννκαρ. Bellum Cairn αιλες Ια
Mumain, in quo cecidit Cairpυ mac Conuinaρ.
Μορρ Δυνλαηξ ριλυ Δυνδον, ρεζιρ ceniuil Αρροζαιλ.
Μορρ Τυααλαιν αββατιρ Cιρρυξμοναι. Ιυγυλατιο
Αεθα δυιδ ριλυ Cαταιλ. Ραυρατιο Comain ρελιξιορ ι.
ινο Ροερ, 7 quies Ρυρθαριδ αββατιρ Δαιρηνρε. Μορρ

¹ *Alias 747.*—Added in *al. man.*
in A.

² *Imlech-Fea.*—The same as the
Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the
year 687, where see note.

³ *Magh-Bilè.*—The plain of the *bilè*,
or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the
par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

⁴ *Tuaiscert.*—"The North." This
term was anciently applied to the
North of Ireland in general; but in
later times it was used to indicate the
northern part of the co. Antrim, with
the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*,
see Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 71,
324.

⁵ *King of Leinster.*—The name of
Sechnasach does not appear in the
list of the Kings of Leinster, contained
in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but
his name is included among the Kings
of Ui-Cendselaig (or South Leinster)
in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to
have reigned two years.

⁶ *Cucuimne.*—The original of these
lines, which are not in B., are added
in the lower margin, fol. 30*b*, in A.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.¹ Death of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.² Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,³ died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,⁴ [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,⁵ died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:—

Cucuimne⁶
 Read knowledge half through;
 The other half
 He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cucuimne, as he was,
 When it chanced that he was a sage,
 He abandoned hags,
 He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,⁷ son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche⁸ in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaisc, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.⁹ The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest¹⁰ of Coman the Pious, *i.e.*, of the Róes,¹¹ and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.¹² The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

¹ *Ruman*.—Called the "Virgil of the Gaedhil."

² *Carn-Ailche*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note *l*) that this was probably the place now called Carnally, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

³ *Cinnrighmona*.—Called "Cell-Rigmonaig" in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *l*.

¹⁰ *Rest*.—Ραυρατιο.

¹¹ *Róes*.—Ἰνδο ροιρ, "of the Ros," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note *i*.

¹² *Dairinis*.—"Oak Island." Otherwise called *Dairinis-Maelanfaihlh*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.

Κυριακῆ τοῦ Λυγνιῆ. Quier Jacobi ἡ Παρannaic, προει-
 κατοριῦ μαξιμοῦ tempore suo.

b. |ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° un.° βαβυρ
 Αραραϊῆ ἀβατο Μυικκιννηρε Reguil. Quier Cuan
 cainb παριεντιῦ. Νιχ ινπολιταε μαγνιτυδινιῦ, ιτα υτ
 pene pecora deleta sunt totius Hibernie; ut porrea
 ινπολιτα ρικκιτατε μινδυρ εξαριτε. Μορῦ Ινορεα-
 ταιξ νεποτιῦ Conainz ρεγιῦ Cιannaῆτε. Ὅοριμιτατιο
 Ὅοδιμόε ἀνῆοριταε, abbaty Cluana ιραιρτο 7 Cille
 ναρο. Ὅοcumaι παριενῦ, Μυιρενν ριλια Cellaiξ
 Cualann, ρεγινα Ιργαλαιξ, μοριυντυρ. Occiprio Con-
 ξαιλε mic Θικνιξ, ρεγιῦ να η-αιρτερ, ιρραιῆ Ερelai.
 Lex αυι Suanaic ρορ Leit Cunn. Plann ρορθεε mac
 Ροξερταιξ, Cuan anchoριτα ο Lileacῆ, μοριυντυρ.

Fol. 81aa.

|ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° un.° ιugulatio
 Καῦτυραιξ ριλι Αιλελλο ιρραιῆ θεϊτεῆ ρεγιῦ Cριυῆνε.
 Μορῦ Ὅρεραιλ mic Colzgen, abbaty Ρερνανο. Com-
 burytio Cluana ρερτα Ὅρενδαιν. Comburytio Cille
 μοιρε Αεοαιν ριλι Οεγγυρα. Bellum αιρθε Cιαν-
 nachtae, in quo cecidit Αιλιλλ mac Ὅυιδοαριῆ, ρι
 Αρτοα οα Cινηραελαῆ, in quo cecidit Ὅοmnall mac
 Cιναοον ἡ ρηιρδγυιη, ιο ερτ ρεχ qui υιειτ ρρυῦρ. Μορῦ

¹ *Jacob*.—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

² *Mucinis Riagail*.—"Riagal's Pig-island." The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgdeirc, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O'Conor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by "ab alienigenis," as if he thought it represented the words ρια γαλλαιβ, "by Foreigners."

³ *Dodimóc*.—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

⁴ *Docmuai*.—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Conor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "morore," thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimóc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died "of grief"! O'Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast.*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

⁵ *Muirenn*.—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

⁶ "Law" of *Ua Suanaigh*.—See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,¹ descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] MS. Mucinis-Riagail.² The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,³ anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,⁴ the Wise, Muirenn,⁵ daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanagh⁶ over Leth-Chuinn.⁷ Flann Forbthe,⁸ son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of [748.] Ailill, King of the Cruithni,⁹ in Rath-beithech.¹⁰ Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan¹¹ the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,¹² in

¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

² *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a "Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach," is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

³ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him "King of Ulad." His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

¹⁰ *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *w*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rath-betha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

¹¹ *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Uí-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

¹² *Cinadon*.—Ciarō (for Cinarōon), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," *Clar.* 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Cionaodo" (gen. form), i.e. "of Cionadh," or Cinaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirpni mic Muircado Mide 7 Decc Daili mic Ead, 7 Libir abbatir maixi bile ; 7 uentur maghur. Dimerpno familiae lae. Morp Conaill abbatir Tome greine. Nauer in aere uirae punt cum ruir uirur, of cinn Cluana mic Noir.

†ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° ix.° Comburcio Robair 7 comburcio Domnaiξ Phatraig. Morp Suairliξ eppcoir Robair. Quier Congurro eppcoir airto Macae. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictoney 7 Brittoney, in quo cecidit Talorγγan mac Ferγγurra, ppatēr Oengurra. Morp Cañail Mainmaiξe, rezir nepotum Maine. Cu inir dezeritur. Morp auī Cuirc Cille daro. Morp comarpaiξ filu Ceallain, abbatir Cille moreθinir. Morp Conðinairc nepotir Ferγγurro, vi auib Piacraç. Iugulatio Piacraç mic Aileni rezir Moξðairne, 7 ðnerail mic Aeðo roin. Aieðe flato Oengurra. Morp Duibðaleiçi abbatir cille Scire. Mac Nemnaill abbar ðiror morpuur ep. Morp Conçotaiξ filu Moimix.

†ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° l.° Morp Flainð nepotir Conçairle rezir nepotum Foilxi. Morp Ferγγura filu Fosertaiξ rezir deircepo ðneg. Com-

¹ *Family*.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say "a great number of the family."

² *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

³ *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

⁴ *Congus*. — In the list of the *Comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet *scrubnoir*, or "scribe." See Todd's *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

⁵ *Cato*. — The MSS. A. and B. have *Catohic*; but *Clar.* 49 has "Bellum Cato hic." *Catohic* may possibly be a mistake for *Catonic*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note m.

⁶ *Au-inis*. — The "Island of Au." Not identified.

⁷ *Ua Cuirc*. — "Descendant (or grandson) of Corc." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

⁸ *Cill-mor-Einir*. — Or Cill-mor-

the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family¹ of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,² and burning of Domnach-Patraic.³ Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.² The rest of Congus,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,⁵ in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis⁶ is deserted. Death of Ua Cuir,⁷ of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.⁸ Death of Cudinaisc, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End⁹ of the reign of Oengus.¹⁰ Death of Dubhaleithe,¹¹ abbot of Cill-Scirè.¹² Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,¹³ King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus¹⁴ son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

² *End*—*antbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Connor inaccurately renders the entry by "Atbii ducis Oengusii."

¹⁰ *Oengus*—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

¹¹ *Dubhdaleithe*.—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdáleithe "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

¹² *Cill-Scirè*.—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

¹³ *Congal*.—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

¹⁴ *Fergus*.—Originally written *Fergaile* (gen. of *Fergal*) in A., over which name *uel Fergusa* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49., however, has "Mors Fergail."

Fol. 81ab. **bu**ρτιο λεῦαιρλε Cluana ιραιροσ in ballenio. Μορρ
 εῦταῖ Cille tomæ. Μορρ Celi Dularri o Dairhioir.
 Μορρ Colman na m-ḍrethan mic fælain, abbatir
 Slane, 7 ḍran mac ḍaeḗbetri moριτυρ. Μορρ
 Nuadac fili Duiβrleibe, abbatir Cluana auir. Μορρ
 Furrui abbatir Lecnae Miḗe. Μορρ Maeleimorḗair
 eρρcoip εῖḗpoma.

b. **Κ**t. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° l.° i.° Μορρ Cilleine
 vροctiḡ anḗpitaε ιae. Caḗal mac fopintoain abbatir
 Cille vapo, Cummene nepor Decce peligiopur Ego,
 moρtau punt. Μορρ Diḗolla fili Menoi, abbatir
 inηre Muipḗvairiḡ, 7 moρr Conḡurro ceci rcpibaε, ab-
 batir leiḗ moir Moḗcomec. Μορρ Piacna nepotir
 Macmaḗ, abbatir clona pεpta ḍrenainn. Μορρ
 Piaiḗberḗairiḡ fili Conail moinn, pεγir ḡenerir Coirpui.
 Inḗpḗchtaḗ mac Muipḗvairiḡ moinn moριτυρ. Μορρ
 Poidmoinn mic Fallaiḡ, pεγir Conaile Muρḗairhne.
 Μορρ Cilleni fili Congaile in hi. Μορρ Conaig
 nepotir Duiḗouin, pεγir Coirpui Teḗbae. Μορρ
 Maeleuile abbatir Tiru va ḡlay. Μορρ Oρḗrain

¹ *leth-airle*.—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

² *In ballenio*.—"In vellenio," *Tiger-nach*. The meaning is not very clear. Clar. 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraid m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

³ *Cele-Dulassi*.—This name signifies the "cele" (*socius*) of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daimhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-erne).

⁴ *Cluain-vois*.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Lecan-Midha*.—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leckin, "an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note g.

⁶ *Eckdhrum*.—"Horse-ridge." Now Aughtim, in a pariah of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

⁷ *Cillene droctech*.—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle' of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.³ Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulassi³ of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.⁴ Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.⁵ Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhuim.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,' [751] BISH. anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,⁸ died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;⁹ and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.¹⁰ Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,¹¹ son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.¹² Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

³ *Devout man of Egg.*—*releḡiorur* Ḙḡo, A. *releḡiorur*, B., which omits Ḙḡo. The copy of the entry in Clar. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

⁹ *Inis-Muiredhaigh.*—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

¹⁰ *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.*—Now Leamoikevoge, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemhoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

¹¹ *Cillene.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adamnan*, p. 385.

¹² *Coirpri of Tethbha.*—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written *Tebhtha*, was in later times known as "Teffia," See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's *Topog. Poem*, note ²⁵.

απόστολε 7 επίσκοποι Κλουάνα κρεαίνα. Μορρ Ρεστα-
βρατ νεποτιρ Ξυαίρε, αββατιρ Τομμαε ζρεϊνε. Μορρ
Ώεοιμι νεποτιρ Λίγαμ, γαριεντιρ Κλουάνα. Ροιρσοβε
Όρεκρυγε το ένουλ Κοιρρι 1 τελαιξ Ρινδιον. Ροιρσοβε
Καλλιριξε Λυιρξ Ια υυ Όριυιν.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ii.º Sol tene-
brosur. Όορμιτατιο Μακοιγεο αββατιρ Λιρρ Μοιρ.
Quiet Lucριδ αββατιρ κλονα μιc υ Νοιρ. Lex Coluim
cille Ια Όομναλλ Μιθε. Μορρ Κελλαμ αββατιρ
κλουάνα περτα Όρεναϊνν. Μορρ Σκαννλαμ δυιν Ιεθ-
γλαιρι. Εθαδ νεπορ Μοιναϊξ πεx νεποτυμ μαccυ
Υαιρ μοριτυρ. Μορρ Μοβαϊ. Μορρ Ρερβλαϊ μιc
Ναρζυρα, γαριεντιρ. Ιντερφεκτιο νεποτυμ Αιλελλο
Ια Ξρεκραιξι. Μορρ Σκαννλαϊξι κλουάνα Όαιρενν.
Μορρ Ρυιρρι Ερρο mac η-Ειρc. Μιλ μορ τορала τοcυμ
τιρε 1 η-Όαιρεϊυ ιηο αιμριρ Ριαχναϊ μιc Αεδα ροιη ριξ
Υλαδ, 7 τρι ριακλα οιρ ινα χιηνν, 7 .Ι. υγχα ιη γαχ
ριακαϊλ τοδ, cο ρυγαο ριακαϊλ τοδ, cο ραιβι ρορ αλτοιρ
Όεηηαιρ αν βλιαοαιη ρι, ρεϊλιcετ anno domini 752.

¹ *Tir-da-glass*.—This name signifies the "land of the two streams." Terry-glass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Cluain-creamha*.—Now Cloon-craff, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the "Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic."

³ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise, in the King's county.

⁴ *Brecraighe*.—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O'Conor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

⁵ *Telach-Findia*.—This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullafinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

⁶ *Calraighe of Lurg*.—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Lurg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

⁷ *Domnall of Meath*.—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* ("Domnall of Meath"), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

⁸ *Dun-lethglaisi*.—Downpatrick, co. Down. See note ¹, at the year 583, *supra*.

⁹ *Ui-mic-Uais*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 597, *supra*.

da-glas.¹ Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.² Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.³ The annihilation of the Brecrighe⁴ by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin.⁵ The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,⁶ by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Macoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.⁷ Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.⁸ Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,⁹ dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferbla son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella¹⁰ by the Greccraighi.¹¹ Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.¹² Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.¹³ A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,¹⁴ in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair¹⁵ this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

¹⁰ *Ui-Ailella*. — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

¹¹ *The Greccraighi*. — Otherwise called the "Greccraighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Greccraighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xli.

¹² *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moy-carnan, co. Roscommon.

¹³ *Es-mac-nEirc*.—The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

¹⁴ *Bairche*.—Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 738 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. Clar. 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

¹⁵ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

Fol. 81ba. Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° l.° iii.° Μορρ
 φλαινθ ριλν Concobair ρεγυρ μαξι Αιι. Loingreð
 mac Flaithbertaig rex generis Conaill moritur.
 Sleibene abbar Iae in Hiberniam uenit. Quier
 Cerrain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnfaeladh nepotir
 Cuileni. Ροιρτβε Ροτάρτ ρεαε το Ορριγιυ. Bellum
 αιρτο Νοιρκαν ιντερ nepoteρ Δρμυιν 7 γενυρ Coirppu,
 in quo caeciderunt multi. Μορρ Αβειλ ατο Omnac.
 Bellum ιντερ nepoteρ Τυιρτυ ινουικem.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° l.° iiii.° Μορρ
 Flaithniadh mic Tnuithaig, ρεγυρ nepotum Meit. Com-
 burtio cluana mic Noir in xi Ιct. Αρριλιρ. Μορρ
 Piaradh Martarthaige. Ρελεμαιρe mac Comgail,
 Caatal mac Διαρματα ραριενρ, Doelgur abbar cille
 Scire, μορτυι ρυnt. Ινορρεταδ mac Ολυθαίξ ρεα
 nepotum Mani, Flaithnia mac Flainn nepotir Conzail
 ρεα nepotum Ροιλξι, Ρiangalað mac Annchaða ριλν
 Maelecuradh, abb Ιηρe bo ρinne ρορ loð Rì, Macc
 Ronchon δι čenuil Coirppu, Sneitcheirt abb n-Oinoroma,
 μορτυι ρυnt.

.0. Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° l.° u.° Comburtio
 Dennchar moer in ρeria Ρατρικη. Ρεργυρ mac
 Ceallaiξ (no Ροthaid ζαιθειρξ mic Μυιρeοαιξ) ρι
 Connaçt, Αιλζαλ ancopita Cluana Copmaic, Ρορινθαν
 episcopur μεθυιρ τυιρm, Daethallað mac Colman

¹ *Daim-liacc*.—"Stone-house" (or "church"). Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Forth, co. Carlow.

³ *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O'Donovan; *Four Mast*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneekan*, in the barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

⁴ *Mortar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

⁵ *Cill-Scire*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁶ *Bangor the Great*.—Dennchar moer. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

⁷ *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. "Fothad of the red dart" (or "spear").—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes

Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Concho-
bar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach,
King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes
to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.¹ The
killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devas-
tation of the Fotharta-Fea,² by the Osraigi. The battle
of Ard-Noiscan,³ between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-
Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Ath-
omna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other. [753.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of
Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-
Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of
Fiachra of Martar-tech,⁴ Felcmair son of Comgall;
Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of
Cill-Scirè,⁵ died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of
the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile,
King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad,
son of Maelcúraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri;
Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithecheist
abbot of Nendrum, died. [754.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,⁶ [755] viz.
on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of
Fothadh Gai-deirg,⁷ son of Muiredach), King of Con-
naught; Ailgal, anchorite⁸ of Cluain-Cormaic,⁹ Forindan,
bishop of Methus-tuirm,¹⁰ and Baethallach, son of Colman

Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-
spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49
says "Fergus son of Cella," and
does not notice the alteration suggested
in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give
the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach,
King of Connaught." Fergus is also
called "son of Cellach" (mac
Cellach) in the *Book of Leinster*,
(p. 41, col. 1). He was probably
the "Fergus son of Cellach" men-
tioned at the year 748 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran,
and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

¹ *Anchorite*.—ἀγκοιμητής, A.

² *Cluain-Cormaic*.—The "Lawn
(or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four
Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal
was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach.
But neither place has been identified.

³ *Methus-tuirm*.—So in A. and B.
"Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-
Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751).
This place has not been identified.

nepotij duihne, moptui runt. Slogao laixen la
Domnall rui Niall, co rabadar i maix Muirtheimne.
Naupragium Delbnae in rtagno Ri epca oucem .i.
Dumarae, (.i. xxx etar, 7 ni terna dib acht lucht
aen etair). Bellum Gronnae magna in quo genur
Coirruu pporatum est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° l.° ui.° Quier
Promuine ancoritae Raen, id est nepotij Sunaie.
Eoalbal rex Saxonum moptur. Comburtio Cille
m6re dicitur o auib Cremtainn. Moir pindon
abbatij Lirr moir. Bellum Cinn rebat inter
Munnenepes inuicem, in quo cecidit Doobgal prin-
ceps Munzar. Tormitatio diaail Linde uacail.
Perxur mac Conzail, Tomaltae rui Ciannachta glinne
zaimin, Curogal ancorita, Ailtoobur abbar Muccirt,
moptui runt. Iugulatio Duinn mic Cumrcaix rui
.h. m6ruin in dicitur. Lex Columbae cille la
Sleibene.

Fol. 816b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° l.° ui.° Niallxur
mac Doie rex na n-Deirre m-Depe, Muirtheaie mac
Cormaic plana abbar Lugmaie, Caal rui nepotum
Cennrelaix, Domnall mac Plainn dicitur, Eirin
Glairre noie, Aeie mac Cormaic Letru Ciannaie,
R6badaie Cille dicitur, moptui runt. Celeptar (a

¹ *Over against.* — epca, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im a ttiexena, "with their lord."

² *Boats.* — The original of this clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A., by way of gloss. B. has "xxx etar ppetar unum," which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

³ *Gronn-mor.* — Gronnae magna, A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grane magna.* The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Ua Suanaigh* — "Descendant (or nepos) of Suanaich." See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh" is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

⁵ *Cill-mor-dihraibh.* — See note on this name under the year 734 *supra.*

⁶ *Cenn-Febrak* — "This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork." O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A. D. 186, note x.

⁷ *Between each other.* — inuicem, A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against¹ their leader, *i.e.*, Diumasach (viz., 30 boats,² and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,³ in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua Suanagh,⁴ anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh⁵ by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lis-mor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat⁶ among the Munstermen, between each other,⁷ in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,⁸ was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhal of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;⁹ Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.¹⁰ [756.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of the Deisi-Bregh;¹¹ Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,¹² abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirgge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;¹³ Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbadhach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),¹⁴ [757.]

¹ *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

² *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

³ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

⁴ *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrach* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

⁵ *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

⁶ *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

⁷ *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Druim-

ερχη ὀρεαριλ) abbat apud Maëae [obit]. Martu filia
maice Dubain, dominatrix Cille dapo, obit. Bellum
Droma robairg inter nepotes Riachach 7 nepotes Dhruin,
in quo ceciderunt Tardg mac Muiruibuir 7 nepotes
trep Cellair, Caëpannaë, Caëmuë, Aëpbran. Ailill
nepos Duncoba victor fuit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. l.° mii.° Slogaëd
mac Donngaile de genere éoirpui, éairë mac Conaill
munn abbat Foibrain, Forubain lipeëaire, Donnall
mac Aëba lagan, Siadail mac Luairë doctor, éairë
mac Riachad rapier, moztui fuit. Bellum Emnae
Maëae, ubi Dungal nepos Conairg 7 Donnbo inter-
fecti fuit. Riachna mac Aëbo roin victor fuit.

Nimaculairg Donn bo bapë
Co rapairë a rige;
Conno fail in adair huire,
Iar cat Chuire éire.

Techt hi rliab darp eiri,
No ac deirg in daim liac;
Dollotar hi cunn hitaat;
Suili caich noëat.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

¹ *Abbas.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49.

² *Grandsons of Cellach.*—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallach. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, *supra*] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, *supra*], son of Raghallach [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 648.

³ *Dunchadh, i.e.*, Dunchadh Mursce, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note ¹⁰, under the year 682, *supra*.

⁴ *Foibhran.*—At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written *Foibrein*, (genit. of *Foibren*), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigi (or Gregraidhi), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

⁵ *Emain-Macha.*—Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh, [died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess¹ of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach²—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,³ was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of [758.] the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran,⁴ Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,⁵ in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,⁶ wereslain. Fiachna,⁷ son of Aedh Roin, was victor.

Not well⁸ did Donn-bo go [on his] career
 Until he left his kingship;
 Wherefore he is in a house of clay,⁹
 After the battle of Cul-Cirè.¹⁰

Going into a sliabh afterwards,
 On abandoning the daim-liac,¹¹
 They went to the point where they are—
 The eyes of all see them.

Navan from Emain), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 88.

² *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eigneche, lord of the Airthera (or Oriors) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M*. The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, sq.), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

⁷ *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

⁸ *Not well*.—*nimaculac*, probably

for *nimaculac* ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nimaculac*, *nimaculac*, *nimaculac* (*nimaculac*) *gabramac* ("not well have we gained," "—passed," "—taken"). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 31 d in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

⁹ *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

¹⁰ *Cul-Cirè*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

¹¹ *Daim-liac*.—The name 'Daim-liac,' which means "stone-church,"

Σηρραν ουτ α χειρchen chochλαί,
 Αρ ναρ ιοιρ πατραί,
 Τεταν ρριασ βοσδαι ποσέριαθ,
 Ό ούλ ρριρ ιν κατραίξ.

Όυ λειτνε ρρι λοθα Θιρνε,
 ηεριν ουτ ι Μίθε,
 Ιρ σο λειτνε αλαίε
 Ρρι Γλεανν ρογλαχ ριγε.

Insulatio Rectabrac mic Dunchon, ρεσιρ Μυξδορνε.
 Duborumman abbar Tuiliain μοριτυρ. Αερταρ
 pluualir. Denn Muilt ερρσοιτ amnem cum ριρcibur.
 Insulatio Ρερσαμαιλ mic Cinnφασλασ.

- .b. Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ix.º Νιξ μαγνα
 ηι ιιι. nonar Ρεβρυαριι. Ιμαρεε Ρολινξ ιν quo
 ceciderunt Dunchao mac Caθail 7 Ceifeptaθ mac
 Όσθαθ. Μορρ Ταρσελλταιξ ραριεντιρ. Occirio
 Congalaίξ mic Conaill ρεσιρ Διατραθ. Μορρ
 Μυρσδαίξ νεποτιρ θραιν ρεσιρ Λαغن. Ραμερ 7
 μερρ μαρ. Μορρ Concoθαιρ νεποτιρ Ταρσξ τειμιον ;
 7 Conaie abbar Λιρρ μοερ, 7 Γαιμθιβαιλ abbar αιρνε
 Θνοαι, μορτυι ρυτ. Dellum ηιτιρ μιυντιρ Clono 7
 θιροιρ, ιμμοιη χοιρρε βλαε. Condam cluana Cuirϕιη
 μοριτυρ.

when not used in connexion with any
 establishment in particular, is usually
 understood as indicating "Daim-
 liac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

¹ Amongst worms.—ιοιρ πατραί. Νατραί is put for πατραίξ, to
 rhyme with κατραίξ, the last word
 in the stanza. The proper form of
 the accus. plural of πατριρ (*natrīx*),
 however, is πατρacha.

² The city, i.e., the "city" of Ar-
 magh; or probably by "the city" was
 meant *Emain-Macha*, or *Emania*, the
 ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.

³ *Glenn-rige*.—This was the old
 name of the valley of the Newry

river. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*,
 p. 253.

⁴ *Benn-muilt*.—The "point of
 molt" (*molt* being the Irish for a
 "wether"; comp. Fr. *mouton*, old Fr.
moulton, or *multon*). Clar. 49 describes
Benn-muilt as "a mountain," but
 gives no clue as to its situation.

⁵ *Conflict of Foling*.—Clar. 49 has
 "the Skirmish of Foling"; but
 O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals,
 renders "*Imairec Foling*" by "*Con-
 flictus cruentus*." Foling was, how-
 ever, the name of a place, which has
 not been identified. This entry is not
 given by the *Four Masters*.

Alas! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !¹
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,
 Thy back towards the city.²

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;
 And thy other side
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.³

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubhdrumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt⁴ poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.] ^{ms.} Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,⁵ in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Couall, King of Diathraibh.⁶ Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,⁷ King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin ; and Conait,⁸ abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,⁹ died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain¹⁰ and Biror,¹¹ in Moin-Coisse-Blae.¹² Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin¹³ dies.

⁴ *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Conor blunders, as usual, and for "Diathraibh" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

⁷ *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-edaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

⁸ *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 755).

⁹ *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast.*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

¹¹ *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

¹² *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

¹³ *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin,

Fol. 32^{aa}. **Κ**τ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Μορρ Ρινρεκτι ριλν Ρογερταιξ, nepotyr Cερραιξ. Bellum ατο ρυμαι ιντερ Ὑλτυ 7 nepotey Ecaç, in quo cecidit Αιλιλ mac Ρειδελμτο. Bellum beluit Γαβραιν in quo ceciderunt Donngal mac Λαιξναεν, rex nepotum Ceinnrelaiξ, 7 αλν νεγερ. Μορρ Οεγγυρα mic Ρερξυρρα, Ρεγυρ Ρι-
τορυμ.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 1.º Νιχ μαгна 7 Luna tenebρορα. Occurio Ευτιξυρρ οριγορι α ρα-
ερσοτε, ι η-δερταιξ Cille ραρο. Quier Κορμαic
abbatyr cluana mic Ὑ Νοιρ. Nox lucida in autumno.
Bellum Caille τυροβιξ ubi Λυιγνι προρρατι ρυντ.
Cenel Κορρρυι uictoriam accepit. Ρερριο mac Ραβρι
ραριενρ, αβαρ Κορραυρε Μυθε οβιτ. Bellum montyr
Τρυιμ. Ροδαρατς mac Cυαναç, ρρινκερρ Οçναε,
μορτυρ ερτ.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 11.º Μορρ
'Ομναιλλ mic Μυρχαθα, (mic 'Οιαρματα γυδβιnn,
mic Οιρμεαδαιξ εαειç, mic Cοναιλλ mic Συιδνε mic
Cολμαιν ηνοιυ mic 'Οιαρματα mic Ρερξυρα cερρθεοιλ),
Ρεγυρ Τεμορυαιε; in xii. Καλενοαρ Decimbruρ μορ-
τυρ ερτ. Dec λατνε ab Cluana ιραιρσο, 7 Ραελçu
Ρινγγλαιρρ, 7 Ριραυρε Οα Συαναç, abb Ραçιν,
μορτυι ρυντ. Μορρ Ρεοçαιρι abb Ρερρann. Μορρ

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

¹ *Fogartach*.—See above, under the year 723.

² *Ath - duma*.—“Ford of the Mound.” Not identified.

³ *Belut Gabrain*.—The “Pass (or Road) of Gabran.” The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co. Kilkenny.

⁴ *Oengus*.—The *aithbe* (“ebb,” or “decay”) of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 838 *infra*.

⁵ *A dark moon*.—An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

⁶ *Caill-Tuidbig*.—The “Wood of Tuidbeg.” O'Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 757, note *f*; and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

⁷ *Luigni*.—Clar. 49 has “Luigni of Connacht” [*i.e.* the ancient inhabi-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.] Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach. The battle of Athduma,² between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Ailill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabrain,³ in which fell Donngal son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus⁴ son of Fergus, King of the Picts.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.⁵ [761.] The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The battle of Caill-Tuidbig,⁶ where the Luigni⁷ were overthrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory. Ferfio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midè,⁸ died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.⁹ Robhartach, son of Cuanu, superior of Othan,¹⁰ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of [762.] Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,¹¹ son of Airmedach Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he died. Bec-Laitne,¹² abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu of Finnglais,¹³ and Fidairle Ua Suanagh, abbot of Rathin,¹⁴ died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

⁵ *Comrair - Midè.* — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Sliabh-Truim.* — See note ² under the year 614 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Othan.* — Otherwise called *Othan-Mura*. Fahan, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Diarmaid Guthbhinn.* — Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in Clar. 49, is not in B.

¹² *Bec-Laitne.* — "Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

¹³ *Finnglais,* i.e. the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

¹⁴ *Rathin.* — Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanagh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

Ἀναβάν ἀββατίρ ἰννε Δουάιλ. Sol tenebrosus
in hora tertia diei. Moris flammis garrus
generis nunc heras. Duceta lothra. Strages
civiles, ubi Connacta prostrata sunt. Bellum
hic. h. Progenti 7 Corcumruas 7 corco
daircainn. Druide rex Fortrenn moritur.
Niall prostratus regnare incipit.

b. Fol. 32ab. **Κτ. Ιαναιρ.** Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Nix magna
tribus fere mensibus. Quies Ronan abbatir Cluana
micc U Nois. Moris Cormaic mic Ailella, abbatir
mainiread Duitti. Int arcaite mor 7 pamer. Moris
Duidheilge sapientir. Bellum Arsgamain inter
familiam Cluana micc U Nois 7 Dermaixi, ubi ceci-
derunt Diarmaid sub mac Donnauil, 7 Oiglae mac
Duibliir, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Dermaixe. Dheral
mac Murchada uictor exiit cum familia Cluana.
Siccitas magna ultra modum. Ailill aua Duncada,
rex Connacht, moritur. Riuth pola in tota Hibernia.
Iugulatio Dherail mic Murchada. Bellum Duinbile
re Donnchara for riu Telae. Moris Piacrae mic

¹ *Duceta of Lothra.*—*Duceta* lothra, A. B. *Duceta Lothra, Clar. 49.* O'Conor prints *duceta lothra* as part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and translates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which is surely wrong. *Duceta* is not mentioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.* *Lothra* is now known as *Lorrha*, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

² *Fortrenn.*—Pictland, in Scotland. See note ³, under the year 663 *supra*.

³ *Niall Frossach.*—"Niall of the Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes *Frossach* "Nimbosus." *Ogygia*, p. 433. See under the next year.

⁴ *Of Clonmacnoise.*—*Cluana incu-*

nois, A. *Cluana m nois*, B. *Cluana mº Nois, Clar. 49.* The Irish form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois's descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois"); and it is difficult to say which is the more correct form, as the etymology of the name, which is sometimes found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the "meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncertain.

⁵ *Manistir-Buiti.*—Now *Monasterboice*, in the co. Louth; a few miles to the N. W. of Drogheda.

⁶ *Famine.*—Probably a return, or continuation, of the famine mentioned above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Era. Duceta of Lothra¹ [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Corcumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,² dies. Niall Frossach³ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] ms. months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.⁴ Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.⁵ The great scarcity and famine.⁶ Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise⁴ and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,⁷ wherein⁸ fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.⁷ Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.⁹ Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,¹⁰ King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux¹¹ in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,¹² son of Murchadh. The battle of Dun-bilè,¹³ by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.¹⁴ Death

¹ *Dermagh*. — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Columcille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note b. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

² *Wherein*.—urbi, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

³ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

⁴ *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (al. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, General. Table, facing p. 476.

⁵ *Bloody flux*.—ruith pola. Clar.

49 has "A runings flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

¹² *Bresal*.—Apparently the Bresal referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

¹³ *Dun-bilè*.—This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Fera-Tulach*. Or *Fir-Tulach*.—The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.

ποταῖο ἀββατίῃ Ὀυρλίσε. Μυρῶν μακ ἰνρεχταῖξ
(sic). Τρι ππορα ὄο ρερεῖταιν ἰ ερική Μυρῶσαιξ ἰ η-ἰοιῃ
Θυγαῖν .ἰ. ππορρ ὄ'αργυτ ξιλ, 7 ππορ ὄο ερμῆνωχετ, 7
ππορ ὄο ἡιλ.

Τρι ππορα αἰρὸ Ὑλῖννε,
Ἄρ ἔραθ ἡεῖλλ ὄο ἡιμ ;
Ππορ ἀργαῖτ, ππορ ταιρῖννε,
Ἄουρ ππορ ὄο ἡιλ.

Μακ Περγαῖλ βα ρεραῖταιλ,
Ἄο λαεχραῖθ ἀ ζαῖρμ ;
Ἄ ραῖρ καθ ὄια ἰεναῖταιν,
ἡιλλ πποραχ ἀ ἀνιμ.

Ἄετ η-ζιλλ ἀρ καῖ ὄεν κοῖεθ
Ἄο ὄοβαῖξ ἡιλλ ἡι ;
Ἄοβὸ ερὸθα ἡ ραερ βαεθεθ
Ἄ τὸβαχ ρὸεῖρ.

Κτ. ἰαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° iiii.° In nocte
pignum horribile 7 mirabile in pcellis uirum erit.
Μορρ Πλατβεραῖξ ἡιε Λοιγγρεῖ, ρεζῖρ Τεμορῖε, ἡ
κληρικατῦ. Quies Τολαῖ αἰρὸ Ὀρεκαῖν. ἰυγυλατῖο
Suisne ἡιε Μυρκοῖθα, cum ὄοοβυρ Πῖλυρ ρυῖρ.

¹ *Baslec.*—Baslick, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

² *Three showers.*—This is possibly an amplification of the entry above given, at the year 717, of the falling of *two* showers (one of honey, and one of blood), in celebration, as the story goes, of the birth of Niall Frossach in that year. The record of the accession of Niall Frossach to the monarchy of Ireland is the last entry under the year 762; wherefore it would appear that the prodigy above mentioned was regarded by the

Annalist as signaling Niall's elevation to the throne. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), the three showers are merely stated to have fallen in the reign of Niall (ἡννα Πλαῖτ). But at p. 274 ^a, the same MS. contains the statement that the "shrines and precious things" of the saints of Ireland were covered with the silver which fell. These showers may really have been only some phenomena, like showers of shooting stars.

³ *Ard-Uilinne.*—Not identified. The original of these stanzas, which

of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.¹ Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers² were shed in Crich-Muiredaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinn³
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;
With heroes was his calling ;
Since he found all to follow him—
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province
The hero Niall exacted.
Brave was the noble, who boasted
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and wonderful sign⁴ was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.⁵ The repose of Tola of Ard-Breacain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach⁶ between two sons [764.]

are not in B., is written in the top margin of fol. 32^a in A., with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

¹ *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

² *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (= 784), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (= 765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

³ *Carn-Fiachach*.—The "Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha." This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.

Bellum capn fīačāē intep tuor filioꝝ Donnall, 10 ep̄t, Donnchad 7 Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Cilgal la Murchad. In bello cecidit Murchad; Cilgal in fugam uerip̄t ep̄t. Folačtaē abbat̄ Dīrop̄ moꝛtuꝝ ep̄t. Loarinn abbat̄ Clona ip̄ait̄ quieuit. Cellbil cluana Dronaiḡ [obit]. Despectio pan̄t.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° u.° Dormitatio Craumtain abbat̄ Cluana p̄pta. Iugulatio Follamain mic Concongalt, p̄ḡt̄ Mīoi, uolop̄. Bellum Sruērae it̄p̄. .h. Druim 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi ceciderunt oi Conmaicniū, 7 Aed̄ uib̄ mac Toīelīc cecidit. Dubinnp̄c̄t mac Cačail uictor̄ fuit. Bellum it̄p̄ Mīoi 7 D̄p̄gu, ubi ceciderunt Maeluīhai mac Točail 7 Donngal mac D̄op̄it. Moꝛp̄ Cernaiḡ mic Cačail 7 Cernaiḡ mic Flainn. Suibne abbat̄ Iae in Hiberniam uenit.

Fol. 32ba.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° ui.° Conbrann abbat̄ Cille acib̄ moꝛtuꝝ ep̄t. Iugulatio Murchada mic Flaīb̄p̄t̄aiḡ p̄gh cenul Conall. P̄b̄oadaē abbat̄ D̄enncaip̄ quieuit. Dubd̄ainb̄ep̄ mac Coꝛmaic abbat̄ main̄p̄t̄p̄c̄ d̄uit̄. Quier̄ Sleib̄eni Iae. Mac inō iāep̄, abbat̄ Enaič̄ uib̄ [obit]. Flainuib̄ur abbat̄ Iač̄p̄aiḡ Druim paup̄at. Cellač̄ mac Coꝛp̄p̄i fil̄i

¹ *Domnall*; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

² *Donnchad*.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

³ *Falloman*.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been slain by Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

⁴ *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

⁵ *Failure*.—despectio, A. despectur, B.

⁶ *Cluain-ferta*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁷ *Follamhan*.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

⁸ *Sruithair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbeyshrule, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note *w.*

of Domnall,¹ to wit, Donnchad² and Murchad. Falloman³ was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle. Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,⁴ [died]. Failure⁵ of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, [765.] abbot of Cluain-ferta.⁶ The killing of Follamhan,⁷ son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,⁸ between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,⁹ son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,¹⁰ abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹¹ [766.] died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,¹² rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹³ [died]. The repose of Sleibene¹⁴ of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,¹⁵ abbot of Enach-dubh,¹⁶ [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,¹⁷ rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri,

⁶ *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written "Dubhindrechtach" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

¹⁰ *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written "Cubran" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of "Cubran" is "Conbrann."

¹¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—The "Church of the Field." Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹² *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹³ *Manistir-Buiti*.—The "Monastery of Buite" (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

¹⁴ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 758 and 756 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Mac-ind-sair*.—"Son of the Carpenter."

¹⁶ *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co. Kildare.

Քօջերտաճ ա լառոնո յսցւատւր Երէ. Քաճչսր մաճ
Քիաճրաճ միճ Կաճաւ յսցւատւր Երէ յօլօրօ. Լաճ
Քաճրիւն.

b. Եւ. Եանար. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uii.º Dubinn-
recht mac Caṡail, rex Connaṡt, mortuus Երէ .i. a
fluxu sanguinis. Formgal mac Ailello mortuus Երէ.
Aroan abbas Lir moir, huius Miannaiṡ abbas rruiti
Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. Ferdaṡriṡ mac
Suibne abbas aipso Maṡae quiescit. Eitne ingen
Dreṡail Dreṡ, regina regum Temoriae, regnum celeste
adiuiri meruit post penitenciam. Coibdenaṡ abbas
cille Tomae paupar. Bellum i Forṡrinn itir Aṡṡ
7 Cinaṡṡ.

Եւ. Եանար. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uiii.º Corṡraṡ
itir Oṡraiṡi inuicem, ubi rili Ceallaṡ rili Paṡcair
in pugnam uerri sunt. Toimrnama uictor euarrit.
Bellum Fernano, in quo cecidit Dubcalṡṡaiṡ mac
Lairṡṡnen. Cennrelaiṡ uictor fuit. Quier Murṡaile
mic Ninṡedo abbatir Reṡrainne. Encoraṡ huius
Doaṡain, abbas Glinne da Loṡa, mortuus Երէ. Longur
Coirṡri mic Քօջերտաճ re n-Donnchar. Terramotour 7
ramer, 7 morbur leṡnae multor inuarit. hAbundantia

¹ The 'Law' of Patrick.—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., sq.

² *Dubhinnrecht*.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

³ *Aedan*.—Written Aroan in A. and B., and "Aoa" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Aṡṡan, which seems more correct. The form Aroan in the text is the genit. of Aroan, or Aṡṡan.

⁴ *Ua Miannaigh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have քօճա իրուճ (the "majority of the

sruithe," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note g, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "Hue (for Ua) abbas et sapiens," the name *Mianniagh* being omitted after *Ua*.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

⁶ *Of kings*.—regum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben ri Temraṡ; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus, son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain. The 'Law' of Patrick.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhinnrecht,² son of Cathal, [767.] BIA. King of Connaught, died, *i.e.*, from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Ailill, died. Aedan,³ abbot of Lis-mor, Ua Miannaigh,⁴ the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,⁵ abbot of Armagh, rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregh, the queen of kings⁶ of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,⁷ between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight⁸ among the [768.] Osrighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,⁹ in which fell Dubhcalgaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach¹⁰ was victor. Repose of Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.¹¹ Encorach Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banishment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.¹² An earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

of the King of Teamhair [Tara]." But Eithne may have been the wife of more than one King of Tara.

¹ *Fortrens*. — For Fortrenn, a name for the country of the Scotch Picts, see note ⁸, under the year 663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn was in Leinster; which seems doubtful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an incident in Scotch history; but it does not follow, from Skene's quotation, that the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

² *Destructive fight*. — *Coipcearó*. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term *ioimcearó*, which means "conflict."

⁹ *Ferna*. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

¹⁰ *Cennselach*. — *Cennselach* (for "Ui-Cennselaigh," the tribe-name of the people of South Leinster), A., B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the person meant, no doubt, in the foregoing entry) is recorded among the events of the next year.

¹¹ *Rechra*. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

¹² *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland at the time.

ὑαιρμεγα. Comman Enaiξ ὑαῖθε, Concōbur mac Cumar-
caic rex Aithne, moritur fuit.

Fol. 82^b. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° ix.° Nargal
mac Natrluaidξ moritur ert a fluxu ranguinor.
Toimrnamha mac Flainn, rex Orraisi, iugulatur ert.
Airtgal, abbar Clochar mac Doimheni, moritur ert.
Bellum inter Laginenfer inuicem for aḏ Orc, ubi
Ceallaḏ mac Dunchada uictor fuit, 7 ceciderunt
Cinaḏ filius Flainn 7 fratres eius Ceallaḏ, 7 Caḏnio
mac Dece, 7 ceteri multi. Fiacraí Granairit, Fergil
Cille moris enir, Fergur episcopus filius Caḏail,
moritur fuit. Folaḏtach tige Tuas, abbar Clona
macc U Noir, moritur ert. Bellum inter nepotes
Cennrelaiξ, ubi cecidit Cennrelach mac DRAIN, 7
Eaircel mac Aḏa filii Colggen uictor fuit. Con-
grippo etir Donnchad mac Donnall 7 Cellac mac
n-Donnchada, 7 exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum
Neill cu Laigniu, 7 effugerunt eum Laginenfer, 7
exierunt i Sciadξ Neḏtin; 7 manserunt hui Neill .iii.
diebur i raic Ailinne, 7 accenderunt igni omnes
terminos Laginentium. Corraḏ Duilgg boinne for
firu deirceirto Dreg, ubi ceciderunt Flaithbertac mac
Flainn filii Rogelluix, 7 Uarcuḏe mac Dair, 7

¹ *Acorns*.—ὑαιρμεγα, genit. of
ὑαιρμεγ, "oak fruit."

² *Enach-Dathe*.—This place has not
been identified.

³ *Toimrnamha*.—Or *Tuaimnama*,
See Shearman's *Ossorian Genealogy*,
Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

⁴ *Clochar-mac-Doimheni*.—Clogher,
in the county of Tyrone.

⁵ *Ath-Orc*.—The "Ford of Orc."
Not identified. It was probably the
name of some ford on the Liffey, or
Barrow.

⁶ *Cellach*.—King of Leinster, and
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-
corded above at the year 727.

⁷ *Granairit*.—Granard, in the co.
Longford.

⁸ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—Now Kilmore, in
the parish of the same name, barony
of Oneilland West, co. Armagh.

⁹ *Tech-Tua*.—The "House of St.
Tua." Now Taghadoe, in the par.
of the same name, barony of North
Salt, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Cennselach*.—See note ¹⁰, under
the preceding year.

¹¹ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at
this time.

¹² *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See
note ⁶.

¹³ *Sciach - Nechtin*.— "Nechtan's

many. Abundance of acorns.¹ Comman of Enach-Dathe,² Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,³ son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,⁴ died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,⁵ where Cellach⁶ son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granairret,⁷ Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,⁸ Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,⁹ abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Cennselach¹⁰ son of Bran was slain, and Etirsceal, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad¹¹ son of Domnall, and Cellach¹² son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtín.¹³ And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,¹⁴ and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter¹⁵ of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,¹⁶ and Uarcridhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,¹⁷

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name ῥιαῦ Νεαῦτταν, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*).

But *Sciach Nechtin* seems more correct.
¹⁴ *Rath-Alinne.* — The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

¹⁵ *Slaughter.* — κορρεαρό. Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates κορρεαρό "battle." But κορρεαρό signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly*, *v.* κορρεαρό. The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

¹⁶ *Son of Rogellnach.* — The *F. M.* (at 765) have mac Rogallnach, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written Rogellnach, in the genit. case (nom. Rogellnach), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁷ *Son of Ainftech.* — mac Cinftech (for mac Cinftech, "son of Ainftech," in A). The form in B. would represent mac Cinftech, "son of Anfritech," which would be incorrect.

Snerogur mac Ainriú, 7 Cernaé mac Flainn foirbtha. Corraí ab̄a Cliaé r̄ia Ciannacht for h̄u Teig. Ar mor̄ ūi Laignib̄. Robbaðas rochar̄ ūi Ciannacht illan mora oc tinn̄u. Formman ingen Flainn mic Aed̄a mor̄ua ert. Cunnmael ep̄iscopur, abba Cille mor̄e eair̄, quieuit. Mor̄r Conmaí mic Dren̄d̄an, abba Cille Cluana dochre. Maeluim mac Duibinnrecht iugulatur ert. Mor̄r h̄u Dece abba Cille Fobair.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° Mor̄r Flainn h̄u Doéuae, abba Cille in̄ri cain Deá. Aed̄gen Fobair ob̄it. Dece mac Conlai, r̄i Teébae, mor̄tuur ert. Coirp̄ri mac Fogert̄aig, rex D̄reá, mor̄tuur ert. Forbadaé nep̄or Cernaí, abba Cluana mic Ūi Noir [ob̄it]. Oengur mac Fogert̄aig, r̄i cen̄uil Loéáire, r̄ub̄ita mor̄te p̄er̄uit. Caéal mac Conaill minn, r̄i Coirp̄ri mor̄i, Dungalach mac Taiéle, ux̄ Luigne, mor̄tuur r̄unt. Coblaí in̄gin Caéal, domina r̄ia Cluana cur̄it̄in ob̄it. Cillellaé tel̄a Olan̄o, 7 Ailéle huae Cind̄riaé, ob̄ierunt. Sloáð in̄i foéla la Donnchar̄o.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° i.° Mor̄r Airleod Cluana ir̄air̄o. Iugulatio Concobair .h̄. Maeluim. Sloáð Donnchar̄o co enoc̄ m-Dane.

Fol. 33aa.

¹ *Flann Foibr̄tha*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann m̄o Fogarta."

² *Ath-cliath*. — Dublin.

³ *Cianachta*. — The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

⁴ *The full tide*. — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

⁵ *Cill-mor-Einir*. — See note ², p. 236.

⁶ *Cluain-Dochre*. — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast*. (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clonrane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Cloondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. an l county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.¹ The massacre of Ath-cliaith,² by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,³ were drowned in the full tide⁴ when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,⁵ rested. Death of Connmach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.⁶ Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Becce, abbot of Fobhar.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.] abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.⁸ Aedgen of Fobhar⁷ died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,⁹ King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,¹⁰ [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaithe, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,¹¹ died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,¹² and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla¹³ by Donnchad.¹⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraird. [771.] The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.¹⁵ The "Fair of the clapping

¹ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

² *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

³ *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have *mac Feradhach*, "son of Feradhach."

⁴ *King of Coirpri-mor*.—*ῥῖ Coirpri mori*, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has *ῥῖ Coirpri mori* (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est"). Clar. 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

⁵ *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifhtin."

⁶ *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note ⁶, p. 160) and 780.

⁷ *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

⁸ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note g.

Oenað ina lamcomarþæe, in quo ignis 7 tonitru
 rimi liturone diei iudicij. Ino lamcomarþ hi þeil Miðel
 dianeppeo in tene o nom. Morþ Suibne abbaty
 iae. Aenryt ʒoibil va tpeoan immelle, 7 oen þraino
 etaryu, ar oñun in teinið. Quier Maelaiçthin abb
 cluana Eibnið. Lex Comain 7 Aeoain pecunða for teora
 Connacht. Aeb aiçgin rex hUe Mane, Arþ mac
 Flaiçniab rex Aibne, iugulati runt. Leþgur mac
 Duibcombair morþuþ ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ii.º Moenað
 mac Colmain, abbat ʒlane 7 cille Þoibrið, a fluxu
 ranguinor morþuþ ert. Daniel nepor Þoileni, repuba
 Letubai, quieuit. Donncoçaið rex Connaçt morþuþ
 ert. Inpoluta ricçitar 7 arþor ʒolir, ut pene panor
 omior deperuot. Þeirmerþ mor inna deao. Martan
 inre ʒioneð, Aeoan episcopuþ maiðe hþu, Ceiternað
 huæ Epumon oabbar cluana ʒerta Þrenainn, morþu
 runt. Leþtan oominaþrix Cille oaro obuot. Luna
 teneþroþa in .ii. nonar decimbriþ. Aeb mac Coirþri,
 pþinceþr Reçrainne, morþuþ ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º iii.º Morþ
 Alþrain mic Þoioio, abbaty Tpeoio moir, in ʒexta

¹ "Fair of the clapping of hands."
 --This evidently refers to a celebra-
 tion of national games somewhere,
 during which the people present
 thereat were so terrified by excessive
 thunder and lightning, that they
 clapped their hands in token of horror
 and despair. Dr. O'Connor, and the
 so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49,
 considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of
 hands") as the name of the place in
 which the *oenach* (or "fair") was
 held. But they were clearly mistaken.
 A similar incident is noticed at the
 year 798, *infra*.

² *Fasted*.--aenryt (for ainyryt), A.
 B. The so-called "translator" of
 these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of
 their destruction, one meale among
 them in awe of the fyre." Dr.
 O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates
 aenryt "consensio spontanea,"
 which is as bad. But the translation
 given in the *Census of Ireland* for
 1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where
 aenryt is rendered by "all in one
 place" (as if the original was aen
 ryt) is even worse.

³ *Two 'tredans'*; i.e. two fasts of
 three days each. See *tredan*, i.e. *tred-
 denus*, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in *Fel. of
 Oengus*, at Nov. 16.

⁴ *Cluain - Eidlnech*. -- Clonenagh,
 near Mountrath, in the Queen's
 County.

of hands,"¹ in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands'¹ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted² two 'tredans'³ together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.⁴ The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,⁵ over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' [772.] Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,⁶ rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,⁷ [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lerthan, abbess⁸ of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot⁹ of Rechru, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, abbot of Treoid-mor,¹⁰ on the sixth day between the two [773.]

¹ A second time.— $\pi\alpha$ (for $\rho\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\nu\sigma\iota$) A. B. O'Conor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

⁶ *Letuba*.—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

⁷ *Magh-Eo*.—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

⁸ *Abbess*.— $\delta\omicron\mu\iota\mu\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$. A. B.

⁹ *Abbot*.— $\rho\pi\iota\mu\kappa\epsilon\pi\tau$, A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but $\rho\pi\iota\mu\kappa\epsilon\pi\tau$

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

¹⁰ *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Dumadergluachtra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

ρερια ιντερ δυο παρχα. υλταν .η. βερουερϋϋ,
 abbat Othae mōre, Thrennaç mac Eicīn abbat Leit-
 glinne, Forinnain ρερια 7 episcopuρ Τρεοιτ, ρεριερυντ.
 Fol. 88ab. Dūnlait ingen Foξερταιξ obιτ. Tomaltaç mac Mur-
 ξaile, ρex Cruaçna Ai, Dooðeo mac Ectγυρα, ρex
 cenuil fili Thrae, μορτυι ρυντ. Suairleð .η. Con-
 ciarain, abbat Lιρ μοιρ, Impraiteð glinne Cloitige,
 anchorita, μορτυι ρυντ. Flaðruae mac Paðraç, ρex
 Cruite, μορτυιρ. Comaτtio agouιρ la Donnchað.
 Eusan mac Colmain a fluxu ρanguiuιρ μορτυιρ ep, 7
 7 ceteri multι ex ipso doloρe μορτυι ρυντ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc. lxx. iiii.º Moρρ
 Cιnaðon ρεγιρ Pictorum; 7 Donngal mac Nucaðat
 abbat Luξmarð, 7 Pιançu abbat Luξmarð, 7 Conall
 maige Luιngι, 7 Suairleð abbat Linne, ρεριερυντ. Com-
 burtio αιρσο Maçae. Comburtio Cille dapo. Com-
 burtio Glinne da loça. Congperrio ιντερ Mumanen-
 ρερ 7 nepoteρ Neill, 7 ρecit Donnchað uapτationem
 magnam ιn ριubur Muminenpium, 7 cecioερυντ multι
 τι Muιmneçaið. Imairpecc ι Cluain ipaιρσο ιτιρ
 Donnchað 7 muιntιρ Cluana ipaιρσο. Quieρ Ciarain
 cpaιoðtaξ .ι. ðelαιγ duιn. bellum açað liaξ ιντερ

¹ *Two Easters; i.e.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

² *Othan-mor.* — "Great Othan." Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

³ *Leithglenn.*—Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop's See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

⁴ *Trevet.*—Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Of Cruachan-Ai.* — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 769) have Maige hAi, "of Magh-Ai," the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

⁶ *Glenn-Cloitighe.* — O'Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O'Conor absurdly translates the name "vallis illustrium heroum."

⁷ *Cruithni, i.e.,* the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

⁸ *Fair.*—O'Conor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Easters.¹ Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor²; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,³ [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,⁴ died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,⁵ [and] Bodbhad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Erca, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,⁶ an anchorite, died. Flathroe, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,⁷ dies. Disturbance of a fair⁸ by Donnchad. Eugan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,⁹ and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,¹⁰ and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,¹¹ died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad¹² committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad¹² and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.¹³ The battle of Achadh-liag,¹⁴ between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

[774.]

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁰ *Magh-luinge*.—See note ¹, at the year 672, *supra*.

¹¹ *Linn*.—This should evidently be Linn-Duachail, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachail, A.D. 774."

¹² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹³ *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "dun" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castle-keeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Connor (in *Ann. Ult. ad. an.*) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note *z*) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.

nepotes Druini 7 Maine, ubi Mane prioratus est. Strages nepotum filiorum Drocc in tempore Colggen mic Cellaiξ. Comburtio inrole Daiθeni.

.d.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° u.° Quies Colmain fionn ancourtas. Morr Ζοιουιλ Cluana ιραιρσ. Morr Ρορδουραιξ abbatir ραξο Αιδο. Morr Colλβραινο abbatir Cluana micc U Νοιρ. Comotatio martirum ρανcti Ερce Slane, 7 comotatio martirum Uiniανι Cluana ιραιρσ. Morr Μαελεμαναξ abbatir Cinnγαραξ. Bellum inter dal n-Αραιθε inuicem, 1 ρλειθ Μιρρ, in quo cecidit Νια mac Conalta. Bellum Druing iterum in eodem anno, ιτιρ dal n-Αραιθε, in quo ceciderunt Cinaξθ cairgξe mac Caθαραιξ, 7 Dungal .h. Ρεργυρα ρορεραιξ. Tomaltaξ mac Inoρechtaiξ 7 Eθαιθ mac Ριαξnae uictoreρ epant. Cellaiξ mac Dunchada, ρex Λαιξen, μορτυρ est. Bellum Αξα ρομαι ιτιρ na hΑιρθερσ 7 .h. Eθoξ Coθo, in quo cecidit Ζορmgal mac Conaill epui, ρex Coθo. Euzan mac Roncinn abbatir Λιρρ θοιρ, 7 Maelρυθα .h. Moιnaiξ, ρεριερunt. Caθcor[c]paθ ιτιρ U Neill 7 Muime, in quo ρamilia Dερmaizi ρuit, 7 ριλι Tobaiθ, ιθ est Oυιneθαιθ 7 Caθpannaθ, 7 αλι θε ριλιρ

Fol. 33ba.

¹ Were overthrown.—prioratus est, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Mane (or Maine), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in ρο meabair ρορ Uib Maine ("in which the U-Maine were defeated").

² Colgu.—King of the Ui-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

³ Inis-Baithin.—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

⁴ Cluain-Iraird.—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

⁵ Rath-Aedha.—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

⁶ Of Finian.—Uiniain, A. Finian, B. "Finiani," Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

⁷ Cenngaradh.—Kingarth in Scotland.

⁸ Themselves.—inuicem, A. B. For *in vicem* the *Four Masters* generally use ρερρ in ("themselves"), as in this case.

⁹ Sliabh-Mis.—Slemish, a mouu-

were overthrown.¹ A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,² son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] BISH. anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.⁴ Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.⁵ Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian⁶ of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.⁷ A battle among the Dalaraide themselves,⁸ at Sliabh-Mis,⁹ in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung¹⁰ again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraidh.¹¹ Tomaltach,¹² son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh,¹³ son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma¹⁴ between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Cruí, King of Cobha. Eugean, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,¹⁵ in which were the 'family' of Dermagh,¹⁶ and the sons of Tobath, *i.e.* Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

¹⁰ *Drung*.—See note¹, p. 96, *supra*.

¹¹ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

¹² *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraide (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

¹³ *Echaidh*.—Called "Eocho" in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 8), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

¹⁴ *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

¹⁵ *Munstermen*.—MUMME, A. B. has the abbrev. for MUMMEŃU (accus. pl. of MUMMEŃ, a "Munsterman").

¹⁶ 'Family' of *Dermagh*.—The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

Domnaill; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mame, 7 uictorie puerunt nepotes Neill. Conbarð inna con.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ui.° iugulatio mac Cumarað oc oðraib, a liur uiait a liur moztuuy ert. Compoio cathimairpcc itir ða ua Cernaið, io ert Niall 7 Cumarað, in quo ceciderunt Ecður mac Ðaið, 7 ceteri multi, hi fariði Calatoromo. Slogao Lagin la Donncharð for Ðpoga. Ino ule gaim ipino rampað .i. fleðoð moir 7 gæð moir. Flaðruu filiu Ðoðnaill peger Connact. Cumaraðc ino oenað la Donncharð for Ciannaðc. In coccað itir Donncharð 7 Congalað. Straxer Calraði la hu firaðc. Ðanboðð-gni rarieny obut. Ino muð pola. Galrai imða olchena, pene moztalitat. In bo ar máir.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ui.° In coccað ceona itir Donncharð 7 Congalað .i. mac Conairg, 7 bellum porcalair inna porciunn, ubi ceciderunt Congalað mac Conairg, 7 Cuanu mac Ecno, 7 Ðermair mac Cloðgno, 7 Ðuncharð mac Aléni, 7 Flaðria mac Maeleouin, 7 ceteri multi. Donncharð uictor fuit.

¹ *Combat of the Cu's.*—Ðbarð (for conbarð, or combarð) inna con. This would also mean "battle of the dogs," cu (gen. pl. and sg. con.) a "dog," being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

² *Jugulatio.*—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

³ *Odhra.*—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

⁴ *Cernach.*—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

⁵ *Caladruim.*—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

⁶ *King.*—peger, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms filiu and peger are used in connection with "Flathru" (the genit. form of Flathru, or Flathru), it follows

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio'² of Cumuscach's sons, at Odhra,³—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,⁴ viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.⁵ The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathruí, son of Domnall, King⁶ of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,⁷ by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.⁸ Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodhbhna,⁹ a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows. [776.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donnchad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing¹⁰); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecned, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor. [777.]

that some word like μορρ, or οβιρρ, has been omitted before *Flathruí*. But the death of Flaithruae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

¹ *The fair*. — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailltiu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Conor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "Levis pugna, seu

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Donnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses."

² *Congalach*.—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

³ *Ban-Bodhbhna*.—"Ban of 'Bodhbhna.'" Bodhbhna is now known as Sliabh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Son of Conaing*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Ἐο δαθη φορκαλατ φοροισετ
 Ἰομνιαχ οὐβαδ οεραχ ;
 Ἰα ιμοα ματαίρ βοεο βροναδ
 Ἰν λυαν ιαρ να δαραχ.

Comburtio cluana mic U Noir hi .u. iour iuil. Ino
 ruuē sola. In bo ar mār. Lex Colum Cille la
 Donncharo 7 Ἰρεφαλ. Μορρ Ἐτιρρεσι μιc Ἀεθο μιc
 Colggene, ρεγίρ .η. Cennrelaiξ. Ἰορμιτατιο Ἀιρρελ-
 λαιξ, abbatir Connroire 7 Laimne ela. Niall ρροραδ
 mac ρεργαile (ann 1 colaim Cille), 7 Niall mac Conaill
 grait ρex οειρρείρτ Ἰρεξ, 7 Tuathal mac Cpeñtain
 ρex Cualano, 7 Flannabpa ρex .η. Μαίλ, 7 Ἀεθ ριου
 mac Ἐδδαδ ρex Ἰαλ Ριατι, omney μορτυι ριουτ.
 Σιθμαθ abatiρα cluana Ἰαιρην μορτυα ερτ. Ριαν
 abbat Cluana αυίρ, 7 Conrtair ραριενίρ loca η-Ἐίρνε,
 quieuerunt. Cεοίρ nepotum Μανι in campo Ἰαιρθεν,
 ubi Ἀρτζαλ υιcτορ ερατ. Είθι ιηgen Cιναδον μορτυα
 ερτ.

Fol. 336a.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Ἀινο οομινι οcc.º lxx.º uiii.º Μορρ
 Ριλαρταιξ επιρκορι Cluana ιραιρο. Οεγγυρ mac Ἀλενι

¹ *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was un-
 certain whether this should be "For-
 calad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad");
 which ("Calad") he regarded as
 "probably the . . . Caladh of
 Calrnighe . . . in the present
 parish of Ballyloughloe [co. West-
 meath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773,
 note o. This stanza, which is not in
 'B., is added, in the original hand, in
 the lower margin of fol. 33b in A.,
 with a mark of reference to its place
 in the text.

² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland.
 The enforcement, or promulgation, of
 the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum-
 Cille by his father Domnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above
 at the year 752.

³ *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the
 barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

⁴ *Niall Frosack*.—Niall "of the
 Showers." His accession to the
 kingship of Ireland is recorded above
 at the year 762 (=763). In the
Book of Leinster (p. 25, col. 2),
 Niall is stated to have died in Hi
 (Iona), να αλιτρηι, "in his pil-
 grimage;" and it is added that three
 remarkable showers fell in his reign,
 namely, a shower of "white silver,"
 a shower of honey, and a shower of
 wheat. See under the years 717 and
 763, *supra*.

By the battle of Forcalad¹ was caused
A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.
Many a fond mother was sad
On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchad² and Bresal. Death of Etirsceal, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Aincellach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela³. Niall Frosach,⁴ son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille⁵), and Niall son of Conall Grant,⁶ King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan,⁷ King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata⁸—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn,⁹ died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-ais,¹⁰ and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne,¹¹ rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben,¹² where Artgal¹³ was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon,¹⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of Cluain-Iraid. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne; [778.]

¹ *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

² *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

³ *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

⁴ *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccles. Antiq.*, p. 318, *sq.*

⁵ *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

⁶ *Cluain-ais*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

⁷ *Loch-Eirne*.—Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of "Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;" evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eaniash, O'Donov. note *ead an.*] was in Lough-Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

⁸ *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

⁹ *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.

rex Muḡdorne, Conall hua Orremi abbat Letubai, Cinnmeri abbat Raṭo nuas, Conna mac Conain, Moiman mac Cormaic abbat caṭraḍ Furry i Francia, Flaṭ-ruas rex Connacht, defuncti sunt. Oouum mortali-
tar non defunt, 7 mortali tar hominum de pennuria. Comburtio Cille dapo hi .iii. iour luin. Comburtio cluana moer Maḑocc. Comburtio Cille deilge. In bolggach for Erin hule. Uentur maximur in fine autumni. Muireḑaḍ mac Oengura, rex arda Cianachta, ugulatur ert. Sloḡaḑ la Donncharo i rin foḑla, co tucc gailu o Domnall mac Ceḑo muinḑeirḡ, rege aquilonis. Bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecitit Ferḡal mac Elaḑaḡ rex Derruman. Breislen Derru uictor fuit. Forḑoraḍ mac Maelecolai, abbat Rois chaimm, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ix.° Comburtio Clocluade in Calenḑir Ianuaru. Comburtio cluana Dairenn 7 comburtio Dalu. Morḡ Murḑoḑa mic Duḑḑaṭuaḑ. Bellum do maḑmair re Colḡgen mac Cellaḡ forḡ na hAirtḑeru, ubi cecidērunt multi ignobiles. Eilrin rex Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne abbat innre Dairenn obiit. Ruḡa Ruaraḑ a Oḑtur ochae, 7 Coirpḡu mic Laiḑḡnein, cum duobur generibur

¹ *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

² *Fursa's City*. — Peronne, in France. St. Fursa is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

³ *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

⁴ *Ceased not*.—non defunt, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

⁷ *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

⁸ *Ros-caimm*. — Plainly written rois chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have roca Comám ("of Roscommon"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba;¹ Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City² in France, [and] Flaithrúa,³ King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;⁴ and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maedhog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,⁵ so that he brought hostages from Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.⁶ Breislen of Berre⁷ was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,⁸ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,⁹ on the [779.] Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,¹⁰ and burning of Balne.¹¹ Death of Murchadh, son of Dubhdatuath. A battle was broken¹² by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,¹³ dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,¹⁴ and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

been intended for Ros-Comain (Roscommon).

⁹ *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written Al-Cluaithe, or Al-Cluathe. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

¹² *Was broken*.—‘Do marómam. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates “Prælium Domadmanense”!

¹³ *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

¹⁴ *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or Uachtar-Ocha (“upper Ocha”). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O’Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note *s*) that Ocha was the ardent name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note ⁴ under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to

LAGINENTIUM. Donnchad perreccitur ert eor cum ruir
rocuir, uartauirque 7 comburrit riner eorum 7 aecler-
riar. Nix magna in Aprilio. Pergur Maizi sumai
morruur ert. Forbflaib ingin Connlai, dominatru: clu-
ana Oronaiξ, morrua ert. Augurain Donnair, 7 Seoraib
mac Sobaribain, 7 Nadarbu rarieny, morruu runt.
Congreppio renodorum nepotum Neill Laginentiumque
in orruo Tempo, ubi fuerunt ancoritae 7 rerihe multu,
quibur oux erat Dublitter. Macnio mac Ceallaiξ,
abbay Duin leξlaiyri, quieuit. Lex tertia Commain
7 Ceðain incipit.

Fol. 34aa. **¶**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° Dungalac
mac Conξale morruur ert. Magna comuatio in aruo
Machae, in quinquagyrima die, in qua cecidit Con-
valac mac Cillello. Sençan abbay Imlecho Ihair, 7
Orac abbay Lip moer, abbay innre Daime, 7 Saerçal
huc Eðairnguae abbay cluana rerta Moluae, 7
Dubinnrecht mac Pergura abbay Fernann, 7 Cilngnac
epircopur aru Oracca, 7 Moenac .h. Monaiξ abbay
Lainne leire, 7 Pectac abbay Pobair, 7 Colξu mac
Cellaiξ ri .h. Crefitain, 7 Cilbran .h. Lugaron abbay
cluana Dolcain, Nuara .h. Dolcain abbay Tommae
ua olann, Dungal mac Flaithnac rex .h. Mail, Soergal

Ochtar-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

¹ *The two tribes of the Leinstermen*, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Ui-Cennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 *infra*), and Coirpri King of Ui-Cennselaigh. (*Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)

² *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

³ *Of the synods*.—renodorum, A. and B., (though O'Conor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodarum," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dublitter*.—Probably Dubhlitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.

⁵ *President*.—oux. Clar. 49 translates "Captain."

⁶ *Third*.—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.

⁷ *Quinquagesima*.—"Shrovetide," *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, A.D. 778.

⁸ *Imlech-Ihair*.—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

two tribes of the Leinstermen.¹ Donnchad² pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods³ of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter⁴ was president.⁵ Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, rested. The third⁶ 'Law' of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Macha on Quinquagesima⁷ day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle,⁹ Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua¹⁰; Dubhinrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Breacain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire;¹¹ Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;¹² Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;¹³ Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;¹⁴ Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;¹⁵ Saergal Ua Cathail, a

¹ *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Uicennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Intro., xxxvii., note ².

¹⁰ *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 85, *supra*.

¹¹ *Lann-leire*.—Or *Lann-leri*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note ².

¹² *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹³ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

¹⁴ *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

¹⁵ *Ui-Mail*.—This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaille, in the present county of

.h. Caecil rāpionr, 7 Pērgur mac Eāc rī Dal Riati, omner deponcti runt. bellum riže pē pēraib̄ drēž por Laižniu, die ramnae, in quo cedonit Cucongalt rī Račo inbir. Diarrait mac Conaing 7 Conaing mac Dunğailē, da ua Conaing, 7 Maelduin mac Pērgura 7 Pōgērač mac Cumarcaiz, duo nepotē Cēpnaiž, uictorēp erant bellī Riži.

Lotar Laižin ar ramain
Do tairž dāžrīr nad carpat;
Nirrogab luga riži,
Por biru Riži ro arpat.

Eicneč mac Eirtenaiž equonimur Doimliacc, 7 Curoinairc

.h. Ciarpaiže, moriuntur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° 1.° Ħuarepibē

.h. Mailtoile, 7 Cormac mac Ħpērail abbar airto Ħreccain 7 aliarum ciuitatum, 7 Dubtolaręž rex pictorum cirpa Monoč, 7 Muirebač mac Ħuargailē equonimur 1ae, 7 beccan Ħppečairi, 7 scannal nepor Taižęž abbar Alcharo bo in pēria Comğail, dominatur xl.° in anno, 7 Ħan[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Alēan abbar poiyr Commain, 7 Ulcan equonimur Ħennčair, 7 Pērdomnač Tomae da Ħualann, omner pēriēpunt.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murresk and Burishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

¹ *Riže*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note *g*) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

² *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. a) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

³ *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

⁴ *Desire of drink* [i.e., *thirst*] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the

wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righe¹ [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhir.² Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.¹

The Leinstermen went on Samhain³
To the house of a good man they loved not ;
Desire of drink seized them not ;⁴
They remained on the brink of Righe.¹

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward⁵ of Daimliacc, and Cudinaise Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcridhe Ua Mailetoile ; Cormac [781.]
son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Breacain and other monasteries ; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth,⁶ Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward⁷ of Ia ; Beccan Liffechaire ; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadh-bo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government) ; Ban[ban],⁸ abbot of Cloenad ;⁹ Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain ; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdornach of Tuaim-da-ghualann¹⁰—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righe* could not have suffered from thirst.

¹ *Steward*. -- Or House-steward. *equonimur*, for *oconomur*, A., B., and *Clar.* 49.

² *Monoth*.—One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

³ *Steward*. — *equonimur*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *ppuoir*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁴ *Ban[ban]*. — *Ōan*, A., B. "Ban-ab," *Clar.* 49 ; which adds the title "Aírchinn," for *Aírchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

⁵ *Cloenad*. — *Clane*, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — *Tuam*, co. Galway.

Ἐτάλλ Ἀρτγανθε μιε Κατὰν παγίρ Connacht, περιγ-
 ρινατιο ειυρ ιν ρεquenti anno ad inrolam 1ae. Del-
 lum Cuirpuc in conpino Cille dapo in ui. Kalendap
 ρεptimbrip, τερτια ρερια, ιτιρ Ruatpαιc mac Paelain
 7 Ὀραν mac Muipetαιξ, ubi ceciderunt Mugron mac
 Plainn rex .h. Poulxi, 7 Dubdacruc mac Laiθgnein, hi
 ppecur. Ruatpρι uictop puit. Ὀραν captiuur ductur epτ.

Ἰct Ianap. Anno domini dcc. lxxx. ii. Occipio
 Domnall pili Plaitmab, pxi .h. Poulxi, i cluain Conaire
 Maelduib i n-geirlinnu. Oengur mac Cpuunnthail
 Fol 34ab. abbar Doimliacc, 7 Alilil .h. Tpparai, 7 Suairleē
 ancoputa celibrip Lipp moep, 7 Datallaē papienp
 Senēuae, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternaiξ rex nepotum
 Carrcon in clericatu, 7 Rectlaiten Pōdair papienp,
 7 Aopon papienp, 7 Paelgur mac Tnuθganle papienp
 Cluana ipairpō, 7 Pεpγur epipcopur Doimliacc, 7
 Becc mac Cumupcαιξ, omnep moptui punt. Combuprio
 apō Mačae 7 maixi hθu paxonum. Iγup horpibilip
 tota nocte pabbati, 7 tonitruum, hi .iiii. nonap augupri,
 7 uentur magnur 7 ualidiprimur dyptruxit monap-
 teryum cluana Ὀρονaiξ. Bellum Dumai acab inter
 Dal nAcpaide muicem, in quo cecidit Pōcapta nepop

¹ 'Bachall' of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim's staff (*bachal*=baculum). See a similar expression used in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *supra*. The obit of Artgal (whose victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

² *Ia.*—Iona, in Scotland.

³ *Cuirrech.*—The Curragh of Kildare.

⁴ *In mutual combat.*—hi ppecur, A., B. Literally meaning "in response" (or "in opposition"). The blundering author of the version in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of hi ppecur, and writes "Dugdacrigh Mc Laignen O'Frecar."

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh.*—The "Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's meadow") of Maelduibh, a saint whose festival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the parish of the same name, barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the same county, which was anciently known as *Cluain-Conaire-Tomais*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 49a.

⁶ *In geislinne.* — i ngeirlinnu,

'bachall' of Artgal,¹ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia² in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech³ in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnea, were slain in mutual combat.⁴ Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,⁵ in 'geislinne.'⁶ Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ui-Carreon, in religion; Rechtlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,⁷ and Becc, son of Cumascach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo⁸ of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,⁹ and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh¹⁰ among the Dalaraidhe them-

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

¹ *Daimliacc.*—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Magh-eo.*—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 781, pp. 184–5 *supra*.

³ *Saturday.* — nocte rābbatī. Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c., Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E, the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

¹⁰ *Duma-achadh.*—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 778,

Conalta. Bellum hi Fernae moer inter abbatem 7 equonimum, id est, Catal 7 Riannachtae. Moirach nepos Moirach rex nepotum filiorum Cuair, mac Flaithneadh abbat Cluana ferpa, mortui sunt. Scamae. Popus eano Patricii hi Cruachna, la Dubdaleithi 7 la Tipraiti filium Tarbh.

b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iii.° Reetna abbat Cluana mac U Noir obiit. Maeluin mac Oengura, filius cenel Loigair, 7 Innechtach mac Dunchara, 7 Ciaran abbat Raeto martha oenach 7 tige Moirinnu, 7 Aedgal filius hUmail, 7 Cerna mac Suibne equonimur airo Maas, 7 Coirene mac nepos Prebenn rex nepotum Etoadh Ulaith, 7 Maelcaech mac Cuirraith munn, 7 Conall mac Cunnmail abbat Lurcan, 7 Cugannach mac Noennenach rex generis cuirra, omnes defuncti sunt. Comburtio Ato truum. Bellum re n-Domnall mac Aedo muirneirg rex cenel mBothane. Daedall Duncado mic Duibdaia, rex rex nepotum Maine. Flann episcopus rapier, abbat innoe can Deo, ueneno mortificatur est. Bellum Cairn Conall in Aroiu, ubi Tipraiti uictor, 7 nepotes Raedrae uicti. Rigdal rex Donnchar mac n-Domnall

note t. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

¹ *Ferna-mor*.—Ferna, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

² *Son of Flaithniadh*.—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

³ *Scamach*.—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "Lorica of Gildas" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cusin scaman* ("with the lungs."). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

⁴ *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tipraiti*. — The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Conor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,¹ between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moinach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,² abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The 'Scamach.'³ The promulgation of Patrick's 'Law' in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,⁴ and by Tipraití⁵ son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechnia, abbot of Clonmac- [783.] B1A.
noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maigh-e-onaigh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscrad Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noenenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,⁶ son of Aedh Muinderg, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The 'bachall' of Dunchad,⁶ son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Degeo, was put to death by poison.⁷ The battle of Carn-Conaill⁸ in Aidhne,⁹ where Tipraití¹⁰ was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

¹ *Domnall*.—Originally written 'Donncharo' in A., but properly corrected to 'Domnall'.

² *The 'bachall' of Dunchad*.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the 'baculum' or pilgrim's staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Connaught.

³ *By poison*.—uenino, A.

⁴ *Carn-Conaill*.—See under the year 648 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note z.

⁵ *Aidhne*.—This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

⁶ *Tipraití*.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 ριαχνας mac nAeðo poen, occ 1nnyr narypυξ 1
n-arycepu ðpex.

Oppy ðpυξ

1n oal occ 1nnyr na pυξ ;

Donnchað nι tichec for mair,

Fiachna nι turoecht hi tnr.

Aduentur reliquiarum riliu Erce ad ciuitatem
Tailten.

Fol. 84 ba ¶ Ct. 1anayr. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iii.º Donnchað
nepyρ Daimeni rex nepotum Mani, Maeloçtapayξ
mac Conaill abbay cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manað
popyba, 7 Maelouin mac Perypura rex Loða gabop, 7
Poelypur nepoy Roiðlic papieny, 7 Muξtygerno mac
Cellayξ papieny abbay 1nnyre celtpae, 7 Iopeð .h.
Poileni papieny abbay ðipoy, 7 Ruairpυ mac Paelain
rex cunctorum Laginencium, 7 Concobay mac Colgen,
omney pepyepunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultani.
Bellum Muairde, ubi Tppairti uictoy puit. Eðairð
mac Pocarpayξ, abbay Poçlato 7 1nnyr Cpoçpynn,
mopyuy ep. Ellbnyξ abatypa cluana ðponayξ
mopyua ep.

¶ Ct. 1anayr. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º u.º Maelouin
mac Aeða bennain rex 1pλοçpe, Scannlan mac Flainn

¹ *Donnchað*. — Monarch of Ireland.

² *Fiachna*. — King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded under the year 788 *infra*.

³ *Inis-na-righ*. — The "Island of the Kings." Some island off the N.E. coast of the county of Dublin; probably one of the group near Skerries.

⁴ *Of what*. — Oppy, A. The *Four Mast.* write Cpy, which is undoubtedly more correct. This stanza, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 84a in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁵ *Would not come*. — nι turoecht is seemingly a mistake for nι turochet, the proper form.

⁶ *Of the son*. — plι, for riliu, A. and B. Dean Reeves, however, prints "filiorum Eirc" ("of the sons of Erc"). *Adamsan*, p. 387, note t.

⁷ *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves' *Adamsan*, p. 194, note d.

⁸ *Cill-manack*. — The *Four Mast.*

Donnchad,¹ son of Domnall, and Fiachna² son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,³ in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what⁴ effect
Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?
Donnchad would not go upon the sea?
Fiachna would not come⁵ ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son⁶ of Erc at the city of Tailtiu.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn and Cill-manach,⁸ a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faelgus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri⁹ son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan.¹⁰ The battle of Muaidh,¹¹ where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,¹² died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. [784.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, king of Ir-Luachair;¹³ Scannlan, son of Flann, king of [785.]

(at A.D. 780=785) writes "Cill-namanach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnamanagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Gerald. Camb. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

⁹ *Ruaidri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 2, Ruaidri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

¹⁰ *Ultan*. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

¹¹ *Muaidh*. — The River Moy, in Connaught.

¹² *Inis-Clothrann*. — Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written ιννην Cρωθηρann in A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ir-Luachair*. — See note¹, p. 188 *supra*.

ρι .η. Ριθgenti, 7 Τιρραιτι mac Ρερδαιρ abbat cluana
 ρεpta θpenainn, 7 Cellaç mac Μοιναίξ, 7 Τιρραιτι
 mac Ταίδξ ρι Connacht, θneioρμαçail abbat cluana
 mac Νοιρ, Cellaç mac Κορμαic ρι αρθac Ciannachta,
 μορiυntυρ. Uentυρ maciυmυρ in Ianuaρio. Inunθatio
 in θairiniρ. Uιρio terrubiliρ hi cluain mac Νοιρ, 7
 poenitentia magna περ totam Hiberνiam. Bellum
 inter Oρpαιge inuicem, in quo cecidit Ρaelan mac
 Ρορβαραιç. Ρεβορθαιç abbat Tuilian iugulatur ερt,
 7 ultionem ειυρ (.i. Tuileain, Donnchað uictor ρuit).
 Bellum Liacρinθ inter Donnchað 7 genuρ Aεθα ρlane,
 in quo ceciderunt Ριαçρai mac Caçail, 7 Ρογαρταç mac
 Cumarçaiç rex Loça çαθορ, 7 duo nepoteρ Conainç, id
 ερt, Conainç 7 θιαρμαic. Bellum Cenono ιτιρ .η.
 Eçac [7] Conaille, in quo ceciderunt Caçρue rex
 Μυçθορnac, 7 Ριμιθ mac Cερραιç. Μορρ Ρορβαραιç
 mic σεçnuραιç, ρεçιρ çentιρ θόçaine. Ρερτιρ que
 θicitυρ ρεçamaç.

Ιct. Ianuar. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ui.° Colçgu
 mac Cρuinnçail abbat Lurcan, Clemenρ mac Κορbbeni,
 Λερçυρ nepορ Ριθcain ραριενρ çille Μαιçnenn,
 Ροβαρταç mac Μόιναίç equonimυρ θlane 7 abbat
 çille Ροιβρuiç, Μυρρεθαç mac Caçail abbat çille θapo,

¹ *Died.*—μορiυntυρ, A., B., (though O'Conor prints μορiυι ρunt). "moriuntur," Clar. 49.

² *Dairinis.*—"Oak-island." This seems to be the Dairinis, otherwise called Dairinis-Maelanfaidh, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron; now known as Molana, an island in the southern River Blackwater, a couple of miles to the north of Youghal.

³ *Tuilan.*—Dulane, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath. The original of the parenthetic clause is added in the margin in A.

⁴ *Killed.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781—786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.

⁵ *And the avenging of him.*—7 ultionem ειυρ. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.

⁶ *Donnchad.*—Called "Donnchad, son of Murchad," by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781—786). But according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42 col. 1), the Donnchad here referred to was Donnchad (son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh), King of Ireland at the time,

Ui-Fidhgenti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.¹ A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.² A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,³ was killed; and the avenging of him⁴ (*i.e.*, at Tuilan; Donnchad⁵ was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad⁶ and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,⁷ and two descendants of Conaing, viz. :—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,⁸ between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called ‘scamach.’⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot [786.] of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corbben; Lerghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;¹⁰ Robhartach son of Moenach, steward¹¹ of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;¹² Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

¹ *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

² *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784).

³ *Scamach*.—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan's Translation of the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 783). See note ², p. 258 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-Maighnenn*; *i.e.*, the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn's day in the Calendar is December 18.

¹¹ *Steward*. — equonimur (for oconomur), MSS.

¹² *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written “Kill-favar,” in *Clar.* 49; but incorrectly. O'Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast.* A.D. 768, note k.

Fol. 84 *ba*. Lomtuili episcoporum Cille dano, Sneidbrian episcoporum Cille dano, Aldeu ancorita Rafo oinbo, Conall mac Fithaile rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum inter genur Conall 7 Eogain, in quo victor fuit Maelduin mac Ceiba altdain, 7 Domnall mac Ceiba muintheire in pugam ueritur erit. Bellum Goli in quo nepotes Briuin uicti sunt. Caemux mac Duinncothair, 7 Dubdibeireg mac Caith, inuicem ceciderunt. Dubdabairnenn abbas Cluana irairto aduiritauit paruiciam ericac Muman. Ar nepotum Briuin hūmil apud nepotes Fiacrae Muirce, ubi omnes optimi circa regem Flaithgalum filium Flannabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibcombair abbas Eboroma obiit.

d. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. lxxx.° un.° Morp Maelduin mic Ceiba altdain regis ino foela. Morp Cernair mic Caith. Morp Ectgaile filii Dai, abbaty Muccirt. Luna rubra similitudine sanguinis in .xii. Kalendas Martii. Macoac abbas Saigre mortuus erit. Coluim mac Faeltura episcoporum Lothu mortuus erit. Morp Suair mic Dungalair regis nepotum Briuin Cualand. Dubdattuac episcoporum

¹ *Aldhu*.—Aldeu, A. "Allchu," Clar. 49. The name is Aladhcu (Aladhchu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

² *Rath-oenbo*.—The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

³ *Died*.—moji 2, for mortuus erit, A. and B. "mortui sunt," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Ui-Briuin*.—There were several septs the tribe-name of which was Ui-Briuin ("descendants of Brian"). But the site of the battle (Goli) not having been identified, it is impossible to specify the sept here referred to.

⁵ '*Parochia*.'—'Parochia' (now understood as simply meaning 'parish'), was used in old Irish records to

signify 'diocese,' the corresponding (loan) form in Irish being *parise*. But as regards its use in the above context, Dean Reeves observes "in monastic language a *parochia* was the jurisdiction of a Superior over the detached monasteries of the order." *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

⁶ *Ui-Briuin of Umal*.—The descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin (King of Ireland in the 4th cent.), who were seated in the 'Owles,' in the co. Mayo. The prevailing surname in later times was (and is) O'Malley.

⁷ *Where all*.—ube omnes, A. ubi homines, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,¹ anchorite of Rath-oenbo,² and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.³ A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin⁴ were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia'⁵ of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal⁶ by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce, where all⁷ the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.] MS.
Aldan, King of the Fochla.⁹ Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,¹⁰ died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra,¹¹ died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.¹² Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

⁸ *Echdruim*.—Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

⁹ *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

¹⁰ *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

¹¹ *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O'Conor (note (?) ad. an.) states that "the

O'Byrne's of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. Ui-Briuin-Cualand was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.

abbay rafo Afo, paupat. Lex Ciaraui por Connachta Comburcio Dairne ealgaib.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Moip Murgail abbaty cluana mace U Noip. Fiacnas mac Afo roen, rex Ulad, morpuur ept. Febae mac Cormaic, abbaty Luimairb 7 Slane 7 Doimliacc, 7 Sloighebae rex Conailli, morpuu runt. Sorngal mac Gladair, rex Cnoibai, in clericatu obiit. Pappuail episcopu cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Comburcio Cluana irairto in nocte parca. Nix magna .iiii. Kalentar Maii. Contentio in arto Macas, in qua iugulatur ept uir in hortio oratoriu lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltac mac Caail. Eub uictor fuit. Occisio cluano percae Moingain la Oengur mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Afo mac Tomaltac, 7 oratorium comburctum. Bellum inter Pictor ubi Conall mac Tarb uictur ept 7 euairt, 7 Constantin uictor fuit. Bellum Cloitigi inter genuz Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo genuz Conaill proptatum

Fol. 35aa.

¹ *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh (or Bath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, cp. Westmeath.

² *The 'Law' of Ciaran*.—See above under the year 748; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."

³ *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry.

⁴ *Cnoibha*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁵ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

⁶ *Easter night*.—In nocte parca A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

⁷ *Oratory*.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratorie doore."

⁸ *Son of Cathal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Inneachtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 8), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiachna son of Aedh Roan, whose orbit is the second entry above given under this year.

Aedha,¹ rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran² over the Con-naughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidh.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 788. Death of Murgal, abbot of Clon-macnoise. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliacc, and Sloighedhach, King of Conailli, died. Gormgal, son of Eladhach, King of Cnodhba,⁴ died in religion. Ferfughail, bishop of Cluain-Dolcain,⁵ [died]. Burning of Cluain-Iraid, on Easter night.⁶ Great snow on the 3rd of the Kalends of May. A quarrel in Ard-Macha, in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.⁷ A battle among the Ulidians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal⁸ was slain. Echaidh⁹ was victor. The destruction¹⁰ of Cluain-ferta-Mongain,¹¹ by Oengus,¹² son of Mugron, in which Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was slain; and the oratory was burned. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadhg was vanquished, and escaped,¹³ and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech¹⁴ between the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill, in which the Cinel-

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¹ *Echaidh*.—The son of the Fiachna referred to in the last note. According to the *Book of Leinster* list, he succeeded Tomaltach, and reigned 10 years. His obit is given at the year 809 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Destruction*. — Occyrro, A. Translated "burning," *Clar.* 49.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, new Killefernt, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County, part of the territory of Ui-Failghe.

¹² *Oengus*.—The name of Oengus son of Mugron appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failghe at this period, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

¹³ *Escaped*. — escyrre, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

¹⁴ *Cloitech*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 784=789) have *iomarpecc clairiige* ("battle of Claidech," which place O'Donovan, note d, *ad an.*, identifies with "Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford." A marginal note in MS. B. has K. Clētīg la hCeo oīruidhe (the "battle of Clētech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Clētech was the name of a place on the Boyne, in Meath, whereas the battle in question must have been fought in the north of Ireland.

εστ, 7 Domnall ευαριτ. Comburtio innre cáin Dego. Fergil abbat Acað boo moptuur εστ. Bellum inter Lagenenfer vergabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id est Opoma goire, quo Fogartað mac Caðail uictur ευαριτ. Strager Luigne la .h. Ailello in Acað ablae. Sarugao baðlu i ru 7 minn Patraic, la Donncharo mac n-Domnall, oc rait arðer ar oenað.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ix.° Moxy Noe abbaty Cinngarað. Cormac mac Fergaile, Tungal mac Loegaire abbat Duin letglaui, Maelcombair abbat Glinne va loða, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siadail abbat Duiblinne, Cinaeð mac Amchara ru .h. Liaðan, Tomaltað mac Innrechtaið ru val n-Araide, moxui punt omney. Bellum Ato roir re n-Oaib Ailello rop Luighiu, in quo cecidit Duðoatuat mac Flaithgura, vax na tpi rloinnre. Comburtio Eðtopoma mac n-Aeðo. Comotatio peliquiarum Coimgin 7 Mochuae mic U Lugðon. Caeder

¹ *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

² *Inis-cáin-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

³ *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784) style him an geometer ("the geometer"). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware's *Writers of Ireland* (Harris's ed.), p. 49, and O'Connor's *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called 'translator' of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name "Ferral," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of history.

⁴ *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

⁵ *Luighni*.—Otherwise called "Luighni-Connacht;" a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O'Hara.

⁶ *Ui-Ailella*.—A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oillill Oluim, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

⁷ *Achadh-abla*.—The "Field of the apple-tree." According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall¹ escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.³ Fergil,⁵ abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, *i.e.*, [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal⁴ escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,⁵ by the Ui-Ailella,⁶ in Achadh-abla.⁷ Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu⁸ and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,⁹ son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,¹⁰ at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenn-garadh.¹¹ Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenda-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;¹² Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Ui-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraide—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella⁷ over the Luighni,⁵ in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.¹³ Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.¹⁴ Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of MochuaMac-U-Lugedon.¹⁵

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col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

³ *Bachall-Isu*.— "Baculus Iesu," the name of St. Patrick's crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1588, and Todd's *Obit*, &c., of *Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., *sq.*

⁹ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁰ *Rath-airthir*.—The "Eastern Rath (or Fort)." Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

¹¹ *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

¹² *Dubhlinn*.—Dublin. The name signifies "black-pool."

¹³ *Three Tribes*.— $\alpha\tau\tau\eta\ \tau\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$; lit. the "three denominations." Probably a variation of the term "*Teora Connacht*" ("Tripartite Connaught," or "Three Connaughts"), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the "Gamanraide of Irras [Erris]," the "Fir-craibhi," and the "Tuatha-Taidhen." See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 175. Clar. 49 renders $\alpha\tau\tau\eta\ \tau\lambda\omicron\iota\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$ by "The Three Surnames."

¹⁴ *Echdruim-mac-nAedha*.—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

¹⁵ *Mac-U-Lugedon*.—"Son of the descendant of Lugedo." The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.

magna Ulath la val n-Annath. Bellum Conaill 7 Cuytantin hic scriptum est in aliis libris.

¶ Ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° Cernach mac Muireadai, Breccmarc episcopus Lurcan, Curoinarc mac Conarai abbas apud Mačas, Donnchal mac Dochal rex na n-Annath, Artgal mac Cathal rex Connaht in hi, Soerbergg abbas ~~Cluana~~ mac U Noir, Cancompacc episcopus ~~Donnchal~~, Sigrne abbas Bennchar, ~~Murpach~~ mac Oengura ab Lurcan, omnes ~~veruam~~ ~~funct.~~ Daicall mac Tuathail mortuus est. ~~Amalgath~~ rex .h. Mani mortuus est. Bellum apud ablae, ubi cecidit Diarmait mac Deicce rex Tebbae, 7 Fergur mac Ailchale victor fuit. Cathorerað rex n-Donnchar a Tairi du cairn mic Cairtin, rex Aeb nungor, in quo ceciderunt Cathal mac Eoda rex nepotum Cramhain, Maelrotharai mac Artgail, 7 Donnall mac Colgen. Dinerpac mac Mogadai, ancorta, pauparuit.

Fol. 85 ab.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianuar. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° i.° Maelruain Tamlaetai, Aibain Raetai, Aeban .h. Concumbu, episcopi 7 milites Christi, in pace dormierunt; 7 Soerinhug Thaiug duib mortuus. Bellum rruith Cluana argai ubi cecidit Cinaseth mac Artgale, 7 Muirghir mac Tomaltai victor fuit, 7 iurium regni eius.

¹ Slaughter.—Caeruir, A. Cerey, B.

² Conall and Constantine.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Picts of Fortrenn. The "Jugulatio" of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or "Custantin," as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

³ In other books.—in aliis libris, A. *recunvum* aliis libris, B.

⁴ Conasack.—Called "Concas, descendant of Cathbath son of Echaid," in the list of the "Comarbs" (or

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 8.

⁵ Artgal.—The assumption of the pilgrim's staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Coluim-Cille.

⁶ Ard-abla.—The "height (or hill) of the apple tree." O'Donovan identifies this place with "Lis-ard-abhla," now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 786, note q.

⁷ By Donnchar.—rex n-Donncharo. The so-called 'translator' of these

A great slaughter¹ of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall² and Constantine³ is written in this place in other⁴ books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinasc, son of Conasach,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochall, King of the Airthera; Artgal,⁵ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomrace, bishop of Finnglais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,⁶ where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,⁷ from Taitiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,⁸ over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothartaigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,⁹ Aedhan [791.] mss. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and soldiers of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh¹⁰ died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,¹¹ where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,¹² was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in Clar. 49, mistaking the preposition *pe-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ben*."

⁸ *Carn-mic-Cairthin*; i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Connor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

⁹ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

¹⁰ *Enagh-dubh*; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹¹ *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-argaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-argaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

¹² *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose obit is given at the year 790. See note ⁵, p. 270.

bellum Arvo manserime, ubi nepotes Alallo prior-
 trati sunt, 7 Concobar 7 Arrechtac nepotes Cañail
 ceciderunt, 7 Cañmuñ mac Flaitbertaig, rex Coirpri,
 7 Cormac mac Duibodacrið, ru Dreibri, ceciderunt.
 Dreibal mac Flaitri rex val Aravo, Maibnebal mac
 Ceðo fili Criðain ru .h. Fiachrach, Donnconci rex val
 Riatai, Cañmuñ rex Calraigi, Treoc princeps Corcaigi
 moro, obierunt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ii.º Dubda-
 leithi mac Sinaið abbat arvo Maðae, Crunnmail
 Droma in arclann abbat Cluana irairto, Coirpri mac
 Laiðgnein ru Laiðen ðergabair, Doimteð princeps
 Treoit moer, Cinaeð mac Cumurcaig abbat Dreibaið,
 Flaitgel mac Taiðlið abbat Droma raðae, perierunt.
 Lex Comain la Allobur 7 Muirgiur, por tæora
 Connaet. Lex Albi por Muman, 7 orðinatío
 Arprioið mic Cañail in regnum Mumen. Sarugao
 Faindelaið la Fomgal mac n-Dindanaið, 7 eccur 7
 innoar arvo Maðae, 7 sun ðuine ann la hu Criðtain.
 Receptio Faindelaið iterum i n-Arvo Maðae. Como-
 tatio reliquiarum Toli.

¹ *Reign.*—i.e. as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

² *Cathal.*—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

³ *Ui-Fiachrach.*—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

⁴ *Corcach-mor.*—Cork, in Munster.

⁵ *Dubhdaleithi.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 8, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

⁶ *Druim-Inasclainn.*—Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

⁷ *Ladhgnen.*—The words ru Laiðgnein, "King of Ladhgnen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

⁸ *South-Leinster.*—Coirpri son of "Ladnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

⁹ *Treoit-mor.*—"Great Trevet." Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *The 'Law' of Coman.*—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this 'Law,' 'lex,' or tribute.

ghis's] reign.¹ The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Aillella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,² were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrigh, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dálaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;³ Donncoirci, King of Dálriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,⁵ son of Sinach, abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,⁷ King of South Leinster;⁸ Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;⁹ Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,¹⁰ by Aildobur¹¹ and Muirghis, over the three divisions¹² of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal¹³ son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.¹⁴ [792.]

¹¹ *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

¹² *Three Divisions*. — See note ¹³ under the year 789 *supra*.

¹³ *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Air-chianachs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the *Mass*. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

¹⁴ *Tole*. — See note ⁶ under A.D. 737 *supra*. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.

Fol 85 *ba*. |Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° 111.° Αἰρεταὶ ἡ. Faelain abbat aipō Maḗae, 7 Αἰρηαὶ ἐπιρκοπου aipō Maḗae, in pace dormierunt in una nocte. Tomar abbat Dennḗair, Iorēb nepor Cernae abbat cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Caḗna nepor Συαιpe, abbat Tomae zḗne, 7 Lerben banaircinnēc cluana Bairenn, pauḗauerunt. Iugulatio Αἰρηαὶ φίλι Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Treno. Sloḗab la Donnchar ad auxilium Laginentium contra Mumenenzer. Uartatio omnium inrolarum Driḗtan-nae a gentilibus. Inoret Mugdornne maḗen la Aeḗ mac Neill.

|Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° 111.° Dḗrann arḗocenn rex Laginentium occipit ept, 7 pēgina eiur, Eitne ingin Donnauil Miḗe. Pinfnechta cetarḗerc, mac Ceallaḗ, occidit eor hi Cill ēule sumai in sexta nocte poḗt Kalenḗar Maii, 10 eḗt .111. pēria. Occipio Cunn mic Donnchara hi criḗ Oa n-Olcan la Flann mac Congalaḗ. Iorḗab Reḗ-pairinne o zḗinntiḗ, 7 Sci doḗpḗab 7 do lomḗab.

¹ *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes αἰιαρ O φἰλαḗαιḗ ("alias Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Fleal. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 8), in which Airetach Ua Faeláin is stated to have been of the Ui-Bresail (a sept which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one year. The name of Airetach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

² *Abbes.* — banaircinnēc. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinnēc they make learḗanḗan aircinnō-each ("Learbanbhan, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789). But the office of *airchinnech*, as O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl. to O'Reilly* in voce) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas *banairchinnech* is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Cluan Bairenn." Besides, Cluain-Bairenn (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Conor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

³ *By Gentiles.* — a zḗntibur, B. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danes."

⁴ *Mughdorna-Maghen.* — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,¹ abbot of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathua Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess² of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.³ Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen⁴ by Aedh,⁵ son of Niall.

[793.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,⁶ King of the Leinstermen was slain, and his queen, Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath. Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'⁷ son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,⁸ on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n-Olcan,⁹ by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci¹⁰ was pillaged and wasted.

[794.]

¹ *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

² *Brann Ardcenn*.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note ⁵.

³ *Cethar-derc*.—"Of the four eyes." See next note.

⁴ *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The "Church of Cuil-duma." O'Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcenn, son of Muiredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laighis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen's County.

⁵ *Crich-Ua-n-Olcan*.—The "territory of the Ui-Olcan." O'Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of "a small district in Meath." But he does not give any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has ῥϥῥῖ (with a "punctum delens" under the letter ϥ) ὄρηϥῥῖῥῖ [evidently for ὄρη ὄρηϥῥῖ] ῥῖ ὄρη ῥῖ, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For ῥϥῖ (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α Ἐϥϥῖῥῖ ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Foindealach (mac Meanaiḡ) abbat airtō Maḡae rubita morṑe p̄p̄uit. Murcaḃ mac F̄eradaḡ, Tirraiti mac F̄erḃair o cloin f̄erṑa ḡr̄onainn, ḡuair̄e ḡ. Tirraiti ab Cluana f̄ota, obierunt.

Ḳc. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° u.° Dubliṑar F̄innglairri, 7 Colḡḡu nepoṑ Duineḃo, Olcoḃur mac Flainn r̄il̄u Eirc, rex Muḡan, r̄erubae 7 ep̄icopi 7 ancorṑae, doṑmierunt. Oṑra rex bonuṑ Anglorum morṑuṑ eṑt. Eḡuonimur airtō Maḡae, Eḃu mac C̄erṑaiḡ, morṑuṑ eṑt inmatuṑa morṑe. Senḃan abbat Cille aḃair̄ oṑma f̄ota 7 ḡiṑoṑ, 7 ḡuair̄e abbat Aḃa tṑuim, 7 Moenaḃ mac Oengura f̄ecṑap Luṑcan, omneṑ obierunt. Mac F̄erḡḡ[u]ḡa r̄i .ḡ. mḡruim, Duineḃair̄ ḡoa ḡair̄e duḡ Ciarraid̄e, morṑui r̄unt. Caḃ Aḃa r̄en, ubi Muirḡiṑ euaṑt. Cloḃu ep̄icopuṑ 7 ancorṑa Cluana ir̄air̄o in pace quieuit.

Fol. 35 bb.

Ḳc. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ui.° Moṑr Donnchara (mic Domnaill) r̄eḡiṑ T̄eḡiṑo 7 Innr̄echtaḡ mic Domnaill r̄ratuṑ eṑr.

O thur domain cialla can,
U. mile bliadan boṑrṑadaḡ,
I f̄oṑ iṑ r̄et r̄eṑuḡ r̄in,
Co cloṑ ec doḡ mic Domnaill.

Cumurcaḃ mac F̄ogaṑtaḡ, rex doḡreṑt ḡr̄eḡ, in cler̄icatu; Rot̄echtaḃ Cṑoibe, 7 Muir̄eoaḃ mac Flainn ḡaraḃ, rex ḡent̄iṑ mic Eṑcae, 7 Cṑunmael mac F̄iṑoacṑiḃ, 7 Cṑoi mac Oengura rex ḡeneruṑ Loḡair̄e,

¹ *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is Meanaiḡ, (nomin. Meanach). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is Moenaḡ, in the genit. form; nomin. Moenach.

² *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

³ *Of Munster*.—Munhen, A.; Muinan, B.

⁴ *Offa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh of Drúim-fota*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁶ *Ata-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁷ *Ciarraidhe*.—The Four Masters

Foendelach (son of Maenach¹), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir² of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster,³ [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,⁴ a good king of the English, died. Echu, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota,⁵ and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,⁶ and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca—all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaidh Ua Daire, chief of Ciarraidhe,⁷ died. The battle of Ath-fen,⁸ where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,
Five thousand momentous years,
Here in happy way it was,
Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregh, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrigh, and Curoi son of

(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarraige-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherny.

⁸ *Ath-fen*.—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarraigi-Ai (see last note)

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

⁹ *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7 Αἰλμεδαίρ equonimur cluana mic Noir, omnes mortui sunt. Bellum Droima rix, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Finnechta 7 Diarmata hocum fratres eius, 7 Finnechta mac Sollaman, 7 alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill filii Pergaile victor fuit.

Για βοροδαίρ Αἰδ Ια Domnall, κορκαρ κίκαρ ;
 Ξρι Αἰδ ρινη ρρι ι κατ Droima rix ρο ηκαδ.

Conual filia Murcotha, abatissa tige ppuite Cille dapo, dormiuut. Uartatio Miroi la Aed mac Neill pparais, 7 inotium pegni eius.

Κε. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° Ευθυρ νεπορ Δικόλλα, αβαρ Cille dapo, μορτυυρ ερτ. Comburcio ινρε Πατραicc ο γενντιδ, 7 βορime να εριδ το βρειδ, 7 ρερην Δοδonna το βριρεαδ τοαδ, 7 ινρησα μαρα τοαib cene, ειταρ Ερηνν 7 Αλβαιν. Ρορυνναν Ιμλεδo ρια, 7 Conomaδ mac Μυιρθεδο νεπορ Ξυαιρε Οιρσι, ρερυβα Cluana mic Noir, περιερunt.

¹ *Ailmedhair*. — O'Conor misprints this name "*Ailne-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailne* (rectè *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (rectè *dhair*) as representing Derrensis ("Derry"). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, "Ailmear."

² *Druim-righ*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge." O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 798, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

³ *Odur*. — Translated "yellowe," in Clar. 49.

⁴ *That are not numbered*. — So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

⁵ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

⁶ *Aedh*: i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

⁷ *Domnall*. — A gloss over the name in A. has mac Murchada ("son of Murchad"). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 85 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

⁸ *Tech-eruithe*. — The 'translator' in Clar. 49 renders this term by "house of the wise." But over the word

Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,¹ steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,² in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,³ his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.⁴ Aedh,⁵ son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh⁶ was slain by Domnall,⁷ a fierce triumph;

By the true, fair Aedh,⁸ in the battle of Druim-righ,² it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe⁹ in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,⁵ son of Niall Frasach,⁹ and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc¹⁰ by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations¹¹ [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,¹² and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,¹³ descendant of Guaire Aidhne,¹⁴ scribe of Clonmacnoise, died. [797.]

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithe* means "house of seniors."

⁹ *Frasach*. — *φραραχ* (the gen. form of *φραραχ*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note ⁶, p. 169, note ², p. 230, and note ⁴, p. 248, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Inis-Patraicc*. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

hel re Gallaih, *Introd.*, xxxv. note ¹.

¹¹ *Great devastations*. — *ιηηθηρα μαρα*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in *Clar.* 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel*, &c. *Introd.* p. xxxv.

¹² *Imlech-Fia*. — See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

¹³ *Of Muirmidh*. — *Μυρμηθοο*. A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Μυρμηθοθα*; the nomin. of which would be *Μυρμηθοθα*.

¹⁴ *Guaire Aidhne*. — *Ουρον*, in A. and B. See note ², p. 118 *supra*.

[Cl. IANAI. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° Bellum Tuin ganiba inter Connaçta inuicem, ubi Corcpac mac Tuinn, 7 Garcebaç, 7 alii multi ceciderunt, 7 Muirçur mac Tomaltaiç uictor fuit. Bellum Finnubrac hi Teçba, ubi rexer multi occurrunt, 7
 Fol 86^{aa}. 10 ert, Ferçur mac Alçale, Corcpac mac Ceçernac, rexer generis Corçur .i. Dubinnrecht mac Arçale 7 Murchac mac Conomaiç. Murchac mac Domnall uictor fuit. Iugulatio Blacmic mic Suairc, abbatr Cluana pota Doctain, o Maelruanaiç 7 o Pollaman filur Donnchara. Nix magna in qua multi hominer 7 pecora perierunt. Domnall mac Donnchara dolore a fratribur fuir iugulatur ert. Ferbaç mac Seçeni, abbatr Reçrainne, obiit. Anail abbatr Cluana mic Noir, Ceçernac abbatr Glinne da Loça, 7 Siabal .h. Comain abbatr Cille acair, 7 Siannaçtaç Fernann, 7 Suibne Cille deilççe, 7 Driçlen Driçne uitam finierunt. Ino lamcomart hi feil Miçeil, dia n-eppeo in tene oi nim. Lex patrici for Connaçta, la Forngal mac Dindataiç. Cilill mac Inoçhtaiç, rex .h. Mainc Connacht, mortuur ert, Dupleat filia Flaçbertaiç mic Lo[n]çriç dormiuit.

[Cl. IANAI. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ix.° Airmeabach abbatr Dennçair, Connlac mac Arçale, Ciltoobur abbatr poir Comain, Mimtenaça abbatr Glinne da Loça,

¹ *Dun-Ganiba*.—"Dun-Gainbhe," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

² *Themselves*.—inuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is çerçin, "themselves."

³ *Muirghis*.—King of Connaught at the time.

⁴ *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath," is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

⁶ *Cluain-fota-Bactain*; i.e., "Bactan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rechrann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba¹ [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,² in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,³ son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair⁴ in Tethba, where many kings were slain, *i.e.*, Fergus son of Algal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,⁵ son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,⁶ by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,⁷ died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhla Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh,⁸ Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-delge, and Breislen of Berre,⁹ ended their lives. The 'lamchomairt'¹⁰ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." The 'Law' of Patrick¹¹ over Connaught, by Gormgal,¹² son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,¹³ son of Loingsech, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair,¹⁴ [799.] Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,¹⁵ abbot of Ros-Comain,

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁹ *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

¹⁰ 'Lamchomairt'.—See above under the year 771; p. 240, note ¹.

¹¹ *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 786, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., *sq.*

¹² *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

¹³ *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, "in clericatu," is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁵ *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.

perierunt. Loingreð mac Fiaçnas, abbat Duin Ieð-
glairri, Conomað mac Donit abbat Corcaige móre,
perierunt. Feirgil nepos Tarðgs, rex ibra Lurcan,
dormiuit. Cilill mac Feirgura, rex deirceirt ðreð,
trahetur ex de equo suo in circio ferre filii Cuilinn
Lurcan, 7 continuo moritur ex. Belliolum inter
genus Loigairne 7 genus Ardgaill, in quo cecidit
Fiangalað mac Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-
galað mac Aengura uictorey erant, causa inter-
fectionis fratris sui, id ex Paelbi. Poritio reli-
quiarum Conlaid hi rex in or arxat. Caecoread
iter na hAirtèru inuicem imMaig Lingsen, ubi
ceciderunt Maeloðtarað abbat Daire eithig, 7 Connal
mac Ceirnaig

Fol. 86 ab. **¶** Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º Poritio reliqui-
arum Ronan filii ðerid in arca aurii 7 argenti.
Feidlemio .h. Lugaton, abbat ðluana Dolcan,
moritur ex. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepotes Eðoað
Coðo, in quo cecidit Eðu mac Cillella rex Coðo, 7

¹ *Dun-Iethglaise*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

² *Corcach-mor*; i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.

³ *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn*.—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Cuinnidh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

⁴ *A battle*.—Belliolum, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 795, is *iomairpecc*, a "conflict," or "encounter."

⁵ *His brother*, i.e., *Failbhe*.—Failbhe was apparently the brother of Fiangalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

⁶ *Conlaid*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 194-201.

⁷ *Airthera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium." The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the "east" of the county Armagh.

⁸ *Magh-Lingsen*.—The "Plain of Lingsen." Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

⁹ *Daire Eithigh*. — O'Donovan,

[and] Mimitenacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loing-sech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;¹ Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,² died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Bregh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn³ of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle⁴ between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangalach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors. On account of the killing of his brother, *i.e.*, Failbhe⁵ [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed⁶ in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera⁷ themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,⁸ where Maelochtarigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,⁹ and Connal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan,¹⁰ son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,¹¹ abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,¹² died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho,¹³ in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And [800.]

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Fel'ré of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-flann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavian, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

¹⁰ *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the 'buidhe-conaill,'

otherwise called 'cron-conaill' (see note ⁵, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 664 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at A.D. 661-664.

¹¹ *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

¹² *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

¹³ *Ui-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Kochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 350.

cecidiit Cairneall mac Cañail ex parte auerera belli, 7 exericitur eius uictor fuit. Dhergal mac Segeni, abbat 1ae, anno principatur sui .xxxv.º dormiuit. Ruamnur abbat domnaix Sechnaill moritur ert. Deraíl filia Cañail, regina Donnchara, morua ert. Dhergal mac Dornmgaile, de genere Loegaire, a fratribus suis uolore occitur ert. Cañrannaç mac Cañail Moenmhaig, 7 Ninioib ancourta, paupant. Aertar pluualir.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º i.º Muireadaç mac Domnaill ru Mide moritur ert. Slozaib la h Aeb for Mide, co ro rann Mide iur da mac Donnchara, io ert, Concoðar 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Cormaic abbat Slane, rarieny 7 iudex optimur, obuit. Ferгал mac Anmcaða rex Orpauix moritur ert. Macoigi Abruicðrofan abbat Denncair, Muireadaç mac Olcobair abbat cluana ferca Drenðain, Coreraç nepor Froic abbat Luigmaib, Clemenr Tine da glar, omner feliciter uitam in pace riuierunt. Aertu mac Ailella, rex Mugðorne magan, moritur ert. Euginur filia Donnchara, regina regir Temoriae, morua ert. Toçal

¹ *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

² *Domnack - Sechnaill*; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Rathoath, co. Meath.

³ *Befñil*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruanaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

⁴ *Cathal*.—See last note.

⁵ *Domnchad*.—King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

⁶ *Summer*.—Ertar, B.

⁷ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

⁸ *Aporcrosan*.—Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporcrosan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aporcrosan, and the etymology

Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,¹ son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,² died. Befáil,³ daughter of Cathal,⁴ queen of Donnchad,⁵ died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Donnall, [801.] King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh⁷ upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Anmchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,⁸ abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;⁹ Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughmadh,¹⁰ and Clemens of Tir-da-glas¹¹—all ended¹² their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,¹³ died. Euginis,¹⁴ daughter of Donnchad,¹⁵ Queen of the King of

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

⁹ *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹⁰ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Tir-da-glas*—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *All ended, &c.*—B. has merely omney oeruncti. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

¹³ *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written Mugdhorna-Maighen, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

¹⁴ *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written Euginia for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Euginia*.

¹⁵ *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Donnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.

Locha Riach la Muirghiu. 1 Columbae cille a gentibus comburta est.

¶ *Cl. Ianair.* Anno domini dccc.º ii.º Quies Flainn mic Narthale, qui in temptatione dolopur .xii.º anno incubuit. Airpinnan abbat Tamlaetta Maelruain paupavit in pace. Dunchad mac Conthale, rex Locha Cal, a fratribus suis iugulatus est. Artgal mac Caeturais, rex inrolae Culenrigi, de genere Eugain, iugulatus est. Bellum rubai Conaill inter duos filios Donnchada, ubi Ailill cecidit et Concobar uictor fuit. Oengur mac Muirgion, rex nepotum

Fol. 38 *ba.*

Pauli, iugulatus est dolore a rociis Finnechte filii Ceallai, consilio regis sui. Belliolum inter Bogan et acme Moenmai, in quo multi interfecti sunt.

.b.

¶ *Cl. Ianair.* Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Domnall mac Aeda muirghis, rex aquilonis, mortuus est. Riachra mac Tuathail, rex nepotum Teis, mortuus est. Quies Caratbrain abbatii Diron. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimus Lurcan, mortuus est. Haratio Laginnetium apud filium Neill duabus uicibus in uno mense. Paelan mac Ceallai princeps Cille daro, et Cernaic mac Dunchada rex Mugdoirne, perierunt. Congherrio penatorum nepotum Neill, cui duae erant condomae

¹ King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

² *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

³ *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.'

⁴ *Of Narghal*.—Narthale, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Naerthale. MS. B. has Narthale ("of Narghal.")

⁵ *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-lacht, in the co. of Dublin.

⁶ *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Armagh.

⁷ *Culen-rigi*.—See note ¹¹, p 187, *supra*.

⁸ *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rathconnell, in the parish of the same

'Temoria,¹ died. The demolition of Loch-Riach² by Muirghis.³ I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of Narghal,⁴ who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,⁵ rested in peace. Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal,⁶ was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,⁷ of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,⁸ between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,⁹ King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,¹⁰ son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen¹¹ and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North,¹² died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,¹³ died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,¹⁴ twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators¹⁵ of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

¹ *Of Mughron.* — t' Domnall ("or of Domnall"), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write Ua Mughroin, "grandson of Mughron."

¹⁰ *Finsnechta.* — King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

¹¹ *Sogen.* — *Maenmagh.* Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many). See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and map prefixed.

¹² *King of the North.* — rex aquilonis, A., B. The words rex in tuaircirt, the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

¹³ *Ui-Teig.* — This was the tribe-name of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or "descendants of Cellach Cualann," King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

¹⁴ *The son of Niall, i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland.* See above at the years 762, 777.

¹⁵ *Senators.* — senatoorum, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

abbas Aipso macae, i n-oun euasr. Bellum inter nepotes Crumtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Eðu mac Caðail et Donnall mac Eðuad, et Dubnoir et alii multi, et Donnclóair mac Artrað uictor fuit. Slogað n-Áedo oirionóí docum Laigen co ru gíall fínínechta ru Laigen do Áed. Tonitruum ualidum cumuen to 7 igni in nocte p̄cedenti periam Patricii uirpante plurimor hominum, id est mille et decem uiror i t̄ir Corco b̄ascinn, et mare uirp̄t inrolam f̄itae in t̄er p̄arter, et illud mare cum harena terram f̄itae ab̄condit, id est in eo da boo deac di ēir. Irii bliadainri d̄ana ro f̄asrað cleirich h̄ereno ar fecht 7 ar fluairgeo la h̄Áed oiriongi, do b̄reith f̄athair na Canoine. Taðairt deanannra cen cað do coluim eille deolach, hoc anno.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Muireðach mac Amuirgin abbas Leitglinne, Dubdoun mac h̄irgura, mor̄tu f̄unt. Cuana, abbas mainirp̄eð ðuit̄i, [obit]. Moenac mac Colgen, abbas Lurcan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.

¹ *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

² *Son of Artri*.—mac Artrað. Not in B.

³ *Oirdnidhe*.—corruigi, A.; the words uel Oiriongi being written over it. Oirionóí, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

⁵ *Dispersing*.—uirpante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is go ro mar-

bað ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co ro marb ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Tranal.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

⁶ *Corco-Bascinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

⁷ *Island of Fita*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,¹ of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnlochair, son of Artri,² was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe³ to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.⁴ Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing⁵ a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn⁶; and the sea divided the Island of Fita⁷ into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine⁸. The giving of Cenannas⁹ in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, [804.] abbot of Leithglenn, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died. Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹⁰ [died]. Moenach, son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,¹¹ and

¹ *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the marg. of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, sq.; and Lanigan's *Ecc. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

² *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

³ *Manistir-Buiti*. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁴ *Unhappily*. — *μηδελικρον*. Not in B.

Lector bonus, infeliciter et lacrimabiliter vitam finivit. Fine abatyrta Cille dapo obuit. Dubda-bairenn . h . Dubain, princeps Cluana irairto, patribus suis aduictus est. Cernac mac Fergurro, rex Loča gabor, mortuus est. Slogad n-Oeđa co Dun Cuair, co ro rann Laiġniu ior da Muiređac, io est, Muiređac mac Ruadrac, 7 Muiređac mac Đrain. Iugulatio Cormaic mic Muirġurra abbatyr Đarlice, et uarpatio portea Ciaraibde la Muirġir. Muircep-tac mac Đonnġaile, rex Đreibne, mortuus est. Cell achair cum oratorio nouo ardeperit.

Pol. 366b.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º u.º In quibus perſilencia magna in Hibernia inſola orſta est. Gormgal mac ĐinĐagair, abbatyr airo Mačas 7 Cluana auir, obuit. Conġal mac Moenaiġ, abbatyr Slane, rarieny, in uirġinitate dormiuir. Finnechta mac Ceallaiġ regnum suum accepit. Lex Patrici la hLeđ mac Neill. Merr moer. Loiđeđ doctur Đennđair quieuit. Familia Iae occira est a gentilibus, io est .Lxiiii. Connmac, iudea nepotum Đriuun, mortuus est.

¹ Was added.—aduictus est, A.

² Loch-Gabor.—New Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 803.

⁴ Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

⁵ Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

⁶ Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

⁷ Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

⁸ Muirġis; i.e. Muirġis son of Tomaltach, King of Counaught.

⁹ Died.—mortuus fuit (for mortuus est), A. B.

¹⁰ Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ In which.—in quibus, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

¹² Broke out.—The words inſola orſta est are not in B.

¹³ Gormgal.— See above at the years 792, and 798.

¹⁴ Dindagad.—Written *Dindanaigh* in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanach), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

¹⁵ Cluain-avis.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.

lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abbess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added¹ to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,² died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,³ when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz:—Muiredach⁴ son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach⁵ son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec,⁶ and the devastation of Ciarraidhe⁷ afterwards by Muirgis.⁸ Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.⁹ Cill-achaidh,¹⁰ with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which¹¹ a great plague [805.] broke out¹² in the island of Ireland. Gormgal¹³ son of Dindagad,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-aiuis,¹⁵ died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.¹⁶ The 'Law' of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The 'family' of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

¹⁰ *Obtained his kingdom.*—*regnum suum accepit.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muiredach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between "two Muiredachs." The

Four Masters, at A.D. 800 (= 804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the *List of Kings of Leinster*, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word "accepit" in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.

Platēnia mac Cínasēda, rex nepotum Fólgi, iugulatur
 ert irraité Imgain. Τῆρ ὅα γλαρ ἀρθετ.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Conōmač
 mac Duibodalēiti, ab airo Mačas, rubita morče pēruit.
 Occurio Airtēaile mic Cačaraič, rēgij nepotum Cuiunn
 na n-Clirčēr. Iugulatio Conaill mic Tarčg o Chonall
 mac Ačēaoin i Ciuinn tīre. Conructio nouas ciuita-
 tij Columbae cille hī Cēninnur. Elairur, ancorita
 et rēribā Loča creas, dorpmiuit. Luna in sanguinem
 uerrā ert. Murchad mac Flainn, pī .h. Fīčgēnte,
 [obit]. Gentiles comburerunt inrolam Muirēoič,
 et inuaderunt rōpī Comain. Bellum inter familiam
 Corcaibē et familiam cluana rēpta Drenōain, inter
 quar ceter innumerabilij hominum aēcleriaricorum
 et publicum de familia Corcaiči.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Obitur Tor-
 baič (aliaj Kalčaič, o Cluain cracha) rēribas,
 abbatij Airtō Mačas. Tomar episcopus, rēribā,
 abbat Linne Duāčal, quieuit. Faelgur pīncepī Cille
 achair dorpmiuit. Slogad Muirēgurrā mic Tomalčaič
 co Connachtaib, la Cončobar mac n-Donnchada, copici

¹ *Rath-Imgain*. — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

² *Was burned*.—ἀρθετ. ὅο λορ-
 ccarō, "was burned," *Four Mast.*
 (A.D. 800=805).

³ *Airthera*.—A territory now partly
 represented by the baronies of Orior,
 in the co. Armagh.

⁴ *Cenn-tire*.—"Head of the land."
 Latinized "Caput Regionis" by
 Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See
 Reeves' ed. p. 57, note a. Cantyre,
 or Kintyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Cēnannus*.—hī Cēninnur, A. B.
 Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves'
Adamnan, p. 278. The corresponding
 entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802)
 represents the church as having been
 razed, or demolished.

⁶ *Loch-Crea*. — Otherwise called
 Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as
 Monahincha, a couple of miles to the
 s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Inis-Muiredaigh*. — Inishmurray,
 off the coast of the barony of Car-
 bury, co. Sligo.

⁸ *Ros-Comain*. — Roscommon, co.
 Roscommon. It is not easy to un-
 derstand how the "Gentiles" (or
 Foreigners), who generally committed
 their depredations from the sea, or
 from navigable rivers, could have
 made their way inland as far as the
 town of Roscommon. Instead of
 'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*,
 (A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the
 genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

⁹ *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.¹ Tir-da-glas was burned.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, [806.] abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.³ The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.⁴ Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.⁵ Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,⁶ slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh,⁷ and invaded Ros-Comain.⁸ A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,⁹ and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter¹⁰ of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise [807] BIS Calbhach¹¹ from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹² 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis¹³ son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar¹⁴ son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenagh.¹⁵ And after three

¹⁰ Slaughter.—*caeoep*, for *ceoep* (*caeoep*), A., B.

¹¹ Calbhach.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has *obitup Caluac*. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174–179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

¹² Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹³ Muirgis.—King of Connaught.

¹⁴ Concobhar.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ Tir-in-oenagh, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailltiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-oenagh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 808, note y.

Fol. 37aa. *Et in oenariis, et fuserunt repente post tres noctes; et misitavit Aed mac Neill in ob[us]ham eorum, et comburrit terminos Mudi, eorumque fusa caprarum et hinculir simulata est. Infulatio Cinseada filii Concobair in campo Cobo, o Cruithni. Finsnechta mac Ceallais, rex Lagen, hi Cill para de riu morruur est.*

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCC.º III.º Dormitatio Toichti (aliam Toichli, a Tir imclair), abbatir apud Maas. Bellum inter U Cennrelais inuicem, ubi cecidit Ceallaic torac mac Donnghale, filius raxa Etain. Occisio Duncon principis Telca luir, hi filii raine Patraic i tigh abais Telca luir. Bastan Cluana tuaircir, Cuu quiraen rconabb Cluana, dormierunt. Ignis celerit percussit uirum in oratorio Nodan. Finbil abatira cluano Unonaiis morua est. Inores n-Ulra la hAed mac Neill, di raruasat raine Patraic ror Duncon.

Soirrit rair ract laechdais,
Ulra la hAed rorruabtar,
Ir ano anrit ro melai
. . congar Uneni bratmar.

¹ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

² *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.* 334-348.

³ *Finsnechta*.—See the note regarding Finsnechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

⁴ *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, 174-182). But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who 'rested' during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters* and *Chron.*

Scotorum, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called *reirlegin*, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

⁵ *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

⁶ *Cellach*. — The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of *Ui-Cennselagh* (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,¹ son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.² Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toich-tech⁴ (alias Taichlech,⁵ from Tir-Imchclair), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach⁶ Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,⁷ was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,⁸ beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.⁸ Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,⁹ [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.¹¹ Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu.

Heroic¹² nobles return sadly,
Ulidians, injured by Aedh.
Where they stayed, under disgrace,
Was [at]¹³ of the active Brenè.¹⁴

¹ *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

² *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

³ *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

⁴ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

⁵ *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Easternow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

⁶ *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁷ [At] — The original seems like e congair (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or ec congair ("at Congal," ec for ic, ac, oc, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

⁸ *Brenè*. — "Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

[808.]

Tinreanraí imteacht chalaro,
In rante uallach ulach ;
Atcearra suib co n-ghreannaib
Oc tect do éallaid Ulath.

Maelrothartaig mac Flaino, abbat Fintoubrac abas 7
cille Moinni, obuit. Bellum la hUlthu etir da mac
Fiacnas. Cairill uictor fuit. Eðaird euairt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ix.º Cathina
abbat Doimliacc, et Tigernað fundator uarpe Meilli,
abbat Cille aóid, et Maelrothartaig mac Aedgaile
ppinnceppr ino airecuil Dochiaroc feruba, Cathal mac
Fiacnað rex Raðo airtir et uirorum Cul, et Eðaird
mac Fiacnas rex Ulath, et Maeluain mac Donn-
gaile equonimur aird Maðas, et Anlon mac Concobair
rex Aóine, Macoirbb filius Neutir, et Cellac .h.
Concodaig, moriuntur. Suarpe abbat Glinne da loða
uorimuit. Tarog et Flaðnia, duo filii Muirgiurro,
iugulati sunt o Luiguid. Uarpatio Luigine la Muirgiur.
Laec de Luiguid Conacht cecinit :—

Ro marid Muirgiur mo macra,
Da romor ruodomtheiri ;
Ir meiri imrubairt canig
For bragair Tarog tar a eiri.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note ³, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. ⁴.

¹ *Beaks*; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the slain.

² *Finnabhar-abha*. — Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

³ *Cill-Moiani*. — Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmooine, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ *Cathina*. — The name is "Caithnia in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 805 = 810).

⁵ *Doimliacc*. — Duleek, co. Meath.

⁶ *Daire-Meilli*. — Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Lough-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

⁷ *Airecul-Dochiaroc*. — "Dochiaroc's Chamber." Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O'Conor's edition of this Chronicle.

⁸ *Rath-airthir*. — See above at A.D. 788.

They tried to go by the shore,
The proud Ulidian host.
Beaks¹ were seen, with fragments,
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha² and Cill-Moinni,³ died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,⁴ abbot of Doimliacc,⁵ [809.]
and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,⁶ abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,⁷ a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,⁸ and Fera-Cul,⁹ and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward¹⁰ of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg¹¹ and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,¹² were slain by the Luighni.¹³ Devastation of the Luighni¹³ by Muirgis.¹² A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,
Which grieved me very much.
It was I that placed a sword
On Tadhg's neck therefor.¹⁴

⁹ *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *House-steward*. — equonimur (for oconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) ʃeʃtʃiʃ, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See *Heeves' Adarnan*, p. 365.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—ʃaeóʃʃ, B.

¹² *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

¹³ *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

¹⁴ *Therefor*.—ʃaʃ a eʃʃʃ. The *Four Mast.* write ʃaʃ eʃʃʃ. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 37ab,]ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º Nuadha abbat
 apud Maðas migravit cu Connaçta cum lege Patricii
 et cum armario eius. Deservit aige dia raðairinn
 oinið Tailten, cona peçt eð na carpat, la Aed mac
 Neill, id est, muinnter Tamlaçta doðorðba iar
 parugad ternaoinn Tamlaçta Maelruain duu Neill,
 et porðea familie Tamlaçtae multa munera
 peðoita sunt. Comoser ingin Aida laçen in senectute
 bona mortua est. Dimman Aðad, Mumineury anco-
 rita, vitam feliciter piniuit. Tuatgal abbat puiðe
 Cluana mortuus est. Straçer gentiliu apud Ultu.
 Ulaçmac nepos Muirðuibuir, abbat Desmairi, [obit].

b.]ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º 1.º Flann mac
 Cellanè abbat Finnglaire, rçibta et ancorita et
 episcopus, rçibta morte pçruit. Item Eðað episco-
 pus et ancorita pçinncepr Tamlaçta, quieuit. Corçnað
 mac Niallçura rex Garðnoir, et Cernað mac Flaðna,
 rex Muððornae mðre, mortui sunt. Nuadha loða
 hUamas episcopus et ancorita, abbat apud Maðas,
 doðmuit. Flann mac Congalað rex Ciannaçta
 mortuus. Oengur mac Dunlaingè rex geneury A-
 rtgal, Flaðbertað mac Coirpui, pçinncepr Cille moðe

¹ *Nuadha* *went*.—migravit, A. moir (for mortuus est), B. The name of Nuadha does not occur in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42) of successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh. But at p. 25 b of the same MS., "Nuado" is mentioned among the abbots of Armagh who died during the reign of "Aed Orndide," who began to reign in A.D. 796, and died in 818, according to these Annals. The *Chron. Scot.* has Nuadha's obit at the year 812. It is entered under the next year in this chronicle.

² *To Connaught*.—The MSS. A. and B. have cu Connaçta, the first

c in Connaçta being wrongly marked with the sign of 'infection.'

³ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁴ *Tamlacht*; or Tamlacht-Maelruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

⁵ *Termon*; i.e., the right of sanctuary, asylum, or protection. The term was also applied to a certain portion of the lands of a monastery. In *Clar*, 49 *Termon*' is translated by "privilege."

⁶ *Aedh Lagen*, i.e., "Aedh of Leinster." The death of Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine, is entered above at the year 721. In the corresponding entries in *Ann. F.M.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went¹ to Connaught,² with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Taitiu,³ on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht⁴ that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'⁵ of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.⁴ Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,⁶ died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,⁷ a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,⁸ died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh⁹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of [811] BIA. Finnglais,¹⁰ a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coscrach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,¹¹ and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,¹² bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,¹³ died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

⁷ *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Owney [*Uaithe*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

⁹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

¹⁰ *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "Ross" (or "wooded district") has not been identified.

¹² *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note¹, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "lake of the cave") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

¹³ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note², p. 286 *supra*.

enir, moriuntur. Cēb roen, n̄ corco baircinn, mor-
tuur ert. Ar zennete la riru h̄ll̄nall. Ar Conmaicne
la zenneti. Ar Calraiz̄i Luirḡz la h̄ll̄ D̄ruin. Ar Corco-
roid̄e M̄id̄e la h̄ll̄a Macuair. Ar zennete la Mumann,
ro ert, la Cob̄t̄aē mac Maeleoduin, n̄ loēa Léin.
In̄roed̄ in̄ deirceir̄o la Muirḡiur mac Tomalt̄aiz̄
.i. n̄ Connacht. Lex D̄arui for Connaēt̄u.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall
mac Daimteiz̄ p̄ncēp̄r Treoit̄ moritur. P̄arab̄aē mac
Scannal̄ r̄p̄rib̄a et p̄acerp̄or, abbar Cēar̄b̄ boo, r̄eli-
citer̄ uitam̄ r̄iuuit. Ceallaē mac Th̄daē, p̄ncēp̄r
Cille t̄ome, moritur ert. Ar n̄Um̄ill la zenneti, ubi
ceir̄deir̄unt Corp̄raē mac Flain̄doab̄rat, et D̄unab̄aē
rex h̄ll̄m̄ill. Loizaire mac Congam̄na, rex zener̄iur
Coirp̄ri, moritur. Congaltaē mac Etz̄uine, r̄ecnab
Cluana r̄erta, moritur. Karal̄ur rex Francorum,
immo tot̄iur Europ̄ae imperator, in pace d̄ormiuit.
Lex D̄arui la h̄ll̄ Neill.

Fol. 37ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º P̄er̄oil-
m̄ib̄ abbar Cille Moinni et moer̄ D̄reiz̄ o p̄at̄raic,
ancor̄ita p̄recip̄iur r̄p̄rib̄aque opt̄imur, r̄eliciter̄
uitam̄ r̄iuuit. Tuat̄al̄ r̄il̄iur D̄uob̄t̄ae, p̄recip̄iur

¹ *Umhall*.—A district known as the "Owles," and "O'Malley's country;" and comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burriashoole, in the co. Mayo.

² *Conmaicni*.—Otherwise called "Conmaicni-Mara," a name now represented by "Connemara," in the W. of the co. Galway.

³ *Corca-Roidhe*.—A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—"Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais." A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

⁵ *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for "King of West Munster."

⁶ *South*.—Apparently the South of Connaught, Muirgis being King of Connaught at the time. Under the year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ui-Maine "of the South" is recorded.

⁷ *Son of Daimteck*.—O'Conor inaccurately prints *mac Dainig*, "son of Dainlech."

⁸ *Treoiit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.¹ A slaughter of the Conmaicni² by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe³ of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.⁴ A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, *i.e.*, by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.⁵ Devastation of the South⁶ by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,⁷ abbot [812.] of Treoit,⁸ died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cellach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,⁹ died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall¹⁰ by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coirpri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,¹¹ dies. Charles,¹² King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari¹³ by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,¹⁴ and steward¹⁵ of Bregh on the part of Patrick, [813.] an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,¹⁶ a famous

⁹ *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Umhall*. — See under the preceding year; note ¹, last page.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta*; *i.e.* Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹² *Charles*. — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

¹³ 'Law' of Dari.—The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

¹⁴ *Cill-Moinne*. — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Steward*. — moep; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (moep) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Bregia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

¹⁶ *Dudubhta*. — The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubhta" which seems the more correct form.

reſiſta et doctop cluana mac U Noir, doſmuit. Otiſſiſcel mac Ceallaiḡ, epiſcopuſ Ḥinne da loḡa et Cuaſḡ mac Ceallaiḡ epiſcopuſ et abbaſ Trelic moer, obierunt. Maeluim epiſcopuſ, aircinneḡ Eḡſoma, iugulatuſ eſt. Suibne mac Moenaiḡ equonimuſ Blane, et Ḥormgal mac Neill filiſ Peſgale, moſtuſi ſunt. Slogad la Muirḡiuſ et Forceallaḡ ſor Uu mMaine deiſſoicc, ubi pluſimiſ interſpecti ſunt innocenſteſ. Forceallaḡ ſobair, abbaſ cluana mic Noir, et Oſḡanaḡ abbaſ Cille ſobric, Ronan nepoſ loḡḡeiriḡ epiſcopuſ, omneſ doſmuerunt. Uellum inter laſenepſer inuicem, ubi nepoteſ Cenſſelaiḡ pſopſtati ſunt, et filiſ Ḥran uictoriaſ accepſerunt. Ceallach abbaſ Iaḡ, ſiuita conſtſuctione templi Cenſſora, reliquit pſincipatum, et Diarmuſiuſ alumnus Diariſi pſo eo oſtinatuſ eſt. Ḥroſen mac Ruatſaḡ ſatſapa laſenaruſ moſtuſ. Lex Quiaſani ſor Cſuaḡna eleuata eſt la Muirḡiuſ. Saḡḡ moſ 7 tſromgalla. Niall mac Ceḡa, rex nepotuſ Coſmaicc, ſepentina moſte moſtuſ. Ḥlaḡmac mac Aiḡſuſa abbaſ tſiſe da ḡlaiſ, et Ḥlaḡmac daḡta Colḡſgen, abbaſ inſolaḡ uaccae albae, obierunt.

¹ *Trellic-mor*; i. e. "great Trellic." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Conor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trellic as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

² *Steward*. — equonimur, for oconomur. Muiredhach, son of Uargal, called equonimur of Ia, at the year 781 *supra*, is described as pſioiſ ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*, at the corresponding date (A. D. 777). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

³ *Muirgis*; i. e. Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

⁴ *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.

⁵ *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrich. Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cenannas*. — Kella, co. Meath. The genit. form Cenſſora (nom. Cenſſoraſ) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenannarſ (genit. Cenannraſ).

⁷ *Diarmait*. — Diarmuſiuſ, A. Diarmuſiuſ, B.

⁸ *Foster-son*. — alumnur. A. alumpnurſ, B.

⁹ *Ruadhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-

scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dalocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,¹ died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward² of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis³ and Forchellach⁴ upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,⁵ [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas⁶ being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,⁷ foster-son⁸ of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,⁹ a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran¹⁰ was proclaimed over Cruachan¹¹ by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.¹² Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cornaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,¹³ and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,¹⁴ died.

dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

¹⁰ *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *quairan*, A., B.

¹¹ *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *raib*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connanght. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed *h̄i Cruac̄m̄ib̄*.

¹² *Heavy diseases*.—*tr̄om̄gal̄ar*, "heavy disease," B.

¹³ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ *Inis-bo-finne*.—"Island of the white cow." There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murriak, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Lough-Bea (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.

Ἰετ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini mccc.º x.º iiii.º Μορρ
Μυρριγυρα ριξ Connact.

Ri vepr̄g vaiḡtheç cen vimbaiḡ,
Μυρριγυρ ve Cruacham clannaiḡ,
Ro f̄aiḡ mac Cellaiḡ cuiρriḡ
Ανοερ v̄in Deρda bannaiḡ.

Cele thepu abbar cille Moinne [obit]. Iugulatio
Coyrcraic̄ mic f̄in̄necti. Conall mac Neill, rex veir-
ceip̄o D̄reḡ, moρitur. Colman mac Neill iugulatur
ep̄t a genepe Conaill. Slogad̄ la Aed̄ iarum ρor cenel
Conaill, ιτορcaip̄ Roḡaillneç mac Flaith̄gyp̄a. Mael-
canaix̄ ancop̄ita Lugmaib̄, Cellac̄ mac Congaile abbar
Iae, doρm̄iep̄unt. Op̄gaim Cluana cpeñ̄a, 7 gum̄ v̄uine
in̄oi, vo ρep̄aib̄ D̄reibne 7 vo f̄il Cañail. Ρocap̄ta
mac Cerp̄naic̄, Ieç ρi veip̄ceip̄t D̄reḡ, moρtuup̄ ep̄t.

Fol. 376b.
D.

Ἰετ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini mccc.º x.º u.º Dungal
mac Cuanaç rex Roip̄, Tuac̄al mac Domnaill rex
air̄teρ Līpi, Iḡgalaç mac Maelehuñ̄ai rex cor̄co
Soḡaim, Conan mac Ruac̄p̄naç rex D̄ritonum, Cañal
mac Αp̄p̄naç rex Muḡdoρnaç, om̄neρ veρuncti p̄unt.

¹ *Cruachan*.—See the entry regard-
ing Cruachan under last year, and the
note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

² *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Fin-
snechta son of Cellach, King of Lein-
ster, whose obit is given at the year
807 *supra*.

³ *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kil-
dare. The Kings of Leinster are
sometimes styled "Kings of Cuirrech,"
in bardic compositions.

⁴ *Cill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the
barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King
of Ireland.

⁶ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county
of Louth.

⁷ *Cluain-cremha*.—See note ², p.,
216, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.
of these Annals, makes a most extra-
ordinary blunder regarding this entry,
which is plainly written in A. And
O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810,
note u) is scarcely more happy. It is
a pity that the latter did not consult
the MS. A. before constructing the
note in question.

⁸ *Men of Breifni*, i.e. the men of the
Western Breifne, or Breifni-Ui-Ruairc
(Brefny-O'Rourke).

⁹ *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the "Seed (or
descendants) of Cathal." Otherwise
designated by the name of Clann-
Cathail. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814.]
Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;¹
Who helped the son of Cellach² of Cuirrech,³
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne⁴, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh⁵ afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogallnech son of Flaithgus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmadh,⁶ and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,⁷ and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni⁸ and the Sil-Cathail.⁹ Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.] BR.
Ros;¹⁰ Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airther-Liphè;¹¹
Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;¹²
Conan,¹³ son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal,
son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Ciann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ Ros. — A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

¹¹ *Airther-Liphè*. — "East of Liphè

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

¹² *Corco-Soghain*, i.e. the race of Soghan *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"), son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

¹³ *Conan*. — "Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriae, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.

Dubbalaiti mac Tomaltaigh uia namne, omnes perierunt. Moir loréð ferbas moir Comman. Comburtio Cluana mic Noir de meoia ex maiore parte. Moir Suibne mic Cuanaé, abbatir Cluana mic Noir. Ceallaé mac Muirgírra, abbatir Droimma capo, iugulatur est o Gertidriu mac Tuathal. Uentur magnur in Calentir Nouembur. Bellum do maðmairm for hiu Raénaé Muirpce re n-Diarmaid mac Tomaltaigh, 7 loréab 7 orggann Foibrein i cnué Graicraigh, ubi plurimi occurrunt ignobiles. Moir Catal mic Ailillo regir nepotum Raénaé. Oratorium Pobair comburtum est.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Moir Daéal episcopi, ferbas et ancoritas, hui Dublani. Moir Concruiéne ferbas principir Iainne Ela. Tirraiti abbatir cluana ferba Drenóan, Cumurcaé mac Cernaié equonimur airo Maéae, obierunt. Belliolum itir firu deirceit Dnég et Ciannachtu, i torcraoap ilí oi éiannachtarb. Bellum ante Catal mac Dunlainge, et re muinntir tighi Munou, for muinntir Fernand, ubi .cccc. interfecti sunt. Maeluile abbatir Denncair exulat. Maeluim mac

¹ *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. Namne may have been written in mistake for U mane (Ul-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

² *All died*.—omnes perierunt. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

³ *Death*.—moir. Not in B.

⁴ *Ros-Comain*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words moircei sunt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

⁵ *Of the half*.—de meoia. Not in B. The expression "de meoia ex maiore parte" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 838 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de meoia*.

⁶ *Drum-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "Drum-cara of Ard-Cianachta" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of Ferrard), under the year 869 *infra*.

⁷ *Foibrein*.—Graicraigh. See note ⁴, p. 222, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Muroce whose death is entered at the year 681. See note ¹⁶, p. 133, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,¹—all died.² Death³ of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.⁴ Burning of the greater part of the half⁵ of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,⁶ was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren⁷ in the district of Graicraighe,⁷ where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,⁸ King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar⁹ was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleri, [8.6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.¹⁰ Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregh and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by¹¹ Cathal,¹² son of Dunlaing, and by¹¹ the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,¹³ against the 'family' of Ferna,¹³ wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.¹⁴ Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

⁹ *Oratory of Fobhar.* — Ορατορι-
ον Φοβαρη. For ορατοριον the
Four Mast. (at A.D. 812), have
Οερεαδ. Fobhar is now known as
Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Lann-Ela.*—Lynally, in the par-
ish of the same name, barony of
Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *By.*—ante. This is the ordin-
ary Latin equivalent of Irish *ria*, or
rié; but the Irish preposition *re*,
with its variations *ria* and *ria*, has
also the meaning of "by," and
"with."

¹² *Cathal.* — King of Ui Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit
is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*
under the year 817.

¹³ *Tech-Munnu.*—*Ferna.* Taghmon
and Ferns, in the present county of
Wexford. The *Four Masters* have
no notice of this battle.

¹⁴ *Lived in exile.* — εκυλατ (for
εκυλατ, or εκφυλατ), A. B. The
"quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at
the year 819 *infra*. The *Four*
Masters (at 812=816 of these An-
nals) record the obit of Maeltuile,
and repeat it at the year 818.

Cinnfaelad princep Rato bot, de familia Columbae cille, iugulatur est. Muinntur Colum cille do sul i Temhair do episcupe Aeda. Maelduin rex Roir moritur. Dongall mac Tuathail, in Aedae, moritur. Cille abbas Fernann [obit]. Fergur ratha Lurais, abbas Finglauri, obit. Siaval, abbas et episcopus roir Commann, voritur.

Fol. 88 aa. 7 rneachta mar robatar o noclac rcellae co h-uit. Imtech[τ] dointhe coraib tirmaib 7 alanaile n-abano. Ron oin cumai ino loeae. Ete 7 rianlaxi iar loe eoe. Oirf allta do eorunn. Solanc daurthege iarmae o eete iar loeab Eirne a tirus Connaet hi tir hila Craumtain; aliaque incognita per gelu et granuiner in hoc anno facta. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbas cille Roibris, Cernaet mac Congalax rex Cnoebai, moriuntur. Cuanu abbas Lugmaib, co rurun Moet- tai, do sula a tise Muman ror longair. Artru archinnech airb Maebae, co rurun Parraice, do sul a Connaeta. Aeb mac Neill co rluagab co Dun

¹ *Rath-both*.—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

² *Temhair*.—Tara, co. Meath.

³ *To curse Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. do episcupe (for do episcupe, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

⁴ *Ros*.—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 305.

⁵ *Ard*.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

⁶ *Finglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁷ *Epiphany*.—noclac rcellae, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 815) have ó noclac, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch-Echack*.—Lough Neagh.

⁹ *Roofing*.—Solanc. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely

Rath-both,¹ of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,² to curse Aedh.³ Maelduin, King of Ros,⁴ died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,⁵ died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finnglais,⁶ died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany⁷ to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,⁸ and wild deer were hunted. The roofing⁹ of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way¹⁰ across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibrigh,¹¹ [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodbha,¹² died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,¹³ went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.¹⁴ Artri, superior¹⁵ of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,¹⁷ son of Niall, [went] with

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

¹⁰ *Carriage-way*.—o cete. cete is explained by conair, yet, a "road," "way," in the *Féilire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

¹¹ *Cill-Foibrigh*.—See note ¹², p. 268 *supra*.

¹² *Cnodbha*.—See note ⁴, p. 266 *supra*.

¹³ *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

¹⁴ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁵ *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 584 *supra*.

¹⁶ *Superior*.— $\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{t}}\overline{\text{r}}$ (for $\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{h}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{h}}$), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 852 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (abbay) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title $\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{h}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{h}}$, see Reeves' *Adarnam*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called $\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{t}}$ ("abbot" or "superior").

¹⁷ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuaer eo ro rano Laighiu itir da huas bhrann. Air-chinnech Cille moire Enir do iarugao, 7 Dubinnrecht a reccnar do fhuin ar a incaib, la Laighiu. Orggan coccae du Cellach mac Rogetaib for Concobar mac Muirebaib .i. mac ruib Laighen. Bellum actum est in regione Delbnae Nodot, .i. caib Forat, ubi nepotes Mani cum rege eorum id est Catal mac Mureado, et alii plurimi nobiles, proterati sunt. Reges nepotum bhruiui, id est Diarmait mac Tomaltach 7 Maelcothan filius Rogetach, uictores erant. Rectabra nepos Anbola, abbas Daminnri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir iterum .xii. Kalendas Nouembrii arripit tertia ex parte sui.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. x. iiii. Uagratio Laighen la hAed mac Neill .i. tir Cualann usque Glenn duorum ragnorum. Morr Aeda mic Neill iuxta uadum uarum iuratum in campo Conaille. Bellolum inter genus Eugain 7 genus Conaill, in quo cecidit Maelbherail mac Mureado rex generis Conaill. Muread mac Maeluim fuit uictor. Bellolum itir Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Cairnall filius Riachnae, et Muirebad mac Eibid uictor fuit. Catal mac Dunlainge rex nepotum Cennrelach et reccnar Fernann moritur. Crunnmael mac Ailello prinnceps

¹ *Dun-Cuaire*. — See above, at the year 804.

² *Superior*. — air-chinnech. See note 16, p. 309.

³ *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note 8, p. 212. *supra*.

⁴ *Fought*. — actum est, A. gertum est, B.

⁵ *Delbna-Nodot*. — Delbnae Loduot, A. B. But the proper form is Delbna Nodot (= O. Nuadot), the ancient name of a district between the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the southern part of the co. Roscommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

⁶ *Many*. — plurimi, A. mult, B.

⁷ *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, whose obit is entered at the year 832 *infra*.

⁸ *Daiminis*. — Devonish, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh county.

⁹ *Of the Kalends*. — [Ct. vii, A. [Ct., B.

¹⁰ *Aedh*. — Monarch of Ireland.

¹¹ *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uadum uarum iuratum (Mirabilium,

armies to Dun-Cuair,¹ when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior² of Cill-mor-Enir³ was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht, was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, *i.e.*, son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought⁴ in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,⁵ *i.e.* the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, *i.e.* Cathal son of Murchadh, and many⁶ other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait⁷ son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechstathra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,⁸ dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends⁹ of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, *i.e.* the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta¹¹ in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maelbresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,¹² was slain. Murchadh,¹³ son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairrell¹⁴ son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,¹⁵ died. Crunmael son of

[818.]

O'Conor); over which an old hand has written *ar ac óa p̄p̄ta* (a literal translation), in A.

¹² *Cinel-Conaill*.—*geniuy Conall, A.*

¹³ *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Neill of the North.

¹⁴ *Cairrell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8), Cairrell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

¹⁵ *Ferna*.—Ferna, in the county of Wexford.

Fol. 88 ab. Doimliacc, et Muireadaē filiur Crunnmail abbat
 uirur Teornoc, defuncti sunt. Congalaē mac Fergura
 rex Cul moritur. Cengciger arto Maēae cen aigi cen
 tuebanl rcpine, 7 cumure ann i torēar mac θδοαē
 mic Piaēnae. Poēuo poēnae moritur er.

υ. |ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° x.° ix.° Dalac
 mac Congura, pinncepr Doimliacc, moritur er.
 Slogao la Murchao do oruim ino eic co n-Oib Neill
 in tuaircirt. Concobar co n-Oib Neill in uoircirt
 anter, 7 co laignib, donec ueur eor rēparauit per ruam
 magnam potentiam. Cuytantin mac Fergura, rex
 Fortrēnn, moritur. Maeltuile abbat Dennēar
 quieuit. Feidlimid mac Cnehtain accepit regnum
 Cairril.

|ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xx.° Crunnmael
 mac Odrann, abbat Cluana irairto, obit. Comulr
 rex Saxonum moritur. Orzgan Etir o zenntib; ppaēo
 mor vi mnaiē do brio ar. Ceannraeiao mac
 Ruman, rcpiba et epircopur et ancopita, abb Uēo
 truim, uoruiuit. Slogao la Conēobur mac n-Donn-

¹ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Desert-Ternóc*.—The "desert," or hermitage, of Ternóc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb 8, there is mention of Ternóc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

³ *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac Fergaile ("son of Fergal.")

⁴ *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note ⁴, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 698, note p.

⁵ *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger arto Maēae (literally

"Whitsuntide of Armagh"). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

⁶ *Elevation of a shrine*.—tuebanl rcpine. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

⁷ *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note ⁸, p. 289, *supra*.

⁸ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁹ *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,¹ and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternóc,² died. Congalach, son of Fergus,³ King of Cul,⁴ died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha⁵ without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine;⁶ and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] ^{ms} Damliag,⁸ died. A hosting by Murchadh⁹ to Druim-ind-eich,¹⁰ with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar¹¹ [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Custantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,¹² died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fedhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,¹³ King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,¹⁴ by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,¹⁵ 'fall asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar¹⁶ son of Donnchad to

[820.]

¹⁰ *Druim-ind-eich*. — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), [that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland at the time.

¹² *Fortrenn*. — Pictland. See note ⁹, p. 118 *supra*.

¹³ *Comulf*. — This name may be also read *comulc*, as Dr. O'Connor prints it from MS. B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Coolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 291.

¹⁴ *Etar*. — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Bonn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents οργγον Ἐταρ by *Orggan e tar*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

¹⁵ *Ath-truim*. — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

¹⁶ *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement

chara co h-aro ačarš Sleibe ruar. Uararao na n-Clrter copuce Oñain Mačae.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.° xx.° i.° Macrañoil nepor Maçleni, rcriba ec epircopar, abbar ðipor, pcpur. Clç anacenta, 7 rurepcc inna muipc 7 inna loča 7 inna aibni, co ručta çpange 7 eti 7 řo-man iarmaič. Sloigco la Murcarš mac Maileuoin co řearib ino řoçli copuci aršo m-ðpacan. Clurš iarum vo řearib ðpcc cuice .i. Ðiarpar mac Neill co řil Clcđa řlane, co ruçiallpar ic oñuim řcpçuppo vo Murcarš. Inořco řer m-ðpcc la Concobar mac n-Donnčarđa, conpccřiř ec Ğualar. Inořco vccřccřo ðpcc leir ačcpccac in Kalenřip Nouembrip, co topčair řluacš omop leirp vč řearib vccřccřo ðpcc, 7 co ruçiallpar hu Ccpnacš ar eicn. Mořp řopburac abbarip Clčarš bč Canmnc. Cumupccac mac Tuacal, řcc aršo Ciannachta, iugulatup epc la Murcharš. Dellum Tarbç i nřer Conacčta inuicem. Nepořep ðpccuim ppořcpaci řunt, plupimi nobiler inřcpccccaci řunt epçca vucccp, io epc, Ðunchar mac Mčinačš ec Ğormgal mac Ðuncarvo. Nepořep Mani uiccořep epant, ec Ðiarpar mac Tomalčarš. Scpccpccp uiporum

Pol. 88 ba.

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 488. His death is recorded under the year 882 *infra*.

¹ *Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuaid,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 819, note b.

² *Airthera*.—See note ¹, p. 282, *supra*.

³ *Macriaghail*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Connor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II., p. cxlii.

⁴ *Marchadh*.—Chief of Cmel-Eoghain.

⁵ *Ard Breacain*.—Ardraccan, co. Meath.

⁶ *Druim-Feryuso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

⁷ *At Gualat*.—ecc Ğualar. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

⁸ *Ui-Cornaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.¹ Devastation of the Air-thera² as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil³ Ua Magleni, a scribe and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh⁴ son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Breacain.⁵ The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.⁶ The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,⁴ son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.⁷ The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh⁸ submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.⁹ Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹⁰ was slain by Murchadh.¹¹ The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite¹² their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait¹³ son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite¹² their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribe-name from Cernach (ob. A.D. 668 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

⁹ *Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

¹⁰ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note ¹¹, p. 187 *supra*.

¹¹ *Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

¹² *Opposite*.—εργα, B. εργα, A.

¹³ *Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 882 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach

ὄρειθνε εργα νεγем ruum, ιο ερε, Maelouin mac Ectgale, la cenel Feibilmto. Roimib for riuu airoe Ciannachta ne Cumurcað mac Congalaig, ubi ceciderunt Θυουρ mac Τιγερναig et alii multi. Θυου νεπορ Τυαταλ, ancoputa et episcopuρ, abbaρ Luγmaro, uoromiuρ. Roimib ne n-oarb Zapban 7 Cuipneu 7 Fellu for Delbna.

Κε. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ii.º Dermaic mac Donnchara, abbaρ Roipr eð, obiit. Dubacruð mac Maelotli, abbaρ Cille achair, uoromiuρ. Fe-nurcað Loça cenoin, episcopuρ et ancoputa, paupauiρ. Conaing mac Congal, rex Teðbae, moρutuρ. lex Paρpici for Mumain la Feiolimto mac Cnemtan, et la hOcpriig mac Concobair (.i. episcop apd Maça)-Ronan abbaρ cluana mic Noir reliquit principatum ruum. Aðri uo ðenum uo Muρcað mac Maelouin, la Niall mac Aeoðo 7 la cenel n-Euðain. Genntileρ muapepunt ðenncuρ moρ. Galinne na m ðpetan

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgia. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgia, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

¹ *Ard-Ciannachta*. — See note 11, p. 187 *supra*.

² *Euchn*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

³ *Anchorita*. — ancoputa, A.

⁴ *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Cuirne*. — A tribe descended from Coro, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuirne, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

⁶ *Fella*. — A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note a.

⁷ *Delbhna*. — The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Dalvin, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Loch-Cendin*. — This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

⁹ *Teibha*. — A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the

i.e. Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianacht¹, by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tiger-nach, and a great many others. Euchu² Ua Tuathail, an anchorite³ and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,⁴ 'fell asleep.' A victory by the Ui-Garbhain,⁵ and the Cuireni,⁶ and the Fella,⁶ over the Delbhna.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrigh, son of Maeltoli, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach of Loch-Cendin,⁸ a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son of Congal, King of Tethba,⁹ died. The 'Law' of Patrick¹⁰ [established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh¹¹ son of Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (*i.e.*, bishop¹² of Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was deposed¹³ by Niall¹⁴, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain. The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great¹⁵. Gailinne¹⁶

county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Teffia). According to the *Táin bó Cualnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in Tethba tuascirt, or Northern Teffia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, note ²⁵.

¹⁰ 'Law' of Patrick.—See note ¹, p. 284 *supra*.

¹¹ Feidhlimidh. —King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

¹² Bishop.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 832 *infra*, Artri is described as "abbot" of Armagh.

¹³ Murchadh . . . was deposed. —The original is αἰὶν ὅο ἔθενυ do Mupéaró; lit. "an ex-king was made of Murchadh."

¹⁴ Niall.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ Bennchair the Great.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

¹⁶ Gailinne. — Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called "Gailinne na mBreton" ("Gailinne of the Britons") from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donegal*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156. Dr. O'Connor blunders greatly (note ¹, *Rev. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

excipitum est o Feiblimtið, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum oratorio. Tene vi nim forra foruð n-abbat̃ i n-arr̃o Maðae, conuolouice.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac Fergusa dux nepotum Forindain moritur. Orghain Dennear ac arriu o gentið, 7 corerað a ðerðairi, 7 reilgi Comgall do croðaro ar a rarin.

Ùro fir fir,
Do ðeoin airorað ina ruið;
Ðerðair mo enama cen èron
O Dennear baða v'Ðentrob.

Bellum inter uiror̃ Teðbae inuicem, id est bellum Finuubrað, in quo ceciderunt Aeb mac Fogertaið et alii multi. Roff Commain excipitum est magna ex parte. Bellum inter Connaçta inuicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Bellulum inter Dunchao et Cumurcað duor̃ ræser Ciannachtæ, in quo multi interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictor fuit; Cumurcað esarit. Eochard mac Dherriail, r̃i dal Araido in tuaircepe, iugulatur est a rociur r̃uir. Spelan mac Sloðaðaið, rex Conaille Muirðemni, moritur. Eirgal Scailgið a gentibus r̃aptur est, et cito mortuur est fame et r̃iti.

Fol. 88 b.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Cuauu Lugmað, r̃ariens et episcopus, dormiuit. Diarmaid huæ Aeb̃a r̃oin, anðorita et religioniur doctur totur

"Gailinne" the same as "Gallowgia" (or Galloway).

¹ *Burned*.—excipitum, apparently corrected to excipitum, A.; exhaupitum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 828 (the correct year), has excipitum.

² *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

³ *Bonnchair*.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

⁴ *True*.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 88b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comghall himself.

⁵ *Oentrobh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned¹ by Fedhlimidh,² with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of [823.] the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair³ in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine.

'Twill be true, true,⁴

By the will of the supreme King of Kings,

My stainless bones shall be taken

From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobb.⁵

A battle among the men of Tethba⁶ themselves, *i.e.* the battle of Finnabhair,⁷ in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianachta, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.⁸ Eochaid⁹ son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.¹⁰ Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig¹¹ was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise [824.] man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite¹² and doctor of religion of all

⁶ *Tethba*. — See note ⁹ under the year 822.

⁷ *Finnabhair*. — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Escaped*. — *enarrat*, A. *enarrat*, B.

⁹ *Eochaid*. — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

¹⁰ *By his confederates*. — *α ποσει γουγ*, A.

¹¹ *Scelig*; or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Galluibh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note ¹, and p. 228, note ¹.

¹² *Anchorite*. — *ancoputa*, B.

Hiberniæ, obiit; et Cumneð abbat Finnglaire, Aethan abbat Tamlaðtae, Flannabra princeps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Ailello, abbat Slane et aliarum civitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, perit. Pergal mac Cathannai, rex Loða Riad, moritur. Maelbriarail mac Ailello Cobo, rex val Araroe, moritur. Magna pestilencia in Hibernia incola senioribus et pueris et infirmis; magna fame et defectio panis. Oenfur mac Maeluoin rex Loða gabor moritur. Siat Duin lethglairi du genntib. Lorcuf Maigi bile cona derctigib o genntib. Roimurð imMaig inir re.n-ulraib for genntib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roimurð for Orraigi re n-genntib. Flano mac Forceallais, abbat Lir moir, in pace dormiuit. Lex Patruich for teora Connaçta la Artruig mac Concobair (.i. episcopus apud Maça). Orgain iniri Daimle o genntib. Pallomon mac Fogertaic iugulatur est a fratre suo qui nominatur Ceallaç. Martre Blainice mic Flann o genntib in hi Colum Cille.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC. xx. u. Diarmait mac Neill, rex veircept ðreð, moritur. Niall mac Diarmata, rex Miðe [obiit]. Mac Loingrið, abbat

¹ *Of all Ireland.* — totius Hiberniæ, B.

² *Magh-Bill.* — See note ², p. 80 *supra*.

³ *Pestilence.* — pestilencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Magna pestilencia in hibernia, 7 magna fame panis.

⁴ *Loch-Gabhior.* — See note ¹, p. 263 *supra*.

⁵ *Dun-lethglaise.* — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

⁶ *Over Gentiles.* — for genntib, A. for genntib, B.

⁷ *The 'Law' of Patrick.* — See note ¹¹, p. 281 *supra*.

⁸ *Three divisions of Connaught.* — See note ¹², p. 269 *supra*.

⁹ *Artri.* — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as aruchinnech ("herenagh") of Ar-magh.

¹⁰ *Bishop.* — The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A., over the name Artri.

¹¹ *Inis-Daimhle.* — The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, states that it was between Ul-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Daisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,¹ died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnghlais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,² died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence³ in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁴ died. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise⁵ by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,⁶ in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Fland son of Forcellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick⁷ [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,⁸ by Artri⁹ son of Conchobar (*i.e.* bishop¹⁰ of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle¹¹ by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,¹² son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Coluim-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,¹³ son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, died [825.]

Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gal-laibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii, note ²), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 180, note ⁴.

¹² *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 889, note y.

¹³ *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulmech [i.e. of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

¹⁴ *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loings-ech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 828) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177-182

arvo Mačae, in pace obiit. Arv mac Diarmata, rex Tešbae, per volem iugulatur etc. Clemenr episcopus, abbas Cluana iparvo, feliciter vitam finivit. Adomnae mori per herino n-ule .i. robuð plarge o mac Iellaen vi Mumae. Maeluin mac Dornghaile, rex nepotum Meit, in clericali obiit.

Fol. 39aa. Lorcað Deitne la Feolunioð, rlogar Mumian occo. Suin Arvrað mic Muirgepa ruz Tešbae. Lex Daru co Connacta iterum. Ruñnel princep et episcopus cluana perpa Drenaino moritur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ii.º. Ectgur princep Tamlaçtae vorruvit. Sarugar Eugain i n-arvo Mačae, la Cumurcað mac Catail 7 la Arvruð mac Concobair. Orzgan Lurcan vo genntib 7 a Lorcað, 7 innreab Ciannachta copici oçtar n-Ugan, 7 orzgan Gall ino Arvter olçena. Bellum laiti çaim re Niall mac Aëba, for hu Cremtann, 7 for Muirreab mac Gaçoað ruz n-Ulað, in quo ceciderunt Cumurcað 7 Congalað duo fili Catail, et alii reger multi vinarib Arvgiallaib. Corpab oinaruz Tamllen

¹ *Fears*. — adomnae. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (= *aith*, *ath*), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, "fear."

² *By*.—o, omitted in B.

³ *Mac Iellaen*. — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Conor prints "*dictae Jellame*," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

⁴ *Of Munster*.—vi Mumae, A.; vi Mumae, B. O'Conor wrongly prints *di mumica*.

⁵ *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbhna-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbhna-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Lusnagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sli-Anmchada (or O'Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

⁶ '*Law*' of *Dari*.—See above under the year 811.

⁷ *Ruthnel*. — O'Conor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it "*Ruthmael*."

⁸ *Cluain-feria-Brenaind*.—"Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁹ *Abbot*.—ppunncep, A.

¹⁰ *Eoghan*.—Eoghan 'Mainistrech.' His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list

in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears¹ throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by² Mac Iellaen³ of Munster.⁴ Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra⁵ by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari⁶ [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,⁷ abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot⁹ of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan¹⁰ in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscach, son of Cathal, and Artri¹¹ son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.¹² The battle of Lethi-cam¹³ by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailtiu,¹⁴ against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 826), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Lismaster*) is entered at the year 882 infra; and that of Eoghan at the year 888. See *Harris's Wars*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 882, note a.

¹¹ Artri.—See last note.

¹² *Foreigners of the East*, i.e., the *Gaill* (or *Foreigners*) of the eastern part of Meath.

¹³ *Lethi-Cam*.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 826), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), *Lethi-Cam* is stated to have been in *Magh-Enir*, a plain which included *Kilmore (Cill-mor-Enir)*, a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note ⁹, 286 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Fair of Tailtiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailtiu*), in the co. Meath

πορ Ζαίλengaῖβ la Concobar mac n'Donnchara, in quo ceciderunt multi. Corcraḃ oenaiḃ Colmain la Muirpe-
 ḃaḃ por Laigiu deḃgabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi.
 Moenaḃ mac Cunnmaḃ, reḃnar p̄p Roip, moḃtuur
 ep̄c. Abnoier abbaḃ Cille aḃro doḃmuir. Corcraḃ
 dunaḃ Laḃgen do ḡenḃḃ, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac
 Concongalt, rex na Forḃuaḃ, et alii innum̄rabiles.
 Riḃḃal occ diḃraib it̄ip p̄solimib 7 Concobair.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º un.º hUaḃa
 mac Diarmaḃa, p̄ Teḃḃae, interfectur ep̄c. Robar-
 taḃ mac Cataḃaiḃ p̄incep̄ cluana moep Arḃdae,
 Muirḃiu abbaḃ Drom[a] in arclainḃ, Clemenḃ abbaḃ
 Linne Du[α]ḃail, doḃmuierunt. Mucap mar di muccaḃ
 moḃa in aipeḃ n-arḃdae Ciannaḃta o gallaib, 7
 maḃp̄re Teḃḃnen anḃopaḃ. ḡuin Cinaeḃa mic Cumur-
 caiḃ, p̄ arḃdae Ciannaḃtae, o gallaib, 7 loḃcaḃ Lanne
 loipe Cluana moep o gallaib. Cataḃoneḃ p̄e Leḃlaḃar
 mac Loingḃiḃ, p̄e val Ar̄aḃe, por ḡenḃḃ. Cataḃoneḃ
 aile por ḡenḃḃ p̄e Coirp̄u mac Cataḃail, p̄e . h . Ceinnḃe-
 laiḃ, 7 p̄e muinnḃip̄ t̄iḃe Munḃu. Ar Deaḃḃna hi p̄ello.

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¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º un.º Muirpeḃaḃ
 mac Ruab̄raḃ p̄e Laigēn, Aḃḃ mac Ceallaḃiḃ p̄incep̄
 Cille ḃapo, Maḃdoḃoḃḃon abbaḃ cille Aḃraile,

¹ *Concobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

² *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note 1, and 940 note r.

³ *Muirḃhach*.—Muirḃhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

⁴ *A great many*.—plurimi, A. multi, B.

⁵ *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons' town), in the King's County.

⁶ *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

⁷ *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."

⁸ *Abbot*.—p̄incep̄p̄, A.

⁹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

¹⁰ *Lans-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 14, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

¹¹ *Tech-Munna*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

¹² *In treachery*.—hi p̄ello is a rude

Gailenga, by Conchobar¹ son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,² by Muiredhach,³ against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many⁴ were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnier, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,⁵ between Fedhlimidh⁶ and Conchobar.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of [827] ^{718.} Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda;⁷ Muirchu, abbot⁸ of Druim-Inasclaind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, 'fell asleep.' A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ by Foreigners; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ by Foreigners; and the burning of Lann-leire¹⁰ and Cluain-mor,⁷ by Foreigners. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the 'family' of Tech-Munnu.¹¹ Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,¹³ son of Ruadhri, King [828.] of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot¹⁴ of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille;¹⁵ Cinaedh son of

way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish ; *peall* ("in treachery"). The ignorant so-called 'translator' of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—"The slaughter of the Delvinians by murder or in guilefull manner."

¹³ *Muiredach*.—See under the year 826 *supra*, p. 324, note 3.

¹⁴ *Abbot*.—*ppunncept*, A.

¹⁵ *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note ², p. 19 *supra*.

Շինաթ մաք Մուքրոյն քառ նոթոտս Քալէի, Կորմաք
 մաք Մարգարո քրնոթք Տոնրուծ, Շոքալլ մաք
 Քոքնոչտա թա Սելնա, Մաւումալ մաք Շոթրնալէ
 զոսոնոմսք Քոնոսրաչ, Օրոսան մաք Տալոց քառ նոթո-
 տս Մալէ, ոմոնք մորտս լոնտ. Եղսլատո Կոնոնց
 մոք Շալլալէ ո Էճոլէ մաք Շոքնալէ, քոք յոսոմ.
 Օրոսմալտ աբբայ լաք յո ծոլ առ Ուլնոն քո մոնոնոս
 Կոլսոմ սոլլ. Կոնոթ քոք Կոնոնոչտա թա քոքաթ Մոնո,
 ոն զո քոքոթրոնտ մոլտո.

Իճ. Իոնոք. Աննո յոմոնո յոքո.՝ առ.՝ Եղսլոյ
 մաք Օնոնոչտա քառ տելաչ Մոնո մորտսք. Կորմաք
 մաք Տոնոնո աբբայ Կլոնոն լոնոնո, քոքնոս քոք քոքոքոք,
 ոն քառ զոնոնտ. Շալլալէ մաք Կոնոնոչտալէ, քրնոթք
 Աճոթ քրնոնտոն, մորտսք. Լոքաթ քոքնո լա Քոնոլոնոմո.
 Քոլլոմոն մաք Օնոնոնոչտալէ զոք առ Մոնոնոնոն-
 ոնոք. Կոնոնոս հոլաք մոնոնոն ոն յոնոնոնտ լա Քոնոլոնոմո.
 Լոքոթ մաք Նոչտոն աբբայ քոքնո Կոնոնոն զոնոնտ.
 Քոքնոչտա մաք Սոթոնոնո, քառ զոնոնոք լոնո Օրոնո,

¹ *Sentrebh.*—Lit. "old habitation."
 Now Santry, a village a few miles to
 the N. of the city of Dublin.

² *Delbna.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D.
 827) write *Delbna Beathra*, the old
 name of the district now represented
 by the barony of Garrycastle, in the
 King's County.

³ *Steward.*—*equonimur* (for *oeco-*
nomur), A. B. The *Four Mast.*
 (A.D. 827) write *քրնոն*, "Prior."
 See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁴ *Finnabhair.*—O'Donovan identi-
 fies this place with "Fennor, near
 Slane, in the county of Meath."
 (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 827, note s.); but
 does not give his authority for the
 identification. There were many
 places called "Finnabhair."

⁵ *By Echaidh.*—*o Ečov*, A. o
Coch[ar], B.

⁶ *To Alba.*—*a nOllban*; i.e. to
 Scotland.

⁷ *With the reliquaries.*—*co min-*
noն, A. B. "With . . . reliques,"
 Clar. 49. For the meaning of
minna (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnոն*),
 see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

⁸ *Victory.*—*Roնոն* (for *քրնոնոն*),
 lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A.
Roնոն, B.

⁹ *Telach-Midhe.*—O'Donovan ex-
 plains this name by "Hill of Meath,"
 which he would identify (*Four Mast.*
 A.D. 828, note w) with *Tealach-ard*,
 or Tullyard, near the town of Trim,
 in Meath. The name is corruptly
 written, as the proper genit. form of
Telach-Midhe, should be *Telcha* (or
Telach-Midhe).

¹⁰ *Achadh-Crimthain.*—"Crimthan's
 Field." Not identified.

Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh;¹ Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;² Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward³ of Finnabhair,⁴ and Druacan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh⁵ son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,⁶ with the reliquaries⁷ of Colum-Cille. A victory⁸ over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King of Telach-Midhe,⁹ died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraige, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,¹⁰ died. Burning of Foir,¹¹ by Fedhlimidh.¹² Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction¹³ of the Ui-Briuin of the South,¹⁴ by Fedhlimidh.¹⁵ Joseph, son¹⁶ of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,¹⁷ son of Bodhbhadh, King of Cinel-mic-Ereca,

[829.

¹¹ *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹² *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Cashel (or Munster).

¹³ *Destruction*.—Cumbae. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *aih*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *atcurna* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Kelly*), and *aithcumbae* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeus* (p. 881). For Cumbae (as in A.), MS. B. has *Cumbae*, which O'Conor wrongly translates "Conventio."

¹⁴ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septa in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbheartach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

¹⁵ *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

¹⁶ *Son*.—*mac*. Omitted in B.

¹⁷ *Finsnechta*.—*Fnechta*, B.

[ՕԽԻՄ]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat̄ duorum men-
rium i n-արտ̄ Μαδάε, օԽԻՄ.

[ԷՏ. ԻԱՆԱՐ. ԱՆՈ ՎՈՄԻՆՈ ՎԵՐՐ. ԳՐԻ. ԴԻԱՐՄԱՐԻ
ՎՈ ՇԱԿՏԱՆ Ի Ն-ԻԹՐԻՆՈ ՎՈ ՄԻՆՈՒԾ ԸՈԼՈՒՄ ԸԼԼԵ.
ՄԻՐԵՆՆ ԱԲԱՏԻՐՐԱ ԸԼԼԵ ՎԱՐԱ ՎՈՐՄԻՍԻՄ. ԱՐԻՄԵԾԱԾ
ՔՐԻՆՇԵՐՐ ՄԱՅԻ ԵԼԵ ՎԻՄԵՐՐԱՐ ԵՐՏ. ԸՐՆԱԾ ՄԱԿ
ՎՈՒՆԿՈՆ, ՔԵՐԻԲԱ ԵՏ ՔԱՐԻՈՆՐ ԵՏ ՔԱԿԵՐՎՈՐ ԱՐՎՈ ՄԱԾԱԵ,
ՔԱՐՐԱՍԻՄ. ՕՏՆԱԾ ԿԱԼԿԵՆ ՎՈ ԸՄԻՄՐԵ ՕՇ ՔՈՐԱԾԱԻԾ ԻՄ
ՔԵՐԻՆ ՄԻՇ ԸԱԼԻՆՈՇ 7 ԻՄ ՄԻՆՎԱ ՔԱՏՐԱԿԸ, ԸՈՆՎՈՇ ԱՐԿՆ
ԻԼԻ ՎԵ. ԻՆՈՐԵՍ ՈՆԱԼԼԵ ՎՈ ԶԵՆՆՈՒԾ, ԸՈՆԱՐՐԶԱԾՈ
ՄԱԵԼԻՐԻՃԻ ԱՐՐԻ, 7 ԸԱՆԱՆՆԱՆ Ա ԵՐԱԾԱՐ, 7 Ո ՐԱԿՏԱ
ԻԼԼՈՆԳԱ. ԸԱԾ ՎՈ ՄԱԾՄԱՍԻՄ Ի Ն-ԱԼԻՃՆԵԾԱԻԾ ՔԵ ԶԵՆՆՈՒԾ,
ՔՈՐ ՄԻՍՆՆՈՒՐ Ն-ԱՐՎՈ ՄԱԾԱԵ, ԸՈՆԱՐՐԶԱԾՆԱ ՔՈՇԱՐՎՈ
ՄՈՐԱ ՎՈՒԾ. ՄՈՐՐ ՎՈՒՆԿԱՐՎԱ ՔԻԼԻ ՈՆԱՆԶ, ՔԵՃԻՐ
ԸԻԱՆԱԾԿԱԵ. ՏԱՐԱԶՎՈ ՅՄԱՆ ՄԱՆԻՐՈՐԵԱԿ ԱԲԲԱՍ
ԱՐՎՈ ՄԱԾԱԵ, ԻՐ ՔՈՅԱԼԼՈՆԱԶ, ԼԱ ՈՆԾՈԲԱՐ ՄԱԿ
Ն-ՎՈՆՆԿԱՐՎԱ, ԸՈՆԱՐՐԶԱԾՆԱ Ա ՄԻՍՆՆՈՒՐ 7 ՈՐԱԿՏԱ Ա
ՇՐԱՆԻ. ՔԵԻԾԼԻՄԻԾ ՄԱԿ ԸՐԵՄԻՏԱՆ Ո ՐԱԿՃ ՄԱՃԱՆ 7
ԼԱՅԵՆ ՎՈ ԿԱՐԾԵԿՏ Ի ՔԻԱՄԵՐ ՎՈ ԻՆՐԱՍԾ ՔԵՐ Մ-ՕՐԵՃ.
ԻՆՈՐԵՍ ԼԻՔԻ ԼԱ ՈՆԾՈԲԱՐ.

Fol. 89ba.

¹ *Suibne, son of Forannan.* — Suibne mac Forannan ("S. son of Fairnech"), in A. Called S. mac Forannan ("S. son of Forannan") in B. The name of this Suibhne does not occur in any of the ancient lists of the "Comarbs," or successors of St. Patrick. The *Four Mast.* however, in noticing his death under A.D. 829, agree with this Chronicle in stating that Suibhne was abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months.

² *Diarmait.* — Abbot of Hi (or Iona). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 815, 888. Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba (or Scotland), is recorded above at the year 828.

³ *Abbot.* — քրմաճառք, A.

⁴ *Tailtiu.* — Teltown, co. Mea h See note 11, p. 167 *supra*.

⁵ *Forads.* — In old Irish glossaries *fora* (or *foradh*) is explained by a "seat" or "bench" (i.e. the station) of the person who presided over an assembly, or celebration of national games. See O'Brien's *Ir. Dict.*, voce բոբա; O'Curry's *Mann. and Cust.*, I. ccxxxiii, and 3, 541, and *Leab. Gabhala*, p. 44.

⁶ *MacCuilind.* — Bishop of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. His obit is entered under the year 495 *supra*.

⁷ *Aighnecha.* — The plural form of Aighnech, which was probably the name of a district in the n.e. of the county of Louth, near Carlingford Lough (the ancient Irish name of which was *Snamh-aighnech*). — See Reeves *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 252, note z. According to a statement in *Leab. na*

[died]. Suibhne, son of Forannan,¹ abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait² came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot³ of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Tailtiu,⁴ at the Forads,⁵ about the shrine of MacCuilind⁶ and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conailli by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrihte, and his brother Canannan, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha,⁷ by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing,⁸ King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech,⁹ abbot of Ard-Macha, in *foigailnaig*,¹⁰ by Conchobar¹¹ son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisoners, and his herds were carried off. Fedhlimidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur,¹² to plunder the men of Bregh. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.¹¹

[830.]

hUidre (p. 75 b) *Fochaird* (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aigneuch.

¹ *Son of Conaing*.—*ḟil* Conaill, corrected to *ḟil* Conaing in A.

² *Eogan Mainistrech*.—"Eogan of the Monastery" (i.e. Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of

Monasterboice to the Abbey of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

¹⁰ *In foigailnaig*.—*h* roigailnaig. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Connor reads it by "incur-sione nocturna." *Rev. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the *Four Mast.*

¹¹ *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland.

¹² *Fiambur*.—The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 829), write 'Fionnabhair-Bregh' (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In *Clar*, 49, the name is written "Finnuir."

d. |**Ք**t. 1 առար. Աննո Վոմոնո Վոցո. 400. 1. Չճոնա
օրջջան արժո Մաճաճ օ ջոնտոյ թօ քոյ ին օսոն ինր.
Օրջջան Մուցնամա 7 Լսխմաճ 7 Օա Մեի՛ 7 Օրոմա թու
Սելաճ, 7 ալանալճ օսալլ. Օրջջան Օւոյմուլաճ 7 բոյ
Չիանաճալ օնա ճոլլաճ իսլիճ օ ջոնտոյ. Օրջաբալ
Ուլլա թու Չոլջոն օ ջոնտոյ. Տաճալ թաճ Բարաճաճ
Վօ Բթի՛ Վօ ջոնտոյ, 7 բոյսոն ԱՎոմոնոն, օ Օմոնոճ
թաճան. Օրջջան թաճա Լսրաճ 7 Չոնոյթ օ ջոնտոյ.
Չոնաճ թաճ ԹՎաճ, բոյ Վալ Արաճի ին Տալթոյթ, իջս-
լաճոյ քոյ թոյս Վօլոյս ա թօսոյ բոյս. Չոնաճ թաճ
Արթաճ, թաճ Չալանոն, քոյ Օարթաճ թաճ Բաճոթաճ
թաճ արթոյ Լիթի, թոյսոյս թոյս. Չոնոճալ թաճ Օմոնոճաճ,
բոյ Օրթոն, թոյսոյս քոյ.

|**Ք**t. 1 առար. Աննո Վոմոնո Վոցո. 400. 11. Արթոյ
թաճ Չոնոճալ, աբբայ արժո Մաճաճ, քոյ Չոնոճալ թաճ
Օմոնոճաճ թաճ Տեթոյ, սոն թոյթ թոյսոյս թոյս.
Բաճոթոյ թաճ Մալթօթաճաճ, Լեի՛ բոյ ի. Չրեթալոն,
թոյսոյս. Ուլլ Չալլ թոյթալ ինքոյթ. Բոյսոյս թոյ
Ուլլ 7 թոյ Մարթաճ թոյ ջալլոյս 7 թոյսոյ Չալջաճ. Օրջ-
ջան Չուանա ՕՎոլան օ ջոնտոյ. Չաթոյսոյս թոյս թոյսոն-
ոյ Չիլլ Վարո իննա Չիլլ, թոյ Չալլաճ թաճ Օրթոն, սոն

¹ *Kal. Jan.*—The number '400' is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

² *Mucnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

³ *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called "Ui-Meith-Macha." For the situation and extent of this territory, see O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

⁴ *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoynce, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Rath-Lurraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

⁶ *Conchobar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

⁷ *Artri.*—See note ¹⁶, p. 809 *supra*. In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 43), Artri is stated to have ruled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

⁸ *Ui-Crimthainn.*—Otherwise written Ui-Cremhthainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.¹ A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard- [831.] *ma.*
 Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering
 of Mucsnamh,² and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,³ and
 of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The
 plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta
 with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of
 Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was
 carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from
 Domnach-Maghen.⁴ Plundering of Rath-Luraigh⁵ and
 Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the
 Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery,
 by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann,
 and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Life, died.
 Conchobar⁶ son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,⁷ son of Conchobar, abbot [832.]
 of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King
 of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of
 Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,⁸ died. Niall
 Cailli⁹ begins to reign. A victory by Niall¹⁰ and Mur-
 chadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.¹¹ The
 plundering of Cluain-Dolcain¹² by Gentiles. A battle was
 gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by
 Cellach¹³ son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 832, note t.

⁹ *Niall Cailli.*—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (*Ogygia*, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

¹⁰ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

¹¹ *Daire-Chalgaidh.*—The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

¹² *Cluain - Dolcain.*—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

¹³ *Cellach.*—King of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

iusulati sunt multi in terra Iohannis in autumno. Iusulatio minntare cluana mic U Noir, 7 loycub a termuinn copaci dopur a cille, la Feidlimidh iuz Cairil. Pon oen cumai minnter Dermataxi co dopur a cille. Moir Diarmota fili Tomaltanxi, rexir Connacht. Moir Cobtanb mic Maileouin rexir Iarumman. Loycab Lirr moer Moctutu 7 ar Dermuman. Loycab Droima in arclainn o genneti. Orghann loca Drucepna for Congalach mac nEtoac, 7 a marbad oc longanb Iarum. Rectabpa abbar Cille acanb obit. Tipraiti mac Ruamlura, pincsepr domnaix Sechnall, moirtur.

Fol. 236b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iii.° Oengur mac Fergura, rex Fortreonn, moirtur. Ougan Manirreac, abb arto Macae et Cluana Iraitto, et Afferac abatira Cille vapo, doirmierunt. Ceallaac mac Driann, ru Lanxen. 7 Cinaeb mac Conaing, rex Teibae, moirtur. Suidne mac Artraac, rex Moxtorpe n-uile, interfectur ert a fratribur ruir. Concobar mac Ailello occirur ert a fratribur ruir. Congalac mac Oengura, rex generur Loexaire, moirtur. Tuatcar epircopur et ririba Cilla vapo obit. Cat for Genneti re n-Dunabach mac Scannlann, iuz .h.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lismore, co. Waterford.

³ *Druim-Inaslaind*.—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Loch-Bricerna*.—So in A and B. But the name should be "Loch-Bricrenn" (the "lake of Bricriu"), as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Bricriu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Bricriu memthenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County.

⁶ *Ruamius*.—Under the year 800 *supra*, the obit of a 'Ruamnus,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

⁷ *Fortreonn*.—Pictland. See note ⁶, p. 118 *supra*.

John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,¹ to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,² and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind³ by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna⁴ against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh,⁵ died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,⁶ abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,⁷ died. Eogan Mainistrech,⁸ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,⁹ son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,¹⁰ died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his¹¹ brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his¹¹ brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,¹² son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,¹³

[833.]

⁸ *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

⁹ *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tethba*.—In later times called Tefia, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregh, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 89 b in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *His*.—*ruir*. Omitted in A.

¹² *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Conor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast.* write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dumadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

¹³ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Προγεννητι, ου ιτορηραταρ ιλι. Ορζαην Γλιννε να λοθα ο Γεννητιβ. Ορζαην Σλανε 7 Πιννουβραε habae ο Γεννητιβ. Λορκαθ ελυανα mic U Noir δεμεθια ex maiorib παρτε. Ζυιν Ορροccαν mic Cendepcain ι η-Αρθου.

[Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc. xxx. 1111.° Sloζαθ λα Νιαλλ co Uλαζμου κοροροζιγεραρ ηι ποραιβ .ι. Οραν mac Ραελαη. Cιναεθ mac Neill mic Αεθα ιυγυλατυρ ερτ λα ηυλλετυ. Ιηορεθ Μιθε λα Νιαλλ, co ηολορκαθ conuici τεθ Maelchonoc. Cumυρκαε mac Oengυρα, ηεcηαρ ελυανα micc U Noir, μοριτυρ. Ορζζαην Ρερnann 7 ελυανα μοερ Μοεθoc ο Γεννητιβ. Coemελινθ ababo ι η-αρθ Μαθα .ι. Ρορινδοαν (ο Ραε mic Μαλαρ) ι η-ιηαθ Δερμοτα (ο εζζεαρηηαν). Εθαιβ mac Conδον-galt ηεx nepotum Τυηετυ, 7 Cανκομραc mac Σιαοαν equonimυρ ελλε ναρο, 7 Οηεραλ mac Κοημαc ηηιηεερρ Cille θυμαι γλινη εκ αλιαρυμ ciuitatum, μοριυητυρ, 7 Μυηρεραε mac Ζοηηζαηε, omηεη μοριτυι ηυητ. Ρεηζυρ mac Οοθβεαθα, ηεx Cαιηζε βραθαιβε, ιυγυλατυρ ερτ α Μυμινενηιβυρ. Μοηηρ Ουαθαιβηζ mic Σcανηλαη ηεζυρ .η. Ριθζεντι. Λορκαθ Cλυανα mac Noir τερτια παρτε ηυι .ιι. ηοιη μαρτα. Λορκαθ Μυηγαηιτ 7 αλα-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

¹ *Finnabhair-abha*.—The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

² *Of the greater part*.—The MS. A. has "de media ex maiore parte." But B. has merely "ex maiore parte." See note ⁵, p. 306 *supra*.

³ *Aidhne*.—The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

⁴ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

⁵ *When he ordained*.—The original in A. is κοροροζιγεραρ, and in B. also κοροροζιγεραρ, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad am.*) more correctly write co ηο ορτοηζ ("when he ordained").

⁶ *Tech-Maelchonoc*.—The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 884, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.

wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dalocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Fin-nabhair-abha,¹ by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part² of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall⁴ to the Leinstermen, when he ordained⁵ a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faelan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,⁴ when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.⁶ Cumuscach, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁷) in the place⁸ of Dermot Ua Tighernain.⁹ Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn¹⁰ and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbehadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹¹ was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgenti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

¹ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—The "fort" (or "rath") of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as "Rackwallace," a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O'Connor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithinnmalais*.

² *In the place*.—1 n-1nro. 1n'oon, A.; 1nnon, B.; both of which are

corrupt. The *Four Mast.* writes 1-n-1oncroh, which is more correct.

⁹ *Ua Tighernain*.—Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175-187; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-duma-glinn*.—Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

naile ceall Irmumen o gentið. Orððain orþoma hlunð o gallaið.

- b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° u°. Suidne mac Iosef abbat Ñinne va loða; Soergur nepor Cuinneva abbat Dermairge, Forburad episcopus et ancorita Lurcan, omnes feliciter vitam pñierunt. Dunlaing mac Caðuraig, princeps Corcaige moire, mortuus est sine communionem i Cairiul regum. Gabail in dairteige i Cill vana for Forindan abbato n-aeruo Maðae, co ramað Patraic olcena, la Perolimid co cað 7 inonu, 7 no gabta i cact co n-anhumalort rru. Dermait vo vul co Connaçta cum lege et ueallir Patrici. Ceall vana vo orðain vo gentið o Inbir veaae, 7 polloreat a leat na cille. Coirpri mac Maeleuin, rex loða gabor, iugulatur est o Maeleorna, et Maeleorna iugulatur est o Coirpriu in eadem hora; et mortui sunt ambo in una nocte. Prima pñeta gentiliu o veirciurt ðreð .i. o telcað Orþoman 7 o Dermairge ðritonum, et captiuor tam plures portauerunt et mortificauerunt multor et captiuor plurimor arptulerunt. Mer mor etir enomer 7 dairmer, 7 no iað glara cor anrat vi ruð. Cað Orþuing etir Connaçta inuicem, vú itorðair Ceallað mac Forbarairge princeps Roir caim, 7 Odoñnan mac

¹ *Druim-Ing.*—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

² *Dermagh.*—Durov, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³ *Ended life happily.*—B. has *ve-puncti* sunt.

⁴ *Corcach-mor.*—The "great corcach (or marsh)," Cork, in Munster. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 885), in noticing the obit of Dunlaing, style him *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware has no reference to him in his list of bishops of that See.

⁵ *Forindan.*—See under the last year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xlv.

⁶ *Feidlimidh.*—Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.

⁷ *Dermait.*—The Dermot Ua Tigheanain mentioned under last year as having been displaced from the abbacy of Armagh, in favour of Forinnan (or "Forannan," as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIng¹ by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] 218 Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinneda, abbot of Dermagh;² Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.³ Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,⁴ died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,⁵ abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,⁶ by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait⁷ went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea,⁸ and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁹ was killed¹⁰ by Maelcerua, and Maelcerua was killed¹⁰ by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregh, i.e., from Telcha-Droman, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off¹¹ several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,¹² and Adomnan, son of

¹ *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

² *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ *Killed*.—By *iuḡulacur ert*, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerua were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Carried off*.—For *portauerunt*, B. has *ouceperunt*. The entry is rudely constructed.

¹² *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "herenagh") of Ros-Commam, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

Aldailedh; and Connmhach Mor¹ was victor. Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,² by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaithroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.³ Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul; Tuathal son of Fianghalach, King of Cinel-Ardgail; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhainn-Liphè.⁴ These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè⁵ and Magh-Bregh,⁶ between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory⁷ by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne⁸ in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn⁹ to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom¹⁰ by Fedhilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,¹¹ son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,¹² chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.¹³ [886.]

polating the letters γηαο. But πομνιρò occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

³ *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

⁴ *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.

¹⁰ *Race of Coirpri Crom*—A name

for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirghes, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

¹² *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

¹³ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia; a tribe

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Cormac
episcopus et scriba Cille foibrið, ðran Finglaifi
episcopus et scriba, Tigernað mac Aðba abbat
Finnobriac abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt.
Domnall mac Aðba, princeps ðroma urðaille, mori-
tur. Cellað mac Corpraið princeps ino airicuil Dopen-
ðiaroc, Cellað mac Coirppi princeps Aðo trum,
mortui sunt. Congalað mac Moenaið, rex nepotum
filiorum Cuair ðreð, subita morte uitam finiuit.
Maelron rex Loða lein .i. mac Cobtaið, moritur.
Riðbal mor i cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feidlimið
7 Niall. Docutu sanctus episcopus et ancorita Slane
uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Poppalað equon-
imur airo Maðas obiit. Bellum re Genntib for
Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maeluin filius Muir-
gera et alii multi. ðran mac Paelain rex Laigen
moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Mael-
gaimur scriba optimur et ancorita, abbat Denncair,
paupauit. Colman mac Robartaið abbat Slane, Aððan
abbat Roir epes, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit,
Maelruanaið mac Caðuraið pœnar Lurcan, mortui
sunt. Cumarað mac Conðalaið, rex Ciannactai,
moritur. Muirðoð mac ðeðoð, rex coicib Conðobuir.
iugulatur ert a ruir fratribus .i. Aðb et Oengur, et

Fol. 40a.

occupying the district about Duleek, co. Meath.

¹ *Finglais*.—Finglas, a little to the north of Dublin city.

² *Finnabhair-aba*.—Fennor, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

³ *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 837, note q.), that this may have been the old name of a place called Spancel Hill, in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare. But Shearman thought, and probably with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented by that of Dunmurraghill, in the parish of the same name, in the north of the county of Kildare. See *Loca Patriciana*, p. 112.

⁴ *Airicuil-Dosenchiarog*.—Another form of the name of a place mentioned above under the year 809. See note ⁷, p. 296.

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare.

⁶ *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of [837.] Cill-Foibrigh; Brann of Finnglais,¹ bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba² and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,³ died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,⁴ Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,⁵ between Feidhlimidh⁶ and Niall.⁷ Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,⁸ son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe [838.] and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre,⁹ Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,¹⁰ [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,¹¹ died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,¹² was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

⁷ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland.

⁸ *Bran*.—See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

⁹ *Ros-cre*.—Written ρορ ρηαε in B. But like ρορ ρηαε in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

¹⁰ *Troit*.—See note ⁶, p. 300 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (τρει

φοιτ, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

¹¹ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta of Bregh, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

¹² *Coiced Conchobhair*.—The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.

αλιῦν μὲν τι. Cennetiġ mac Congalaġ, rex nepotum
 filiſorum Cuair ὄρεξ, a suo patre .i. Ceile, uolore
 iugulatur ert. Crunnmael mac Fiannaſail, equoni-
 mur Ὀερμαġ, iugulatur ert o Maelsechnail mac
 Maelsrianaid. Peēt oi ġallaib for loē Ecđach, coror-
 tatar tuata 7 cella tuaircept Erenn app. Coemēloē
 abbas 1 n-arth Mađae .i. Ὀερμαġ (.h. Τιξερναġ)
 inſon Forannan (o Raē mic Maluġ). bellum re
 ġennitib for riu Forrenn, in quo ceciderunt
 Euzanan mac Oengura et Ὀran mac Oengura, et
 Aeo mac Doanta; et alii pene innumerabiles ceci-
 derunt. Lorcaē Fernann 7 Corcaide o ġennitib.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dccc. xxx. 12.º Ορξζαι
 Λυξμαῖβ οἱ Λοē Εῖδαē ο ġennitib, qui episcopos et
 p̄p̄teros et sapientes captiuos duxerunt et alios
 mortificauerunt. Floriacus imperator Francorum
 moritur. Lorcaē arth Mađae cona ueritigib 7 a uoim-
 liace. Peidlimib ru Muman do innruib Mide 7 ὄρεξ,
 conuſoerig 1 Τεῖρηαιξ, et in illa uice inſon Cell 7
 Deitru la Niall mac Aeda.

1r he Peidlimib in ru,
 Oianro opair oen laiti,
 Eitruge Connaēt cen cat
 Ocur Mide do manraē.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Maelsechnail*.—The name is otherwise (and more usually) written Maelsechlainn. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

³ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

⁴ *Ua Tighernaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Thighernan.

⁵ *In the place*.—inſon (for 1 nſon), A., B.

⁶ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

⁷ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁵, p. 118 *supra*.

⁸ *Corcach-mor*.—The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

⁹ *Floriacus*.—For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, was treacherously slain by his brother, *i.e.*; Ceile. Crunnmael, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,¹ was slain by Maelsechnaill,² son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,³ from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, *viz.*, Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh⁴) in the place⁵ of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁶). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,⁷ in which fell Euganan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor⁸, by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.] BIF. by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,⁹ Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.¹⁰ Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregh, and rested in Temhair;¹¹ and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell¹² and [Delbhna]-Bethri,¹³ on that occasion, by Niall,¹⁴ son of Aedh.

Fedhilmidh¹⁵ is the King,
To whom it was but one day's work
[To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,
And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840). as O'Conor suggests. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

¹⁰ *Cathedral*.— $\sigma\omicron\mu\iota\tau\alpha\kappa\kappa$; literally "stone house" (or "stone church").

¹¹ *Temhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

¹² *Fera-Cell*.—"This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eglish; but there is ample evidence to prove that Feara-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eglish, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county." O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, App., p. vi, note 24.

¹³ *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

¹⁴ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ *Fedhilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Μορρ Μυρεαθα μιc Αεθα ρεγρ Connact. Συν Cιναεθα μιc Κορρεαθ ρεγρ Βρεγμαινε, 1 Τεθβα. Ιορεθ Ροιρρ μοερ, επρκορρ et ρερβα ορτιμυρ et ανκορτα, abbar Cluana αυρ et αλιαρυμ ciuitatum, τορμιοιτ.

¶ Ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini mccc. xl. Γεννηι ρορ λοθη Εαθαθ βεορ. Cumrυνουο ρορ Μaelruanaθ mac n'Donnchara la Διαρμαιο mac Concoθαιρ, 7 μαρβαο Διαρματα ιαρυμ la Μaelρεθναιλ in eadem die, et Μaelruanaθ in υτα ρεμανρτ. Αεθ mac Dunchara ιυγυλατυρ επρ τολορε α ροειρ Conaθγ μιc Ρλαινθ in conrpectu ειυρ. Longpoρt oc Linn θαεαιλ αρα ρορτα τυαθα 7 cealla Τεθβα. Longpoρt oc Duiblinn αρρορτα λαγιη 7 Οι Neill ειτηρ τυαθα 7 cealla, κορρε ρλιαθ θλαθμα. Slogaθ la Ρεολιμιθ κορρι Capman. Slogaθ la Niall αρ α θενν κορρε Μαθ n-οεταρ.

Fol. 406b.

θααλ ρεολιμιθ ριγλιθ,
Ροραθαο ιρ na θραγιθθ,
τορρuc Niall co νερτ ναθα,
Α ceρτ in cata clardmιθ.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indicating the place where they might be introduced into the text.

¹ King.—*ρεγρ*. Om. in B.

² *Breghmaine*.—A territory now represented by the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.

³ *Tethba*.—See note ², p. 316 *supra*.

⁴ *Cluain-Eois*.—Written sometimes *cluan αυρ* in the text. Clones, in the co. Monaghan. After this entry, the following note is added in a later hand in MS. B.:—*Οκνηρα m-βλια-ξαι ρο θιορ τανγαουρ λοθλαναθ α n-θιρυνν αρτυρ το ρεορ αντ ρενουρα*. "In this year below (scil. 840) the *Lochlannachs* came first to Ireland, according to the *senchus* ("history")."

⁵ *Victory*.—The word in the text is *cumrυνουο*, which is decidedly corrupt. In the corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is *ρραοινεαθ*, which means a "breaking," "rout," or "defeat."

⁶ *Maelruanaidh*.—King of Uisnech (or Meath); and father of Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who became King of Ireland in A.D. 847. See at the year 846 *infra*, and the note on Maelsechnaill under the year 838 *supra*.

⁷ *Linn-Duachailh*.—The "Linn (or 'Pool') of Duachall." The name of some harbour on the coast of the co. Louth; most probably Dundalk harbour. But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaihh*, *Introd.*, p. lxii., note ¹. This fortress, or encampment, was of course formed by the Foreigners. It was a long way from it, however, to Tethba, a district comprising parts of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. See p. 316 *ante*, note ².

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King¹ of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,⁸ in Tethba.⁹ Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois⁴ and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory⁵ over Maelruanaidh⁶ son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachail,⁷ from which the territories and churches of Tethba⁹ were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,⁹ from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.¹⁰ A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.¹¹ A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar.¹¹

The crozier¹² of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,
Which was left on the thorn-trees,
Niall bore off, with usual power,
By right of the battle of swords.

⁸ *Tethba.*—See last note.

⁹ *Dubhlinn.*—Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

¹⁰ *Sliabh-Bladhma.*—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

¹¹ *Carman—Magh-ochtar.*—The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (Carman) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "Carman" to

be the same as "Loch-Garman," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

¹² *Crozier.*—The original of these

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc. xl. i.° Μυριεσαέ
 mac Cernaiξ, equonimur aipō Mačae, moritur. Ξειντι
 φορ Duiblinn beop. Ρινηrechta mac Dpexail abbar
 Cille Dumaί γλινν, Camrux mac Ruamlura abbar
 domnaiξ Sečnail, omney moritui punt. Ρειολιμιθ
 Cille more enir, episcopus, quieuit. Maeluin mac
 Conaill, pī Calatpoma, vo epgabail vo ξειντιθ. Ορξγαι
 Cluana mic Noir o Ξειντιθ vi Linn suačail. Ορξγαι
 Dopor 7 Saiξne o Ξειντιθ vi Duiblinn. Longar
 Norðmannorum φορ Doinn, φορ Linn ποιρρ. Longar
 Norðmannorum oc Linn paileč la Ultu. Moran mac
 InpRechtaίξ, abb cločair mac n-Daimeni, vu epgabail
 vu gallaib Linnae, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbar
 Linne suačail vo guin [vo] loρcaib o Ξειντιθ 7 Ξοιθε
 laib. Ορξγαι ειρρε Διαρματα o Ξειντιθ vi édel
 uirce. Ceallach mac Cačgin, abb Opoma moep la
 hu éčac, dopmuit. Dungal mac Ρerçale, pī Oρpaίξe,
 moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc. xl. ii.° Μορρ
 Maelpuanaib mic Donncaba (.i. pī Miθe 7 aθaiρ
 Maelrechlainn). Μορρ Cačail mic Concočair. Αρ-
 tazan mac Domnaill iugulatur ep vo lope, a Ruapξξ

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

¹ See note ⁹, p. 345.

² See note ⁷, p. 344.

³ *Dublinn*.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la Gallanb bóinne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaihb*, p. 17.

⁴ *Linn-Rois*.—The "Pool of Roa." That part of the Boyne (according to O'Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 841, note q.

⁵ *Clochair-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

⁶ *Linn*.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

⁷ *Comman*.—Called Caemhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at the year 839) states that "Koe-wan (abbot of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn¹ still. [841.] Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cumsudh son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.² The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.³ A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.⁴ Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni⁵ was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,⁶ and afterwards died with them. Comman,⁷ abbot of Linn-Duachail,⁸ was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,⁹ by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.¹⁰ Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor¹¹ in Ui-Echach, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn¹²). [842.] Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc¹³ son of Bran.

⁸ *Linn-Duachail*.—See note ⁷ under the year 840.

⁹ *Disert-Diarmata*.—“Diarmait’s Desert” (or “hermitage”). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the “Gentiles” from Cael-Uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the “Narrow-water,” between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

¹¹ *Druim-mor*; i.e. the “great ridge.” Now Dromore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

¹² *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

¹³ *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, geneal. Table xi., facing p. 228.

mac Dhoim. Cínasb mac Conroi, rex genensur Loigairne, iugulatur ert o Delbni. Cumruib mac Dberro et Moimais mac Soéadair, duo episcopi et duo ancorite, in una nocte moritui sunt i n-oirire Dairmata. Fersur mac Poéair, rex Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Maeleuile, scriba et ancorita, in Italia quiescit. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat Imlecho pio, moritur. Colgu mac Pédair ancorita pauparuit.

Fol. 41aa.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. iii. Maelmithig mac Cínasba iugulatur ert a Gentilibus. Ronan abbat Cluana mic Noir Dormiuit. Drucceni abbat Loéru obiit. Lorcaib cluana ferta Dhendain o Gentib do Loé Ri.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. iiii. Forindan abbat airo Macae du ergadail du Genntib i Cloen comarbai, cona minnair 7 cona muinntir, 7 a bria do Longair Luimni. Orgain duin Maic o Genntib, du in po marbad Ceib mac Duibhadair ab Tine da Glair 7 Cluana eibni, 7 du in po marbad Ceiternaic mac Conuinair, pearnar Cille dapo, 7 alaire ile. Dunab oi Gallair (.i. la Turgeir) por Loé Ri, cororadar Con-

¹ Two.—ii (for duo), A. Om^d. in B.

² Night.—nocte, A. nocte, B.

³ See note ², p. 347.

⁴ Imlech-fla.—See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

⁵ By Gentiles.—a genntibur, B.

⁶ Lothra.—Lorra, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁷ Forindan.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

⁸ Cluain-comarda.—Written cloen comarbai in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the "Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token," now known as "Colman's Well," a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd's Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note ³.

⁹ Luimnech.—Limerick.

¹⁰ Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

¹¹ Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

¹² Cluain-Eidhneigh.—Clononagh, in

Cinaedh, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sotchadach, two bishops and two¹ anchorites, died in the one night² in Disert-Diarmata.³ Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,⁴ died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedh, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.⁵ Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Bricceni, abbot of Lothra,⁶ died. Burning of Cluain-ferts-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,⁷ abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,⁸ with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.⁹ The plundering of Dun-Masc¹⁰ by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrich, abbot of Tir-da-glas¹¹ and Cluain-Eidhnigh,¹² and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinaisc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host¹³ of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges¹⁴) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹³ *Host*.—The word in the text is *oúnac*, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is *oún*, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaihbh*, the corresponding term is *longey*, a fleet (from *long*, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have *rlóigeó*, a hosting, or expedition.

¹⁴ *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B, has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 88, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormans. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 848, notes d.—g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.

naéta 7 Míbe, 7 co ro loycairet Cluann mic Noir cona
 veptaigið, 7 Cluasn perta ðrenðain, 7 Tir va glarr, 7
 loéna 7 alanle caénaéa. Fiaéna mac Maelébréaril,
 abbar Finnoubraé abae, moirtur. Formgal mac Muir-
 eadaié, epircopur et ancorita lainne leire, quieuit. Caé-
 roiniub por Fennte re Niall mac Aéda 1 maíé iéa.
 Orzgan Donncaéa mic íollomain 7 Flann mic
 Maelruanaig, la Maelreénaill mac Maelruanaib.
 Turger du ergaðail la Maelreénaill, 7 barub Turger
 illoé uair iarum. Labraib mac Ailello abbar Slane
 moirtur. Robartaé mac ðreparil, abbar achair bo
 Caimnié, moirtur. Robartaé mac Flann, abbar
 Domnaíé moer, moirtur. Dunab oi Gallab Aéa cliaé
 oc Cluanaib anðobuir.

Íct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. u. Catal
 mac Ailello rex nepotum Maine, ferrdomnaé rapier
 et reuba optimur airtu Maéae, Connhiaé móir mac
 Corcraíé rex nepotum ðruin, vormierunt. Orzgan
 Fol 41 ab. Daírlicce do éennaié. Niall mac Aéda rex Temro (i.
 ic Linne Neill por Callainn), merpione moirtur ert.

¹ See note ¹¹, p. 348.

² See note ⁶, p. 348.

³ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁴ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹², p. 205, *supra*.

⁵ *Niall*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Drowning of Turges*.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moyleeaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b.) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (*Topog. Hib.*, dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

⁷ *Loch-Uair*.—Now known as Lough-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Achadh-bo-Cainnigh*.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

⁹ *Cluana-andobair*.—Cluana an-tobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their *Annals* (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County,) was burned;

Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,¹ and Lothra,² and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,³ died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,⁴ rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall⁵ son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges⁶ subsequently in Loch-Uair.⁷ Labraidh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,⁸ dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith at Cluana-andobair.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine; Ferdornach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,¹⁰ son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic¹¹ by Gentiles. Niall¹² son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland¹³). [845.]

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

¹⁰ *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

¹¹ *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

¹² *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24–26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (= 838), *supra*.

¹³ *Calland*.—Represented by $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkenny. (*Four Mast.* A.D. 844, note r.) But this seems unlikely.

Ní carnam in úirí n-úabair
 Imteit seóí toeb m'arair,
 U Callanno ce nomaroe
 Mac ama baroe no báoir

Maeluain mac Conaill, rex Calatromae, iugulatur a
 Lageneribus. Hiall mac Cinnfaelad, rex nepotum
 Frogennti, moritur. Bellum pro Connacca re Gallanb,
 in quo Rigan mac Fergusa, 7 Moíron mac Diarmota,
 7 Aeb mac Caítrannaí, et alii multi, caecroerunt.
 Roimúð re Tígernaé for Maelreónaill 7 for Ruá[r]cc,
 in quo cruciatai sunt multi. Muiread mac Flainn,
 abb monistreaé Dúci, mortu[us] est. Forindan abb
 airtú Maéas úu tiachtain a tírú Muman, co minnaé
 Patraice. Coirpú mac Colman, abb Aéa trum, mortu[us]
 est. Conaing mac Feroomnaí, abbaí domnaí
 Patraice, mortu[us] est.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º vi.º Feiblimið
 (.i. mac Crimthain), rex Muman, optimur Scotorum,
 paupavit sepiba et ancorita. Maelreónaill mac
 Maelruanaí regnare incipit. Toígal innri loéa
 Muirneamar la Maelreónaill for rianlaé mar úi
 maccaib baí Luígne 7 Galeng robatar oc inoimúð na
 tuat moíe Féntilium. Roimúð máir re Ceíball mac

¹ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note ⁶, p. 150 *supra*.

² *Maelreónaill*.—The beginning of his reign as monarch of Ireland is entered under the next year. See a note respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

³ *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief of the *Ui-Dunlaing*, and for nine years King of Leinster. See above under the year 842. His death is recorded at 861 *infra*.

⁴ *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at years 834 and 838.

⁵ *Ath-tráim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnack - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The first of the entries for this year, namely the obit of Cathal son of Ailill, King of *Ui-Maine*, is here added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Son of Crimthán*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

⁸ *Of the Scoti*.—Scotorum. Om. in B.

I love not the hateful water,
Which flows by the side of my house ;
O, Calland, though thou may'st boast of it,
Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,¹ died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Maelsechnaill,² and over Ruarc,³ in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,⁵ died. Conaing, son of Ferdornach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan⁷), [846.] King of Munster, the best of the Scoti,⁸ a scribe and anchorite, rested. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.⁹ The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar¹⁰ by Maelsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'¹¹ of the Luighne¹² and Gailenga,¹³ who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhall¹⁴ son of Dungal

⁹ *Begins to reign.*—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

¹⁰ *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

¹¹ *Sons of death*; *i.e.* malefactors. O'Conor incorrectly renders the original, *as maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

¹² *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

¹³ *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gallengamora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Cerbhall.*—King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are

Dungaille for Agonn, in quo ceciderunt da cét déac. Maelzoan mac Ecđac, rex ceniul Dogaine, moritur ert. Ceallač mac Maelpatraic, rex abaino, moritur. Connmac mac Cernaič, leđri Ciaraidhe Connačt, moritur ert. Artur mac Muire-daič, rí iarđair Liri, moritur ert. Cađal mac Corraic, rí Rođart, iugulatur ert a nepotibus Neill.

b.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. ii. Nix magna in Kalendis Februarii. Finneđta Luibniđi, anđoruta, et rex Connacht antea, moritur ert. Tuat-car mac Cobđaič, rex Luighe, moritur ert. Cađ ne Maelređnail for genti i Foraič, in quo ceciderunt iii. cét. Bellum ne n-Olcobur rí Muman, 7 ne Lorđgan mac Cellaič co Laiđmu, for Gennti ecc reiađ Neđtain, in quo cecitit Tomrair epell tanire ríđ Laiđlinne, 7 da cet dec imbi. Romiud ne Tigernač for Gennti i n-Dairiu dirit Dođonna, in quo ceciderunt da cet dec. Romiud ne n-Euganacht Cairil for Gennti ecc Dun Maelctinle, in quo ceciderunt .u. cet.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 353, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cerbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

¹ *Agonn*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Connor renders by "de prædonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has agono. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note 1. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write for galluibh déa cliat ("over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

² *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note ², p. 85, *supra*.

³ *Vice-abbot*.—rocnap. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write puioir ("prior").

⁴ *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Ro's, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

⁵ *Ciaraidhe* (or *Ciarraidhe*).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,¹ in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,² died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraic, vice-abbot³ of Fera-Rois, south of the River,⁴ died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe⁵ of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,⁶ died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] 1118. February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,⁷ an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Malsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,⁸ wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,⁹ in which Tomrair Erell,¹⁰ tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach¹¹ over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,¹² in which twelve hundred¹³ were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuille, in which five hundred were slain. A

¹ *Iarthar-Lifi*.—See note 7, p. 100, *supra*.

⁷ *Finsnechta of Luibnech*.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note 3. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

⁸ *Forach*.—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

⁹ *Sciath-Nechtain*.—“Nechtan's Shield (or Bush).” See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Tomrair-Erell*.—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's “*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*,” *Introd.*, p. lxvii., note 4.

¹¹ *Tigernach*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

¹² *Daire-Disirt-Dochonna*.—The “oak-wood of Dochonna's desert.” This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Introd.*, p. lxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

¹³ *Twelve hundred*.—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the “Gentiles” at

Coemloð abbat 1 n-aro Maðas .i. Diermaid in uicem Forindain. Diermaid Cille Can doimiuir.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Conaing mac Flainn rex ðreð moituir. Coirpri mac Cinaeðo rex nepotum Mael moituir ert. Finnechta mac Diermata abbat Doimliacc, Maelruataið abbat aip ðrecain, Oncu episcopur et ancorita Slane, obierunt. Cillil mac Cumurcaí, rex loða cal, moituir. Flaitbertað mac Ceileðair occipur ert a fratribur ruir. Muirfeðt .iii. xx. long ði muinntip rið Gall ðu ðiachtain ðu tabairt greamma ropir na Gallu robarar ar a ciunn, co commarparat hþrenn n-uile iarum. Inðrechtad abb lae ðo ðiachtain doðum n-þrenn co minoab Colum cille. Robartað mac Colgen, abbat Slane, exulauit. Flannacan mac ðeðad, rex ðal Araro in tuairipit, iugulatur ert a zenero Þugain. Maelberail mac Cernaið, rex Muðoorna, iugulatur ert a gentilibur ropit conuerſionem ruam a clericop. Airindan abbat Þennðair doimiuir. Þorbair Maelreðnail hi Crupait.

¶ Ct. Enaip. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaðad abbat Cluana mic U Noip, 7 Tuatad mac Þeradaid abbat Rechranð 7 Diermaíðe, 7 Þerðar mac Muirþeðaið príncep Þainne lepe, defuncti sunt. Oengur mac

"twelve score," which seems more reasonable.

¹ *Change of abbots.*—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diarmait. See above, at the years 884 and 838.

² *Cill-Can.*—So in A. and B. But the *Four Mast.* write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcash, in the parish of Kilcash, barony of Iffa and Ofa East, co. Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imall, in the present co. of Wicklow.

⁴ *Loch-Cal.*—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

⁵ *Reliquaries.*—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co minoab is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] "oathes or sanctified things."

⁶ *Lived in exile.*—exulauit. The

change of abbots¹ in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,³ died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Breacain, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Cal,⁴ died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar, was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards. Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the reliquaries⁵ of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile.⁶ Flannacan,⁷ son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.⁸ Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, 'fell asleep.' Encampment of Maelsechnaill in Crupait.⁹ [848.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra¹⁰ and Dermagh,¹¹ and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of Lann-léri,¹² died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh- [849.]

Four Masters give his obit under the year 847=849.

⁷ *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

⁸ *Conversion to religion*.— $\rho\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\alpha\gamma\iota\omega\gamma\alpha\phi\iota\alpha\varsigma$. This means that Maelbresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scotorum* (849).

⁹ *Crupait*.—The name is "Cru-fait" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

h-Uidre, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Ras dan*, "white plain" (or "field"). It has not been identified. O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

¹¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

¹² *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

Suibne, rex Mugthorna, iugulatur eſt o Garrho filio Maelbrigitae. Cinaeth mac Conaing, rex Ciannaethae, du ppuēturoēct Maelrechnaill anneurzgall, co p' inoſiſ Oū Neill o ſinaino co muir etir cella 7 tuatā, 7 co p' oſt inoſi Loča gabur ſolore, corbo comarpo ſſu a lar, 7 copoſpcaſo leiſ deſtāc Treoit 7 tpi x^o dec ſi ſoiniſ ann. Dnoen mac Ruadhac, rex nepotum Cra-
 Pol. 417. uuitain, et duo germani eiuſ .i. Fogertač et Druatur, iugulati ſunt a fratribuſ ſuiſ.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. l. Colgzu mac Ceallaiſ ppuincepſ Cille tommae, Scannal mac Tib-
 paiti ppuincepſ domnaiſ Sechnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaetha rex Cairil, moſtuſ ſunt. Cinaeth mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demerſur eſt in lacu cruſdeli moſte, o Maelrechnaill 7 o Tigeſnač, ſi poſpmaib deſ ſoine n-Eſenn 7 comarbbai Paſpatic pſpcialitep.

Monuar a ſoine maſi,

Da ſepſ a laiſi cluiſi ;

Moſ liach Cinaeth mac Conaing

Hi lomano ſoſum cuiſi.

Τετακτ ουβγενντι ου Αε̄ κλιαε̄, co παλπατ άρ μόρ ου
 ſinngallač, 7 co po [p]latpata in longpoſt etir ſoine
 7 moine. Slaſ ſo ſuſgenntib oc liſo ſuačail, 7 άρ

¹ *Garfith.*—Garrho, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Gar-
 ſeth.

² *Maelsechnaill.*—King of Ireland
 at the time.

³ *To the sea* ; i.e. from the Shannon
 eaſtwards to the ſea. The words co
 muir ("to the ſea") are erroneouſly
 repreſented in A. and B. by comm.
 The liberty has been taken of amend-
 ing the text, on the authority of the
Ann. Four Maſt. (848), and the *Chron.*
Scotorum (850). It appeared plain,
 beſides, that the compiler of this
 Chronicle intended to uſe the ſame
 form of expreſſion, o ſinaino co

muir, employed under the year 836
ſupra, where the extent of the terri-
 tory of the (ſouthern) Ui-Neill was
 thus indicated.

⁴ *Level with the ſurface.*—The expreſ-
 ſion in the text, comarpo ſſu a lar,
 means "equally high with its floor."

⁵ *Was burned.*—copoſpcaſo, for
 co po loſpcaſo, A. B.

⁶ *Cill-Toma.*—Kiltoom, in the
 pariſh of Faughals'own, barony of
 Fore, and county of Weſtmeath.

⁷ *Cinaeth.*—See under the laſt year,
 where his rebellion againſt King
 Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I), and
 his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,¹ son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Mael-sechnaill,² through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,³ and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface ;⁴ and the oratory of Treoit was burned⁵ by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-Toma;⁶ Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, *i.e.*, the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh⁷ son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,⁸ a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,⁹ with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially.

Alas,¹⁰ O good people,
His days of play were better !
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliaith, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered¹¹ the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].¹²

⁶ *Drowned in a pool.*—in *lacu*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

⁹ *Tigernach.*—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

¹⁰ *Alas!*—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41b, in A.

¹¹ *They plundered.*—*co rolatpat*, for *co ro f'latpat*, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have *co ro moirpat*; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) *sur moirpat*, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

¹² *White Foreigners.*—Supplied from

mor ouib. Congalaē filiur Irgalaē, rex Coille
 follamhain, moritur. Riḡdal 1 n-arto Maḡae etur
 Maelepeḡnall co maḡiḡ leiḡ Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co
 maḡiḡ coicriḡ Conḡobair, 7 Derrmaic 7 Feḡgna co raḡnaḡ
 Paḡraice, 7 Suarleḡ co cleirḡiḡ Miḡa. Cairnell mac
 Ruatḡraḡ, rex loḡa hUaitne, iugulatur eḡt dolore ante
 portam opatoru Tigeḡnaḡ hi Cluain auir, o Conailliḡ
 Feḡnmuiḡi. Eḡu mac Ceḡnaḡ, rex feḡ Roir, inter-
 pectur eḡt a gentilibur. Tipraici nepoḡ Daḡteḡnaḡ,
 abbaḡ Lirr moer, doḡmuit.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. l. 1. Duo heredes
 Patricii .i. Forinnan peribā et episcopus et antequa,
 et Derrmaic parientissimus omnium doctorum Eu-
 ropae, quiescunt. Uartatio airo Maḡae o gallaḡ
 Lindae die ramḡaḡ. Luḡt ocht xx^c long oi fḡnḡeḡnaḡ
 do roaḡtaoḡar du caḡ fḡu Dubḡeḡnḡi do fḡnaḡ Aiḡneḡ-
 Tḡi la 7 tḡi aḡḡi oc caḡḡaḡ doab, aḡt ir fe n-Duiḡ-
 geḡnḡi rommeabaḡi, co fḡrḡḡaḡraḡ a ceile allonga leu.
 Stain fḡḡitiuḡur euair, et ierene decollatur iacuit.
 Moenḡal abbaḡ Aiḡroḡe fḡaḡa, et Cennḡaelaḡ mac
 Ultaḡi fḡriḡeḡr Doiḡe conair, et Leḡgal pḡinceḡr
 Oḡnae, doḡmieḡunt. Foḡeḡtae mac Maeleḡbḡeḡraḡ, rex

Fol. 42aa.

Ann. Four Mast. (849), and Chron. Scotorum (851).

¹ *Coille-Follamhain.*—According to the *Filire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Buseagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

² *Leth-Chuinn.*—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

³ *Matodhan.*—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 858 *infra*.

⁴ *Provinces of Conchobar.*—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

⁵ *Diarmait.*—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbey of Armagh. See note ⁴ under the year 847 *supra*.

⁶ *Loch-Uaithna.*—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Cluain-avis.*—Clones, county Monaghan.

⁸ *Fera-Rois.*—See a note respecting this district, at the year 848 *supra*.

⁹ *Heirs.*—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,¹ died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,² and Matodhan;³ with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,⁴ and Diarmait⁵ and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairrell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,⁶ was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-auis,⁷ by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs⁹ of Patrick, viz., [851.] *vis.* Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, rested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn¹⁰ on the day of Sam-chasc.¹¹ A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aighech. They were three days and three nights¹² fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain¹³ escaped by flight, and Ierne¹⁴ was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,¹⁵ and Lergal abbot of Othan,¹⁶ 'fell asleep. Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (481).

¹⁰ *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachall. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., p. lxii., note 1.

¹¹ *Sam-chasc.*—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast.* (850) write an *corinnac iap. ccairc* ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

¹² *Three days and three nights*—111.

la 7 .111. antc1, A. B.

¹³ *Stain.*—Written like *Stam* (Stam) in A. and B.

¹⁴ *Ierne.*—Written *eipne* in B.

¹⁵ *Both-Conais.*—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrowmore, in the parish of Cudaff, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamsan*, p. 406, note g.

¹⁶ *Othan.*—Fahan, in the parish of

ná n-*Áirgialla*, moíur. *Cathal mac Dubaen*, rex *Ua n-Duach Árcatruir*, moíur. *Forbarac mac Maeluibir*, príncep *Cille mope Cínche*, moíur. *Ár* v. *Fallaib* oconab iníb airtir *Óreg*, 7 ar aile uc paré *Áldain la Ciannacht*, in uno menre.

[*ct. tanar. Anno domini dccc. l. n. Áilill mac Robartais príncep Lurcan*, et *Flann mac Rechtabrad* abbar *Leit Mančain*, et *Áilgenan mac Donnghaile* rex *Cairil*, deuncti punt. *Áhlaim mac rígh* *Laírlinve* v. *tuirdecht* a n-*Éirne*, copogiallrat *Faill* *Érno* v. 6, 7 ar o *Foibelaib*. *Ectigern mac Fuarne*, rex *Lairgen* *deirgabar*, iugulatur ept *volore* a *Óruatar* *filio* *Áedo* 7 o *Cerball* *filio* *Dunghaile*; et *Óruatar* *filius* *Áedo* iugulatur ept *volore* a *rocur* *ruir* *iii.* die *port* *iugulationem* *Ectigern*. *Fláetnia* abbar *Óiror*, episcopur, obit. *Cernač* mac *Maelebhreail*, rex *Cobo*, moíur. *Cáimál* mac *Tomaltais*, leť *ri* *Ulač*, a *Norðomannir* inreprectur ept.

[*ct. tanar. Anno domini dccc. l. iii. Tuatal* mac *Maelebhriđti*, rex *nepotum* *Dunlaing*, iugulatur

Fahan Upper, barony of *Inishowen* West, co. *Donegal*. Formerly called *Othán-Mura*, from its founder *St. Mura*, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See *Todd's Irish Annals*, p. 222, note q., and *Reeves' Colton's Visitation*, p. 86.

¹ *Uí-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of *Uí-Duach* is still preserved in that of the parish of *Odogh*, in the north of the present co. of *Kilkenny*. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of *Odogh*.

² *At the islands*. — *oconab iníb*, A. and B., apparently a mistake for *oc naib iníb*, the more correct form.

³ *Rath-Aldain*. — According to *O'Donovan (Ann. F. M., A.D. 850, note g)*, this place is now known as *Rathallon*, in the parish of *Moorechurch*, barony of *Upper Duleek*, co. *Meath*.

⁴ *Liath-Manchain* — *Lemanagban*, in the barony of *Garrycastle*, *King's County*.

⁵ *Amhlaim*. — Over the last *m* of the name in A. and B it is suggested that the name should be "*Amhlaip*."

⁶ *Of Lochlaind*. — Corruptly written *Laírlinve* in A., and *Laírlinne* in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

⁷ *Ectigern*. — The name of *Ectigern* appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Dúach of Argatros,¹ died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Cill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands² of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain³ in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtabhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;⁴ and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim⁵ son of the King of Lochlaind,⁶ came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern⁷ son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,⁸ and by Cerbhall⁹ son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh⁸ was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,¹⁰ a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Cobha,¹¹ died. Cathnal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrihte, king of Ui-Dunlaing,¹² was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendslaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow).

⁸ *Bruatar son of Aedh*.—See last note.

⁹ *Cerbhall*.—He was King of Ossory during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerbhall at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

¹⁰ *Biror*.—Birr, in the King's County.

¹¹ *Cobha*.—The short form of a name otherwise written "Ui-Echach-Cobha, and "Ui-Echach-Ulad." A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeves' *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 848-52.

¹² *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Duulang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

ert dolore a fratribus suis. Maelreñnaill rex
Terho do dul co sru Muman corici inoem na
n-Desi, a n-gialla do tabairt. Herer Colum cille,
parienr optimur, .iiii. id máirta apud Saxones martiri-
zatur. Cneð Domnaíξ moir ioir Tigeinaé 7 Flano
mac Conaíng, aét ir ne Flano romemair.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. l.º iii.º Cañan
abbatirra Cille dapo moirtur. Sneachta co ferpu
for .ix. ¶ Ct. Maii. Cneð la hCeb mac Neill co hUlru, co
Fol. 42ab. fargab Connecan mac Colman 7 Flaíðbertaé mac
Neill, 7 roðairde cena. Finneétai fraude iugulatur
ert .i. mac Maelbriúcti. Ruidhgur mac Macnaó, abbat
moiritreé ðuiri, oimerrur ert. Alilil abbat Achao
boo, Robairtaé abbat innre cain Deña feriba, 7
Muirébaé ru airde Ciannaéca, moirtur runt.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. l.º u.º Coirne mor
7 riccet comtar ruirri prum loða 7 prum aibne
Erann du éraícteaíð 7 marclaiúíð a .ix. ¶ Ct. Decim-
bir urque ad .vii. idur Ianuaru. Temperuorur
annur et arperurrimur. Maelreñnaill mac Mael-
ruanaíξ i cCairul, co tue giallu Muman. Cocab mor
etir Fennta 7 Maelreñnaill co n-Gallúoibelaíð leir.
Deñtée Lurcan do loptaé a Noírdomannir. Roimub
mor ne n-Ceb mac Neill for Gallgairbelu i n-glinn

¹ *Indeoin-na-nDesi*.—The “Anvil of the Desi.” This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullagh-noney (the “summit,” *mullach*, of the *inacoin*, or “anvil”), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197-8.

² *Successor*.—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him *Indrechtach*. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

³ *To the shoulders*.—co *prumna*, B. A. has co *ferpu*, “to the shields.”

⁴ *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monasterboice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit is given above at the year 518.

⁵ *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 858), that Ruidhgus was drowned in the *Bóinn* (Boyne).

⁶ *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainnigh. The “field of St. Canice's cows” Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's County. The name is written *acró boo* in A.; but

Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoin-na-nDesi,¹ and brought their pledges. The successor² of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abbess of Cill-dara, died. [854.
Snow up to the shoulders³ of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrihte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,⁴ was drowned.⁵ Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo,⁶ Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianachta,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,⁹ so that the [855.
principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.¹⁰ The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,¹⁰ in

achavo boo in B., which is more correct.

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniakeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

⁸ *Ard-Cianachta*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

Frost. — *præcet*, A., B.; probably for *peccaro*, "freezing."

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A.D. 854, note c). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gall-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Ῥοιῆλα co pa lat. leir ap viñor viñb. Ἠορμι τοερεῖ na n-Dubgenneti iugulatur erte la Ruabrainḡ mac Meirminn, riḡ m-Ḵretan. Suibne nepor Roiῆlic, p̄ribā et anḡorita, abbat Liff moer, Cormac laḡrainḡ Ḵruinn p̄ribā et ep̄iscopur, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna ep̄iscopur Slane martirizatur.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ui.º Romuñ p̄ n-Imar 7 p̄ n-Ḃmlaiḡ for Caittil p̄no co na Gallgæbelaiḡ hi t̄riñ Muman. Moengal abb Pobair 7 Siabāal viñret ḡarain requierunt. Matuḡban mac Muireḡbāḡ, rex Ulaḡ, moritur. Triar do loḡcaḡ i Tailte vi ḡenḡ vi nim. Uentur maximur co pa la p̄ibar, co comḡar inñi loḡa. Cellāḡ viat,

O bai penat̄ p̄inn p̄otail
Necēa for̄ roeraiḡ p̄etaiḡ,
T̄reḡ bliadain n̄i ap̄ b̄recaḡ,
Ḃri t̄riḡuit ap̄ c̄aic cetaḡ.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ui.º Cumruḡ ep̄iscopur et ancorita, p̄incep̄r Cluana ip̄airto, in pace p̄auruit. Cinaḡḡ mac Ḃilp̄in rex Pictorum, 7 Ḃuily rex Saxon, mortui sunt. T̄p̄raiti ban abbat T̄re va ḡlar [mortuur erte]. Maelḡḡnail mac Maelḡrianaiḡ co p̄eraiḡ Ḓrenḡ do t̄urbecht hi t̄re

Fol. 42ba.

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

¹ *Glan-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenelly, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note o.

² *Ruadhri*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambria*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

³ *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambria*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

⁴ *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

⁵ *Lathrack-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

⁶ *Caitil Find*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxi., note 2.

Glenn-Foichle,¹ where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,² son of Merminn,³ King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,⁴ Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,⁵ a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, [856] over Caittil Find⁶ with his Gall-Gaidhel,⁷ in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,⁸ and Siadhál of Disert-Chiarain,⁹ rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.¹⁰ Three persons were burned in Tailltiu¹¹ by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

Since the fair great synod of Nice
Was [held] in noble manner,
The third year, not by false reckoning,
On thirty over five hundreds.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, [857] abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh¹³ Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,¹⁴ King of the Saxons, died. Tipraiti Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

⁷ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

⁸ *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 8) that Matudán died in pilgrimage.

¹¹ *Tailltiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

¹² *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 825; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

¹³ *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

¹⁴ *And Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *et* is misplaced in

Muman, condeirib .x. naitci oc Neim, 7 a n-innreð co muir faserr iar maomaim for arrixa oc capno Luðbað, co farðbað ann leðri na n-Deire, Maelcron mac Muireðaið. Tuc Maelreðlann iarum giallu Muman o Delut Gabrain co Inri Tarbnaí iar n-Þre, 7 o Dun Cernnaí co hAraínn n-airðir. Pluuialir autumnuv et perniciou[r]rri muv rruðibur.

¶ Ct. Ianaír. Anno domini dccc.º l.º uiii.º Suarleð abbar Achard bo, Ailill banbaine abbar Þiror, Maelcoba óa Paelan abbar Cluana uafna, Paelzur abbar Roir ðrea, in pace dormierunt. Slogao moir la hAmlaif 7 Imar 7 Cernall i Mib. Riðbal maðe Þrenn oc raðe Aðeo mic Þrice, im Maelreðnaill ruz Tóhra, 7 im Feðgna comarba Patraice, 7 im Suarleð comarba Finnio, ic denum ríða 7 cancomraice for nÞrenn, conno ar in dail rin durat Cernall ru Ograiði oðrøir ramða Patraic 7 a comarba, 7 conib and do veðairð Ograiði i n-vilri rru leð Cúinn, 7 arogoairð Maelgualaí ru Muman a vilri. Maelgualaí rex Muman a Noivmannuiv occirruv øvt. Seðonnan riliuv Conaing, rex Cairði braðairðe, moivtar.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ianaír. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ix.º Sioiðeð Laiçen 7 Muman 7 Connaðt, 7 Oa Neill in veirçirt, ivn

A., where it occurs after the word *Sazan*.

¹ *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Black-water.

² *Corn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

³ *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maalaron the title of *tanairi*, or "tanist."

⁴ *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabrain." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhran," (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note. a.

⁵ *Inis-Tarbhnai*.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

⁶ *Dun-Cernna*.—This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

⁷ *Ara-Airthir*.—"East Ara." The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

⁸ *Most destructive*.—*perniciou[r]rri muv*, A.

⁹ *Achadh-bo*.—*acirð bo*, A. *achard bo*, B.

ten nights at Neim;¹ and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach² where the half-king³ of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredhach, was lost. Maelsechlainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain,⁴ to Inis-Tarbhnaí⁵ in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna⁶ to Ara-airthir.⁷ A rainy autumn, and most destructive⁸ to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo,⁹ [858.] Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uamha;¹⁰ Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre¹¹—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerbhall;¹² into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,¹³ including Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,¹⁴ establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerbhall, King of Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and successor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,¹⁵ and Maelgualai, King of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnan, son of Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 859. A hosting [of the men] of Lein- [859] BMS
ster, and Munster, and Connaught, and of the Ui-Neill

¹⁰ *Cluain-uamha*.—The "meadow (or paddock) of the cave." Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.

¹¹ *Ros-Cre*—*ροσι κρεα*, A. *ροσι κρηε*, B.

¹² *Cerbhall*.—King of Ossory, and at this time in alliance with the Foreigners.

¹³ *Rath Aedha-mic-Bric*.—This name, which signifies the "rath of Aedh (or Hugh) son of Brec," is now

shortened to "Rahugh," the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

¹⁴ *Successor of Finnia*; i.e. abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," or the Northern Half of Ireland, represented at this time by King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.)

¹⁶ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—The name of this district is still preserved in
2 B

ροδία, la Maelređnall ruz Tempio, condeirib oc maiz
 vuiria i comfocur aipio Mađae. Do porbairt Aeb
 mac Neill 7 Flann mac Conaing an dunađ i n-aicci, co
 romarbrat doine por lap in dunađ, 7 ro meñaiđ por
 Aeb n-iaraiñ, co farcaib ilı rtañte exepicitu Mael-
 ređnall in rtañtu ruo. Aeb mac Duibdoabairpenn, rex
 Oa Fıđgennti, moritur. Flannacan mac Colmain
 moritur. Niall mac Iallain qui parrur ert pa-
 ralirın xxx. iiii. annur, qui uerratur ert uirionibur
 frequentibur tam palrır quam uerır, in Cırto
 quieuit.

Fol. 426b.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dccc. lx. Inoređ Miđe
 do Aeb mac Neill co n-Gallaiđ. Formlaiđ ingen
 Donncađa, amenırırıma regina scotorum, porp poeni-
 tentiam obuit.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dccc. lx. i.º Domnall
 mac Ailpın, rex Pictorum, mortuur ert. Aeb mac
 Neill regnare incipit. [Sloicceđ la] Aeb mac Neill co
 ruđa Fall im Miđe, 7 la Flann mac Conaing do
 inoıruo Miđe. Finan eluana cain, epırcopur et anđo-
 rıta, Muırđer ancorıta aipio Mađa, uitam in pace
 finierunt. Maelređnall mac Maelruanaıđ (mic
 Donncađa, mic Domnall, mic Muırcađa Miđi, mic
 Diarınara oen, mic Oırmeđaiđ đach, mic Conall

that of Carrickabraghy, a townland
 in the parish of Clonmany, barony of
 Inishowen East, co. Donegal.

¹ *King of Temair*; i.e. King of
 Tara, or of Ireland.

² *Magh - dımha*. — The “plain
 (*Magh*) of the mound, or tumulus
 (*dımha*).” O’Donovan has identified
 this place with Moy, in the parish of
 Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon
 Middle, co. Tyrone, on the opposite
 side of the River Blackwater from
 Charlemont in the co. Armagh. *Ann.*
F. M., A.D. 858, note o.

³ *Aedh*.—The beginning of Aedh’s
 reign as King of Ireland is recorded
 under the year 861.

⁴ *In its position*.—in rtañtu ruo for
 in rtañtu ruo, A. B.

⁵ *Ui-Fıđgennti*.—A tribe situated
 in the co. Limerick. See note ⁶, p.
 150 *supra*.

⁶ *Iallan*. — Written Gıallain (in
 the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.*
 (A.D. 858). O’Conor prints (from B.)
mac Fallain, and the translator in
 Clar. 49 writes *mac Fıallain*.

⁷ *Delightful*. — amenırırıma (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,¹ who rested at Magh-dumba² in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh³ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.⁴ Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,⁵ died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,⁶ who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh⁷ [860.] son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Dunchadh, the most delightful⁷ Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,⁸ King of [861.] the Picts, died. Aedh,⁹ son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,¹⁰ bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.¹¹ Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,¹² son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

amoeniyyma, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 859), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

⁸ *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

⁹ *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 886, note *).

¹¹ *In peace*.—For *uicam in pace* *rimieyunt*, as in A., B. has *uoyrimieyunt*.

¹² *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

guthin, mic Suibne, mic Colman moir, mic Diarmata
 veirg, mic Feurgar Ceirtheoil), ru hEreuo uile, .ii.
 Calendar Decembar, .iii. feria, anno regni sui xii.^o,
 defunctus est. Ruarc mac Droen, rex nepotum
 Dunlainsge, iugulatus est. Maelebor oa Tinorui, sui
 leigir Goideal, mortuus est.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o ii.^o Ceib mac
 Cumurcaig, ru .h. Niallan, mortuus est. Muireadae
 mac Maeleuin, regnar airo Maadae, 7 ru na n-airter,
 iugulatus est o Domnall mac Ceib mic Neill.
 Murecan mac Diarmata, rex Naiyr 7 airtir Lifi, a
 Noromannir interfectus est. Uam Acaib aldaia 7
 Cnoibai, 7 uam feirt Doadan of Dubad, 7 uam mna
 an gobann ru feruidiret Fail, quod antea non per-
 fectum est .i. a fecht ru flatrat .iii. rix Fail peronn
 Flaino mic Conaing .i. Amhlaim 7 imar 7 Cuirle, 7
 Lorcan mac Caial leo occa, ru Mide.

.b.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o iii.^o Lorcan
 mac Caial, ru Mide, do ballad la Ceib mac Neill rix
 Temro. Concobar mac Donnada, leirru Mide, do
 marbad i n-uirciu oc Cluan irairud la Amhlair ru

¹ *Ruarc*.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, General Table ii. (facing p. 228).

² *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neill-land East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

³ *Airthera*. — Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel). The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

⁴ *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89), and father of Cerbhall Mac Muirecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

⁵ *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

⁶ *Achadh - Aldai*. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ui-Niallain,² died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,³ was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,⁴ son of Diarmait, King of Nas,⁵ and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,⁶ and [the cave] of Cnodhba,⁷ and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,⁸ and the cave of the smith's wife,⁹ were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imbar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat. [862.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded¹⁰ by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed¹¹ in a water at Cluain-Iraird,¹² by Amlaiph, [863.] MS.

⁷ *Cnodhba*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

⁸ *Fert-Boadan over Dubadh*.—"Fert-Boadan" signifies the "grave of Boadan," and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

⁹ *The cave of the smith's wife*.—*uam mna an gobann*. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at *uoiúcearo atá* (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

¹⁰ *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

¹¹ *Killed*.—*oo moúbaro*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is *oo úróharó*, "was drowned."

¹² *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The "water" in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

Fol. 43 *aa*. Gall. Roiniub̄ mor̄ pe n-*Ac̄e*b̄ mac Neill 7 pe Flaunn mac Conainḡ for̄ *Ac̄nri*b̄ mac n-*Ac̄e*b̄o co n-*Ultaib̄*, i t̄ip̄ Conailli cept̄o. Muiret̄ad̄ mac Neill, abb̄ Luḡmaix̄ 7 alanaile cell, mopt̄ur. *Ac̄e*ogen̄ b̄rit̄t̄ ep̄iscop̄ur̄ Cille t̄ap̄o, et̄ p̄criba et̄ an̄c̄op̄ita et̄ p̄nex̄ p̄p̄e .cxvi. annorum, paup̄auit̄.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Eclipp̄ur̄ p̄ol̄ir̄ in̄ *Calend̄ur̄ Ianuar̄i*, et̄ eclipp̄ur̄ lunae in̄ eod̄em̄ men̄se. Cellach mac *Ac̄ilella* abbar̄ cille t̄ap̄o et̄ abbar̄ Ia, dopt̄m̄iut̄ in̄ p̄egione *Pictorum*. T̄iḡern̄ad̄ mac *Pocart̄ai*, p̄i Ločā z̄ab̄or̄ 7 leḡ̄m̄ī *ḡreḡ*, mopt̄uup̄ ep̄t̄. *ḡre*at̄ain̄ t̄u in̄t̄ap̄bū ar̄ a t̄ip̄ t̄o *ḡaxanaib̄*, copogabaḡ caḡt̄ p̄or̄aib̄ in̄ *Maen̄ Conain̄*. T̄at̄oḡ mac *ḡiar̄mata*, p̄ex̄ nepotum̄ *Cennp̄elaiḡ*, in̄t̄ep̄p̄ect̄ur̄ ep̄t̄ t̄olop̄e a p̄pat̄rib̄ur̄ p̄uip̄ et̄ a p̄lebē p̄ua. Conmal equonimur̄ *Tamlaḡta*, 7 *Tuaḡal* mac *Ac̄rt̄ḡur̄ro* p̄rim̄ep̄p̄cop̄ *P̄ort̄p̄enn̄* 7 abb̄ t̄uin̄ *Caillenn̄*, dopt̄meip̄unt̄.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º u.º *Ac̄mlaib̄* 7 *Ac̄uip̄le* t̄o t̄ul̄ i *P̄ort̄p̄enn̄* co *ḡallaib̄ ḡren̄o* 7 *Ac̄lban*, co p̄' in̄p̄riȳet̄ *C̄ruic̄ent̄uait̄* n-*uile*, 7 co t̄uc̄p̄at̄ a n-*ḡiallo*. Colgu 7 *Ac̄e*b̄, t̄a abb̄ main̄ip̄t̄p̄eḡ̄ *ḡuiri*, in̄ uno anno mopt̄uip̄unt̄. *C̄ep̄naḡan* mac *Cum̄p̄caix̄ḡ*, p̄ex̄ *Raḡo* ap̄t̄ip̄, iugulatur̄ ep̄t̄ t̄olop̄e o *M̄or̄acain̄* mac *Ac̄eḡacain̄*. *Ac̄e*b̄ mac Neill p̄op̄lat̄ uile lonḡp̄ort̄u

¹ *Aed̄h*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

² *An̄fid̄h*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Ulidia, is written *Ac̄nb̄iḡt̄* by the *Four Mast̄*, and *Ac̄nb̄iḡt̄* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "Airthera," (see note thereon, page 872, note ²), or by the "Conailli-Murtheimne," another name for Conailli-Cerd.

³ *Lughmaḡh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Of the moon*.—Lune, A.

⁵ *Cellach*.—See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 890.

⁶ *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

⁷ *By Saxons*.—t̄o *Saxanaḡan̄b̄*, B.

⁸ *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "Moin-Conain," and "Mona." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name Mona, not being aware of the form in which it is written in

King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh¹ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfidh² son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh³ and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the [864.] Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon⁴ in the same month. Cellach,⁵ son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Bregh, died. The Britons⁶ were expelled from their country by Saxons,⁷ so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.⁸ Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Connal, steward⁹ of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,¹¹ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle¹² went into [865.] Fortrenn,¹⁰ with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,¹³ was treacherously slain by Moracan¹⁴ son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mania Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

⁸ *Steward*.—*ocononimur*, for *ocononomur*, A. B.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁶, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Dun-Caillenn*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

¹² *Auisle*.—There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. lxxii., lxxix.

¹³ *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Moracan*.—This name is written "Mulregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

Ḡall (.i. aipir ino foēla) etir cenel n-Eugain 7 Dal n-Clraide, co tuc a cennlai 7 a n-eti 7 a cpoēa allong-pore ep caē. Romiuē fopaid oc loē febail, ar a tucta da .xx. deac cenn. Loē leibinn do foub 1 fuil co tarla a partiu cpoō amail feaīanu inna imbeētar.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° lx.° vi.° Maeluain mac Aēba, rex Ailiē, in clericatu dolore extenro quieuit. Robartaē Finnglairy episcopuē et scriba, et Conall Cille scripe episcopuē, et Corcraē Taiēi taille scriba et ancorita, et Oegeodān abbaē Conoirē (et lanne Ela), et Cormac nepor Liaēan scriba et episcopuē et ancorita, in Curyto omnes dormierunt. Maeluile abbaē Airne ipēir quieuit. Ḡuairē mac Duibdabairēnn moirter. Aban mac Cinaēb[ā], ruz-domna Connaē, do orcain fūi daiēib o foēlaēan mac Diarmato. Cuirle tērtiuē rex gentiliū volo et parricidū a fratribuē fūi iugulatuē ep. Bellum-por Saxanu tuairēpta 1 Cair Eōroc, pē n-Dub ḡallanb, in quo cecitit Aili rex Saxon aquilonaliū. Lorcaē duine Aīhlaim oc cluain Dolcain la mac n-ḡairin 7 la Maelciarain mac Ronain, 7 ar cet cenn oi aipēaib

¹ *The coast of the Fochla.*—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

² *Spoils.*—cennlai, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

³ *Over them;* i.e., over the For-eigners.

⁴ *Loch-Febhail.* — Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

⁵ *Loch-Leibhinn.*—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

⁶ 'Lights'; i.e. the 'lights,' or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Neenius*, p. 193, sq.

⁷ *Aedh.*—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

⁸ *Finnglais.*—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁹ *Cill-Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Tech-Taille.*—See note ¹², p. 12 *supra*.

¹¹ *Condere.*—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

¹² *Lann-Ela.*—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla¹), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,² and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them³ at Loch-Febhail,⁴ from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn⁵ was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'⁶ round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robh-[866.]artach of Finniglais,⁸ bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Sciré,⁹ a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,¹⁰ a scribe and anchorite; and Ogedchar, abbot of Condere¹¹ (and Lann-Ela),¹² and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,¹³ rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairrenn, died. Aban,¹⁴ son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Auisle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,¹⁵ by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,¹⁶ King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,¹⁷ by the son of Gaithin,¹⁸ and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

¹³ *Ara-irthir*. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective ἤρτιρ (*recte* ἀρτιρ) is written ἤρτιρ in A.

¹⁴ *Aban*. — This name is written huppán (Huppán) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

¹⁵ *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in England.

¹⁶ *Alli*. — Ella, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

¹⁷ *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

¹⁸ *Son of Gaithin*. — His name was Cenneidigh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cenneidigh* in the Index thereto.

Ἰάλλ ἰν εὐδὲμ θιε ἀπὺθ ὠυεφ πρὲδὶκτορ ἰν κομφῖνιο
 κλυανα Ὅολκαῖν. Μυρνεδαῖ μαε Καῖαιλ, ρι nepotum
 Κρηῆταῖνν, παραλίρι Longa extinetur ερτ.

.b.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. Ἄννο θομῖνι ὠcc.° Ιx.° υἱ.° Ceallaῖ mac
 Cumurcaῖ, abbar Ροβαῖρ, ιυθενῖρ ραριενῖρ et ἰngenioῖρ-
 ριμουρ, περῖουτ. Conῶμαῖ abbar Κλυανα μαεc Ὑ Νοῖρ ἰν
 nocte Κalendarum Ιανουαριῖν Κρηῖτο θορμῖουτ. Ὅaniel
 abb Ἰλῖννε ὠα Ιαῖαε 7 Ταμλαῖταε, Κοῖμῖαν μαε Ὅαλαῖξ
 ἀθ Ὅομλαεε. Ὀellum ρε n-Ἄεῖθ μαε Νεῖλλ οc Cill Oa
 n-Ὅαῖξῖρ ρορ Oυ Νεῖλλ Ὀρεξ 7 ρορ Ιαῖξῖου, 7 ρορ ρλυαῖξ
 μορ ὠι Ἰάλλαῖδ .ι. τῖρ cετ uel εο ampliuρ, ἰν quo cecī-
 uerunt Ρlann μαε Conaῖνξ ρηξ Ὀρεξ n-υἱε, et Ὅιαρ-
 μαῖτ μαε Cιτιρκεῖλι ρι Ιοῖα ζαθορ, et ἰν ἰρτο bello
 pluruῖμι ζεντιλιuῖμ τῖρυεῖδατι ρυντ, 7 Ραῖτῖνα μαε Μael-
 εουῖν ρηξοῖμναι ἰνο Ροῖλαῖ, θοροῖταῖρ ι ρῖρῖζῖου ἰν
 καῖα, et αλιῖ multi.

Ρlann μαε Conaῖνξ κορῖου ρηξ,
 Rogab τῖρ βα Ταρθε μαε Ceῖν,
 Ro ar arῖρῖδ ῖερῖνα κοῖρ
 Ἰαρρ n-οῖρ ἀρ ἰnχαῖδ ρηδ Νεῖλλ.

Ἄνῶαμ αῖρῖου ἰνο ἰνῖρ,
 ἡυῖρρε καῖνγεν ἡῖ κυῖμῖνῖδ,
 Cen Ιαῖε Ρερῖναῖθε ροῖοῖμῖν,
 Cen ρlann Ὀρεξμαῖξῖ burῖνῖξ.

¹ See note 17, p. 377.

² *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere writ-
 ten Glenn-da-locha. Glendalough,
 co. Wicklow.

³ *Tamlacht*. — Tallaght, in the
 barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

⁴ *Diomiacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

⁶ *Cill-Ua-nDaighri*.—This name
 would be pronounced *Killoneery*.
 The place has not been identified,
 which is somewhat strange, consider-
 ing the important character of the
 battle. The late Rev. John F. Shear-
 man was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

nDaighri was the same as the place
 called "Killineer," situated about a
 mile to the north of Drogheda, which
 is by no means improbable.

⁷ *Three hundred*. — τῖρῖ cετ, A.
 But B. reads ιx. cετ, or nine hundred.

⁸ *Maelduin*.—The Maelduin, King
 of Ailech, whose obit is entered at
 the year 866.

⁹ *Tadg son of Cian*.—Cian was son
 of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in
 the 3rd century, and the progenitor
 of several septs distinguished by the
 title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of
 Cian). The *Cianachta-Bregh* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.¹ Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.]^{BIS.} of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha² and Tamlacht,³ [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliacc,⁴ [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh⁵ son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,⁶ over the U-Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred⁷ or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,⁸ royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,
Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.⁹
Out of the *Sidh* of Cerna the just
Grew a golden sprig¹⁰ in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!¹¹
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!
Without a manly active hero,
Without Flann of the populous Breghmagh.¹²

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these septa. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 43 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

¹⁰ *A golden sprig*; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

¹¹ *Inber*.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

¹² *Breghmagh*.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Conçal mac Peadaiḡ abbar Cille delga, rēribā, quieuit. Eruptio ignota aquae, de monte Cualann, cum pirculur atur. Uentur magnur in pēria Martini. Rechtaḡra mac Murcaḡa, abb Corcaigē moire, dor-
miuit.

Fol. 436a. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Martan
abbar Cluana mace U Noir 7 Daiminiri, rēribā,
Niallan epircopur Slane, dormierunt. Cormac mac
Elaḡaiḡ abbar Saiḡre, epircopur et rēribā, uitam
penilem riniuit. Flann mac Ferḡair, equonimur airo
Maḡa et p̄incep̄r Lanne leire, heu breuitep̄r uitam
riniuit. Maelciarain mac Ronain rignia aip̄er Epeno,
reino p̄oḡla ḡall, iugulatur ep̄t. Cernaḡ mac Eacaḡ,
toip̄ech Mughdorna m-ḡreḡ, Ruacaḡacan mac Neill,
toip̄ech Oa Forindan, moip̄tu runt. Orecain aip̄to
Maḡa o Amlaim, corolorcaḡ cona dēp̄taigib̄, .x. cet
ep̄ir b̄riḡ 7 ḡarbaḡ, 7 rlat moip̄ eḡna. Donnacan
mac Cēp̄raḡa, rex Oa Cennpelaig, iugulatur ep̄t dolore
a p̄ocio ruo. Ailill Cloḡair, rēribā et epircopur,
abbar Cloḡair mac n-Daimen, dormiuit. Dubtaḡ mac
Maeltuile, doctip̄rimur latinorum totip̄r Europaē,
in Crip̄to dormiuit. Maelbriḡti mac Spelan, rex
Conaille, in clep̄icatu obuit.

| Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleaḡ

¹ *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

² *Corcach - mor*. — The "great swamp." The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

³ *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note 18, p. 205, *supra*.

⁶ *Champion*.—p̄ignia, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) τρειν̄p̄ep̄r, lit. "mighty man."

⁷ *Mughdorna-Bregk*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Bregk (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note 1.

⁸ *Ui-Forindain*.—"Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan)." A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 10.

⁹ *Was burned*.—co polorcaḡ, for co polorcaḡ, A., B.

¹⁰ *Between the captives*.—ep̄ir b̄riḡ. The *Four M.* (867) have ep̄ir b̄recaḡ,

Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,¹ a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rechtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,³ a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,⁴ a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lann-leire,⁵ alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion⁶ of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,⁷ [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,⁸ died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Amhlaimh, when it was burned,⁹ with its oratories. Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives¹⁰ and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously¹¹ slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,¹² 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,¹³ slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeidhnen,¹⁴ bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is βρατο, "captivity."

¹¹ Treacherously. — τοολογε, A., περ τοolum, B.

¹² Clochar - mac - nDaimen. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

¹³ Of all Europe. — τοσιυρ Ευρουπαι, B.

¹⁴ Indeidhnen. — ινδιδηνην, A., B. But the form is ινδιδηνην in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of ινδ, the Irish defin. article, and ιδηνην, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It

Ἰνδεδῆσθην, ἐπιρκορυρ ἐτ ἀνκορυτὰ ἐτ ἀββαρ Cluana
 ἱραῖροσ, ορτυμυρ doctop relegionuy totuy Ἰιβερνιασ,
 παυραυτ. Ἰνδρεσ̄ Λαιγεν Ια hAc̄s̄ mac Neill o Ac̄s̄
 cliāt̄ co Gabruan. Cεrball mac Dungaile collin
 ἀδοτοτα δια n-ινδρυσ̄ co Dun ἡbolcc. Πορροπαρταρ
 Λαιγιν δυνασ̄ Cεrball, et mac Γαιτῆνε et αλιος̄ occi-
 δερυντ, et πευερρι ρυντ in ρυgam cum rege ρuo .i.
 Μυιρεδασ̄ mac Ὀραιν, et τρυειδοατῖ ρυντ αλῖν δε ἰλλυρ.
 Ὀδαλσ̄ mac Μυιρκερταῖξ, ουα γενερῖρ Conaill, a γενντε
 ρυα ιυgulatur εῖτ. Ὀιαρμαῖτ mac Ὀερματα ἰτερ-
 ρεῖτ υῖρυν in ἀρῶ Μαδὰ ἀντε ιανυαμ δομυρ Ac̄s̄o
 ρεγῖρ Τεῖρρο. Ὀυβοατῖνε abbaρ leīt̄ μοερ Μοδσο-
 ἡnoc, et Maeloδop ἀνκορυτὰ abbaρ Ὀαιμῖρρε, et abbaρ
 τυρῖρτ Cιαραιν Ὀελαῖξ δυῖν .i. Cumρcūt̄) ρερῖβα et
 ἐπιρκορυρ, Comgan ροτα ἀνκορυτὰ Ταῖhlactae δαλταε
 Maeleruan, Conola ἀνκορυτὰ Ὀρῶμα cara ἀῖρθε
 Cιανnachta, omney in Cῖρῖτω υῖταμ ρῖνιερυντ. Ob-
 ρεριο Ac̄lēt̄ cluāt̄e a Νορδομαννῖρ .i. Ac̄mlaῖḡ et
 ἰῖῖαρ, δυο ρεγερ Νορδομαννορυν, obρeδερυντ ἀρcem
 ἰllum, et δερτρυαξερυντ in ρῖνε .iiii. μηνῖρυν ἀρcem et
 ρρeδauerυντ. Maelrēd̄naill mac Neill, leīt̄ρῖν δειρ-
 κυρτ Ὀρεξ̄, ἰτερρεκτυρ εῖτ δολορε ο Ἰλρ δυbgall.
 Cob̄tāc̄ mac Μυιρρεδαῖξ, ρρῖnceρρ Cille δαρο, δορμῖνυτ.
 ΙC̄t̄ Ιαναιρ. Anno δομῖνυ δccc.° lax.° Cātalan mac
 Ἰνδρεχταῖξ, leīt̄ρῖν Ἰλᾱt̄, ιυgulatur εῖτ δολορε con-
 ρῖλιο Ac̄s̄o. Ac̄mlaῖḡ 7 ἰμαρ δο εῖνδecht ἀρρῖτῖρῖν δυ

Fol. 486b.

may be now represented by "Inan,"
 in the parish of Killyon, barony of
 Upper Moyfeurath, co. Meath, not
 far from the site of the ancient
 monastery of Clonard (or Cluain-
 Iraird), of which Suairlech was abbot.

¹ *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

² *Gabran*.—Gowran, in the north
 of the co. Kilkenny.

³ *Cerball son of Dungal*.—King
 of Ossory.

⁴ *Dun-bolc*.—See note ¹¹, p. 77
supra. The *Fragments of Annals*, at
 A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account

of the invasion of Leinster here
 referred to.

⁵ *Son of Gaithin*.—Cennedigh,
 King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned
 above at the year 866.

⁶ *Liath-mor Mochoemhac*.—Now
 known as Leamokevogs, in the parish
 of Two-Mile-Borris, barony of Elio-
 garty, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Disert-Ciarain*.—The desert, or
 hermitage, of St. Ciaran. Now
 Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper
 Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Maelruain*; i.e., St. Maelruain,

and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh¹ son of Niall, from Athcliath to Gabran.² Cerbhall son of Dungal,³ with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbolc.⁴ The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin⁵ and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muircertach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc,⁶ and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain⁷ of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,⁸ [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara⁹ of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluath¹⁰ by Norsemen; *viz.*, Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed¹¹ and plundered the fortress. Maelsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,¹² a 'Dubhgall.'¹³ Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.¹⁴ Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to

[870.]

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tallaght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

⁹ *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note ⁶, p. 806 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ail-Cluath*.—The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note ¹², p. 115 *supra*. Written *Áilēc cluāte*, in the genit. form, in B.

¹¹ *Destroyed*.—*οὐκ ἔμεινεν*, A.

¹² *Ulf*.—Called Fulf, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

¹³ *Dubhgall*.—This means 'Black Foreigner' (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for "foreigner."

¹⁴ *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

Ἄε̄ εἰαῖ̄ ᾱ Ἀλβαν, οἱδ̄ σεταῖδ̄ long, et p̄p̄osa maxima hominum Anglorum et Britonum et Pictorum devicta est secum ad Hiberniam in captivitate. Expugnatio tuin Sobairce, quod antea non perfectum est. Gaill occo la Cenel n-θuzain. Alill mac Dunlaigne regis Laginensium a Norðmannis interpretatur est. Alill episcopus, abbas Fobair, in Christo dormiuit. Curoi mac Alonias̄ in reo Cloðrann 7 Poðlao Miroe, abbas, p̄riens, et p̄p̄itirrimur hystoriarum p̄cotticarum, in Christo dormiuit. Colgu mac Maeleuille, sacerdos et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire Tommaen, quiescit. Moenzal aileir, abbas Denncair, vitam penilem feliciter p̄nuit. Maelemiðe mac Cumurcaic̄, p̄cnap cluana mic Noir, moritur.

.d. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° i.°] Gna p̄nc̄p̄r̄ Doimliacc, ancorita et episcopus et p̄p̄iba optimus, [obit]. Maeleuainaid mac Maeleaurarpoa, dux septem filiorum Cuair ino poðlai, moritur est. Cennraealao nepos Moðtiseru, rex Cairil, extenro volone in pace quiescit. P̄rdomnað p̄nc̄p̄r̄ Cluana macc U Noir dormiuit. Arta rex Britanorum p̄raða Cluaoe, consilio Cyp̄tantini filii Cinaeðo, occiditur est. Maeleuille episcopus, p̄nc̄p̄r̄ Tulian,

¹ *Ath-cliaith*.—"Ford of hurdles."

A name for Dublin.

² *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

³ *Great multitude of men*.—p̄p̄osa (p̄p̄asa) maxima hominum, A. B. p̄p̄osa is evidently here used for the Irish b̄p̄ar̄o, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captivitate, would indicate.

⁴ *To Ireland*.—in Hibernium, A. in Hiberniam, B.

⁵ *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A. M., 3501, note o.

⁶ *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenensium, A. The text is corrected from B.

⁷ *Inis-Clothrann*.—Now Inchcleraun, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Rathcline, co. Longford.

⁸ *Scoti*; i.e. the Scots of Ireland. For p̄cotticarum, as in A., B has p̄cottorum.

⁹ *Slept*.—dormiuit, A. quiescit, B.

¹⁰ *Happily*.—feliciter. Omitted in B.

Ath-clíath,¹ from Alba,² with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,³ English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,⁴ in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,⁵ which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,⁶ was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,⁷ and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti,⁸ slept⁹ in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.¹⁰ Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot¹¹ of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnia,¹² abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.]^{BIS.} anchorite¹³ and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Mael-ruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdornach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,¹⁵ was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.¹⁶ Maeltuile,

¹¹ *Vice-abbot.* — ρεσναρ. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is ρρνοισρ, i.e. prior.

¹² *Gnia.*—Written like γνια, in B.

¹³ *Anchorite.*—ανσομωτια, A. B.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais.*—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Lecmagh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in Ui-Mac-

Uais is described as in Ui-Mac-Uais, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

¹⁵ *Srath-Cluade.*—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

¹⁶ *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots.

in Christo dormiuit. Loingreð mac Foillein, princeps cille Auirli, moritur. Robartað Desihaiðe scriba optimus paupauit. Mugron mac Maelcoðarð leðri Connaçt moritur ept.

Fol. 44a.

¶ Ct. Ianair, lunae .xxvii. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ii.º Flaðbertað mac Duibroip, rex Corcumoruad inuiri, hUaetmaran mac Drocan rex nepotum Fiaðrað Aibne, Dunaðað mac Rogailloð rex generus Coiriri moer, moriuntur. Leðlabar mac Loingreð, rex in coicib, uitam penilem finiuit. Imar rex Norðmannorum totius hiberiæ et Britanniæ uitam finiuit. Tungal mac Moenaið, princeps Inni can Deða, in pace quieuit. Donnucan mac Flannacan a Conaing mac Flaind per dolum iugulatur ept. Oenað Tanlen cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna, quod non audiuimus ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus et scriba, abbas n-Denroto, quieuit. Flaðbertað mac Muirceartað, princeps duin Chaillen, obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair, lunae .ix.º. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º iii.º Ceð mac Fiangurra, princeps roga Commain, episcopus et scriba optimus; Maelmorða mac Diarmata

¹ *Tullian*.—Otherwise written Tullen. Now Dulane, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cill-Ausili*.—The church of St. Auxilius (see above, note ², p. 19); now Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.

³ *Corcumruadh-ininis* [or Ninis]. This territory comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, with the Arran Islands in Galway Bay, the people inhabiting which were called "Eoghanacht-Ninias" (or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oilill Oluim] of Ninias.) See *Lebor na h Uidre*, p. 22a, where *Eoghanacht Niniasa* is otherwise

called *Eoghanacht na n-árand*, "the Eugenians of the Aran [Islands]. See also O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

⁴ *Ui-Fiackrach of Aidhna*.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

⁵ *The Province*.—in coicib, lit. "of the fifth;" i.e. of the Province of Ulidia, which in these Annals is always referred to as *the Fifth*. The Provinces of Ireland, even when they were reduced to the present number of four, were each called coicib, or "fifth" by the Irish writers, in consequence of the quinquupartite division made of the country by the five

a bishop, abbot of Tulian,¹ fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,² died. Robhartach of Dermhagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaithbertach, son of Dubhrop, King of Corcumdruadh-Ninis;³ Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;⁴ and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,⁵ ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.⁶ Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ rested in peace. Donnucan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Taitiu⁸ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred⁹ from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,¹⁰ rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,¹¹ died.

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus, abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor-

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlobor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," *oe gun meoim*.

⁶ *Ended life.*—*uiram fmuiric*, A. B. has *in Cuirico quieuit*

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha.* — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

⁸ *Taitiu.*—Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

⁹ *To have occurred.*—*ceciuit*, A. *cecī* (probably for *ceciuiric*), B.

¹⁰ *Nendrum.* — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

¹¹ *Dun - Cailden.* — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

ἐπιτομῶν ἐτ' ἑρῖβα ; Τορραῖθ πρίncepυ Ταμίλατταε, ἐπιτομῶν ἐτ' ἑρῖβα ορτίμου, ἰν Χηρῖτο τορμῖου. Ρετῖνα ἐπιτομῶν, ἡερερ Ρατριου ἐτ' caput religionis τοτιου Ἡiberniae, ἰν πριουε nonar Octimbru in pace quiescit. Slogar la hCceḃ mac Neill co Laiḡiu, coropararagat cell Aupri, 7 alante cealla no loḡcaḃ cona dertairḡḃ Ceall mor muḡi ainir ou orḡann ou Ḥal-laiḃ.

[Ct. Ianair, lunae xx.^a Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o iiii.^o Moenzal taniri Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartaḃ mac na cerda ἐπιτομῶν Cille dapo, ἐτ' ἑρῖβα ορτίμου, ἐτ' πρίncepυ Cille achairḡ, ἐτ' Λατῖnan mac Moḃtḡerri ἐπιτομῶν Cille dapo ἐτ' πρίncepυ Ρερnan, [obierunt]. Muirḡeadaḃ mac Ḥrann cum exercitu Laginenrum usque ad montem Monduirnn uartauit, ἐτ' ad ruam icḡpum regionem ante uesperam reuerſurḡ erḡ. Congreſſio Dictorum ppi Dubḡallu, ἐτ' ἑτραḡer magna Dictorum facta erḡ. Oirḡin mac Amlairḡ reḡir Norðomannorum ab Albano per uolum occirur erḡ. Maccoḡi πρίncepυ Tamilaτταε, ἐτ' Ḥennaḃta ἐπιτομῶν Lurcan, ἰν pace τορμῖου. Ρετῖnaḃ abbar Ḥlinne da loḡa obit.

Fol. 44ab.

.d.

[Ct. Ianair, 1.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

¹ 'Fell asleep.'—τορμῖου (for τορμῖου) A. qe (for quiescunt?), B.

² Of religion.—relegionur, A.

³ Day before the Nones.—ἰν πριουαρ (for πριουε) A. ii. nonar, B.

⁴ Cill-Aurik.—See note ², p. 19 supra.

⁵ Cill-mor of Magh-Aimir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note ², p. 286 supra.

⁶ By Foreigners.—ou ḡalland, altered to ou ḡalland, A.

⁷ Tanist.—taniri; i.e. "second," or next in succession to the abbacy.

⁸ Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet signifies "son of the artist (or artificer)."

⁹ And.—et omitted in B.

¹⁰ Cill-achaidh. — Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ Lactnan. — Harris blunders greatly in stating (Ware's Works, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 798 Acta Sanctorum), and the Four Masters, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as bishop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lactnan whose obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion³ of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones³ of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili⁴ was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir⁵ was plundered by Foreigners.⁶

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist'⁷ of [874.] Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'⁸ bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and⁹ superior of Cill-achaidh,¹⁰ and Lachtan¹¹ son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirnn,¹² and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.¹³ Maccoigi, superior of Tamlacht,¹⁴ and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,¹⁵ slept in peace. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin¹⁶ son of Cin- [875.] B15.

¹² *Sliabh-Monduirnn*.—Not identified. Sliabh-Modhairn was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

¹³ *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Intro.*, lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab albanu* of the text by "*ab Albanensibus*." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab Ulban-charb*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

¹⁴ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

¹⁵ *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

¹⁶ *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of

Cyrantim mac Cinaeda rex Pictorum, Cinaed abbat acharo bo Cannuig, Congalaic mac Finneeta rex na n-Clrigialla, Peadaic princep ririrt Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennrelaig, a rratribur ruir occirur ert. Oenaic Tailten cen aigi rine caura iurta et uigna. Domnall epircopur Corcaige, rcriba optimur, rribita morre perit.

¶ Et Ianair, xi.^a Lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Eogan et Maelruile nepor Cuanaic, duo abbates Cluana macc U Noir, in pace dormierunt. Donnchad mac Aedaccain mic Concobair o Flaunn mac Maelrechnall per uolum occirur ert. Ruaidri mac Muirinn, rex Orictorum, du tuideit uocum n-ferent for teiceo re Dubgallaid. Maelbriute epircopur Slane in pace dormiuit. Uelliolum occ Loic cuan eitir Finngeinti 7 Dubgeinti, in quo Albann uix na n-Dubgeinti cecidit. Socharaic mac Drocaim, uix nepotum Cormaic, moritur ert. Cosmclouid abbat i n-arto Maicae .i. Anmire in uicem Maelcoba. Catalan mac Cernaiig ri per Cul moritur.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note 4, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

¹*Disert Diarmata*.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

²*Coirpri*.—The name "Cairpri mac Diarmata," or Cairpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Ui-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

³*Fair of Tailtiu*.—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

⁴*Corcack*.—Cork, in Munster.

⁵*Flann*.—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹ died. Coirpri,² son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtiu³ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,⁴ an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Eugan and Maeltuile Ua Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. [876.] Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,⁵ son of Maelsechnaill. Ruaidhri,⁶ son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Maelbrihte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,⁷ between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,⁸ King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots⁹ in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,¹⁰ died.

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 434.)

⁶ *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annales Cambriae* and *Brut y Tyngy-sogion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

⁷ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

⁸ *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

⁹ *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbay (abbatay) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobha, at the year 878 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolce (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

ḄḄḄ. 1anar, xx.^a 111.^a Lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o 111.^o Ruaidhri mac Muirminn, rex Britonnum, a Saxonibus interemptus. Aed mac Cinadan, rex Pictorum, a rocius suis occisus est. Garrit mac Maelbryce, rex Conaille, decollatus est o auib Ecaic.

Ruaidri Manann minn n-aine,
Aed a cuchiaib Cinntire,
Donncharo domna rinn flatha,
Garbriic minn Maica mine;

O doiralaim ar m'aine,
Fugeir cuchia mo cribe;
Lecca huara iar n-aine
Baile for barrshinn bile.

Cumruic mac Muirbriic rex nepotum Cremtainn o Ultaib occisus est. Maelpatraice mac Ceallanig princeps mainiureic Duiti rubita morte perit. Uentus magnus et fulgor. Eros pola fluxit co rruca a parci ero 7 pola for na maicib. Oenac Tailtin cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna. Eclirri Lunae roibus Octobris, x.111. Lunae; quarii tertia uigilia .111. peruae, solisque dispectus .111. ḄḄḄ. Nouembrius, Lunae xx.111, quarii .111. hora diei, .111. peruae, solis .x11.

¹ *Ruaidhri*.—See the note regarding this King of the Britons (or Welsh), under the preceding year.

² *Aedh, son of Cinadh*.—This was apparently Aedh, son of Cinaedh (or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's *Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxiv.

³ *Ruaidhri of Manann*.—Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems to have been King of Manann (the Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 436. These stanzas, which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

⁴ *Cenn-tird*.—Kentyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Garbriic*.—The same as the person whose name is written "Garfith" in the preceding prose entry. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 875.

⁶ The Editor is unable to translate the original, *baile for barrshinn bile*, which seems devoid of sense or meaning.

⁷ *Mainister-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,¹ son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. [877.]
 Aedh, son of Cinad,² King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrihte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach.

Ruaidhri of Manann,³ gem of delight ;
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tirè⁴ ;
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;
 Garbsith,⁵ ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,
 When I call to mind
 The cold flags over princes !

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,⁷ died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.⁸ The "Fair" of Tailtiu⁹ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,¹⁰ about the third vigil, on a Wednesday ; and an eclipse of the sun on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

² *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumka na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Deece, co. Meath ; though O'Donovan would identify it with *Duma-nDresa*, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

⁹ *Fair of Tailtiu.*—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Fourteenth of the moon.*—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 a in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 44*a*. Diebur in tēpmentibur. Scriu Colum cille 7 a minna olčena du tīačtain dočum n-ēpeno for tēičeab rīa Gallatb.

Ķt. Ianair, iii. lunas. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iii.°
 Oēb [rinnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoriae, in
 .xii. Ķt. Decembrium i n-Druium in arclaino i cpiē
 Conaille dorpuiat.

Duodecem calaino cheolac

Decimbir dian a thoben,

i n-erbaile aīru aīrūb

Oēb Oisig aīroīu Ķarbel.

Rer rīal forrāb rērnaroe,

Drūmbu lan Temair thīrēc,

Sciāt rīu omnia ērnaroe,

Di tein bīoga mac Mīleo.

Flann mac Maīlēchnaīll rēgnare incipit. Tīgērnac
 mac Muīrēdaiē epīrcopur, pīncēpē Drōma in ar-
 clainn, extēpō dolōpē paupīat. Rērgīl mac Cum-
 rāo, abb domnaīg dēchnaīll, do marbat i n-dūinētāīu.
 Oēngur mac Cīna[e]ḡda, dux rēp n-arva Cīannačta,
 moīpūtur. Maelcōdo mac Crunnthāeīl, pīncēpē aīro
 Mača, do ērgābal do Gallatb, 7 in rērlēgīnn .i. Močta.

¹ *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 815, note ², regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

² *Finnliath*. *Caille*.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

³ *King of Temair* (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

⁴ *Druium-Inasclaind*.—Now Dromiskin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁵ *Twelfth*.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 *b* in MS. A., with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

⁶ *Flann*.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (= 916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

⁷ *Domnach-Sechnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.

⁸ *In secrecy*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression *in-dūinētāīu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor reads it by "in depradatione."

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minna*,¹ arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [878.] [Finnlaith²], son of Niall [Caille³], King of Temair,³ 'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind⁴ in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth⁵ of the musical Kalends
Of December, fierce its tempests,
Died the noblest of princes,
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],
Of whom territorial Temair³ was full ;
A shield against hidden dangers,
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann⁶ son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,⁴ 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁷ was murdered in secrecy.⁸ Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ died. Maelcobho¹⁰ son of Crunnmael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners ;

⁹ *Men of Ard-Cianachta*.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta ; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

¹⁰ *Maelcobho*.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainmeri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abbacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmere, Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Արևոտ մոր քոր զճարձ Կրոն քրաւ. Բոլե մոր Կրոն
օջոմար. Մալթոն Եւ Օա Երեւտայնն օգրար քր.
Սալարդ մալ Բալթերտալ, ուջոմնա ին տարթար,
մորար. Բրիթոնա մալ Մալթոթար, ըալ Լուլոն
Կոնալթ, մորար. Անտարի քրոնքր յա. մոնրար 1
ն-արձ Մաճա յօրմար. Ծոնգալ քրոնքր Լեղլոնն
մորար.

Եւ. Եանար, ԽԱ. Լոնա. Աննո յօմոնո յօօօ. Լա. Ե. Ե.
Բարաճ մալ Կօրմալ, աբար Լա, ըարար. Մալ-
Եարալ մալ Կոնարդ, ըալ Եթալ, ին յարարալ ստալ
քոնլալ քոնար. Ծոնլար քրոնքր Կլաա ալք քր
էլլա Արոնալ, մորար քր.

Ու քրոն քրոն յար յար
Ու ըալթ զար քո ըարա,
Ու իարա տալալ քրալ
Բօր քրալ յարալ քրալ.

Մարթալ մալ Կօրմալ, քրոնքր Զարալ, մորար.
Մալմոնիլ մալ Ծոնլարքր օգրար քր.

Եւ. Եանար, ԽԱ. Լոնա. Աննո յօմոնո յօօօ. Լա. Ե. Ե.
Բարալ աբար Ծոնարալ մորար քր. Կրոնմալ
Կլաա քոն, քրոնքր քր առարա, յօրմար. Ծար-
ալ Կառալ յօ քրալ յօ Զալալ 7 ա Լա յօ Ծոն
յօ Խրիլ քր, քր քրալ Ծարիլ տրառար մառար

¹ *In the Autumn.*—Կրոն օջոմար,
for Կրոն օջոմար, A. and B.

² *Loughne of Connaught.*—A very
distinguished tribe, whose territory is
now represented by the barony of
Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

³ *Leith-glenn.*—Now Leighlin, or
Leighlin Bridge, in the county of
Carlow, the site of a very ancient
bishoprick.

⁴ *Feradhach.*—See Reeves' *Ad
aman*, p. 391.

⁵ *Ia.*—*Iona*, in Scotland.

⁶ *Tethba.*—See note ⁵, p. 316 *supra*.

⁷ *Dubhlithir.*—Literally "Black-
letter."

⁸ *Cluain-Eois.*—Clones, in the
present county of Monaghan.

⁹ *Tech-Airenaín.*—The "House of
Airenaín." Now Tyfarnham, in a
parish of the same name, barony of
Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *There tasted not death.*—նո քրոն
քրոն. This is merely a portion of

and the lector, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.¹ Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcorcraí, King of the Luighne of Connaught,² died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,³ died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach⁴ son of Cormac, abbot of Ia,⁵ rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,⁶ ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,⁷ abbot of Cluain-Eois⁸ and Tech-Airenain,⁹ died. [879.]

There tasted not death¹⁰ quickly,
There went not usually to the dead,
The fruitful land was not closed over
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,¹¹ died. Maelmithich,¹² son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 5th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, abbot of Bennchair,¹³ died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,¹⁴ a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cianan¹⁵ was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the [880.]

some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

¹² *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) writes the name Maelmithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthera*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

¹³ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹⁴ *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 886, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

¹⁵ *The oratory of Cianan*.—This was at Duleek, co Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cianan. See note ⁶, p. 29 *supra*.

Fol. 446b.

Norðmannorum a Ciannano occisus est. Mael-rincill mac Muḡroin rex Oa Fialḡi moritur. Oenḡur mac Maelḡaurarḡda princeps Arḡo rraḡa, Oenacan mac Ruatorac princeps Lurcan, Flaitḡeman mac Ceallaiḡ rex Oa mḡruin Cualann, moriuntur. Suibne episcopus Cille dapo quiescit. Ruibḡel episcopus abbat imleḡo Ihair quiescit. Maelrabail mac Loingriḡ, rex Cairḡe braḡarḡe, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, iii.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxxx.^o i.^o sloḡeb la Flann mac Maelḡelainn co n-ḡallair 7 ḡorrelair ipa roḡla, condeiriḡ i Maḡ itir da ḡlair co r' innreo leir arḡo Maḡa. Muircepraḡ mac Neill, abbat daira Calcaḡ et aliarum ciuitatum, paupauit. Imtoḡain itir Lorcain mac Corpraḡ, ri O Niallain, 7 Donnacan mac Rogpraḡ riḡ ḡerriḡuḡe. Deiliolum itir Conaille Muirḡeimne 7 Ulltu, itopḡair Arriḡ mac Aḡa rex Ullt, 7 Conallan mac Maelḡuin rex Coḡo, et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictores erant. Scannlan princeps Duin letḡlairri iugulatur est o Ulltar. Cormac mac Ciaraḡ, ḡenap cluana ḡerta ḡrenainn et princeps ḡuama da ḡualann, moritur.

¹ Killed by Cianan.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was "killed and burned" in Ath-cliaith [Dublin] "through the miracles of God and Cianan." The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the "Barid son of Ottir" referred to at the year 918 *infra*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 278-4.

² *Maelsinchill*.—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

³ *Ard-sratha*.—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

⁴ *Imlech-Ihair*.—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

⁵ *Carrraig-Brachaidhe*.—See note ¹¹, p. 325 *supra*.

⁶ *Magh-itir-da-glas*.—This name signifies the "plain between two rivers." The place has not been identified.

⁷ *Daire-Calcaigh*.—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 160, note r.

⁸ *Ui-Niallain*.—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cianan.¹ Mael-sinchill,² son of Mughron, King of the Ui-Failghi, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of Ard-sratha;³ Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusca, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidhgél, a bishop, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁴ rested. Maelfabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of Carraig-Brachaide,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. A hosting by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at Magh-itir-daglas,⁶ and Ard-Macha was plundered by him. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of Daire-Calcaigh⁷ and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the Ui-Niallain,⁸ and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh,⁹ fell by each other.¹⁰ A battle between the Conaille-Muirthemhne and the Ulidians, in which Anfith¹¹ son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of Cobho,¹² and other nobles were slain. The Conaille were victors. Scannlan, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, was slain by Ulidians. Cormac son of Ciaran, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and abbot of Tuaim-

[881.]

tribe name, Ui-Niallain, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

⁹ *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, *imcotaím i n-áirde* *Lorcan* 7 *Donnacán*, would be "a mutual falling between Lorcan and Donnacan;" which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Anfith*.—The name is written "Anbith" in a list of the Kings of

the Ulaid contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the "Airthera" (or "Oriors"), at Dabull [a river in the county of Armagh, now known by the name of "the Tall river."] See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 126.

¹² *Cobho*.—Here used for Ui-Echach Cobho (or descendants of Echaidh Cobho), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down.

Concobair mac Taidh, rex terra Connaçt, uitam penilem finiuir. Ceðan princep̃r Cluana irair̃o in pace quiescit. Dubinnre, princep̃r inhyi cain Deça, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, lunae xiiii. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ii.° Maelruadh episcopus Lurcan in pace dormiuir. Cumrcað mac Domnall rex Ceniuil Loegair̃e moritur. ðraen mac Tigrernaig occip̃r ert o Anp̃t̃ mac ðarpið.

ðraen mac Tigrernaig cen çoi,
Carola ep̃clor̃ fon mb̃it che,
Oengur do çuin amal loen,
Cam oen do ðeçraib̃ De.

Mor̃r mic Aurl̃i o mac Ierçni 7 o ingain Maelpeçnall. Anp̃t̃ mac Muçrann, oux Muçðorna mðreç, iugulatur ert. ðoðocan mac Ceðo, leð p̃i Ulað, iugulatur ert p̃iluy Anp̃t̃ mic Ceðo. Caçarað mac Robartað, princep̃r air̃o Maða, in pace quiescit. Oençur mac Maelduin, r̃uçdomna in tuair̃cirt, decollatur ert o bal Anraib̃e.

b.
Fol. 45aa.

¶ Ct. Ianair, lunae xx.ª ix.ª. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° iii.° Ailbrenn mac Maic̃t̃ið, princep̃r Cluana irair̃o, extenro uolore dormiuir. Suair̃leð princep̃r air̃o ðreçain uitam penilem finiuir. Domnall mac Muirpeçain, rex Laginensium, iugulatur ert a roçur

¹ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

² *A good old age*. — The words *uitam penilem finiuir* are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by *iaŋ n̄oçig̃ðeçar̃oð*, "after a good life."

³ *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Braen*. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Oengus*. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

⁶ *Braen*. — The MS. A. has loen, which is obviously a mistake for b̃raen.

⁷ *Ierçni*. — Called *Ierçne* in MS.

da-ghualann,¹ died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.² Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,³ died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Donnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,⁴ son of Tigernach, without guile ;
Whose renown was great throughout the world.
Oengus⁵ was killed, like Braen.⁶
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni⁷ and the daughter⁸ of Maelsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king⁹ of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,¹⁰ son of Aedh. Cathasach,¹¹ son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] BISHOP son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Breacain, ended a long life. Donnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Eiricne in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhli*, etc., *Intro.*, p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgni), as "Otir."

⁸ *Daughter*.—Her name was Muir-gel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

⁹ *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

¹⁰ *Anfith*.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

¹¹ *Cathasach*.—See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.

ruir. Coirpui mac Dunlauge, rex iarthair Lifi, mortuus est. Conaing mac Flann, regnum Ciannachta, recollatus est a Laginenribur. Donnucan mac Condalai, rex Ciannachta glinne gaimin, mortuus. Dunacan mac Tuathair, dux Galeng collumrae, iugulatus est o Galengarib morarib. Cormac mac Ceiternai, pater Tige da glay 7 cluana perta hrenainn paupauit. Rogallnech abbas hennear, Dunacan mac Cormac abbas mainiureae hui, Conallan mac Maelteimn princeps inhi can Deza, dormierunt.

¶ Et Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Tuileplait abas Cille dapo dormiuit, et Scannal episcopus Cille dapo mortuus. Donnall mac Cinaeda in ceniuil Loegaire in clericatu obiit. Maeltuile mac Feitnai, princeps Glayre noide mortuus est. Maelpatraice mac Maelcaurara, rex na n-Airgialla, iugulatus est a rochur ruir. Eclirpui solui, et uirae sunt itellae in coelo. Maeluim mac Oengurro, rex coille Pollamain, mortuus. Cormac, princeps Cluana irairto et episcopus Doimliace, extenso dolore paupat. In mac oc Croeb laire do labrao dia da mhir iar na geinimin, quod ab antiquis temporibus non auditum est. Muireada mac huan rex Laginenrium et princeps Cille dapa, dormiuit. Dunetach do uenum i Cill dapo. Muiron mac Cinnfaelad, princeps cluana perta hrenainn, mortuus.

¹ *Iarthar-Léphe. Or Iarthar Lif.* — See note ¹, p. 100 *supra*.

² *Cianachta*, i.e. the Cianachta of Bregh (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Cian, the son of Oillill Olaim, King of Munster in the 2nd century.

³ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin.* — See note ⁷, p. 183 *supra*.

⁴ *Gailenga-mora.* — The "Great Gailenga." The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁵ *Vice-abbot.* — pater. The *Four M.* (at A.D. 881), say ppiuir, or prior.

⁶ *Glais-noide.* — Usually written "Glais-noidhen;" Glasnevin, to the north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,¹ died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,² was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donnucuan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gairmhín,³ died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.⁴ Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot⁵ of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogaillech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. . A.D. 884. Tuile-flaith, abess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechnach, abbot of Glais-noide,⁶ died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Maelduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁷ died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy⁸ spoke at Croebh-Laisre,⁹ two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder¹⁰ was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died.

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⁷ *Coille-Follamhain*. — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *A boy*.—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 198, *sg.*

⁹ *Croebh-Laisre*.—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

¹⁰ *Secret murder*. — *tanacate*. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.

Fol. 45ab.

Íct. Ianaip, xx. L. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° u.°
Eiremhon mac Aedó, leá ru Ulaé, o Eoloir mac Epgni
occirruir ept. Clothobar mac Maelcúile, pccnar
Cluana irair, 7 Robartaé mac Colcan ppcncep Cille
tomae, doirmierunt. Diaénae mac Anpíé, rex Ulae, a
pocuir ruir iugulatur ept. Scannal mac Fergil, ppcn-
cep domnaíé Seénaill, a ppatrubur ruir occirur ept.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Murcáb
mac Maelcúin, ríghomna í[n]o foela, do marbad o
flannacan mac Foseptaíé, ru Fepnmaíé. Tígepnaé
mac Tolairé, ríghomna deircepte Dpéé, iugulatur ept
a pocuir ruir. Eipitel do éiachtan lapin aileíer
docum n-Epene, co cain domnaíé 7 co ppcceclaíé maíéíé
aileíé. Eéuib Lanne mac Coméain, epircopur, uitam
penilem rímuir. Maelmura ríéíleó Epenn moptuur
ept.

Ní paplaíé talam togu, ní tharzái Tempu turu,
Ní taircell Epui irmar pcp ro Mael mí[n]éla[n] Múru.
Ní epíéíé bap cen dolmaí, ní roaééé gnap co marbu,
Níu íaóao talam tpebtaé pcp pcccaéé bado amru.

b. Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Mael-
coba mac Cpunníáil, abbaí aipó Maéa, uitam penilem
rímuir. Maelcúile mac Cilen, ppcncep cluana pcpca
Dpenannó, paupauir. Maelpatraice pcpba ec rapienp

¹ *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

² *Ergne*.—Apparently the Iercne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

³ *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

⁴ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁷ *Cain-Donnaigh*.—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

⁸ *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon¹ son of [885.]
Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of
Ergne.² Clothobar³ son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of
Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Coleu, abbot of
Cill-Toma,⁴ 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of
Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of
Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his
brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.]
royal heir of the Fochla,⁵ was killed by Flannacan son
of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.⁶ Tigernach son of
Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregb, was killed by
his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ire-
land, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'⁷ and other good
instructions. Echaidh of Lann,⁸ son of Comgan, a bishop,
ended a long life. Maelmura,⁹ King-poet of Ireland,
died.

There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Temairste the high,
The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright
Maelmura.
There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not
usually to the dead,
The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha¹¹ son of Crunnmael, [887.] BHS.
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

² *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as "Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of Othna, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal). See an account of Maelmura's compositions in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

¹⁰ *There trod not*.—The original of these lines (not in B) is written in the top margin of fol. 45a, in A. Some letters have been injured by the binder, in the process of trimming the edges of the MS.

¹¹ *Maelcobha*.—See above at the year 878, where Maelcobha is stated to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Treoit 7 maer muinteri Patraicc
 ppi rliab anber, quieuit. Dunchao mac Duibda-
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caethoniuð for Flann
 mac Maelreñnaill re n-ḡallaib, du itorðair Aeb mac
 Concobair. rex Connaet, 7 Lergur mac Cpuinnein
 episcopus Cille dapa, 7 Donncaet mac Maelduin
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerpall
 mac Dungaile, rex Oppraigi, rubita morte peruit,
 Cucenmaðair princeps imlecho Iðair paupauit. Tolarg
 mac Cellanig leið ru deirceit ðreð uitam penilem
 puiuit. Siðfrut mac Imair rex Norðmannorum a
 ppatre suo per uolum occitur ert. Oenað Tailten
 cen aigi cecidit.

Fol. 456a. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Slogao
 la Domnall mac Aebó co ppaib tuairceit Epenn 7 co
 nḡallaib cu hU Neill in deirceit. Maelmarthan
 comarba Cairnið moritur ert. Moenach princeps
 Cille aðair ðrummota moritur ert. Oenað tailten
 cen aigi.

| Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum
 arðere uirum ert in nocte | Calendarum Ianuarii.
 Maelpatraicc mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter
 dormiuit. Euzan mac Cinnraeab, princeps imlecho
 Iðair, iugulatur ert. ḡiblecan mac Maelbriðte, rex
 Conaille Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dün-
 gaile, rigan ruð Teñra, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-
 meoð princeps Maiði bile dormiuit.

¹ Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² To the south of the mountain.— ppi rliab a n-ber; literally “towards the mountain from the south.” The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression “by the mountain southerly;” and renders the word maer (or steward) by “Serjeant.”

³ Flann.—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

⁴ Cu-cen-mathair.—This name signifies “canis sine matre.”

⁵ Imlech-Iðair.—Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

⁶ Tailtiu.—Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,¹ and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,² rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,³ son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,⁴ abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁵ rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu⁶ was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-droma-fota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu⁶ not celebrated. [888.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on the night⁷ of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eujan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimbne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.' [889.]

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

¹ *On the night*.—noctē. A.

² *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

³ *King of Temhair*.—(or Tara); i.e. King of Ireland. The *Four*

Masters (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 916 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

†ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° (aliaf xc.° 1.°). Flann mac Maelseuin, abbat 1a, in pace quiescit. Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Failgi, do opcaim fpu daigib; cluain fota. Muinter Fini do rapuzab; ipno eclair, 7 minna Finnia do rapuzato oco 7 do lofcaib. Maelmorba mac Fairbit o Ceallaic mac Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Conaille Muirteimne. Cormac princep; Pobair 7 tanip; abbato Cluana mic Noip moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla, princep; Droina in arclainn, dopmiuit. Sechnurac epircopur Lurcan dopmiuit. Potuic princep; mainip; tpeic; buite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai, ancoputa et reipuba optimur Cluana mace U Noip, dopmiuit. Danfcal polai an muir a n-Clbain, cxc. .ii. tpaigib; ina fot, xiiii. fot a tpuillp; iii. tpaig; fot meoir a laime, iii. tpaig; fot a rpona. Silip; zep; uile hi. Maelrahuill mac Cleiric; p;ic; Clibne, mortur ert.

b. †ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° 1.° (aliaf xc.° 11.°). Maelbriacte, abbat Cluana mic Noip, in pace dopmiuit. Uentur magnur in p;eria Martini, condapuzap; p;ibap; mar ip; naib; caillib;, 7 copuc na daup;taig; ar a latpaigib;, 7 na taig; olcena. Maelconp;ir, princep; Loip;

¹ *Cluain-fota*.—The “long lawn” (or “meadow”). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry “Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [recte “was destroyed with fire”] at Clonfad-Mackini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him.” The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (p;cep;ta) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian’s reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish tanip; (or tanap;), which means “second,” or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inasclainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiakinn, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of [890.]
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire
in Cluain-fota.¹ The 'family' of Fini were profaned
in the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, *i.e.*,
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-
abbot² of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,³ 'fell asleep.' Sechna-
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of
Mainistir-Buite,⁴ died. Suibhne⁵ son of Maelumai,
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,
'fell asleep.' A woman⁶ was cast ashore by the sea, in
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of
Aidhne,⁷ died.

• Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.]^{BIS.}
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.* at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 8, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note ¹.

⁶ *A woman.*—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Danycal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mēt moq* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

⁷ *Aidhne.*—Or *Ui-Flachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

μοριτυρ. Τίγερναν mac Sellačain, rex ὀρειρνε,
μοριτυρ.

fol. 456b. |ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° ii.° (aliai xc.°
iii.°). Močta valta Fečhnaí, episcopus ancoruta et
scriba optimus aipō Mačā, in pace quiescit. Cumque
a cengcigir i n-aro Mačā, etir cenel n-ēogain 7 Ultu,
du itopcepaōar ilí. Cač for Dubgallu re Sazanaič,
du itopcepaōar fluaíξ diaipmíbe. Meircbaio mor for
Gallaič Ačto cliač, condečāōar i n-epriuč, in vala panno
oib la mac n-lmaiip, ino panno n-aič la Sičfrut n-lepíl.
Cončalač mac Flannacain, pignomna m-ōreč, in pace
quiescit.

|ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° iii.° (aliai xc.°
iiii.°) Maelōdar mac Forburaíξ, maer muinncepi
pāraice o pleib račear, paupauit. Lačtna[n] mac
Maelčiaran, rex Tečbai, moriutur. Ferčur mac
Maelmíčil, equonimur Cluana mic Noip, dorpauit.
Mac lhaiip itepum docum n-ēpno.

|ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° ii.° (aliai xc.°
v.°) Dublačtnai mac Maelčualai, rex Canpíl, moriutur.
Maelpetair episcopus, pincep Tipe va člar, mori-
utur. Cellač mac Flannacain, pignomna ὀreč n-uile, o
fočarpač mac Tolairč dolore iugulatur epē.

Ní paí mac nuč nučí top,
fo Ceallač n-zopmanec n-glan;
Tečlac fo tečlac ino čip
Ní paí fo nim mačta gal.

¹ *Lethra*.—Lorra, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Mochta*.—Evidently Mochta, "lector" of Armagh, who is stated, at the year 878 *supra*, to have been taken prisoner, with the Abbot Maelcobha, by Foreigners. Mochta was apparently not Bishop of Armagh, as his name does not appear in any of the ancient lists of the successors (or

comarbs) of St. Patrick. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

³ *Ath-cliaik*.—The old name of Dublin.

⁴ *Maelodhar*.—The *Four Masters*, at the year 889, give the obit of Maelodhar son of Forbassach, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn (i.e. the northern half of Ireland), who must have been the person referred to in the foregoing entry; but without mentioning his office of steward

Lothra,¹ died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,² foster son of [892.] Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Athcliath,³ so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregh, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar⁴ son of [893.] Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain⁵ southwards, rested. Lachtan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmithil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of [894.] Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

"There is no son⁶ of a King that rules over lords,
Like the mighty pure Ceallach;
A household like the man's household
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(μαετ) of the "family" (μουντιτ), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this μαετ (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatraic whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

⁵ *The mountain.*—The name of the mountain (or *ῥελαβ*) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Few Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

⁶ *Son.*—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 456 in A.

Μυρσοῦς ἄκ μακ Θοῶσαν, λέτ μῖ υἱοῦ, ο Ἀσσοειρο μακ
 Λαῖνε occipur εἶτ. Νῖα magna 7 arcolt μορ. Ἀρῶ
 μαῶα το ορσαν ο ἄλλαιβ Ἀῶο εἰαῖ .i. ο Ἕλμιαραινῶ,
 κορυερατ θεῖθενβυρ 7 ρεῖτ cet ἰ m-βηραι.

Τρῖαγ α νοεβ Πατραικ ναρ αναῖτ τ'ερναίχθῖ
 ἰn Ἕαλλ cona τυαγαιῖ ic bualato το θερταῖγῖ.

b. |ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º u.º (αἰαρ xc.º
 υἱ.º) Ἰλαμακ πρῖnceπρ Cluana mic Noir, Moran Oa
 Buide πρῖnceπρ θῖρορ, uitam penilem πῖνεπυnt. Cınaeḃ
 mac Flannacain πῖdomna θῖρεξ μορῖτυρ. Sitruc
 mac Imair ab alur Norðmannir occipur εἶτ. Mael-
 moeḃerḡi, mac Inoꝛechtair, leṡ μῖ υἱατο, α ροειρ
 ρυῖρ occipur εἶτ. Cumurcaḃ mac Μυρσοῦς, ρεα
 ρερ n-αρῶα Cιannaḃta, ο υἱταḃ occipur εἶτ. Ἀρ
 n-θoγanachta la Oꝛpanḡi. Ἀρ n-Ἕall ρα Conaillu 7
 la mac Λαῖνε, in qua cecidit Ἀmlaim .h. Imair.
 Maelaḃiḃ, ταναρ Cluana mic Noir 7 πρῖnceπρ
 Daimitir, το του μαρῖρα la Delmna. Flannacan
 mac Ceallair, μῖ θῖρεαξ, α Norðmannir iugulatur εἶτ.
 Flann mac Lonain .h. Ἕυαιρ το Ἕuin lar na Deire
 Muman.

Fol. 46aa. |ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º u.º (αἰαρ xc.º

¹ *Pity*.—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

² *Blamac*.—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Connor, in his edition of these *Annales*, wrongly prints the name *Blainn*.

³ *Ua Buide*.—Printed *oa Binde* by O'Connor.

⁴ *Cınaedh*.—MS. B. has Cınaeḃo, which is the genit. form of the name.

⁵ *Sitruc*.—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the *Irish Annals*, but in other contemporary *Chronicles*. See *Todd's War of the Gaedhel*, &c., p. 271.

⁶ *By other*.—ab alur, A.

⁷ *Half-king of Ulidia*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmocherghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muiredach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-eliath, *i.e.*, by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

"Pity,¹ O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy
oratory."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,² abbot of [895.] ^{1118.}
Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,³ abbot of Birra, ended
a long life. Cinaedh,⁴ son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of
Bregh, died. Sitriuicc,⁵ son of Imhar, was slain by other⁶
Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-
king of Ulidia,⁷ was slain by his associates. Cumuscach,
son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,⁸ was
slain by the Ulidians. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta
by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the
Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,⁹ in which fell
Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, 'tanist'¹⁰ of
Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhinis, underwent
martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach,
King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,¹¹ son
of Lonan Ua Guaire,¹² was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

² *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note 7,
p. 324 *supra*.

³ *Son of Laighne*.—This was
Aidhth (or Aideid), King of Ulidia,
whose death is recorded at the year
897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters*
at the year 897 (=901), and in the
Chron. Scotorum at 898. See the
entry in the latter Chronicle regarding
the battle above referred to (at the
year 896), where "Aiteid," son of
Laighne, is named as one of the
victors.

¹⁰ 'Tanist'.—This title is represented
in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by *reacnab*

.i. *ppuoir* ("Vice-abbot," *i.e.* Prior),
at the year 891, where an explanation
is given as to the cause of the martyr-
dom of Maelachidh. See the record
of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*,
at A.D. 896.

¹¹ *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the
Chron. Scotorum (at A.D. 896) Flann
is called *Firgil* ("Virgil") of the
Gaedhil. See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*,
pp. 58-60, and O'Curry's *Manners*
and Customs, vol. 2, pp. 98-104.

¹² *Ua Guaire*, *i.e.* descendant of
Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught.
See note 2, p. 118 *supra*.

սու.) Կաթարձ մաք Բերքար, շահար ան Մաճա, թեջուրսր յսեսր, բարսու. Կաթուրուծ ըն Մալ-բրննա մաք Քաննապոս քոս Ալու 7 քոս Վալ ռ-Արաթե, Սու յորբարտար ըն յոս ըն Վալ Արաթե .ս. յոս Մարթեճա մաք Մու Յուճ, 7 յոս մաք Մալմոճարճի մու ինթեչ-տաճ, ըն լեճի Կաթալ, Արտուր մաք Լալոս սուլթարսր սարս. Աստարան մաք Կոնկոբար, ըն .հ. Բալո, ա թուրսր ընթ ընթ ընթ ընթ սր.

Յէ. ինար. Անոս ընթուսր ընթ.° ըն.° սու.° (անար ըն.° սու.°). Արտուր մաք Լալոս, ընթ Ալոճ, ա թուրսր ընթ ընթ ընթ ընթ սր. Բրոս թոլա ընթսր յոս ռ-արտ Կաննաչտա. Կոսթրոս մաք Տուրնե, արտուրնեճ Լալոս Լալոս, ընթսրսր.

Յէ. ինար. Անոս ընթուսր ընթ.° ըն.° սու.° (անար ըն.° ըն.°). Մարսոլ անար ինթեճ ինար, Արտարան անար Կոնկոբար, ընթարսր Բերքարսր արտ Մաճա, ընթսրսր.

Յէ. ինար. Անոս ընթուսր ընթ.° ըն.° ըն.° (անար ընթ.°) ընթսրսր անար. Մաք Յուճ մաք Լեճլաբար, ընթ Վալ Արաթե, ընթսրսր. Արտուր մար քոս Կաթարձ. Մոսնաճ մաք Կոսման, անար Դոսմալաք, ընթսրսր. Կաթար մաք Կոնկոբար. ընթ տար Կոննաճ, արտուր ընթսրսր անար. Դոսմալ մաք Կարտարտոս, ընթ Ալան, ընթսրսր.

Յէ. ինար. Անոս ընթուսր ընթ.° (անար ընթ.° ըն.°). Մալթարանաճ մաք Քանոս ընթ Մալթեճանալ, ընթ-

¹ *Mac-Etigh*.—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Mael-finnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

² *Son*.—His name is given as "Ain-diarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 893 and 897 respectively.

³ *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note ², on the "son of Laigne," under the year 895.

⁴ *Associates*.—Թուրսր, for թուրսր, A.

⁵ *Ará-Cianachta*.—See note ⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁶ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araidhe, viz, Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,¹ and including the son² of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aideit³ son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideit³ son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.⁴ A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.⁵ Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,⁶ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). Mescell, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;⁷ Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). A rainy year. Mac-Etigh,⁸ son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Great scarcity⁹ [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,¹⁰ son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,¹¹ son of Custantine, King of Alba, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was

⁷ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. ⁵.

⁸ *Mac-Etigh*.—See note ¹.

⁹ *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by great fleaing of Chattle.

¹⁰ *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connaughts (or three

divisions of Connaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connaught" (τρῆσσι Connaught, or "three Connaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

¹¹ *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

domna n-Éreud, o Luighnib occirur ert .i. o maccaib
Cernaáin ríu Tarbec 7 o mac Lorcan mic Caáil,
ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelron mac
Domnaill, rex generis Loéáine, et princeps Roir ec .i.
Dubcuilind, et alii multi. Fui daigib ro h-orta uile.
Tippaiti mac Nuadat, aircinned Condaire et aliarum
ciuitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 Laéraié Óruin. Coémclóib
ríé i Cairn .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain taréiri Cinn-
gogain .i. Finguine.

Fol. 45
(recte 46)

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º 1.º (aliar dccc.º 11.º).
Finguine rex Cairil a rocur ruir occirur ert per
volum. Inoárbá n-Éennití a hére .i. Longport Áta
cliaé, o Maelrinda mac Flánacain co reraib Óreé, 7
o Cernall mac Múrcain co Luighnib, co rarcabrat
trecht mar dá a Longaib, conerlarat létmárbá iar na
n-guin 7 a m-brúit. Rogartaé mac Fláno, princeps
Laéraié Óruin, moztur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º 11.º (aliar dccc.º
11.º). Cancompuc episcopus et princeps Lugmaio,
Maelciarain abbat Tíre dá glar et Cluana eíoníé,
Ceallaé mac Soeréura, anéorita et episcopus airé
Maáae, in pace dormierunt. Maelrinnia mac Flán-
nacain, rex Óreé, religiorur laicur, moztur ert.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. 1, p. 335, and 338-9.

¹ *Luighni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

² *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 868.

³ *Nobles*. — nobiles. Omitted in B.

⁴ *Ros-ech*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

⁵ *Condaire*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.

slain by the Luighni,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,² son of Cathal, when a great many nobles³ fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,⁴ i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraiti son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,⁵ and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela⁶ and Lathrach-Briuin⁷, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngelain,⁸ i.e. Finngine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finngine, King of [901.] Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-cliaith, by Maelfindia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregh, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop [902.] and abbot of Lughmadh,⁹ Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;¹⁰ Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop¹¹ of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregh, a religious layman, died.

⁶ *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

⁸ *Cenngelain*.—This was a nickname for Finngine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

¹⁰ *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹¹ *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

Mac Dornbail oc barz ar Dregmac,
 Drireo cec drong n-volbac;
 Mael fial Finnia foroll febrac
 h-Go ruac rogorn roglae.

Dathuinn ru reim cen zabac,
 Arochli of Emma oenuch,
 Fer aperiom cen boegul,
 Da ru Eirunn a oenuc.

Maelfinnia fer cen h-ulla,
 Coimriu Dreg breo var vinnu,
 Delboai ru rogac ratgorn,
 Flaic corac caelonn Crinna.

Cennetiξ mac Zaitini rex Laiçire, Anðiarib mac
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, morptui runt. Occirio Treoit
 o maelmicitiz mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote
 Maelfechnail, per conuilium Flann filii Maelfechnail.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° iii.° (αλιαρ dcccc.
 iii.°) Iorpe abbay Cluana mic Noir in pace quiseut.
 Sarugao Cenannra la Flann mac Maelfechnail, for
 Donnchad .i. a mac raðerin, 7 alii multo decollati
 runt circa oratorium. Dungal episcopus princeps
 Glinne da loeo, uitam penilem in Chirto puiuit.
 Imar ua hImar do marbad la riru Forterenn, 7 ar
 mar n-imb. Flann mac Conail, abb imleca Iðair.

Fol. 466a.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° iii.° (αλιαρ dcccc.
 u.°). Maelciaran mac Forterin, episcop Lanne leire,

¹ *Son.*—The original of these stanzas, which are not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced into the text.

² The word in the original, here left untranslated, is n-volbac. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-volbac.

³ *Crinna.*—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle was fought in the third century, in which Cormac Mac Airt was victorious. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

⁴ *Turbhi.*—The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

⁵ *Treit.*—Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ *Flann.*—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,
 Would scatter every⁷ band ;—
 Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,
 Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;
 Chief over the ' fair ' of Emain ;
 A man, I assert, without fear,
 Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,
 Lord of Bregh ; a torch over fortresses ;
 A well-shaped king, select, noble,
 The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.⁸

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maelmuire, King of Turbhi,⁴ died. Destruction of Treoit⁵ by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and by Oengus, the grandson of Maelsechnaill, by the advice of Flann,⁶ son of Maelsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.]^{BIS.} Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenannas⁷ by Flann,⁶ son of Maelsechnaill, against Donnchad, *i.e.* his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glendalocha, ended an old age in Christ.⁸ Imhar,⁹ grandson of Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and a great slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,¹¹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.] Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,¹² rested in peace. A

⁷ *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

⁹ *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278-9.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

¹² *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

in pace quiesuit. Slogao la Flann mac Maelrečnail cu Orraiđi. Lačtnan abbar řerua morptuur eřt imnaiři cađa etip da mac Aed̃a .i. Domnall 7 Niall, co řo tairmeiřced třia impiđe cehiuul n-řogain.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliar dcccc.º ui.º). Flann mac Domnail, řiđomna in tuaircirt, morptuur eřt. Eicnečan mac Dalaiđ, řex generip Conail, morptuur eřt. Slogao la Flann mac Maelrečlainn co řipu Muman, co ř' inřeđ leiř o řabran co Luimneč. Ciarmac ři .h. řiđgenti. Inřečhtach abb Dennčair morptuur eřt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º uiu.º). Colman řeriba, eřicopur Doimliacc 7 Luřca, in pace quiesuit. řerđill, eřicopur řinnoubrač abea, 7 řřinceřř Inđeioheio, uitam řenilem in Chřipto řimuit. Annur morptalitatip. Dubřinna mac Eilđe, ři muđi hiča, morptuur [eřt].

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º uiu.º (aliar dcccc.º uiuu.º). Slogao la cenel n-řogain .i. la Domnall mac Aed̃o 7 la Niall mac Aed̃o, co řolřcač leo Tlačtđa, Maelmarťain řřinceřř Luřmaič pařauit (i maiđ Ailbe, hi řeil Dagaio [Inđip] daile .i. in 10 řeptimbip i Maiřt 7 i tpeř dec). Bellum etip řipu Muman 7 leič Cuinn 7 Laiřniu, in quo occipur eřt Cormac mac Cuileannain ři Cairil, cum alip řeđibur řreclariř. Hi řunt, řogařtač mac řuibne ři Ciaraib̃e, Ceallač mac

¹ *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

² *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finllaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

³ *Gabhran*.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

⁴ *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

⁵ *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁶ *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note ⁶, p. 150, and note ¹³, p. 333, *supra*.

⁷ *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the "plain of Ith." The old name "of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe," in the co. Donegal. Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

⁸ *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann¹ son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,² viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, [905.] royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,¹ son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran² to Luimnech⁴ was devastated by him. Ciarmac,⁵ King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,⁶ [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, [906.] bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidnen, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] ^{BIS} Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.*, by Domnall⁸ son of Aedh, and by Niall⁹ son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha⁹ was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,¹⁰ *i.e.*, the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn¹¹ and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuileunnain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe;¹²

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

⁹ *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

¹¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," *i.e.* the Northern half of Ireland.

¹² *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuircha," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork.

Σερβαίλλ ρί Ορραιξί, Αίλιλλ mac Ευξάιν πρινσέρπ τριμιν Κορκαίξι, Colman πρινσέρπ Cinn etíξ, 7 ceteri. Flann mac Maelrečlaino ρι Τεήραč, Cerpball mac Muirecan ρι Λαιζον, Cačal mac Concobair ρι Connact, υictorep puerunt. Cač belaiξ Muξna. Διαρματ πρινσέρπ Διαρε Καλζαιξ in pace quieuit. Κορμαc ancorita πρινσέρπ Όρομα μοιρ, μοριτυρ. Μaeloξραι mac Conξalαιξ, ρί Loča γabor, περ volum occiτυρ ep̄ o Ροξαρταč mac Tolairγγ.

Fol. 45bb.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º un.º (aliaρ dcccc.º ix.º). Cerpball mac Muirecan, rex optimus Laginen- rium, volupe mortuus ep̄t. Muξρον mac Sočlačain rex nepotum Maino. Dec nepor Lečlabair rex vail Αραιθε, defunctus ep̄t. Όουina mortalitap. Amalzarč mac Congalairc ρι domna Όρεξ, 7 Ινδειρξί mac Maelteimiu religioτυρ laicuy, decollati punt o Con- aillic Murteimiu. Cumyrcač mac Ailello, equonimuy airto Mača, quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º ix.º (aliaρ dcccc.º x.º). Cačrhoirič ρe Flann mac Maelrečnaiil cum ruy ρiliuy ρor ρipu Όρειρνε, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tigeρnaiin, 7 alii nobilep multi interfecti punt, Ač mac Mael- řatpacc, ρί .h. Ριαραč, o Niall mac Ačbo interfectus ep̄t.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º (aliaρ dcccc.º xi.º). Ροξαρταč mac Celi rex nepotum ρilioy Cuiy μοριτυρ. Eičigen mac Ριγζιν, πρινσέρπ Τρεοιτ, penilem uitam ριουιτ. Όι γρην το ριč immalle in una die

¹ *Cenn-Etigh*.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

² *Flann*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.

³ *Belagh-Mughna*.—The Road (or Pass) of Mughna. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the

county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in *Fragm. of Irish Annals*, pp. 201-225. See also O'Donovan's *F.M.*, at A.D. 903, under which year the battle is there entered; the correct date being 908.

⁴ *Of the Leinstermen*.—Laginen- rium, corrected to Laginenrium, A. Laiγ B.

Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,¹ and others. Flann² son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.³ Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerbhall son of Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,⁴ died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan, King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregh, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious⁵ layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward⁶ of Ard-Macha, rested.⁷ [908.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann⁸ son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann⁹ son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh. [909.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,¹⁰ died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the [910.]

¹ *Religious*. — *relegiorur*, A. B.

² *House-steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B.

³ *Rested*. — *quieuit*, A. *mor* (for *moritur*, or *moriturur* *er*), B.

⁴ *Flann*. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

⁵ *Flann*. — The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

¹⁰ *Ui-mac-Cuais*. — Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the Airghialla is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

.1. 1 ppo nonar Mai. Domnall mac Aeda do gabail bachla.

d. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (aliaꝝ dcccc.º xi.º). Flann mac Mecluiḡe, princeꝝ Corcaigi, doꝛmuisit. Maelbriḡe mac Maeldomnaiḡ, princeꝝ Lir moir, in Chriꝛto quiesit. Cernaḡan mac Duilḡein, riuḡdomna na n-Clirter, occiꝛp eꝛt in lacu crudeli o Niall mac Aedo. Muireḡaḡ mac Coꝛmaic princeꝝ Oꝛoma inaꝛclainn, 7 riuḡdomna Conaili .1. ḡairbiḡ mac Mailmoꝛḡa, do oꝛcaim ꝑꝑi doigiḡ 1 ꝑꝑainntiḡ Oꝛoma inaꝛclainn :

Muireḡaḡ,
Ceo nach caimḡ a coemu,
Iꝛ domna do dunebaḡ;
Iꝛ nell co nime noemḡ,

Moꝛ theꝛbaḡ int oirtoigi;
Mac Coꝛmaic milib maiꝛꝑi;
A[n] mion ꝑꝑoll ꝑꝑḡliḡe,
Da cainnel ceḡa claiꝑi.

Soḡlacan mac Oiaꝛmata, rex nepotum Maine, in clericatu riuuisit. Cleirḡen mac Murchaḡa, ꝑi .h. m-ḡꝛuim ꝑeola, Muireḡaḡ mac Muḡroin dux clainni Caḡail, moꝛiuntur. Taiḡi ilḡ do loꝛcaḡ iꝛꝑait aꝛḡo Maḡa ꝑeꝛ incuꝛiam. Pluuialꝑ atque tenebꝛoꝛꝑ annꝑ. Cometeꝛ appaꝛuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (aliaꝝ dcccc.º xi.º). Tꝑꝑaiti mac Maelḡinoꝛ princeꝝ imleḡo iḡaiꝑ, Maelmuire inḡen Cinaeḡa mic Ailꝑin, Etulb ꝑi Saꝛan

¹ *In lacu crudeli.* — This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Ar-magh. Possibly "crudeli" may be by mistake for "crudeliter."

² *Druim-Inaslainn.* — Dromiskin,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*Inaslainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by i.

³ *By fire.* — ꝑꝑi doigiḡ, A.

⁴ *Muireḡhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac-^[911.]uis, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,'¹ by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,² and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire³ in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,⁴

Who laments him not, ye learned!

It is a cause for plague.

It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,
Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces;
The great, illuminating gem,
Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,⁵ [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet⁶ appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Mael-^[912.]find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maelmuire daughter of Cinaedh⁷ Mac Alpin, Etulb⁸ King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Ui-Briuin-Seola*. — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 368.

⁶ *Comet*.—Comet̄, A. Omitted in B.

⁷ *Cinaedh*.—Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

⁸ *Etulb*.—Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappenberg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

τυαίριε, μοριυτιε. Congalač mac Ğairbith, ní Conaille, a ruir iugulatur eir irin nomad mír iar n-orcain in tairi abad i n-Oruim inarclaino for mac Maelmorba 7 for Muireadač mac Cormaic príncep Oroma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrigte in fine eiurom anni moritur. Caéroiuiro nia n-Donnchar Oa Maelrečnail, 7 ne Maelmíeib mac Flannacain, for Rogartač mac Tolairi ní veiriue ħreč, 7 for Lorcan mac Donnchara, 7 for Laičniu, co fargabrat il iuir bar 7 ergabail. Caéroiueo ne n-Ğentib for fairinn nočoblaič de Ultaib i n-airiur Saxon, du ioreraoar il im Cumurcač mac Maelmočorči mac níč leič Cačail. Sločeb la Niall mac n-Čečo co Connačta, 7 caéroiuiob níam for ócu tyairiue Connačt .i. for Ou Čmalngair 7 for riru hUmail, co fargabrat rocharo iuir bar 7 ergabail, im Maeleluiče mac Concobair. Pluuailir atque tenebropur annur. Maelbrigte mac Torrain du tečt imMumain do řuarlucad ailičir do ħretnaib.

Ĥct. 1anair. Čnno domini dcccc.º xiiii.º (ailar dcccc.º xiiii.º). Iuoreč veiriue ħreč 7 veiriue Čiannačta o Flann mac Maelrečnail. Cealla il do řarugao leiř. Maelbrigte mac Ğiblečain, ní Conaille, do řuin o hUib Čečoch quarto menře reřni řui. Sločao la Niall mac n-Čečo i n-čail n-Čraioe lunio menře,

¹ *Son.*—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

² *Grandson.*—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

³ *Saxon-land*; i.e. England.

⁴ *Including.*—i. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for im, as in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908=913).

⁵ *Leth-Cathail.*—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

⁶ *Ui-Amalgaidh.*—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [uir Čmalngair], co. Mayo.

⁷ *Umhall.*—A district comprising the present baronies of Murriak and Burreishoole, in the county of Mayo.

⁸ *Maelbrigte.*—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhídh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inaslainn, against the son¹ of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson² of Maelsechnaill, and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,³ where a great many were slain, including⁴ Cumuscach son of Maelmocherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.⁵ A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,⁶ and the men of Umhall,⁷ who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,⁸ son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Bregh, and of the South of Cianachta,⁹ by Flann son of Maelsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,¹⁰ son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

⁹ *Cianachta*; i.e. the Cianachta-

Bregh, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these

Loingreč .h. Leēlabair, n̄ dal Aḡraide t̄i a tairpečt oc
 Fregabul, 7 maíom f̄air co fargab̄ a b̄račair ar a
 lup̄ss .i. fl̄ačruae .h. Leēlabair. Aēb̄ mac ōođocain n̄i
 in coicr̄b̄, 7 loingrech n̄i dal Aḡraide, t̄i a tairpecht oc
 cainn Erenn, 7 maíom forair̄. Cerran mac Colman
 topeč̄ cenel Maelē, 7 mac Alacain mic Laičtēčain
 7 alair̄, du f̄acbaíl ar a lup̄ss. Aēo, imorro, cum
 paucisrimis ex fuga reuertent̄ 7 aceruime intra fugam
 reuertent̄, quor̄dam ex milicibus Neill p̄ropt̄rauit.
 Dubgall filius eius uulneratur euarit. Bellum nauale
 oc Manainn et̄ir ġair̄o mac n-Ōit̄ir 7 Ragnall .h.
 Imair, ubi ġare[ō] p̄one cum omni exercitu suo dele-
 tur̄ er̄t. Nocoblač̄ mar̄ t̄i ġent̄ib̄ oc Loč̄ d̄acaeč̄. S̄iō
 et̄ir Niall mac n-Ōeđo n̄i n-Ōil̄iġ 7 Aēb̄ n̄iġ in coicr̄b̄,
 oc Tealair̄ occ, 1 Kt. Nouembir. Slogao ino f̄oč̄lai
 la Niall mac n-Aēđo h̄i M̄iōe h̄i m̄ir Decimbir.
 Scorp̄ar̄ oc ġrellair̄ eil̄t̄i n̄i Cnora coil an̄iar. L̄iō
 floġ h-uač̄ ar̄in d̄unač̄ du farġair̄o ar̄ba 7 conđair̄.
 Durnar̄air̄o Oengur̄ .h. Maelreč̄lainn, cona b̄rač̄r̄iō
 olč̄ena, 7 co floġ n̄er̄ M̄iōe, co farġabrat̄ coicer̄ ar
 cēč̄rač̄air̄ leo in Coinnecan mac Muircept̄air̄, 7 in
 f̄erġal mac Oengur̄ra, 7 in Uač̄maran mac n-Ōil̄ib, 7
 in Ōruđan mac ġair̄r̄iō toir̄ech .h. m̄ġreč̄air̄ Mač̄a, 7
 in Maelruanair̄ mac Cumreč̄air̄ toir̄eč̄ n̄il D̄uib̄č̄ir̄e,
 7 in Maelmb̄riġt̄i mac n-Aēđacain, 7 in mac n-Eru-
 main mic Aēđo, 7 in f̄iač̄r̄air̄ġ mac Cellāč̄ain, 7 in

Fol. 46ab.

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Introd.* pp. xc, xci.

¹ *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the "Ravel Water." See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 334-5.

² *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called *the Province* in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

³ *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carnearny (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

⁴ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

⁵ *Loch-dacaech*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

⁶ *Province*.—In coicr̄o (lit. "the

Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,¹ when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,² and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Ereñn,³ but were routed. Cerranson of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechnan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manaun,⁴ between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all his host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Loch-dacaech.⁵ Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,⁶ at Telach-og,⁷ on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla⁸ by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,⁹ to the west of Crosa-cail.¹⁰ A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrihte son of Aedhacan, and the son¹¹ of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

⁷ *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁸ *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

⁹ *Grellach Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

¹¹ *Son*.—His name is given as Maelmordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 910.

Maelmuire mac Flannacain ríghomna na n-*Clir-
*xi*alla.*

Ἦρον το *Grellach* εἰλιτὶ *huair*,
*Ruar*namar cuaim na tarb ;
Arbert Cormacan rru *Niall*,
 Naé in *lecar* riar *tiagam* riar.

[*Cl. 1*anair. Anno domini *cccc.° xiiii.°* (αἰαρ *cccc.°
xii.°*). Oengur .h. Maelreónall, ríghomna *Tempaé*,
 rerpimo iour *Februarui* rerna tertia *morpuur* *ert*.

Deannacht ror *Uim* *Cirno* mic *Dirno*,
 Ro marb Oengur rinn *muad* *Fal* :
 Maic ino *arrai* *zarció* *zeir*,
Uigal *Aeda* *allan* ain.

Domnall mac *Aedo*, rí *Clirix*, uerpo *equinoctio* in *peni-
tentia* *morpuur*. *Riú*uibecht *Flainn* mic *Maelreó-
lainn* o *maccaib* .i. o *Donnchar* 7 o *conchobur*, 7 in *treb*
Mibe *uaib* co *Loch* rí. *Sloged* ino *foelai* *la* *Niall* mac
n-Oeda ríx *n-Clirix* co *rogaib* *naibm* *Donnchara* 7 *Con-
cobuir* rrua *reir* a *n-aíar*, 7 co *pargaib* *oraib* *itir* *Mibe*
 7 *brexa*. *Maelciarain* mac *Eoíacain*, *princep* *Cluana*
h-aiur 7 *episcopur* *air* *Maá*, anno *lxx.°* *aetati* *rué*,
Scannlan *archinnech* *Tamhlachta* 7 *Scannlan* *archin-
nech* na *Congbala* *glinne* *Suileib*, in *Chruito* *moru-
untur*. *Ruarcc* mac *Maelbrigte*, rí *Murcraioe* *éire*,

¹ *Grellach-Eille*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cormacan*.—Better known as *Cormacan Eiges* (or C. the "Poet"). His obit is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 946=948. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, printed for the Irish Archaeol. Soc., 1842. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the upper margin of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

³ *Royal-heir*.—ríghomna, A.

⁴ *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of *Grellach-Eille*, mentioned under the preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

⁵ *Fal*.—*Fal*, and *Inis-Fail*, were bardic names for Ireland. The orig. of these lines (not in B), is added in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A, with the usual mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

⁶ *Aedh Allan*.—The death in battle of *Aedh Allan*, King of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airghialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,¹

We found hosts by its side.

Cormacan² said to Niall,

“ We will not be allowed to go west wards, let us go eastwards.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Maelsechnaill, royal-heir³ of Temhair, died⁴ on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,

Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal,⁵

It was a good deed of his sharp valour,

To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.⁶

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-ais⁷ and bishop of Ard-Macha,⁸ in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Congbail⁹ of Glenn-Suilidhe, died in Christ. Ruarcc son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,¹⁰ was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn.

⁷ *Cluain-ais*.—Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note 4.

⁹ *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Muscraidhe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.

do ξuin tpe meðail 7 ta[n]hnaçt o hUib 'Dungalaig.
 Topmaç mar meinic do ξentið do ðiachtain oc Loç
 daçaeç beor, 7 inoþeo tuaç 7 ceall Muman h-uaðið.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xº u.º (aliaf dcccc.º
 xui.º). Flann mac Maelreçlainn (mic Maelruanaib
 mic 'Donnchara), pì Tempaç, reghanf annof xxx. et ui.,
 et menribur .ui. et diebur .u., anno aetatis fue lxº uiu.º,
 octaua die Kalendarum Iunij feria septima, hora

Fol. 46ba.

diei quari septima, moritur. Poðarþaç mac Tolairg
 pì ðeirçipe ðreð moritur. Annle mac Caçan, pì
 Uaène Cliaç, do bar[sugað] o Gallaið Loça daçaeç.
 Aeb mac Ailello abbaþ cluana þepta ðpenðain,
 Conligan mac 'Draignen topech .h. Lomain Gaela,
 Marþain abbaþ roifp Comman, moriuntur. Niall
 mac Aebða ipriðe Tempaç, 7 oenaç Tailten do aig
 laip, quod multip temporibur ppetermiþpum ep.
 Gaill Loça daçaeç beor do innriuð Muman 7 laigen.
 Maelbarþfimo facarðo Cluana mic Noif moritur.
 Aip Maça do lopeað ðiaie i quinq Kalendar Mai .i.
 a leith ðeirçeptaç, corin toi 7 corint þaboll 7 curin
 çucin 7 corino liup abbaio h-uile. Coblaið inðin 'Duib-
 ðuinn, comarþa ðriðti, quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xº ui.º (aliaf dcccc.º
 xui.º). Sneaçta 7 h-uaçt ðiñar, 7 aig anaicenta, ipin
 bliatoin þe, comtar þuifpe þpim Loça 7 þpim abainn
 Epeno, co po la ap ði ceþraib 7 enaib 7 eicnið. Aipoi
 gpaionoi olçena. Cometip celum arðepe uipum ep.
 Ulum ðeineð do arþpuguo co toþainn iar n-Epinn

¹ *Son.*—The original of the paren-
 thetic clause, which is added in *al.*
man. in A., is written by way of gloss,
 in the orig. hand in B.

² *Who reigned.*—reghanf, in A.
 and B.

³ *Of June.*—Iunij, A. The cri-
 teria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to
 the common computation.

⁴ *Uaithne-Cliach.*—A territory now
 represented by the barony of Owey-
 beg, co. Limerick.

⁵ *Ui-Lomain-Gaela.*—A sept of the
 Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaech; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael-^{[915.] BIS.} sechlainn (son¹ of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned² 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,³ the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annle son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,⁴ was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaech. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluainferta-Brendain; Conligan son of Draignen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela,⁵ [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,⁶ son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair; and the fair of Tailtiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaech still plundering Munster and Leinster. Maelbarrind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the 'Toi'⁷ and the 'Saball,'⁷ and the kitchen, and the abbot's house all. Coblaithe, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, ^[916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

⁶ *Niall*; Niall Glundubh, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet *glun-ouð* is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note *Niall*

glunouð *reghaite incipit* in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

⁷ *Toi*—*Saball*.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

aníar co n-deáib dár muir rair. Síruiuc .h. Imair cona éoblué do gabail oc Cinnfuar i n-airiur Laignen. Ragnall .h. hImair cona éoblué ailiu co Gallu loča dačaeé. Ar nGall oc neimlro la Mumain. Ar n-aile la Eoganacht 7 Ciaraibé. Slogar .h. Neill in deircirt 7 in tuaircirt la Niall mac nAéba ruz nErenó co riu Muman, do éocub riu Fenneti. Scopair ala laéiu ríéet mír Augairt oc Topor gletrac i Maig fémhin. Dolloctar in Fenti irin tir irinó lau éetna. Furruaparctatar in Foiril etir éirt 7 méoin lae, 7 caéaigréet co erparctain, co torčair amail éet rér eturru, acht ir lia dočér oi gallaib. Dolloctar teorcobraio arin longport na nFenneti riu tóir ammuirtire. Imorpoiret in Foiril por culu dočum a n-dunaid rerin toir de-venaié .i. ré Rañnall ru Dubgall, co floé oi Gallairb uime. Luid Niall mac Aéba co n-uatib i n-agaib na Fenti co tarparc dia truit an inguin. Anair Niall iaririn ríéet n-aibé a n-dunaid riu n[a] Fenneti. Arbreé uab riu Laigniu ar a n-gabair caéet dicein riu in longport. Roinir caé Cinnfuar roraib ré Síruiuc hU Imair, condio ann dočér Augaire mac Ailello ru Laignen, 7 Maelmoréa mac Muirecain ru aréir Lipi, Maelmoéhoc mac Diarmata rui et epircopur Laignen, Augnan mac Cennetié ru Laiére, et ceteru ducer atque nobiler. Síruiuc .h. Imair do tuirdecht i n-Aé cliaé. Eicne ingen Aéba, in uera poenitentia et in rera Martini, defuncta ért.

Fol. 466b.

¹ *Cennfuait*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuait with Confey, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuait as on the "border" (i n-airiur) of Leinster, whereas Confey is several miles inland.

² *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

³ *Tobar - Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

⁴ *Magh-Femhin*. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

⁵ *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the division of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.

Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cennfuait¹ on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid² in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach³ in Magh-Femhin.⁴ The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce⁵ and mid-day, and they fought till vesper-time, so that about⁶ 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to besiege the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait⁷ was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airthir-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Athcliath. Eithne,⁸ daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

¹ *About.*—*am̄* (for *am̄t*, "like"), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

ṽap u. c. uel paulo pluy, "where 500 or more fell."

⁷ *Cennfuait.*—See note ¹. A marginal note in A. reads *ṽu ṽorṽeṽa*—

⁸ *Eithne.*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.

ԽԷ. 1առար. Anno domini ԾԵԵԵ.º ԽII.º (աւար ԾԵԵԵ.º ԽII.º) Մաւելիօն քրնքէր 7 քրիտօքսր Բօւրբ քրեա, Էլեոճ քրնքէր Արան արժիր, Դանիւլ Կլուան արքեպիս քենճա անիւր, ին քաք Ծօրմիւրնք. Միւրենն ինքն ճարտ, արաքիւրա Կլլե Ծարօ, քուլուր. Զալլ Լօճա Ծաքաճ Ծօ Ծքրքիւ Էրենն .1. Բաճնալլ քի Ծոսքալլ 7 նա Ծա յարա .1. Օտքիւ 7 Զրաքքաքա, 7 քաքալժ Ծօիք յարքիւն քօ քրքիւ Ալբան. քր Ալբան Ծօնօ ար ա քենն քօմ քօ քօմ-արնէքար քօք քրքիւ Ծիւն Լա ճաքանս քարքիւրք. Ծօքն-քար ին Զենքիւ քէքնալ քաճա Ծօիք .1. քաճ Լա Զօճքիւ Լա նիւար, քաճ Լար նա Ծա յարա, քաճ Լար նա հ-ճօքիւրքա Կաճ Ծանօ Լա Բաճնալլ .1. ն-քօլօճ նաճաքաքար քր Ալբան Բօւրբ քե քքարժ Ալբան քօքքալ քի քաճա արքօննքաքար, քօքօլքար ար ն-Ծօմար Ծօ նա Զենքիւք, ին Օտքիւ 7 ին Զրաքքաքա. Բաճնալլ Ծօնօ Ծօ քիւարքար յարքիւքիւ յլլօքք քքն ն-Ալբան քօ քօ Լա ար Ծօիք, աքիտ նաճարքաքաճ քի նա մօրմօքք Ծօքիւքիւք. Ուա քրաւիւս Ծօքիւք. Էլիւքլէիճ, քաքօքքիւրա քքքիւրա ճաքօնս, մօքքիւրք. Կօքաճ յար Ուալլ մաք Աճօ քի Ծէքնաճ 7 ճիւրք .հ. նիւար. Մաւելիւք մաք քլաննաքան քի Կնօճալ Ծօ Ծօլ քօ Զենքիւ, քր քօքնս քարքիւրք Ծքք ա միւն Զենքիւ, քօքօ քօ նիւլ քօնքիւք.

ԽԷ. 1առար. Anno domini ԾԵԵԵ.º Խ. III.º (աւար

¹ *Ara-airther*.—The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

² *Fell asleep*.—Ծօրմիւրք, A.

³ *They went*.—քաքալժ Ծօիք [Ծօքիւք ինքրէքք քօքիւք], A. B.

⁴ *Banks of the Tine*, i.e. the River Tyne.

⁵ *North Saxonland*.—Northumbria or Northumberland. The meaning of the expression *la քաքանս քարքիւրք*, which signifies literally “*apud Saxones sinistrales*,” has been misconceived by some writers on Scotch history. There can be no doubt that

the foregoing statement, *co քօմարնէքար քօք քրքիւ Ծիւն Լա ճաքանս քարքիւրք*, means that they (i.e. the Dubhgall [or Black Foreigners] and the men of Alba, or Scotland) met on the banks of the Tyne, in Northumbria. Skene, misunderstanding the expression, states that the men of Alba prepared to meet the invaders “with the assistance of the northern Saxons.” (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 363). Dr. Todd fell into the same mistake, (*War of the Gaedhil*, ꝑc., *Introd.*, p. lxxvii).

⁶ *Graggaba*.—Regarding the iden-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoin, abbot and bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,¹ [and] Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell asleep' in peace.' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgall, and the two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba, however, were prepared for them; so that they met on the banks of the Tine,⁴ in North Saxonland.⁵ The Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords. There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush, which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir and Graggaba.⁶ Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'⁷ of them perished. Night interrupted the battle. Eithilfeith,⁸ most famous queen of the Saxons,⁹ died. War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Cnoghbha,¹⁰ went to the Gentiles, with a view to defending the North of Bregh by the aid of the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

tity of this person, mentioned in a previous entry under this year, see Todd's work, just cited, *Introd.*, p. lxxxvi, note ¹.

⁷ *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

⁸ *Eithilfeith*.—Æthelfled, Queen of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 918, and a second time at 922.

⁹ *Queen of the Saxons*.—Æthelfled, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of the Mercians. See the previous note.

¹⁰ *Cnoghbha*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, the name of a townland containing a large mound, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

10000.º 11.º) Cairc for rort]Ct. Mai, 7 mincaire ala
 laiēiu do rampaδ. Aδ Oa Maelrečnaill do δallaδ
 F.]. 47aa. Le bračair, la Donncharo ru Miδe. Uellum re nGentiδ
 occ Duiblinn for Zoibeli, ou 1 topcair Niall (.i.
 glundub) mac Aδo, ru Epenn, tertia anno regni sui,
 xiii.]Ct. Octimber, iiii. feria, 7 ou itopcair Aδ mac
 Eoδocain ru coicib Conδobair, 7 Maelmich mac Flan-
 nacain ru Dreg, 7 Concobar .h. Maelrečnaill ruomna
 Tempaδ, 7 Flaitberaδ mac Domnaill ruomna
 inδ foēlai, 7 mac Duibrinaiz .i. Maelcraibi, ru na
 n-Airgiallu, et alii nobiles multi.

Dronaδ inou hEriu h-uaz,
 Cen ruuz ruaz ruiz giall;
 [Ar deccir nime gan grem,
 Fairgri muige Neill gan Niall]

[Ni]rta meδair maiciur fir,
 Ni]rta rē na ruda rloiz;
 Hi cumaing oenach do ain,
 O norbaro in broenach broim.

[Trúaz] rin a maδ m-Dreg m-burde,
 A tir n-alaino n-azguroe;
 Ro rcairair rru ruz ruirrech,
 Fotracairδ Niall namgumech.

[Cairi mail iarair becha,
 Cairi gram] ceδ airmgheta;
 Inoio Niall epoda Cnuca
 Ro malart a mor truca.

Cett mac Flaitberaiz ru Corc-Moδruaz, Tigeppaδ
 .h. Cleiriz, ru .h. Piacraδ Aibne, moztu punt.

¹ *Little Easter*.—mincaire. Low
 Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after
 Easter Sunday. The true year was
 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on
 the 7th of the Kalends of May.

² *In which fell*.—ou 1 topcair, B.
 Mutilated in A.

³ *Glundubh*.—"Black Knee." The
 epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

⁴ *The 17th*.—The corresponding
 number is not in A., which has been
 partly injured in this place.

⁵ *Province of Conchobar*, (i.e. of
 Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of
 Ulster in the 1st century). A name
 for the Province (coiceo or "fifth")
 of Ulster. See note ⁵, p. 336
supra.

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter¹ on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell² Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)³ son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th⁴ of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week ; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar ;⁵ and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh ; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair ; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla ; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful⁶ to-day is noble Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign ;
[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,
To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness ;
There is no peace nor gladness among hosts ;
No fair can be celebrated,
Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,
Beautiful, desirable country.
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king ;
Niall the wounding hero has left thee !

[Where is the chief of the western world ?
Where is the hero] of every clash of arms ?
Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha
That has been lost, O great cantred !

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Corc-Modruagh, [and] Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

* *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

¶ Ct. IANAIU. Anno domini MCCC.º x.º ix.º (ALIAU MCCC.º XX.º). MAELMUIRE, PRINCEPŪ AIRIO DRECAIN, MORITUR. CAÉROIUIUĪ RE N'DONNCAĪ .H. MAELFEĀNAIL FOR ĞENCI, DU IORĀAIR ĀR N-DIĀIR. FINEĀR EPISCOPUR ET REPIBA OPTIMUR DOIMLIAC FELICITER PAURAIT. SCANNAL ROIRŪ CREAE, ET REPIBA CLUANA MIC NOIR, QUIUIT. SIDIUC UA HĪMAIR DO DĒRĜIU ALA CLIAĪ PER POTERTATEM DIUINAM. DOIMLIAC CENANNRA DO BPIUIĪ O ĞENCIĪ 7 ROĀIĪDE MARTIRAI ANN. DOIMLIAC TUILEAIN DO LORCAĪ IN EODEM DIE. CORMAC MAC CUILENNAN FI NA N'DEIRI MUMAN IUGULATUR ERT.

¶ Ct. IANAIU. Anno domini MCCC.º XX.º (ALIAU MCCC.º XX.º I.º). MOENACĪ MAC SIAĀAIL, COMARBA COMĜAIL, CENN ECNA INNEE EPENN, DOIUIUIT. DOMNAIL .H. MAELFEĀLAINN PER DOLUM OCCIRUR ERT A PRATRE SUO DONNCHAO, QUO ARPTUM ERAT. CIARAN ABBAR DAIMINRE PAURAT. MAELFEĀLAINN .H. FLAINN FIOMNA TĒĪRACĪ, FIACĒRA MAC CATALAIN FI COILLE FOLLAMĀIN, RAGNALL .H. IMAIR FI FINNGALL 7 DUBGALL, OMNEŪ MORTU IUNT. ĞOITĒPIUĪ .H. IMAIR I N-ALĪ CLIAĪ. CINAĒĪ MAC DOMNAILL, PRINCEPŪ DAIRE CALCAĪĪ 7 DROMA TUAMA, 7 CENN ADĀOMAIRC CONAILL IN TUAIRCIRE OBIIT. MUIRUIĪĪ DO ĞALLANĪ ILLĀĪ REĀAIL .I. ACCOLB CO N-DIĪ LONGAIB TRICHAT. CENŪĜ I N-IUIR EUĜAIN DO DĒRĜIU CO CRON 7 CO LEIR DOIĪ PAUCIR IN EA REMANENTIBUR PER TORPOREM. PERĜAL MAC DOMNAILL FI INO [Ī]OĀLAI I N-EPĀIROUI FRIU CO ROMARĪĪ LUĪĪ LUNĜA DIĪ, 7 CO ROBRUR IN LUNĜAI CO RUC A PRARO.

¹ *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea.)

² *The doimliac*; i.e. the "stone church."

³ *On*.—in, omitted in B.

⁴ *Cuilennan*.—No Cormac "son of Cuilennan" appears in the *Geneal. of the Desi-Muman* (or *Desi of Munster*). But there is a Cormac "son

of Mothla," who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See *Harris's Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

⁵ *Maelsechlainn*.—*Maelsechnaill*, B.

⁶ *Coille-Follamhain*.—See note ⁷, p. 408 *supra*.

⁷ *Gothfrith*.—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of [919.] Ard-Breacain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal,¹ of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through Divine power. The 'doimliac'² of Cenannas was broken by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there. The 'doimliac'³ of Tuilen was burned on⁴ the same day. Cormac son of Cuilennan,⁴ King of the Desi-Muman, was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of [920.] Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of Maelsechlainn,⁵ was deceitfully slain by his brother Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis, rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁶ [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,⁷ grandson of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.⁸ A fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig⁹ in Inis-Eogain was abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remaining there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin) is recorded under the year 919.

¹ *Died.*—*oimem obuit*, A. *obuit*, B.

² *Cen-rig.* — The name of some island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the year 732, for mention of an island called Culen-rigi, off the same coast. The versions of this entry given in the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Conor's ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47a^b

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-airer ēire Conaill. i. mac h-Uaḡmaran moic ḡairiḡ cum .xx. nauibur. Inoḡeḡ airo Maḡa h1 .iiii. io Nouembriy o ḡallaib Ḍḡa eliaḡ .i. o ḡoḡbriḡ Ḍa Iḡair cum ruo exercitu .i. h-iyint ḡaḡurru ḡia ḡeil Marḡain, 7 na ταιḡi aepnaiḡi ḡo anacal lair cona lucht ḡe ḡeilib ḡe 7 ḡi lobḡaib, 7 in ceall olḡeana, niri pauciy in ea tectiy exauriy ḡep incupiam. Inoḡeḡ leḡan uatib ḡop ceḡ leaḡ .i. ḡiar co h-1ny .h. Labraḡa, ḡair co ḡanḡai, ḡoḡuaḡ co Maḡ nillren. Ḍḡe in ḡluaḡ ḡaḡuaḡ ḡoḡḡarḡaib Muirḡeḡḡaḡ mac Neill, 7 Ḍiḡnerḡ mac Muirḡaḡo, co ḡemio ḡoḡaib 7 co ḡarḡabḡat ile, pauciy elapḡiy ḡubḡioio ḡubluyḡiy noctiy. Eclyḡiy lunae h1 .xu. |Ct. 1anuayū, .iii. ḡeria, ḡḡima hoḡa noctiy. ḡlaḡḡeḡḡaḡ mac Muirḡeḡḡaḡ, abḡay Cluana moer, moḡuyḡ.

Cyru anoyḡ moḡay h uaiḡ,

Cyru allyo [a] ḡeḡloyḡ ;

Inoyḡ ḡlaḡḡeḡḡaḡ ḡinn ḡial,

Roḡay ḡḡi miaḡ Cluana moiyḡ.

|Ct. 1anayḡ. Anno domini ḡccc.° .xx.° 1.° (aliaḡ ḡccc.° .xxi.°). Maelpoil mac Ḍilella, ḡui 7 epḡcop ḡil Ḍeḡa Slane, Taḡc mac ḡaelain ḡi .h. Cennḡelaiḡ, Cernaḡmac ḡlann ḡḡinceḡḡ Iainne lere 7 moer muinntiy airo Maḡa o ḡelaḡ ḡuin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Coḡḡan, cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc ḡep moḡeḡ n-uile, omney

¹ *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer. See note ², p. 154 *supra*.

² *Gothfrith*.—See note ¹, page 440.

³ *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

⁴ *Inis-Uí-Labrada*.—O'Labrada's Island. Not identified.

⁵ *Magh-Nilsen*.—Magh-Uillsenn, *Four Mast*. Not identified.

⁶ *Cluain-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this place is now represented by the place called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

⁷ *Foundation*.—anoyḡ. The

name of the composer of these lines is not given. O'Conor's version of them is very incorrect. They are not divided metrically in A.

⁸ *Or 922*.—The suggestion "uel 22," is in B, not in A. The correct year was, of course, 922.

⁹ *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this eminent man, and his identity with the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast.*, ed O'Conor, p. 440, note ¹), see O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,¹ on the coast of Tir-Conaill, *i.e.*, the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Athcliath, *viz.*, by Gothfrith² grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church³ besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, *i.e.*, westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha,⁴ eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nilsen.⁵ But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,⁶ died.

Where is the foundation⁷ of a great treasure ?

Where the report of his good fame ?

Behold, Flaithbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).⁸ Maelpoil,⁹ son of Ailill, [921.]
a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁰ and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin¹¹ to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,¹² chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note ⁶.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

¹¹ *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹² *From the Boinn to Cossan*; *i.e.*

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-linë, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Introd.*, lxii., note ¹.

moruntur. Ruman eppcop Cluana irairō, fērdalāc
eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain
equonimur Doimliac, Colgu mac Maeltempuil abbar
Slane, omner doruierunt. Longur Luimniġ .i. mic
Ailche for Loč rí, co ro ortatar Cluain mic Noir 7
h-uile innri ino loča, co rucrat ppatō maip etir or 7
arġat 7 innbura ilī.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° ii.° (aliar
dcccc.° xx.° iii.°). Maelparaic mac Morainn, p̄rincepp
Dromā cliaġ 7 Airo p̄raġa, moruuy ert. Spelan mac
Congalaig, rí Conaille, p̄r dolum occiruy ert. Inorēġ
p̄r nC̄rta 7 Laine lere 7 p̄r Roirp in eodem menre.
Inorēġ Cille p̄leide o ġentib̄ de rnam Aiḡneġ, 7
Fol. 47ba. Dublirp facarō arō Maġa do ġul martra leu.
Cucongalt facarē Laine lere, 7 tetra ġrenn etir ġuġ
7 ġruġ 7 roar, in pace quieuit. Maelcluiġe mac Conġo-
bair, p̄rōmna Connaġt, p̄r dolum occiruy ert. Ligāġ
ingen mic Maelreġlainn, ruzan ruz ġreġ, morua ert.
Rinn mac Maelmorġa, p̄rōmna Lagen, a p̄ratre ruo
occiruy ert. Maelcallann p̄rincepp d̄irp̄t D̄iar̄mata
quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° iii.° (aliar
dcccc.° xx.° ii.°). Longar d̄i ġallaib̄ for loġa ġirne, co
r' innriper innri ino loġa 7 na tuāġa imbi ran can. C
n-d̄erġe d' ino loġ ġr̄nt ġar̄raġ ar ciunn. ġall
for loġ Cuan, 7 Maelouin mac Aġa, p̄rōmna in

¹ *Fleet of Luimnech*; i.e. the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

² *Son of Ailche*.—Mentioned again at A. D. 923, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, cv., note ³ and pp. 266-7.

³ *Conaille*; i.e. the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Conaille-Muirtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

⁴ *Fera-Arda*.—Or *Fera-Arda-Cian-achta*. See note ⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 205.

⁶ *Cill-sleibhe*.—Or *Cill-sleibhe-Cuilinn*. Killeevy, in the county of Armagh.

⁷ *Snamh-aignech*.—Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeve. See his *Down and Connor*, p. 252.

Bregh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-Iraird; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliac; Colgu son of Maelsempuil, abbot of Slane—all 'fell asleep.' The fleet of Luimnech,¹ *i.e.* of the son of Ailche,² on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 923). Maelpatraic son of Morand, abbot of Druim-cliabh and Ard-sratha, died. [923.] Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,³ was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe⁶ by Gentiles from Snamh-aighech,⁷ and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,⁸ the *tetra*⁹ of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son⁹ of Maelsechlainn, the King of Bregh's queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹⁰ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners [923.] on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir

¹ *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of "paragon," or "most eminent," is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying "chantor, or orator," (cantorpe no opator), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in Clar. 49 makes Cucongalt "chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues." But Dr. O'Conor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively "Tympanista," and "cithara"!

² *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

³ *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coircib, do tótairm leu. No cōblač mar de gallaib loča Cuan do batab oc fepair Ruđraige, du in robaruib nōi cet aut eo ampliuir. Siođab la Ğođbric .h. n-imaip o Acč cliač co Luimneč, co farđbab rlog uimair dia muinair la mac n-Clilče. Močta episcop Oa Neill 7 racarar airō Mača in pace quieuit. Muireoac mac Domnall tanare abbat airō Mača, 7 arōmaer Oa Neill in deirair, 7 comarba Duiri mic Ğronaig, cenn atcomairc fep mĞređ n-uile ocaib cleirčib quinto die Kalendarum Decimbruum uita decerrit. Mael-morđa mac Conđaile princepĞ Dairimnir quieuit.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. xx. iiii. (aliair dcccc. 25°). Dubđall mac Acča, pi Ulač, a ruir iugulatur ep. Lorcan mac Dunchada, pi Ğređ, renile morre moritur. Cačal mac Cončobair, pi Connacht, in penitencia obit. Dođnall mac Cačail do marbad li a bračair .i. la Tačc, pep uolum, 7 alu ppeclari de Connačtaib.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. xx. u.° (aliair dcccc. 26°). Orđain duin Sobairče do Ğallaič loča Cuan, in quo multi hominer occiri runt 7 capti. Roimuib pe Muireoac mac Neill pōr Ğallu oc rnam Cligneč, ubi .cc. decollati runt. Colman princepĞ Cluana irairō 7 Cluana mic Noir, 7 rēribā 7 episcopur, in Chriřto quieuit. Fepđur mac Duilgen, pi Luirđ, do marbad o rēraib Ğreirne. Longur loča Cuan do

Fol. 47bb.

¹ Province; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

² Loch-Cuan.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

³ Fertas-Rudhraighe.—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as "Loch-Rudhruidhe," or "Loch-Rudhraighe," and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920=924) as "Logh-Rowrie." Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and Fertas-Rudhraighe was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertas* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

⁴ Luimnech.—Limerick.

⁵ Son of Ailche.—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

⁶ Successor of Buila; i.e. abbot of

of the Province,¹ fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan² was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,³ where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliaith to Luimnech,⁴ when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche,⁵ Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite⁶ son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregh, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregh, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, *i.e.*, Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain]. [924.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of Dun-Sobhairche⁷ by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,⁸ in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aigneche,⁹ where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,¹⁰ was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan⁸ took up [a position] at [925.]

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁷ *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

⁸ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

⁹ *Snamh-Aigneche*. — See p. 444, note 7. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

¹⁰ *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

ḡabail oc Linn h-Uačail .i. Alrčann mac ḡoėbrič, hi ppuo nonar ḡeptembriy. Roineč pē Muirčertač mac Neill oc vpočut Cluana na Cnuimčter in .u. pēria i quinnt ꝑct. Enair, ou itopčair Alrčann mac ḡoėbrič cum magna pēraḡe exērcitur pui. Ro cabarč cačt pēchtmuine pōp alleč oc ač Cnuične, co tainic ḡoėpuič pui ḡall o ač cliač dia cočair.

ꝑct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (alıar dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Maelbrigte mac Tornain, comarba Patraic 7 Colum cille, pēlici pēnectute quieuit. ḡitpuc .h. 1mair, pui Dubgall 7 Pinnḡall, immatura aetate moritur ert. Longar Linne ou vērḡiu, 7 ḡoėpuič vo vērḡiu Alčā cliač, et iterum ḡoėpuič pēuēpuy ert ante p̄nem pēx menpium. Corpārč n-ōenaič o mac Neill mic Alčō im Donncharo .h. Maelreclainn, pēo dominiy pēparauit eor p̄ne ulla occipione. ḡoāč mac Dubroa, pui Ciannachta ḡlinne ḡaimin, occipuy ert o Muirčertač mac Neill. Puacarba mac lačtnain, pēx Tečba, volore a pua familia occipuy ert. Corpac episcopuy ḡlinne va ločā, 7 aipchinnech, quieuit.

.b.

ꝑct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (alıar dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Daičene comarba ḡrenaino ḡipor quieuit. Mupḡel inḡin Maelrečlainn in pēnectute obiit. Maelpuanač mac Concobair occipuy ert o čonncharo. Donncharo mac Donnail mic Alčō a

¹ *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii.

² *Colum-Cille*.—In the list of 'comarbs' (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 83 years,

is stated to have been also 'comarb' of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

³ *Linn*.; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

⁴ *Tailtiu*.—See note ⁶, p. 406 *supra*

⁵ *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachail,¹ viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliaith to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,² rested at a happy old age. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn³ retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliaith; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Taitiu⁴] by the son of Niall⁵ son of Aedh, against Donnchad⁶ grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.⁷ Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,⁸ was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested. [926.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,⁹ daughter of Maelsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.⁶ Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The [927.]

mac Neill, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

⁶ *Donnchad*.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

⁷ *Without any loss of life*.—*ἴνε αὐτοῦ ὀκνησῆναι*, A., B.

⁸ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note 7, p. 132 *supra*.

⁹ *Murgel*.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Maelsechnaill (or Maelsechlainn), called Murgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

son of Ailche¹ upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,² comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,
Are reckoned by plain rules,
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.³

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.]
a scribe,⁴ and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,⁵ rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen⁶ in Connaught. Ceile,⁷ comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,⁸ against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,
To the bulwark of plundering clans,
That though Liath-druim⁸ is before him,
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.]
of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, demolished Derc-Ferna,⁹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

¹ *Loch-Orbsen*.—*Loch Orppren*, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

² *Ceile*.—See note ² under the last year, regarding him.

³ *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called *Liath-druim* ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

⁹ *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.

ῥιτα, in penectute feliciter paupat. Saill for loē
 θῆαῖ, 7 allongpore oc Rubu mena. Saill for loē
 θεαῖραῖ i n-Orpaixi.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° (αἰαρ dcccc.°
 xxx.° 1.°). Τիրραιτι mac Αννηρε, comarba Ciarain,
 exrenyo dolore obiit. Cennraelad mac Lorcain, prin-
 cepp Cluana auir 7 Cloḡair mac n-Daimeni, 7 taniri
 n-apaḡ airḡ Maḡa, paupauit. Maeleoin, epircopur
 et ancorita Aḡo traim, feliciter quieuit. Derbpaill
 inzen Maeḡinnia mic Flannacain, regina Tempaḡ,
 morptua ert. Cernaḡan mac Tigernain, pi ḡreirne,
 morptuur ert.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° 31.° (αἰαρ dcccc.°
 32.°). Ρερδομναḡ mac Flannacain princepp Cluana
 irairḡ, rcpiba optimur, quieuit. Topulb iarla do
 ḡarbaḡ la mac Neill. Maeḡirice comarba Ρειḡene
 Ρobair doptuauit. Loingreḡ .h. Leḡlobair, pi val
 Aḡraḡe, morptuur ert. Airmeḡaḡ princepp Cule
 raḡin a ḡentilibur interfectur ert. Cinaḡeḡ mac
 Cainḡelbain, dux ḡenerir Loḡḡairne, iugulatur ert.
 Lonḡar for loḡ pi.

Fol. 49ab. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno Domini dcccc.° 32.° (αἰαρ dcccc.° 33.°).
 Ροιμουḡ ρια Ρεργal mac Domnaill mic Aḡeḡo, 7 ρια διḡ-
 ρραιḡ mac h-Uaḡmurain .i. mac inḡine Domnaill, for
 Muircepraḡ mac Neill, 7 for Conaing, immaix h-Uaḡa,
 itopḡair Maeḡarḡ pi Derḡair, 7 Connal pi Tuairi
 aḡairḡ, 7 .cc. Cullen mac Cellair, rex Orpaixi, optimur
 laicur, morptuur ert. Μαιḡm ρια Conaing mac Neil

¹ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

² *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to Dean Reeves, was the ancient name of a point on Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, "where the Main Water flows into that lake, now included in Shane's Castle park." *Adannan*, p. 430, note n.

³ *Loch-Bethrach*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified in Ossory.

⁴ *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks." This entry, which is added in the margin in A, forms part of the text in B.

⁵ *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.

rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,¹ and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.² Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach³ in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Mæleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdornach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.⁴ Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,⁵ was killed by Gentiles.⁶ Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,⁷ [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,⁸ in Magh-Uatha,⁹ where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,¹⁰ and Conmal, King of Tuaithe-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighi, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing⁸ son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

¹ *By Gentiles.*—α γεντιλιου, A., α γεντιλιου, B.

² *Fergal.*—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

³ *Conaing.*—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

⁴ *Magh-Uatha.*—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

⁵ *Derlas.*—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

πορ Ὑλτου οὐ ρυβυ Conchongalt, ἰ τορρηαταρ .ccc. uel paulo plur. Matudhan mac Aetha co coiceb̄ Erenn, 7 co n-Gallaid̄, co πο ορταβαρ co Sliab̄ Dēta ριαρ, 7 co Mucnam ραθερ, conortarraid̄ Μυρρερταῖ mac Neill, co ρεμαib̄ ποραιῖ, 7 co ποργαib̄ρετ̄ οα x^o δέε cenn, 7 a n-gabail. Ceilican mac Gaibhriḗ, ουα na n-Clir̄er, μορτυι ρυντ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc. 83.° (αλιαρ dcccc. 84.°). Γοῖρριῖ ἡ. h-Imair, ρι epudeliρrimur Norðmannorum, δολορε μορτυυρ ερτ. Dubgilla mac Robucan, ουα nepotum Cormaic, δολορε occipur ερτ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc. 84.° (αλιαρ dcccc. 85.°). Cormac δαλτα Moenaid̄, ρρincep̄ Achaid̄ bo, οβιτ. Maelbrigit̄e, ρρincep̄ Μαιουρρεῖ, quieuit. Μυρρεδαῖ mac Maelbrigit̄e, ρρincep̄ Δοιμλια, immatypa aetate οβιτ. Ιουρ Λοῖα γαδαρ οο ῥογαί la h-Clmaid̄ ἡ. n-Imair. hUam Cnoḗḗai οο ῥογαί οό ηρντ ρεῖτμαν cenna. Δαιρῆερ δίῆαρ. Cinaeb̄ mac Coirp̄ri, ουα nepotum Ceinnrelaid̄, cum multir̄ a Norðmannir̄ interp̄ectur̄ ερτ. Concobar mac Domnail̄, ρυδonna Clid̄iḗ, μορτυυρ ερτ, ετ ρepulturn̄ ερτ in cimitep̄io ρegum in αρθ Μαῖα.

b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc. 85.° (αλιαρ dcccc. 86.°). Ιορεῖ ρρincep̄ αρθ Μαῖα, epircopur̄ ετ ρapient̄ ετ ancorita, in ρenectute bona quieuit. Cluain mic

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Trip. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

¹ *Rubha-Conchongalt*. — Not identified.

² *Matudhan*. — King of Ulidia at the time.

³ *Province of Ireland*. — coiceb̄ Erenn; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

⁴ *Mucnamh*. — Mucnam, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Died*. — The MSS. have μορτυι ρυντ for μορτυυρ ερτ.

⁶ *Of anguish*. — δολορε, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,¹ in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan² son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,³ and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;⁴ but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson [933.] of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.⁶ Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of [934.] Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,⁷ rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliace, died immaturely. The Island of Loch-gabhar⁸ was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha⁹ was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,¹⁰ son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,¹¹ abbot of [935.] Birs. Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the

⁷ *Mainistir*.—Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

⁸ *Loch-gabhar*.—Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

⁹ *Cnoghbha*.—Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Conchobar*.—concuḃar, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

¹¹ *Joseph*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was ʾo c̄lan̄n gar̄b̄ gāla, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Noir do orcan o gallaid A'ca clia' 7 anso da a'c'ci
doaid inoi, quos antiquis temporibus inauritum est.
Maelpatraic mac Maeltuile, princeps airo Ma'ca,
in penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° vii.° (alia' dcccc.°
37.°) Diarmaic mac Ailello, princeps Cille cuilinn, in
penectute quieuit. Druatar mac Duibgille, rex nepo-
tum Ceinnrealaig, iugulatur est. Faghri'c mac Mael-
eiti'g, rex per Roirr, a patribus iugulatur est.
Crongilla mac Cuilennain, rí Conaille muir'ceirhne,
dolore moritur. Conaing mac Neill, ríomna n'Erann,
moritur. Bellum ingen' lacrimabile atque horribile
inter Saxones atque Norðmannor' crudeliter gestum
est, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non
numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis
evasit. i. Amlaib' ; ex altera autem parte multitudine
Saxonum cecidit. Oualstan autem rex Saxonum
magna victoria vitatur est. Maceti'g mac Anrfe-
main, rí Mogdorua magen, mortuus est. Fe'ca'c
princeps Slane mortuus est.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (alia' dcccc.°
38.°). Dubta'c comarba Colum cille 7 A'omnain in
pace quieuit. Maelcairnig mac Conaill, princeps
Tuilain, obiit. P'ergal mac Domnaill, rí A'li'g, mor-
tuus est. Imnairi ca'ca'c etir Donn'ca'c mac Fla'nn 7
Muirce'pta'c mac Neill, co ro r'ca'ig Dia. A'mlaib'
mac F'oghri'c i n-A'c'c' clia'c iterum. Cell Cuilinn do

¹ Not been heard.—7 auritum, for inauritum, A. B.

² Cill-Cuilinn.—Now Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, and county of Kildare; a place of great importance anciently, where there are still the remains of a round tower, and strong fortifications.

³ Battle. — This was the famous battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937, which is the correct year.

⁴ Amlaibh. — Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran. For some interesting particulars regarding his history, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 280, sq., and the other places indicated in the Index to that work under the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard¹ of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of [936.] Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,² rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleitigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuillennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle³ was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, *i.e.* Amlaibh,⁴ escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,⁵ died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb⁶ [937.] of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Maclairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,⁷ died. Fergal⁸ son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,⁹ son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliaith. Cill-Cuilind¹⁰ was

⁵ *Mughdorna-Magen*. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoynne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Comarb*; *i.e.* successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

⁷ *Tuilain*. — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Fergal*. — See above at A.D. 932.

⁹ *Amlaibh*. — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunanburh. See note ⁴.

¹⁰ *Cill-Cuilind*. — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

orpain la Amlaim .h. nlmair, quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus. Slogao la Donncharo .h. Maelreclainn ruz Tempac, 7 la Muircepraed mac Neill ruz n-Clisig, do caet for Gallu Aca cliaed co r' indripet o Aed cliaed co Aed Truirten. Concobar mac Maelcein, ru hu foilxi, iugulatur est o Laigrib.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º 38.º (aliaz dccc.º 39.º). Orpain cille Cuilind o Galluib Aca cliaed olroðain na pu menic. Crican mac Maelmuire, ru .h. Fiacraed, moritur. Tozal Clisig for Muircepraed mac Neill, 7 a tabairt condici longairr, conro forraile diaeir. Slogao la Donncharo i m-ðreaða, 7 Finnabair aba do arpain, 7 in pacart do marbad for Iar na cille, 7 alaile olðena. Marom ruz Congalaed mac Maelmicheib for Galenga moruib (7 beccuib), oc Aed valoarc, du iorperatar ilu. Aolertan ru Saran, clieib n-orðain iartair domain, recura moruð moritur. Finneeta mac Ceallaig, comarba Daire, in Cuirto quieuit.

Fol. 496b.

.b. [Ct. Ianair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º 39.º (aliaz dccc.º 40.º). Slogao la Donncharo 7 la Muircepraed co Laigriu 7 co Muimnecu, co tucrat a n-gallu dibhretan. Suibne mac Conbretan do marbad o Galluib. Niall mac Fergaile do ðuin ocor [do] barou

¹ *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 936, note p.

² *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 457.

³ *A thing not often done*.—ol roðain na pu menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by "which till then was not often done." But O'Conor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diriperunt!"

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

⁵ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

⁷ *Gailenga-mora*; or Great Gailenga.

plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, when they devastated from Ath-cliaith to Ath-Truisten.¹ Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui-Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind² by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, a thing not often done.³ Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,⁴ died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad⁵ into Bregh, when Finnabhair-abha⁶ was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora⁷ (and [Gailenga]-becca),⁸ at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,⁹ rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).¹⁰ A hosting [939] BHS. by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, *i.e.* [by]¹¹

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

² *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

Topogr. Poem, note ⁶⁷). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

³ *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

¹⁰ *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

¹¹ *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [Lα] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.

.1. [La] Μυρσερταῖ μακ Νεϊλλ. Πλann ingen Donnchara, ριζαν Αλιξ, μοριτυρ. Cpeḗ la Donnchara i m-ḍpeζa, co po opṯ laimṯ lere. Quier Μυρσεḗαιξ comarba Comgail.

Κε. Ianair, xx ix. lunae. Anno domini dcccc. xl.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° xli.°). Secc moρ combtar ρυιρρρρ loḗa 7 ρροḗa. Natiuitar ḍriain mic Cennetiξ. Slogao la Μυρσερταῖ co po opṯ Μιḗe 7 hU Pailξi co n-ḍeocharo i n-Opṯraiξi, co tuc a ρειρ uatib, 7 co ρ' innor na ḍeiri, co tuc Ceallaḗan ρι Cairil laip ρρρ ρειρ n-Donnchara. Maelpuanaiξ mac Plainn (.i. ρuomna Αλιξ) ḍo marbad ḍo ḗeniul Conaill. Eoḗu mac Scan-naill, aipchinnech imleḗo lbair, μοριτυρ. Oenacan, ρacarṯ ḍuin leḗglairṯe, μοριτυρ.

Κε. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcccc. xli.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° 42.°). ḍunchar mac Suḗainein epircopur Cluana mic Noir, Paelan mac Μυρσεḗαιξ ρι Laigen, μοριτυρ. Caḗrhoineḍ ρe n-Uib Pailξi ρop ḗallaib Αḗo cliaḗ; ρeḍ in pṯecedente anno hoc ρactum epṯ. ḍuin leḗglairi ḍo aipcaim ḍo ḗallaib. ḍo ριζal ḍia 7 Papatric ρopρu. Tuc ḗaillu ḍar muir, co po gabra[ṯ] a n-inri ρopρu, co n-epṯai in ρi, co po marbṯar ḗoiḍil ρop tṯip. ḍa mac Lopcaim mic ḍunchara ḍo marbad ḍo Conḗalach mac Maelmṯiξ. Maelmoḗta, aipchin-neḗ Cluana ipairḍ, quieuit. Cluain mic Noir ḍo inḍ-ρuḗ ḍo ḗentiḗ Αḗa cliaḗ, 7 Ceall ḍara.

Fol. 50^{aa}.

Κε. Ianair, xxi. lunae. Anno domini dcccc. xlii.°

¹ *Lann-tere*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

² *Passable*.—ρυιρρρρρ; translated "iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.

³ *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as ρλυαγαḍ na h-uṯṯri, i.e. "the hosting of the

frost," in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eiges in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregb, when he destroyed Lann-lerc,¹ Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so that lakes and rivers were passable.² Birth of Brian³ son of Cennedigh. A hosting⁴ by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection⁵ to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir⁶ of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died. [940.]

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan⁷ son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmithidh. Maelmochta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliaith. [941.]

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over [942.]

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach *na g-cochall g-croiccens* ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

⁵ *In subjection.*—*ḟṛṅ ṛḟṛ.* This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

⁶ *Royal-heir.*—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

⁷ *Lorcan.*—He was King of Bregb (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.

(αλιαρ ๑๐๐๐.° 43.). Roimiuð for Gallu loða cuan re
leir Caðail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muir-
ceptað mac Neill (.i. Muirceptað na coðall croicinn),
ri Alilix, 7 Ecðoir iarðair beaða, do marbad do ðenrið
puma pemia, 1111. Ic. Martai, (.i. la blacair mac
Zorraro ri [Dub]gall, ic Glair liaðain hi taib Cluana
cáin per Ror).

Deirrið ugal ocuf uir
for ri clainne Cuinn co bpat ;
Nao mar Muirceptað ba liað,
Dilecta iat Garbel n-ghaet.

Arð Maða do arcaim hi teire Ic. ar a bapað o na
Gallaib ceðnaib. Lorcan mac Paelain, ri Laiðen, do
marbad do gallaib. Cellach mac Dece, ri val Arpaðe,
do marbad o muinntir tpea ta[n]ghaet.

b. Ic. Ianair. Anno domini ๑๐๐๐.° xl. 111.° (αλιαρ
๑๐๐๐.° 44.°). Flaithbertað mac Inñanenn cenn in pace
quiescit. Coirpri mac Maelþatrac, ri .h. Liaðan,
Finn mac Mutain, ri Corco Laiðbi, do marbad do pemaib
Mairi Féine. Congalað mac ðailmiðrið, 7 ðroen mac

¹ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

² *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now re-
presented by the barony of Lecale,
co. Down.

³ *Muircertach*.—See note⁴, p. 460.

⁴ *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes
of Dublin at the time. See Todd's
War of the Gaedhil, &c., p. 287,
note¹¹.

⁵ *Glas-liathain*.—The "stream of
Liathan." The *Ann. Four Mast.* and
Chron. Scotorum state that Muircher-
tach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh
(Ardee, co. Louth).

⁶ *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the
barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

⁷ *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or de-
scendants, of Conn of the Hundred
battles. The original of these lines,
not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of
reference to the proper place in the
text.

⁸ *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of
Leinster contained in the *Book of
Leinster* (p. 89, col. 8), Lorcan is
stated to have ruled only one year.
It is further stated that he was slain
by the Foreigners of Dublin (Ath-
cliath) after having defeated them in
the early part of the day (iar rói
forro i túr lá).

⁹ *Malice*.—The translator in Clar.
49 renders tpea tang[n]aet by
"murtherously."

¹⁰ *Head*.—This entry is obviously
imperfect, something being omitted
after cenn ("head"). Flaithbertach
was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the
time of his death. Before his accep-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan¹ by the people of Leth-Cathail,² in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach³ son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, "of the Leather Cloaks"), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair⁴ son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,⁵ by the side of Cluain-cain⁶ of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen

On the Race of Clann-Cuinn⁷ for ever.

As Muircertach does not live, alas !

The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan⁸ son of Faelan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbhertach son [943.] BIS. of Inmhainen, head,¹⁰ rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain,¹¹ Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,¹² were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.¹³ Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, or Scatterly Island, in the Shannon.

¹¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caislen Ua Liathain*.

¹² *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Laighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

¹³ *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (*Fera-Maighe*), co. Cork.

Μαελμορδαί ρι Λαιξεν, το αρκαίν Ἀἴα κλιαῖ σο τυερατ
ρεοτυ 7 μαίνε 7 βραιτ μοιρ. Ὀννεχαδ μακ Πλαινο
(mic Μαιλτραεῖλαινο, mic Μαειλρυναίξ, mic Ὀννε-
χαδα), ρι Τεήραῖ, ἀννιρ .xxv. τρανρακτιρ in regno,
μοριτυρ. Μαελρεῖσενι κομαρβα Πίννια, Ὀυνζαλ μακ
Καῖταιν, in Cριρτο δορμιερυντ. Καῖ Ζοιρε ποτταῖταιν
ρι Cελλαῖσαν ρορ τυαῖ Μυμαιν, in quo multi ceciderunt.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcccc. xl. 4.º (αλιαρ
dcccc. 45.). Secc μορ ἀναικεντα, κομταρ ριιρρι na
λοῖα 7 na h-αιθνε. Ζαλλ λοῖα Ἐῖοῖ το μαρβαδ λα
Ὀμναιλλ μακ Μυρρερταίξ 7 λι α βραῖταιρ .i. Πλαῖ-
βερταῖ, 7 ορζαιν α λοινζρι. Μαελτυλε μακ Ὀυναιν,
κομαρβα Τυζερναίξ 7 Καρριξ, ρεκυρα μορτε μοριτυρ.
Cυρῖαῖ μακ Μυρκαῖδα ρι ιαρῖταιρ Κομμαῖτ, Μαελουιν
μακ Ζαρβιῖτ ρεεναρ αιρτο Μαῖα. Ὀλακαιρ το ὀελῖου
Ἀἴα κλιαῖ, 7 Ἀμλαιῖτ ταρ α ειρι. Ὀρεμ το μυινητιρ
hOι Chanannan το μαρβαδ το Κογγαλαῖ 7 Ἀμλαιῖτ
κυαραιν ι Κοναλλιῖτ.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcccc. xl. u.º (αλιαρ
dcccc. 46.). Cluain mic Νοιρ το ορκαίν το ξαλλαιῖ
Ἀἴα κλιαῖ, 7 cella ρερ Μιῖθε ολκενα. Μαελβεῖαχ
αιρῖνηννχ Ὀαιμιννηρι μοριτυρ.

Fol. 50ab. Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcccc. xl. vi.º (αλιαρ
dcccc. 47.). Slogad la Ruaitori .h. Canannan co Slaine,
coniῖραιῖτερ Ζαλλ 7 Ζοιῖελ .i. Κογγαλαῖ μακ Μαελ-
μιῖτῖ 7 Ἀμλαιῖτ κυαραν, co ροιμιῖτ ρορ Ζαλλυ Ἀἴα
κλιαῖ, in quo multi occiri et merrri ρυντ. Ιαν ινο
[ῖ]ηνηρταῖδῖς Πατραιεε το αργυτ ζιλ ο ἔενιυλ Εοζαιν το

¹ *Maelsechlaind.*—“*Maelsechnaill*,”
in B. The clause is added in a later
hand in A.

² *Fell asleep.*—δορμιυιτ, A.

³ *Gort-Rottachain.*—The name of
the place where the battle was fought
is given as “*Magh-Duine*” in the
Ann. Four Mast. (942), and *Chron.*
Scotorum (943).

⁴ *Tuath-Mumha.*—Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four*
Mast., the battle is stated to have
been gained over Cennedigh (who was
the father of Brian Borumha).

⁵ *Alias.*—The *alias* number is not
in B.

⁶ *Conailli.*—Conailli-Muirtheimh-
ne, a territory in the county of Louth.

⁷ *Alias.*—The *alias* number is not
in B.

Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,¹ son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Mael-fecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, 'fell asleep'² in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain³ [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,⁴ in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias⁵ 945). Great, unusual, frost; [944.] so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, *i.e.*, Flaithbheartach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Connaught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan's people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias⁷ 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was [945.] plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, 'herenagh' of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by [946.] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, *viz.*, Congalach⁸ son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,⁹ encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick's 'Finnfaidhech'¹⁰ of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.¹¹

⁸ *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — 'Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock' (or "of the sandal").

¹⁰ *Finnfaidhech*.—"Sweet sound-

ing." The name of one of St. Patrick's bells. See Reeves's *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

¹¹ *To Patrick*, *i.e.* to the successor of Patrick.

PAIPRAICE. Scolraigí .h. Ceóacain, ní Dartraigi, 7
 Zairbié mac Muireódaí rídomna .h. Creíntain, 7 Ceó
 .h. Ruairc, mac Tigeirnain, hi rriéguin. Droen mac
 Maelmorá, ní Laigen, do marbad for creic i
 n-Orraigib. Caéuraé mac Ailei, epiúcopur ceneoil
 Eogain, moritur.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.º xl. iii.º (alias
 MCCC.º 48.º). Ulocair mac Zoppué, ní Gall, do marbad
 la Conzálaé mac Maelmíeó, 7 ra cet dec eir guin 7
 brait. Anmóre .h. Adlai comarba Ciarian mic int
 fair, Colman mac Maelpatraice príncepí Slaine, do
 gabail 7 a éc etarru. Zornlaib ingin flainn mic
 Maelreólainn in penitencia mortua ept. Natiuitar
 Maelreónaill mic Domnaill.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.º xl.º 8.º (alias
 MCCC.º xl.º ix.º). Slozáó la Matuóan mac Ceóo 7 la
 Niall Oa n-Eruib, co ro inder Conailiu 7 Oruim
 n-inarclainn 7 Inir cam Dezá. Creó la .h. Canannan
 co ro inder ríru Lí, 7 co ro maró flaióberaé .h.
 Neill. Ceóan Tuama da zualann in Criúto paupauit.
 Pozáraé mac Donnacain, ní Oirgiall, in penitencia
 moritur. Slozáo la Conzálaé mac Maelmíeó, co ro
 inder .h. Meit 7 Pórnnaé.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.º 49º (alias MCCC.º
 50.º). Donnchar mac Domnaill, ní Míóe, do marbad
 oia braitrib. Oel ní Úretan moritur. Scoóine ar-
 chinnech Dairmaí, Maelrínóan epiúcopur Cille Dara,
 Cleiróen mac Conallan arphinneó daire Calzáí, in

¹ *Darraigí*.—Known as the Dart-
 raigi-Coininse, a tribe whose territory
 is now represented by the barony of
 Dartry, co. Monaghan.

² *Heat of battle*.—This entry evi-
 dently appears to be a continuation of
 the first entry for this year.

³ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not
 in B.

⁴ *Ciaran-mac-int-sair*; i.e. "Ciaran
 son of the Carpenter." St. Ciaran,
 founder of Clonmacnoise.

⁵ *Gormlaith*.—She was the queen
 of Niall Glundubh, King of Ireland,
 whose death in the battle of Ath-
 cliath (or Kilmashoge, near Dublin)
 is recorded above at the year 918
 (=919); having been previously
 married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain

Scolaighe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,¹ and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.² Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias³ 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] BIS.
frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,⁴ [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,⁵ daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn⁶ son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.]
Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbhertach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann⁷ rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.]
Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,⁸ King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirchen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerbhall son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

⁶ *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

⁷ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuaim-da-ghualann, A. Tuam, in the county of Galway.

⁸ *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriae*.

Fol. 50ba.

pace quieserunt. Maturoan mac Aedá do marbhad o Uib Eoó .i. o macaib ðroin, pet Deur illum u[1]ntracaur in breui tempore in morte iporum. Ruaidri Ua Canannan do marbhad do Galluib .i. ríomna Erenn, iar forbair pe mír for Mídiu 7 for ðreǵu, 7 iar cor air Gall .i. ví míle uel plur. Níall Oa Canannan 1 ríuǵuin, et alii pauci. Meafmor anaicenta. Cloicéē sláne do loícaib do Galluib Aedá cliaē. Daéall ino eplama 7 clac ba deē ví clocaib, Caenedair ferleigind, [7] roéaire móir imbi, do loícaib.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º L.º (aliaí dcccc.º 51). Macceitǵ mac Cuilennan, rí Conaille; Suairpe .h. Porannain airéinneē Aíra rraēa, moritur. Zoé-rríē mac Sítriuic co n-Galluib Aedá cliaē do orcain Cenannra 7 domnaǵ Patraic, 7 Aíro ðreccain 7 Tuilean 7 cille Scípe, 7 alailiu cealla oléna. C Cenannur po orca h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia hominum uel plur, cum maxima ppeca boum et equorum aurí et argenti. Aed mac Maelruanaib, Decc mac Duinduan, rí Teébaí, Cenneitǵ mac Loícaín rí Tuatmuman, Garbíē mac Loícaín rí per Leaína. Níall moélaē do marbhad do éoirpí tria meabail. Deē díbaí. Clamtrurca mor for Galluib Aedá cliaē, 7 iúē póla.

.b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º L.º (aliaí 952º). Scannal airéinneē domnaic Seénaill, Plann airéinneē

¹ *Two thousand*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note bellum mune brocain ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

² *Patron saint*; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 612 *supra*.

³ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

⁴ *Cenannas*.—Kells, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materies regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Dombnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ *Cennetigh*.—The father of Brian Borumha. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, *i.e.* the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,¹ or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,² and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias³ 951). MacEtigh son of [950.] Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,⁴ and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Breacain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Scire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas⁴ they were all plundered; on which occasion three thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh⁵ son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnucan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh⁶ son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach⁷ was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias⁸ 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] BIA. of Domnach-Sechnail; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Intro.*, p. xcvi.

⁷ *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

⁸ *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Όνομα ελιαθ, Κυρταντιν mac Αεθα ρι Alban, Περ-
domnaē comarba Ciarain, μορτυι ρυντ. Κατ̄ πορ ριρ
Alban 7 Όρετνυ 7 Saxanu ρια Gallat̄. Plann .h.
Cleit̄iξ, ρι δειρειρτ Connaēt, Όm̄hnall mac Όnnechara
ριδomna Tēm̄pač, Cele clam 7 ancopita, Plann mac
Maelriačpač, αιρcinneē Maiξ̄ etir υι glair.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º li.º (αλιαρ 955.º).
Cluain mic Noir̄ υο αρcain υο περαιθ Muman co
n-Gallat̄. Maelcočair̄ comarba Comgail 7 Mocol-
moc. Gailenga υο αρcain ο U Cnem̄thainn. Όmnall υια
Fol 506b. ταιρ̄pecht Muirc̄ertaiξ̄ co παργαβρατ αρ cenn. Mael-
mar̄tain mac Moenaiξ̄, Ruad̄acan mac Eit̄iξ̄en ρι
αιρ̄t̄ir̄ Gaileng, Maelpat̄raic mac Corcan περ̄leiḡno
Al̄p̄o Mač̄a, Maelmuir̄e αιρcinneē Taiξ̄i, Πε̄t̄gna,
Cenn̄raēlad̄ αιρcinneē Saiξ̄ne, Όερ̄mar̄t mac Τορ̄p̄ta
αιρcinneē Lirr̄ moir̄ Moč̄utu, Dubinn̄i ep̄c̄ob Denn-
čair̄.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º Liii.º (αλιαρ dccc.
54.º). Plannacan mac Al̄l̄eōn comarba mic N̄ir̄re 7
Colman̄n Ela, Maelcoluim mac Όmnall, ρι Alban,
occ̄ir̄y ep̄t. Conn mac Epūd̄ain mic Gāir̄bič̄, ρι Muir̄i
υumai, υο μαρ̄baθ̄. Όōid̄baυ moir̄ ρο Ēr̄in̄o. Ar̄ moir̄
υe Coir̄p̄p̄i 7 Teč̄baυ ρe n-o Ruair̄c, co τορ̄čair̄ ann
.h. Ciar̄baυ ρι Coir̄p̄p̄i. Ceileč̄air̄ comarba Ciarain 7

¹ *Cele, a leper.*—Cele clam. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 950) join together Cele (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

² *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The "Plain between two streams." See note ⁶, under the year 881 *supra*.

³ *Alias.*—The *alias* reading is not in B.

⁴ *'Comar̄b' of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

⁵ *Mocholmoc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

⁶ *They;* i.e. the Ui-Cremthainn.

⁷ *Tech-Fethgna.*—The "House of Fethgna." This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh ("hæres Patricii"), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

⁸ *Saighir, or Saighir-Ciarain.* Seirkeiran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County, where there are some interesting ruins.

cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdornach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper¹ and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,² [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias³ 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was [952.] plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall⁴ and Mocholmoc,⁵ [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they⁶ left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;⁷ Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;⁸ Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,⁹ and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias¹⁰ 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, [953.] 'comarb' of Mac Nisse¹¹ and Colman-Ela,¹² [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,¹³ was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

⁹ *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note ¹⁴, p. 103 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of *Mac Nisse*; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aergus Mac Nisse was the founder.

¹² *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*. pp. 97-8.

¹³ *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.

ἑνναῖον, Ῥοδάρταδ̄ κομαρβα Κολυμ Κίλλε 7 Ἀδομνναῖον, ἰν Χρῆστο παυραυερυντ. Νῆαλλ .ἦ. Τολαιργε, Σελλαῖαν ἡ Καίριλ, Ρεσταβρα αἰρῆννεῖ Κίλλε ἀχαῖο, μορῆυντῆρ. Ὀραν μακ Ὀμνναῖλλ, ἡ Κενῆιλλ Λοεῖαιρε ὄρεξ, ἰυγυ-
λατῆρ εἶρτ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, υἱ. ῥεῖα, ιιι. λυαε. Ἀννο ῶμῆι
ῶccc.° Λιιι.° (ἀλιαρ 955°). Οἰγγῆρ μακ Κονλοῖγγῆρ
αἰρῆννεῖ Μαῖγε βίλε, Οἰγγῆρ μακ Μαελβῆργε αἰρ-
ῆννεῖ Ὀοῖμλιαεε, μορῆυντῆρ. Ἀλενε ἡ Μυγοορνα
Μαγεν 7 Μυγοορνα ὄρεξ, 7 ἰνῶεργῆρ μακ Μοῖαιν ῶ
τοῖτῆμ ἀλλῆργε Κονγαῖλαιξ ἰ Κονναῖτῆρ. Σλογοσ λα
Ὀμνναῖλλ μακ Μυρρεπταῖξ εὐ λογγαῖδ̄ ο ἑταῖξ ἰνδῆρ
ῥορ λοῖ ν-Ἐῖαῖ, ῥορ Ὀαβαῖλλ, ῶαρῆ νᾶ ἡ-Ἀῖργαῖλλῆρ ῥορ
λοῖ ν-Ἐῖρνε, ἰαρῆρ ῥορ λοῖ ν-υαῖτῆρ, εὐ ῥο οἶρ ἰν
ἡ Ὀῖρεῖρνε, 7 εὐ τῆε ῆαῖλλῆρ ἡῖι Ῥυαῖρε.

b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ, υἱ. ῥεῖα, xu. λυαε. Ἀννο ῶμῆι
ῶccc.° Λυ.° (ἀλιαρ 956°). Μαελπατραῖε μακ Κονβρεταν
αἰρῆννεῖ Σλανε, Οἰγγῆρ μακ νΟῖαιν κομαρβα ῤεῖενε,
ῤαιῖενε ῥῆι εἶρῆε Ὀῖνν λοῖ ῆαῖρῆ. Ταῖε μακ Καῖαιλ,
ἡ Κονναῖτ, μορῆυντῆρ εἶρτ. Κονῆαλαῖε μακ Μαελμῆῖδ̄
(ἡῖε ῤᾶνναῖαιν ἡῖε Σελλαῖξ ἡῖε Κονῆαλαῖξ ἡῖε
Κοναῖγγε εῖρῆραιξ ἡῖε Κονγαλαῖε ἡῖε Ἀῖεβα ῤᾶῖνε), ἡ
Ἐῖρενῶ, ῶο μαρβαῶ ῶο ῤαῖλαῖε (Ἀῖεα εῖλαῖε) 7 Λαῖγγῆε οε
Ταῖε ῤῆρᾶνν ἰλλαῖγγῆε, 7 Ἀῖεο μακ Ἀῖεῖοι ἡ Τεῖεβα, εἶ
αῖι μῆλτῆ. Μοῖεναῖε κομαρβα ῤῆννῆα 7 ῥεῖρῆῖγγῆον
αἶρῶ Μαῖα, Μαελβῆργε μακ Ἐῖρῶδᾶν, κομαρβα Μῆε

¹ 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnan; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnan.

² 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

³ Alias.—The *alias* reading is not in B.

⁴ Fell in the army.—ῶο τῆτῆμ ἀλλῆργε. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

⁵ Tuagh-Inbher.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

⁶ Alias.—The *alias* number is not in B.

⁷ Fechin.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

⁸ Sor.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnan,¹ and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille² and Adomnan,³ rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolairg, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Breg, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias⁴ 955). Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliacc, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Breg, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army⁴ of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher⁵ upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devastated the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges. [954.]

Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias⁶ 956) [955.] HIS
Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,⁷ [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhc son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son⁸ of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith⁹ and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,¹⁰ in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,¹¹ and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,¹² [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

⁹ *Of Ath-Cliaith*.—The corresponding Irish, *Ōc̄ta cl̄iath*, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

¹⁰ *Tech-Giurann*.—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of Finnia; i.e. successor of St. Finnia, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹² 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.

Nippe 7 Colman h-θλα, Μυρεδαῆ mac Eicneḃain, moriuntur. Domnall regnare incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° Lxi.° (αλιαρ 957°).
Caḃuraḃ mac Dulgen (o ḃruim ḃorraio), comarba
πατραιε, rui epcop Ζοιδελ, in Chriπto Iheru pauραιωτ.
Maelpoḃartaicḃ rι Cairil, Colman mac Congaile
comarba Molairre, Eḃu mac Anluain rι Loḃa cal,
Scannal mac Luacḃuibḃ comarba Lirr eḃ morπui runt.
Maelcoluim .h. Canannan, rι ceniuil Conaill, Moḃta
mac Zormacain, Flann .h. h-Ḃeḃacain airḃinneḃ Glinne
oα loca.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° Lxii.° (αλιαρ 958).
Flann mac Moḃloingri comarba Tigeppaiḃ 7 Maeldoio.
Tanaroe mac h-Uiuir, comarba Ḃennḃair, oο marbao
oο Zallaib. Niall .h. h-Eruilb. Tuacal mac Auḃaire,
rι Laigne, morπur. Lugaio mac Colgan, airḃinneḃ
Slane, in penitencia morπur. Pinaḃta mac Laḃta,
airḃinneḃ Perna, morπur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° Lxiii.° (αλιαρ 959).
Cluain mic Noir oο arcain oο pεραιḃ Muman.
Martain comarba Coimgen, Dubḃuin comarba Coluim
cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Ouidobairpenn mac Domnail,
rι Cairil, a ruiḃ occipur epτ. Moenaḃ mac Corpαιe,
airḃinneḃ Lirr moir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° Lix.° (αλιαρ 960°)
Slogao la Domnail mac Muirceppaiḃ co val n-Ḃραιoe,

¹ *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach “of the leather cloaks,” whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

² *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

³ *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathasach is called “son of Maelduin,” in the list of the ‘comarbs’ of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

⁴ ‘*Comarb’ of Molaisse*; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhinish (or Devenish, co. Fermagh).

⁵ *Loch-Cal*.—See note 4, p. 356 *supra*.

⁶ *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by “Laisserin,” and O’Conor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates “Vicarius Lasserani.” But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muiredhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall¹ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias⁸ 957). Cathasach son of [956.]
Dulgen⁸ (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;⁴ Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,⁵ [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,⁶ died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Moch- [957.]
loingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,⁷ [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,⁸ 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtna, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was [958.]
plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;⁹ Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,¹⁰ and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'¹¹ of Lis-mor, died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Dom- [959.]
nall,¹² son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he

⁷ 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

⁸ *Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir*; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. *The Four Mast.*,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

¹⁰ 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹¹ 'Herenagh.'—The *Four Masters* represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

¹² *Domnall*.—See under the year 955.

co tuc aithe. Carluir mac Cuinn mic Donnchada occiurur ept 1 n-*Clé* *cliaé*. Maíom for Camman mac *Cláir* mic *Soérruá* oc Dub. Muireadaé mac Ferzura co ro la morcuairt Connaé. Caíthoí airdinneé *li* moir quieuit.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º* (*aliaf 961.º*) Saiget teneó do éurdecht iar fut *laígen* amairdey, co ro marb mile éet do doenió 7 *altair* cotigi *Clá* *cliaé*. Mac *Ercada*, *ri .h.* *Óruin* [*í*]eola, obiu. *Ualgar* *ri* *Dartraig* a ruir occiurur ept. *Ferzura* *ri* *Caril* a ruir occiurur ept. *Conaing .h.* *Domnallan*, airdinneé *Clóair* mac *n-Daimeni*, quieuit.

Fol. 51ba. Íct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º 1.º* (*aliaf 962.º*) Cpeó *la* *Flaídebertaé* mac *Conóbar*, *la* *ri* *í* *n-* *ili*, 1 *n-dal* *n-Clair*oe, co *ri'* inder *Conoir*e, *comtaréetar* *Ulaí*, co ro marbad ann, 7 a *ra* *braéair* .1. *Tadó* 7 *Cono*, et *ali* *multi*. *Eugan* mac *Muireadaí*, *epri* *Erenn*, do marbad do *Uí* *Faigi*. *Oengur .h.* *Mael-doraid* a ruir *iugulatur* ept.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º 11.º* (*aliaf 963.º*). *Longa* *la* *Domnall .h.* *Neill* *de* *Óabull* *dar* *Slia*

¹ *Conn*.—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

² *Camman*.—See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Geneal. Table*, p. 278, and note ¹³, p. 288.

³ *Dubh*.—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Connor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

⁴ *Muireadhach*.—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

⁵ *As far as Ath-cliaith*.—cotigi *Clá* *cliaé*, A. B. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, wrongly renders the clause cotigi *Clá* *cliaé* by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."

⁶ *Son*.—His name is given as Donn-

took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,¹ son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-clíath. A victory over Camman,² son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.³ Muiredhach,⁴ son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-clíath.⁵ The son⁶ of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,⁷ was slain by his own people. Fergraidh,⁸ King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested. [960.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory expedition by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Maeldoraidh⁹ was slain by his own people. [961.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships¹⁰ [were brought] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,¹¹ across Sliabh- [962.]

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

⁷ *Dartraighi*.—Otherwise called Dartraighi-Mac Flannchada; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim.

⁸ *Fergraidh*.—This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

⁹ *Ua Maeldoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maebresail (son of Maeldoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

¹⁰ *Ships*.—*Longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on men's shoulders.

¹¹ *Dabhall*.—The northern Black-water River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uait co loē n-Annenne, quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in libro Dubdaleiti. Eicneē mac Dalaiξ ni na n-Anniall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occiri punt o Murchad mac Dalaiξ, a ppatre. Ro marbad dono in Murchad pin pocsooir irin mir cetai. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Patraic, natuip est. Mac Cellacain ni Cairil moritup. Forraiō mac Clmailh moritup est. Comarba Tigeraix moritup .i. Coencomrac. hualgare .h. Mailrea occirup est o Mugsoirnaib maigen.

b. [ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.° lxi.° (aliai 964°). Ir i po in bliadain deidnaē ino lantao cōir o tainic Patraic i n-Eirinn. Maelruanaiō mac Flainn mic Eicneēcain, 7 a mac, do marbad do cōionn fianzura. Dubrcuile mac Cinaeda, comarba Colum Cille, quiesuit. Pupuōran mac Decce, ni Deplair, do marbad do cenul Eogain tria ta[n]hnaet 7 mebaic. Muircepraē mac Conξalaiξ mic Maelmiciō, piodonna Tempaē, o Domnall

¹ *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

² *Had not been done*.—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

³ *Book of Dubhdalethe*.—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubhdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (i.e. abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1065), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

⁴ *Maelmuire*.—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

⁵ *Son*.—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955—963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

⁶ 'Comarb' of Tigernach; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Of the 'just completion'*.—Ino lantao cōir. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,¹ which had not been done² from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdaethé.³ Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire⁴ son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son⁵ of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach⁶ died, *i.e.* Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Mailtreá was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] BIS. of the 'just completion'⁷ [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,⁸ and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,⁹ rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,¹⁰ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,¹¹ son of Maelmithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

profit," which seems wrong. O'Conor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecti intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rer. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Conor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorius (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note ¹, p. 14, and note ¹, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological data.

⁸ *Eicnechan*.—This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Colum Cille; *i.e.*, successor of Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹⁰ *Derlas*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

¹¹ *Congalach*.—He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.

mac Congalaig occiur ept. Ceall dapa do arcaim do
 ʒallaib, ʒeo miferabile ʒietate mifercur ept tpa
 Niall .h. nEruilb, ʒeoempur omnibur clepucir pene
 ppo nomine domini .i. lan in tairi moir ʒanc[ε] ʒruʒti,
 7 lan in ʒerʒairi, ippeo do ruazell Niall ʒuib dia arʒat
 ʒepin.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º lxiiii.º (aliaʒ 965º).
 ʒorta moir ʒiulocta i n-Epno, co ʒenað int aʒair a
 mac 7 a ingen ar biað. Caʒroineð ʒia n-Oib Canannan
 co ʒorcair ano ʒomnall. Caʒ etir ʒipu Clban
 imoneitir, ubi multi occiri ʒunt im ʒonncaro .i. abb
 ʒuine Caillen. Coemcloð abbat i n-aro Maða .i.
 ʒubdaletē in uicem Muireʒaig (o ʒliað Cuilinn).
 ʒlogao la ʒomnall .h. Neill, la ʒiʒ Teſnað, co ʒo oʒt
 Connaçta, 7 co tue ʒiallu o hU Ruairc. 1oʒep 7 ʒunçað
 abbat ʒipe ða ʒlar, Cinaeð abb ʒip moir Moçutu,
 in Cʒipto quieuerunt.

Fol. 51^{ba}.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º lxv.º (aliaʒ 966º).
 Muireðaç mac ʒerʒura, comarba ʒatpate, Caʒuraç
 mac Muireʒadan eppcop aopo Maða, ʒaelan mac
 Coʒmaic ʒi na n-ʒeipe Muman, ʒaelan ʒi laigen,
 moʒtu ʒunt. Maelmuire ingen Neill nuç Ceða
 moʒtua ept. ʒubdabairenn comarba ʒuici uitam
 ʒiniuit. ʒerʒal .h. Ruairc do marbað la ʒomnall
 mac Congalaig, la ʒiʒ ʒpeʒ.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ʒcccc.º lxvi.º (aliaʒ 967º).
 ʒub mac Maelcoluim, ʒi Clban, do marbað la
 h-Clbançu ʒein. ʒigernaç mac Ruairc, ʒi Cairce

¹ *Wonderful*. — miferabile (for miferabil), A., B.

² *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

³ *Intolerable*. — ʒiulocta (for ʒiʒulocta), A., B.; ʒioʒulaig, *Four M.* (963).

⁴ *Themselves*. — imoneitir, A.; imonetur, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenetar, and manetar; corresponding in meaning to the Latin *in vicem*, or *inter se*; and explained by etairu, "amongst them" in O'Donovan's Irish Glossary. See Ebel's ed. of Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in *Clar.* 49 renders this entry by "Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful¹ piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias² 965). A great, intolerable,³ [964.] famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,⁴ in which many were slain, including Donnchad, *i.e.*, abbot of Dun-Caillen.⁵ A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach⁶ (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)⁷. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.⁸ Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of [965.] Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faelan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Maelmuire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairrenn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Fergal O'Ruairc⁸ was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael- [966.] coluim, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

between Scotsmen about Etir" (!), where many were killed about (!) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

^b *Dun-Caillen*.—See note¹¹, p. 375 *supra*.

^c *Muiredach*.—See above at the year 959.

⁷ *Sliabh-Cuilinn*.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

⁸ *O'Ruairc*.—Fergal (or Farrell) O'Borke, King of Connaught.

Úraðairbe, moritur. Cað Formaeile (.i. ic Raib bicria) cenul Eogain for cenul Conaill, du itorcair Maeliru .h. Canannan, ru cenul Conaill, 7 Muirceptað .h. Tarbe ruomna Connacht, et alii multi. Aeb .h. h-Actib, ru .h. n-Eðac, a ruir iugulatur ep. Matgamain mac Cennetið, ru Cairril, do arcaim Luimnið 7 dia lorað. Cerpball mac Lorcain, ruomna Laigen, do marbad do Domnall, do ruð ðreð.

- b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alia 968). Ceallað .h. Danan, comarba Comgail, moritur. Muirceptað comarba Cairnið, Flaibbertað mac Muirceadae, ru .h. n-Eðac, moriuntur. Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill co Laighiu, coror indiu o ðerba ruar co ruarce, co tuc boroiða mor lair, 7 cotarac forbairr for Gallu 7 for Laighiu co cenn da mii. Conmað comarba Ultan quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alia 969). Cinaeð .h. Caðmail airinneð vaire Calcaib, Maelrinnen mac Uetan eppcop Cenannra 7 comarba Ultan 7 Cairnið, Eogan mac Cleirið eppcop Connaçt, paupaverunt. Soerlaib ingen Elðomaið .c. annii moritur. Deollan mac Ciarmac, ru Loða zaðor, in Chruito quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alia 970). Cenannur do arcaim do Amclam euaran. Marom for Ualgarc .h. Ruairc ru Concoðar mac Tarð, co ru marbad cum plurimii. Slogao la ruð nulað .i. la

Fol. 51bb.

¹ *Ua Taidhg*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Taidhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

² *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelmuaidh son of Bran (ancestor of the O'Mahonys of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gail*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

³ *Luimnech*. — Limerick.

⁴ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.

Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rath-
bec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which
fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill,
and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,¹ royal heir of Connaught,
and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach,
was killed by his own people. Mathgamain² son of
Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luim-
nech.³ Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster,
was killed by Domnall; King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] DIS.
comarb of Comgall,⁴ died. Muiredach, comarb of Cain-
nech,⁵ Flaithbheartach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-
Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to
Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards⁶ to
the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege
to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months.
Connmach, comarb of Ultan,⁷ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.]
'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan,
bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech,
[and] Eoghan son of Clerech, bishop of Connaught,
rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the
age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of
Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plun- [969.]
dered by Amlaimh Cuaran.⁸ A victory over Ualgarg Ua
Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Taidhg,⁹ when he [Ualgarg]
was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King

¹ *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. His obit is given at the year 599 *supra*, and his birth is entered under 526.

² *From Berbha westwards*.—This should be from Berbha (the river Barrow) eastwards.

³ *Comarb of Ultan*; *i.e.* successor of

St. Ultan of Ardraccan, and abbot of that place. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 966) state that Connmach was also a priest of Cenannus, or Kells.

⁴ *Amlaimh Cuaran*.—See note ¹, p. 456, and note ², p. 465, *supra*.

⁵ *Conchobar son of Taidhg*.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 972 *infra*.

h-*Artgar* mac *Matuðan*, co *Fallaib*, co *no ort Condere*, 7 co *pargaið ar cenn*. *Vellum Cille mona* *ria Domnall mac Congalaidh*, 7 *ria nOmlaim*, *pop Domnall .h. Neill*, *du iorðair Artgar mac Matuðain*, *ri Ularo*, 7 *Donnacán mac Mailmuire*, *airðinneð*, 7 *Cinaeð mac Crongaille* *ri Conaille*, *cum plurimur*. *Orcaín Lugmaib* 7 *Oroma inárclainn la Murchad*, *la rið nOclidh*. *Orcaín Mannirneð* 7 *Lanne leire la Domnall*, *la rið nEreuo*, *ubi in una domu .cccl. accensur punt*:

[*Et. Ianair. Anno domini .cccc. lxx.º* (*aliaf 971*). *Culen* [*mac*] *Illuib*, *ri Alban*, *do marbad do ðretnaid irroi caða*. *Domnall .h. Neill*, *ri Temrað*, *do innarbu a Miðe do claino Colmain*. *Niall mac Aeda*, *ri Ularo*, *moritur*. *Tuaçal comarba Ciapain*, *Maelramna comarba Cairnigh*, *moruntur*. *Ceallað .h. Nuadao* *do marbad do Fallaib* *i n-dorur in ppoinntighi*. *Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill* *co riu Miðe*, *co no ort a n-ule cella* 7 *dune*, 7 *co no ort .h. Pailgh* 7 *Forarta*.

! *b.* [*Et. Ianair. Anno domini .cccc. lxx.º 1.º* (*aliaf 972*). *Cað etir Ultu* 7 *Dal-nOraioe*, *iorðair ri in coicib .i. Aed mac Loingrið*, 7 *alio*. *Murchad mac Finn* *do marbad la Domnall cloen per dolum*. *Caðurac mac Pergura*, *comarba Duin*, *moritur*. *Forartað mac*

¹ *Artgar*, or *Ardgar*.—More correctly written *Artghal* in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

² *Condere*.—Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by *Artgar* (or *Artghal*) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

³ *Cill-mona*.—Apparently the place

now known as *Kilmona*, in the parish of *Rahugh*, co. *Westmeath*.

⁴ *Mainistir*; i.e. *Manistir-Buite*, or *Monasterboice*, in the county of *Louth*.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

⁶ *Illuib*.—*Indulf*, son of *Constantine*, King of *Scotland*. His "moritur" is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (= 961), although *Skene* observes that the "Irish Annals" do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxliii.

⁷ *Son of Aedh*.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,¹ son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,² and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona³ [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar¹ son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maelmuire, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inaslainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,⁶ [970.] King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,⁸ Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,⁹ died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.¹⁰ A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] mrs. Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province,¹¹ *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,¹²

Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

⁶ *Comarb of Ciaran*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

⁹ *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

¹⁰ *Refectory*.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (i n-*doorway*) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

¹¹ *The Province*; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note ⁵, p. 386 *supra*.

¹² *Dun*.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

Neill .h. Tolairg do marbath la Domnall mac Congalaig, tria meðail. Crunnmael airðinneð Glinne da laða moptur.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxi.º (αλιαρ 978). Concobar mac Tairðe, ru Connaðt, moptur. Cað etur Murchao .h. Flaithbertaig 7 Connachta, du itoðcar Caðal mac Tairðe ru Connaðt, 7 Zeibennað mac Aeda ru .h. Maine, 7 aly multi. Maelmuire airðinneð Dairmaig do baðað i n-Er ruaid. Decan comarba Finnen, Ailill airðinneð Glinne da laða, recura mopte moptur. Dubdaleðe comarba Patraic for cuairt Muman, co tuc a reir.

Fol. 55aa

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx.º 3.º (αλιαρ 974º). Murchao .h. Flaithbertaig do ðul for creid i cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mór, comarbað oen ξai conerbailt de oc Dun cloitige, do cummain 7 aigmege. Dairmar mac Doðartaig, comarba Molair, moptur et. Donnchao finn, ru Miðe, do marbath la Aeda mac Duibcinn. Roeniud ru nUgairne mac Tuathail for Orraig, itoðcar Dairmar mac Donnchao. Marom aile dono ru n-Orraig for hUib Cennrelaig, itoðcar Domnall mac Cellaig.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini lxx.º 4.º (αλιαρ 975º). Etgar mac Etmonn, ru Saxon, in Chripto paupaurt. Domnall mac Eogain, ru ðretan, in alyru, foðartað

¹ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

² *Dairmagh*. — Durrrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³ *Es-Kuaidh*. — Otherwise written *Es-Aedha-Ruaidh*, the "Cataract of Aedh ruadh ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

⁴ *Comarð of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

⁵ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*. — See note ¹.

⁶ *Dun-Cloitighe*. — The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dun-glady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note ².

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunnmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh¹ and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmogh,² was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.³ Becan, comarb of Finnen,⁴ Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubhdalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand. [972.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh⁵ went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,⁶ after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,⁷ died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal⁸ over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall⁹ son of Cellach fell. [973.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar¹⁰ son of Edmond, King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,¹¹ in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach [974.]

¹ *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

² *Tuathal*.—The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

³ *Domnall*.—He was King of Ui-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

¹⁰ *Edgar*.—The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

¹¹ *Britons*.—The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note ⁴.

abb Daire, moztu; sunt. Psebalach airéinneé Reé-
pann a gentilibur occipur ert. Cínasó .h. Artuzan
(.i. do ril Cernaiξ potail), pprimeceir Erenn, quiseuit.
Doinnenn moz ipin bliabain rin.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. u.° (aliar 976°).
Maégañuinn mac Cennetiξ, ri Cairil, do marbaó la
Maelmuaró mac mhórain. Donncharó mac Ceallaiξ,
ri Orrraigí, Domnall mac Conξalaiξ, ri Dneξ, moztu;
sunt. Conaing .h. Finan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman
Ela, paupauit. Taóξ .h. Ruabracé ri Cínasé occipur
ert i n-Ultuib. Setna .h. Doman, airéinnech nDeno-
poma, in rúa domu exurtur ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. u.° (aliar 977.°)
Muircertacé mac Domnall .h. Neill, 7 Congalacé mac
Domnall, da rúξdomna Erenn, do marbaó la hÓmlaim
mac Siopuca. Gillaicolaim .h. Canannan do marbaó
la Domnall .h. Neill. Ómlaim mac Óluilb (.i. ri
Ólban) do marbaó la Cínasé mac Domnall. Conaing
mac Cadain, comarba Moedoc, moztu; ert. In hoc
anno Flaíðbertacé mac Muircertacé natu; ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 7.° (aliar 978°).
Riaéra airéinneé ia quiseuit. Caé etir Driuan mac
Cennetiξ 7 Maelmbuaró ri Dermuman, co to;éair
Maelmuaró ann. Caé Díelainve for Laiξnió rúa
n-Gallaió Óta cliaé, dá ito;éair ri Laiξen .i. Ugaire

Fol. 52ab.

¹ *Rechra*.—See note¹², p. 101 *supra*.

² *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

³ *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Donnchad was the *grandson* of Cellach, being the son of Muircertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patriciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

⁵ *Comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now

abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra,¹ was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),² chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 975). Mathgamhain³ son of [975.] Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuaidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,⁴ King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregh, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse⁵ and Colman Ela,⁶ paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh⁷ of Oendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of [976.] Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,⁷ King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.⁸ Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach⁹ son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh [977.] of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuaidh,¹⁰ King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuaidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in

Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

⁶ *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aendruim.

⁷ *Illulb*. — Indulf, or Indulph. See note ⁶ under A.D. 970.

⁸ *Domnall*. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-trostaín, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1086 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Maelmhuaidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuaidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Cathroimuid riu n-Abri-
ghallaid for cenel Conaill, du i torchar Niall .h.
Canannan, 7 alii multi. Corcae mor. Muman do
arcain la daigib. Ler mor Moctiu do arcain 7 do
[Urcu].

[Cl. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.° Lxx. 8.° (alia 979°).
Muirpenn ingin Congalaid, comarba Druige, quiescit.
Leclabor .h. Riachna, ri balairide, per vulum occiur
ert. Conchobar mac Finn, ri ia Failgi, mortuus ert.
Apretae .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Erend, in pace quiescit.

b. [Cl. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.° Lxx. 9.° (alia 980).
Cae Tempae riu Maelpechnaill mac n'Domnaill for
Hallaid Ato cliae 7 na n-inpob, iprolae vers ar
Hall 7 neit Hall a hEirno, du itorchar Ragnall mac
Amlaim, mac ruz Hall, 7 Conaial mac aeriu Hall, 7
alii multi. Domhnall .h. Neill, arpu Erenn, port
penitentiam, in aru Mača obiit. Muighron, comarba
Colum cille etir Eriun 7 Albain, vitam feliciter
piniit. Rumann .h. Aebacan, comarba Tigrinaid,
Murcharo mac Riada, comarba Comain, paupauerunt.
Dubhall mac Donnchara, riuomna Aili, a ppatre ruo
.i. o Muirpebae mac Flainn, interpretur ert. Muirpebae
mac Flainn ante mentem integrum a gente riu decol-
latur ert. Comaltan .h. Cleiric, ri .h. Riachnae Aibne,
mortuus. Tigrinan, .h. Maeluoraid .i. ri ceniul

¹ *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

² *Conchobar*.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and, as O'Donovan alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Mac Firis states that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

³ *Maelpechnaill*.—Called "Mor," or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

⁴ *Domhnall*.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "Domhnall of Ard-Macha," and adds that he was the son of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of Domhnall's prowess, quoted as from Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

⁵ *Muighron*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugaire son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of [978] Congalach, comarb of Brigit,¹ rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,² son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] BIS. air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,³ son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall⁴ Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,⁵ comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,⁶ [and] Murchad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,⁷ 'paused.' Dubhgall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by⁸ Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire⁹ month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

⁶ *Comarb of Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

¹ *Comarb of Coman*; *i.e.* abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.

² *By*.—α, uel o, A. o, B; which seems more correct.

⁹ *Entire*.—ιντιςμη, A., B.

Conaill a ruir iugulatur ert. Uroen mac Muircaba, ru Langen, do ergabail do Gallainb, 7 a morbad iarium.

¶ Ct. Ianaur. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx.º (alia 981º). Domhnall .h. h-Aitid ru .h. nEcae, 7 Loingreac mac Rozaartaic ru .h. Niallain, do comotaim. Cleircen mac Donnghaile comarba Feichin, Eogan .h. Cadain comarba Urenainn, Sinae mac Muircilen comarba Comghaill, in Chriuto doirmioirunt. Meff anacnata ipn bliadain ru.

Fol. 52br. ¶ Ct. Ianaur. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º i. (alia 982º). Bruatar mac Tigernai, ru .h. Cennsealain, moritur. Archu mac Neill do marbad do maccaid Artozaur tua mebal. Aed .h. Dubdai, ru tuairseirt Connaet, recura morte moritur. Orcan Cilli dapa inur Phuirte Lairce.

¶ Cal. Ianaur. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º ii.º (alia 983º). Cormac mac Maelciarain, comarba Moctu, Muircadae mac Muircan, recnap arto Maeda, moriuntur. Caeroinuob ru Maelrechnaill mac Domnaill, 7 ru n-Flun-iaru mac Amalam, for Domnaill cloen, for ru Langen (7 for inar ruirte Lairce), du iorneradar il ioir babad 7 marbad, in Gilla Patraic mac inar, 7 alu. Aed .h. Moeran, comarba Darinchill, iugulatur ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianaur. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (alia

¹ *Bron.* — The name is written Uroen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

² *Ua h-Aitidh.*—This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddeidh, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

³ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Tigernack.*—Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselagh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

⁵ *Archu.*—According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,¹ son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua h-Aitidh,² King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirchen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;³ Eoghau Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year. [980.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tigernach,⁴ King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,⁵ son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgar. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.⁶ [981.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Maelciarain, comarb of Mochuta,⁷ Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Mael-sechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iairn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar⁸ of Port-Lairge⁶), where a great many perished⁹ by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,¹⁰ was slain.¹¹ [982.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] BIS.

⁶ *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

⁷ *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth

⁸ *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetic clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

⁹ *Perished*.— $\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\alpha\tau\iota$, A. $\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\tau\iota$ (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

¹⁰ *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xliii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

¹¹ *Slain*.— $\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\tau\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$. The abbrev. for interlit follows ($\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$), as if by mistake.

984^o). Uirrine .h. Lapan, airċinneċ dairne Calcaic, Muirneac .h. Flannacain, p̄rleigino airto Maċa, paupant. Dubdaraċ mac Domnallan, p̄i Deplair, a ruir interfectur [ert]. Domnall cloen, p̄i Laigen, o hUib Cennrelaig occirur ert. Flaibbertac .h. hCu-luain, p̄i .h. Niallan, p̄er uolum occirur ert o hUib D̄p̄erail.

¶ Ct. Ianair, u. p.; Lu. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx. iii. (aliair 985^o). Foċartaċ .h. Conċaile airċinneċ Daim-innri, Flaiblem airċinneċ Saiġri, Maelŋinnia airċinneċ Domnaig Patraic, in Chriŋto quiseupunt. Slogato la Maelreċlainn mac nDomnall i Connaċtaib, cotapait maġ nO i lluaċt̄reō. Cpeċ polaċa la Connaċta co loċ nċnno, corpo loirp̄et 7 corpo marbrat p̄i p̄er cell. Maelreacċloinn mac Domnall do inoŋuib Connacht, 7 do ŋoċail a n-innreac, 7 do marbac a toirp̄ach.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx. u. (aliair 986^o). Cumapc moŋ (.i. i n-airto Maċa) irin domnuċ p̄ia luġnaraċ, et̄ir .h. Eċac 7 .h. Niallan, du iorċair mac T̄renair mic Celegan 7 alu. Na Danair do ċuibeċt i n-airer Dairiatai, .i. t̄opa longa, co po maġċa p̄eċt p̄ic̄t uib, 7 co po p̄enta olċena. i Colum cille do arcan do Danaiaib aibċi notlaic, co po marbrat in aruib 7 .xii. uiror do r̄uirċib na cille.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx. ui. (aliair

Fol. 52bb.

¹ *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

² *Derlas*.—See note ¹, p. 458 *supra*.

³ *By the Ui-Breasil*.—o hui D̄p̄erail, A. o hui D̄p̄erail, B.; which is more correct.

⁴ *Saighir*.— Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁵ *To ashes*.— Dr. O'Conor, mistaking the signification of *illuaċt̄reō*

("into ashes"), translates "vastat plantitium Aoi in regione Luathre."

⁶ *Secret*.— *polach*. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49 renders *cpeċ polach* by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for *polach* have *po a la thoċ*, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."

⁷ *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named

herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,¹ Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Donnallan, King of Derlas,² was killed by his own people. Donnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Uicennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.³

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,⁴ Maelfinnia herenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Donnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.⁵ A secret⁶ depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,⁷ when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.⁸ Maelsechlainn, son of Donnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains.

[984.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict⁹ (*i.e.* in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammass, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,¹⁰ were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, *i.e.* in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Coluim-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church.

[985.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann¹¹

[986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

⁸ *Fir-Cell* (or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglisli (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note ²⁴.

⁹ *Great Conflict*.—*cumarc moqr*. Dr. O'Conor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica antemensum Augusti"! For *cumarc* ("commotion," "conflict"), he read *carc* (Pascha). The parenthetical clause *in-armagha* ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

¹⁰ *Others*.—*alalal*, for *alal* A., B.

¹¹ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Caċ Manano rġa mac Aralt 7 rġar na Danarab, ubi mille occiŋi punit. Deirgeoidub moŋ co ro la ár doeine 7 inoelġ 1 saxanaiċ 7 ħretnaiċ 7 ġoidelaiċ. Ar moŋ poŋ na Danarab ro oirġ 1, coŋo maŋbċa tŋi x^o. 7 tŋi cet oib.

.b. |ċt. 1anair. 1. p., l. 1x. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° uii.° (alġar 988). Dunlang mac Duibċabairenn, rġ-domna Cairġ, 7 Muirġir mac Conċobair, do comċuitim in hġib ħruim Sinna. Congalaċ .h. Cuilennan rġ Conaille, 7 Ciarċaille mac Cairċellan rġ tuaircŋt ħreġ, do comċuitim. Laidgnen mac Cerpailġ, rġ Feŋnmuiġi, do maŋbat 1 n-aro Maċa la Feŋgal mac Conaing, rġ Ailġ. Colum airċinneċ Corcaċe, Duibċabairenn airċinneċ ħoitġ Conair, doŋmŋerunt.

.i. |ċt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° uiii.° (alġar 989). Dunchad .h. ħraen, comarba Ciarain, optimur rġrġba 7 relegioŋrġimur, do ecaib 1 n-aro Maċa (in xiiii. |ċt. Februarġ) ina ailġrġ. Dunleġġairġ do arcaib do ġallairġ, 7 a loŋcaċ. ġun iairġ rġ ġall do maŋbat oia moġairġ Fein 1 meirce. ġoŋraċ mac Aralt, rġ inġrġ ġall, do maŋbat 1 n-Dalriada. Dunchad .h. Robocan, comarba Colum cille, moŋtuur eŋt. Eochairġ mac Arġoŋair, rġ Ulath, do dul poŋ rġuagad 1

¹ *Son of Aralt*.—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Innsi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded *infra*.

² *Hi*; or I-Colum-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of Hi is noticed.

³ *Ui-Briuin-Sinna*.—The name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name *Ui-Briuin-[na]-Sinna*; i.e. the "Ui-

Briuin ('descendants of Brian') of the Shannon." See O'Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

⁴ *Corcach*.—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, ("the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster," Cork).

⁵ *Both-Conais*.—See note 15, p. 361 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No ġumarġ airġ in Callaino ro buġ ċoirġ Duncad .h. ħraen, "or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be." The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt¹ and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxonland, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,² so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] HIS. son of Dubhdabhairenn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.³ Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Bregh, fell by one another. Laidgnen son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,⁴ Dubhdabhairenn, herenagh of Both-Conais,⁵ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] HIS. comarb of Ciaran,⁶ a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iainn,⁷ King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,⁸ in drunkenness. Gofraidh⁹ son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,¹⁰ was killed in Dal-Riata.¹¹ Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

⁶ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's *Life of him, Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

⁷ *Glun-iainn*. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunflaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, p. 288.

⁸ *Servant*.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

⁹ *Godfrey*.—See note³, last page.

¹⁰ *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

¹¹ *Dal-Riata*.—The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.

cenel Eogain, co farzagā ann .h. nCtaro. Dubdalaith, comarba Patraic, do gabail comarbuir Colum cille a comairle per nEreann 7 Alban. Eimilid mac Ronain, ru na nAirtir, do marbad do Connailliid cept. Macleisinn .h. Murcōrain, airtinneē Cule račain, moptur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.° LXXX.° IX.° (alia 990). Daire Calcaig do arzagā do banaraid. Airaro mac Coirri pumecey Erento, Aed .h. Maeluoraid .i. ru cenul Conaill, moptur punt. Cač Cairn porporoma ru Maelrečlann por Tuatmumain, i toptair Donnall mac Lorcain ru .h. Porca, 7 alu multu.

Fol. 53aa.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.° XC.° (alia 991). Donncharo .h. Congalaig, ruomna Tempach, per volum occipur ert la Maelrečlann. Tabc mac Donncharo, ruomna Orraig, o peraid Muman, Aed .h. Ruairc ruomna Connačt, Dubdarač .h. Račna, o cenul Eogain, occipur punt.

b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.° XC.° I.° (alia 992). Maelpetair .h. Tolai, comarba Brenaino, Maelrinnia .h. Maenag comarba Ciarian Cluana, topmie-punt. Donn .h. Duinnuan, ru Teopta, moptur. Sluagao la Maelrečlann i Connačtaid, co tuc gabala

¹ *Aiid.*—This was probably the Aideid son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is mentioned at the year 897 *supra*. See note ², p. 492 *supra*.

² *Successorship of Colum-Cille.*—That is to say, the presidency of the Columbian order. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 396.

³ *Conailli-cerd.*—Another name for the tribe better known as Conailli-Muirthemhne, which occupied the northern part of the present county of Louth, and some of the adjoining portion of the county of Down.

⁴ *Cul-rathain.*—Coleraine, co. Londonderry.

⁵ *Airard MacCoissi.*—The obit of this person is entered in the *Annals of Tigernach* at the year 990, and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under 988=990; but not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* At the year 1028, however, the *F. Masters* notice the death, at Clonmacnoise, of an Erard MacCoisse, "chief chronicler" of the Irish. It is probable that Airard MacCoissi the "chief poet," and Erard MacCoisse the "chief chronicler" were one and the same person, as the

lost the grandson of Aitid.¹ Dubhdaleti, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,² with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.³ Macleighbinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,⁵ chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.*, the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma⁶ [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,⁷ and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua [990.] Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,⁸ was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,⁹ Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

Chron. Scot. (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1028), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note¹ under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

⁶ *Carn-fordroma*.—The "Cairn of the protended ridge." Not identified.

⁷ *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Ardcrony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 884, note f.

⁸ *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—Tem-pach. Not in A.

⁹ *Comarb of Brenaind*; *i.e.* successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by brēn in B., and rudely written brēimnō by a later hand in A.

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

μορα λαιρρ. Ταδδριυ ινγναδ ανδει ρειλε στεφαν, combo episcopus in nem.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (ι. ρ., L III.) Anno domini dcccc.° xc.° II.° (αλιαρ 998°). Τυαταλ mac Rubai comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmoc, Concobar mac Cerpail .h. Maelreclainn, moρτυι ρυτ. Maelruanaro .h. Ciarδai, ρι Cairpρι, το μαρβαο το ρεραϊδ Τετβα. Τα υα εανανναν το μαρβαο. Θιcνεδ .h. Leogan, ρι Λυιξνε, το μαρβαο λα Maelreclainn ι ταιξ abbaio Domnaix Patraic. Mael-ριννιαυ υα hOenaiξ, comarba ρειδινι 7 episcop τυατ Λυιξνε, ιν Χριρτο Ιηερυ ραιρραιτ. Cleirδen mac Maeleouin, ρι .h. νεεαε, α ρυιρ ιυγυλατυρ ep. Τουνιδα μορ ρορ δαινιδ, 7 ceδραιδ 7 beδαιδ, ρο Epino υιλε ιρην βλιαδαιρριυ. Μυιρεcan (ο δοιετ domnaix), comarba Patraic, ρορ cυαιρτ ι τιρ νεOγαιν, co ρο epλεξ ηραδ ριξ ρορ Αεδ mac ηDomnaill ι ριαδουρε ραιητα Patraic, 7 co τυc μορευαιρτ ευαιρριρ Epenn.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° xc.° III.° (αλιαρ 994°). Ρογαρταε mac Τουρμαδα, ρι Κορκοερι, το μαρβαο το ξαλεγγαιδ Κοραινο. Mac Dubgail (ι. Αεο) mic

¹ *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

² *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 658 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmoc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

³ *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

⁴ *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithbheartach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

⁵ *Luighne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

⁶ *Donnack-Patraic*. — Donaghpatrik, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁷ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

⁸ *Tuath-Luighne*. — "Territory of

with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,¹ comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc,² [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,³ was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants⁴ of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,⁵ was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.⁶ Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,⁷ and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,⁸ rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirchen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,⁹ throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,¹⁰ comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,¹¹ and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of [993.] Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,¹² was killed by the Gailenga of Corann¹³ Aedh, son of Dubhgal, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

⁹ *Bees.*—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

¹⁰ *Both-domniagh.* — Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

¹¹ *Patrick's congregation.*—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

¹² *Corcothri.* — This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corca-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

¹³ *Gailenga of Corran.*—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac *Gaileng*, great grandson of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.

Ἐπισημασθῆναι, ἡτοιμασθῆναι ἅπαντας ἵνα ἡμεῖς ἐπιβῶμεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀντικείμενον. Σὸρδ Κολυμ
 κίλλε το Ἰορκαθ το Μαστρεῖλαινν. Κοῦο μαε Κοῦ-
 ἄλαιξ, ἡ. ἡ. Παίξι, το μαρβαο. Μαστμυρε μαε
 Σκανλαῖνν, ἐπρεορ αἶρο Μαῆα, κῆουετ. Σῆρμυε μαε
 Ἄμλαῖνν το ἰνναρβα α ἡ-Ἄε κῆιαε. Ραῖνναλλ μαε ἰμαῖρ
 το μαρβαο το Μυρχαο.

Fol. 58ab.

Κτ. ἰαναιρ. Ἄννο τομῆνι 995.° 996.° (ἀλιαρ 995.°).
 Κῆναεθ μαε Μαστῆολαῖνν, ἡ Ἄλβαν, το μαρβαο περ
 τοῦμ. Ἐπισημασθῆναι το ἀρῆαν το ἄλλαιθ Ἄεα
 κῆιαε, 7 το Μυρχεραε. ἡ. Κοῦἄλαιξ; πεο Ἐουρ ἠντο-
 καῖτ ἰν μορτε ἰρριυρ ἰν ἡνε εἰυρθεμ μεῖνρ. Κολλα
 αἰρχῆννεε ἰνῆρ καῆαιξ μορτυρ. Κῆρκεν μαε Ἰεραν,
 ρακαρτ ἀρο Μαα, κῆουετ.

.b. Κτ. ἰαναιρ. Ἄννο τομῆνι 995.° 996.° 997.° (ἀλιαρ
 996.°). Τενε οἶατ το ἄβαῖλ αἶρο Μαῆα, κο να ραρκαῖθ
 οἶατ να οαμῆιαε να ἡ-επρδαῖθ να ἡρονεμεθ ἄνν κεν
 Ἰορκαθ. Ἐπισημασθῆναι μαε Ἐπισημασθῆναι, ἡ. ἡ. Κοῦἄλαιξ,
 Ἰλλαπαρμαε μαε Ἐπισημασθῆναι, ἡ. ἡ. Κοῦἄλαιξ, κομαρβα Ἐπισημασθῆναι,
 μορτυρ ἡντ. Κῆε Ἰα
 Κοῦαῖλλε 7 Μυρχορνα 7 τῆαῖρκερτ μεθρεξ κο Ἰλενν
 ἡξε, κοῦρταρκαῖθ Ἄεθ μαε Ἐπισημασθῆναι ἡ Ἄμῆξ, 7
 κοταρκαε οἶατ τοῖθ 7 κορκαῖθ ρορκαῖθ, κορο μαρβαο
 ἡ Κοῦαῖλλε ἀρο .ι. ἡ. Κοῦἄλαιξ (ἡ. Ματῆοαν) 7 ἀμ
 ἡλυρῆμῆ (ἡ. οα κερ).

.b. Κτ. ἰαναιρ. Ἄννο τομῆνι 995.° 996.° 997.° (ἀλιαρ
 997.°). Μαῖομ ρορ ἡμῆθ Μεῖε ἰε Σῆρκαῖρ, ἡα μαε

¹ *Sord-Cholum-Cilla*. — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

² *Murchad*. — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Ragnhall was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

³ *Inis-Cathaigh*. — Now known as Scattery Island, in the Lower Shannon.

⁴ *Lightning*. — *tene oiaτ*. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *tene φαῖνέν*. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders *tene oiaτ* by "the fyre Diat," mistaking *oiaτ* apparently for *divinus*.

⁵ *Church-grove*. — *ἡρονεμεθ*. Translated *turris* by O'Conor. But the term is comp. of *ἡρο* (a wood, or grove), and *νεμεθ*, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 b, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure

royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille¹ was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Raghnaill, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael- [994.]
coluim, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. Domnach-
Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath,
and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged
it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same
month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,³ died. Clerchen
son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning⁴ seized Ard- [995.] BIS.
Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church,
nor porch, nor church-grove,⁵ without burning. Diarmait
son of Donnall, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Gillapatraic
son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua
Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying
expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the
people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe⁶; but
Aedh⁷ son of Donnall met them, and gave them battle,
when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, *i.e.*,
Ua Cronghilla⁸ (*i.e.*, Matudan⁹) and many others (*i.e.*, two
hundred⁹) were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the [996.] BIS.
Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,¹⁰ by the son of Donnchad Finn,¹¹ and

attached to a church or sanctuary.
See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

⁶ *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name
of the glen, or valley, of the Newry
River. See Reeves's *Down and Con-
nor*, p. 253, note a.

⁷ *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of
Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

⁸ *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now
written Cronnelly, without the O'.

⁹ *Matudan*.—two hundred.—These

parenthetic explanations are added by
way of glosses in A. and B.

¹⁰ *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies
this place with Sruveel, in the parish of
Tedavnet, barony and county of Mon-
aghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

¹¹ *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Appa-
rently the Donnchad Finn, King of
Meath, whose death is recorded at
the year 973 *supra*. See the third
entry, p. 505.

n'Donnchada fynn 7 nua fepaid Roir, co torchar ann nī .h. Meit, 7 alii. Maelrechlainn mac Maelruanaib, ruidomna Ailiξ, do éc do fepaid. Cluan Iruair 7 Cennanur do arcaim do Galluib. Domnall mac Donnchada fynn do ballad la Maelreclainn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, nī bpetan tuaircirt, moiritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, (ui. p.; l. xx. ix.) Anno domini dcccc.° xc.° ui.° (aliar 998°). Slogad la Maelreclainn 7 la brian, co tucrat giallu Gall fpu robur do Gaibelaib. Dubdaleithi, comarba Patraic 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.° iii. anno aetatir fue (.i. i quint noin iuin), uitam finiuir. Lorcab air do Mača do media parte. Domnall mac Duinnéuan, nī Dartraighi, do marbad do Galengarb. Sluagad la Maelreclainn i Connactu, co po innir. Sluagad n-aill la brian i llaighiu, co po innir.

Fol. 53ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xc.° ui.° (aliar 999°). Gillaenan mac Agha do marbad do nīl Ronann tria mebal. Gillaenur .h. Cuilennan do marbad do Airgiallaib, 7 alii multi. Donnchad mac Domnall, nī Laigne, do ergabail do Siernuc mac Amlaim .i. nī Gall, 7 do maelmorba mac Murchada. Rigi Laigne do maelmorba iarruidiu. Lia Ailbe, ppuh vintogna maixi bpeξ, do tuirim. Do ronta ceθora cloča muilinn do iartain la Maelrechlainn. Cpeξ mor la Maelrechlainn o Laigniu. Mac Eicniξ mac balaix,

¹ *From sorcery.*—do fepaid The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this “by physic given him.” But O’Conor, more correctly, translates “arte Magica.” Fepaid seems related to *propaire*, “a sorcerer,” as in O’Beilly’s *Irish Dict.*

² *Domnall.*—He seems to have been “the son of Donnchad Finn,” referred to in the last entry on p. 503.

³ *For their submission.*—fpu robur. The *Four Mast.* have fpu ruabair, which O’Donovan translates “to the

joy.” But the use of the preposition fpu, which means “towards,” or “in regard to,” is incompatible with this rendering.

⁴ *Dubdaleithi.*—See above at the year 988.

⁵ *On the 2nd of June.*—Both A. and B. have i quint noin iuin, “on the 5th of the Nones of June.” But this is an error for i quart noin iuin (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

⁶ *Dartraighi.*—Now represented by

by the Fera-Rois, where the King of Ui-Meith and others were slain. Maelsechlainn son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ailech, died from sorcery.¹ Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall,² son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maelcolum son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A [997.] hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the pledges of the Foreigners for their submission³ to the Irish. Dubhdaethi,⁴ comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille, made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on the 2nd of June).⁵ Burning of the half part of Ard-Macha. Domnall son of Donnucuan, King of Dartraighi,⁶ was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of [998.] Aghda,⁷ was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Amhlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,⁸ the principal monument⁹ of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

the barony of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, | anciently called Dartraighi; and in | later times Dartraighi-M'Flannchada, | or Dartry-M'Clancy, from the chief | family of the district.

⁷ *Aghda*.—He was king of Teffla. | His death is recorded in the *Ann.* | *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

⁸ *Lia-Ailbhe*.—The "Stone of | Ailbhe" (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

in the county of Meath, the name of | which is probably still preserved in | that of Moynalvy, a townland in the | barony of Lower Deeca, co. Meath).

⁹ *Monument*.— $\sigma\mu\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$. The | *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that | *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingna* of | Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above | given seems more correct.

Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruairc. The plundering of Ui-Echach¹ by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,² where the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,³ and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliaith; and Ath-cliaith was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).⁴ This [999.] BIS. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile⁵ and embolism⁶ in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,⁶ was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁷ died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliaith, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe⁸ in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001⁹). A 1000. [BIS.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

¹ hic est millisimus (sic) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

⁵ *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by bīŕ 7 embt in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke!"

⁶ *Derlas.*—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

⁷ *Port-Lairge.*—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

⁸ *Ferta-Nimhe.*—Written Fearta-Nemheadh ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

⁹ *Alias 1001.*—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.

Mača. i. Maelmuire (mac Eocháda) in uicem Muirecan (o boit domnaich). Pērgal mac Conaing, m̄ Ailix, moritur. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbad do cenul Eogain 7 Conaill. Maelpoil comarba Feichin moritur. Crech la riru Mumán i n-veirciurc Míche, conurparaid Oengur mac Carrai, co rargairpet na gabala 7 ar cenn léo. Tochur áta Luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caéal mac Conchobair.

Fol. 53bb.

¶ Ct. 1anair, u. pēria; L. x. iiii. Anno domini M.º 1.º (aliam millerimo 2.º). Slogar la Drián co áit Luain, co ruc giallu Connaēt 7 pēp Míche. Slogar Aēda mic Domnaill co Tailtin, 7 luib pōr a ēulu pō rīt. Trep-pēp mac Celecain, pēcnar airō Mača, do m̄arbad o Macleixinn mic Cairill, m̄ pēpnmaixi. Crechar Connact la Aēb mac Domnaill. MēpLeān m̄ Gaileng, 7 Dpōtuid mac Diarmata, occiri runt la Maelrechlainn. Colum airchinnech imleā 1bair, Caēalan airchinnech Dairmuire, moriuntur. Cēpnācān mac Flaind, m̄ luixne, do ēul i pēpnmaix pōr creic, co romaird Muirecraēd .h. Ciardai, m̄gdomna Cairppe. Slogar la Drián 7 la Maelrechlainn co Dun vealga, do ēuinneib giall pōr Aēb 7 pōr Eochair, co pō pcarparar pō orāb.

¶ Ct. 1anair, ui. p., L. xx. iiii. Anno domini M.º 11.º

¹ *Son of Eochaidh.*—Mac Eocháda. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

² *Both-Domnaigh.*—Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*recte* Eochacan); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

³ *Comarb of Feichin*; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghagan's *Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknoese."

⁴ *Carrach.*—Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh¹) in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh²). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,³ died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach⁴ met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain⁵ [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.]
 A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁵ when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall, to Tailtiu; and he returned in peace. Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot⁷ of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighbinn son of Cairrell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,⁸ went on a preying expedition into Fernmhagh,⁹ when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,¹⁰ to demand hostages from Aedh⁶ and Eochaid,¹¹ and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002¹² (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

⁵ *Ath-Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

⁶ *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Néill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

⁷ *Vice-abbot* — *reclap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

⁸ *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Luas, co. Meath.

⁹ *Fernmhagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

¹² *A.D. 1002*. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare inceptit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(αἰῶν Μιλλερίμο 3.^ο). Πᾶννηχο .ἡ. Ρυαῖν κομαρβα
 Ἰαράν, Ὀυνχο .ἡ. Μανῆαν κομαρβα Κοεῖνῆγιν,
 Ὀννῆγᾱλ μακ ὀεοᾱ, ἀρχιννεχ Τυαμα ἡρενε,
 Ἐογᾱ μακ Ἰελλᾱγ ἀρχιννεχ ἀρῶ Ὀρεκαν, κωῖε-
 ρυντ ἰν Ἰρητο. Σῖναῖ .ἡ. Ὑαργυρα, ρι .ἡ. Μοῖτ, 7
 Καῖαλ μακ Λαβραῖα, ἔρηι Μῖθε, ὄο κομτῦτῖμ. Ἰε-
 Λαχ μακ Ὀιαρματα ρι Ὀρραῖγῖ, Ἀῖθ .ἡ. Κοῖαελα ρῖ
 Τεῖθα, Κοκκοβαρ μακ Μᾶελεῖλᾱνν ρι Κορκυμῶρῦαῖ,
 οῦρ Ἀῖερ Ὑα Τραῖγεῖ, οῦρῖ ρυντ. Ἀῖθ μακ
 Ἐῖτεγερῖ ὄο μαρβαῖ ἰ ν-ὄαρῖαῖ ἡεῖρᾱ μῶρ Μοεθοῖκ.

(b.)

Ἰκτ. ἰαναρ, ὑν. ρ., Λ. Ὑ. Ἀννο ὄομῖν Μ.^ο ἰν.^ο (αἰῶν
 Μ.^ο 4.^ο). Ὀεγγυρ μακ Ὀρερᾱλ, κομαρβα Ἰαννῆγῖ, ἰ ν-ἀρῶ
 Μαῖα ἰν περεγῖνᾱτῖονε κωῖεῖτ. Ἐοχαῖο .ἡ. Πᾶν-
 νᾱκαν, ἀρχιννεχ Ἰρ ὄεῖγεῖ 7 Ἰλυᾱνα Πᾶκᾱ, ρι
 Πῖρῖοεχτα 7 ρεῖνῦρα, Ἰκ.^ο ἰν. ἰν. ἰν. ἰν. ἰν. ἰν. ἰν.
 ἡῖλλᾱ Ἰελλᾱγῖ μακ Κομαλταν, ρι .ἡ. Πᾶεραῖ Ἀῖονε,
 Ὀρῖαν μακ Μᾶερῦᾱναγῖ, οῦρῖ ρυντ. Ὀομνᾱλλ μακ
 Πᾶννᾱκαν ρῖ ρεῖρ Ἰ, Μῖρῖεραῖ μακ Ὀιαρματα ρι
 Ἰαράρθε Ἰυαερα, μορῖυντῦρ. Καῖ Ἰραβε τεῖθα ἔτῖρ

¹ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. successor of St. Ciaran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

² *Comarb of Coemhgin*; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.

⁴ *Corcumruadh*. — Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

⁵ *Ua*—(O, or descendant). Inaccurately written *na* (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering “Ua Traightech” by “of the feet.” But Ua Traightech was a family name in Clare. O’Conor is, in this case, more than usually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name “Acher na (recte Ua) Traig-

tech” by “Historicorum dux precipuus.”

⁶ *Ferna-mor*.—The “Great Alder tree.” Ferna, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Masdoc (or St. Mogus, as the name is phonetically written).

⁷ *Successor of Cainnech*; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen’s County. St. Cainnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumachose, in the present barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice’s successors in Drumachose are usually styled “successors (*comarbs*) of Cainnech in Cianachta,” in the Irish Annals.

⁸ *Lis-oigedh*. — According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaidh Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran¹; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin²: Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,³ [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Breacain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiacla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,⁴ and Acher Ua⁵ Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor⁶ of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1008.] sis. son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,⁷ rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,⁸ and Cluain-Fiachna,⁹ a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,¹⁰ between

"guest-house") of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnois* (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna." See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 188 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uidre* [pp. 50-52], and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1008, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 586 in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

⁹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

¹⁰ *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the "Spreading Tree of the Hill," may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1008, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near

Ulltu 7 cenel nEogain, co remairb for Ulltu, co torcáir ann Eochaird mac Aroghair, ru Ullab, 7 Dubtuinne a bratáir, 7 a da mac .i. Cuduilig 7 Domnall, 7 ar int rluatg arcena eoir maib 7 raib .i. Garbuid ru .h. nEobac 7 Gilla Patraic mac Tomaltairg 7 Cumuracac mac Flaithri, 7 Dubylanra mac Aebai, 7 Caatalan mac Etrac, 7 Conene mac Muirceartaig, 7 forglu Ullat archeana; 7 ro riacht in imguin co sun Eobach 7 co Druim bó. Do rocáir ann dono Aeb mac Domnall .h. Neill, ru Ailig (7 alu, xx. nono etatir anno, pegni uero x^o). Aeb arberat cenel nEogain ir uaidib fein ro marbad. Donnchar .h. Loingrig, ru dal nAraibe, do marbad do denul Eogain per uolum. Slogar la Druan co traib nEobairle, do bul timcell, co ro eairmire cenel nEogain. Da ua banannan do marbad la hua Maeluorair. Dublane .h. Lorcan, airchinnech imleca Ibar, quieuit. Maelreclann ru Temrac do eycor, cor bo eolig bair do.

Fol. 54aa.

.b.] Ct. Ianair, ii. p., l. xxi.^o Anno domini M^o liii.^o (aliair 1005^o). Aeb .h. Plannacan, airchinnech Man Colum cille, Ragnall mac Soeraib, ru na n-innir, Concobar mac Domnall, ru Loca Deibeac, Maelbrigit .h. Rimeba, abb la, Domnall mac Macnia, airchinnech Mainytrac,

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1008.

¹ *Dum-Echdach*—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castle-reagh Upper, co. Down.

² *Druim-bó*; i.e. the "Ridge of the Cow." Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note "sic in libro Duibdaleithi" is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

³ *And others*.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

⁴ *Traig-Eohaille*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawohally."

⁵ *Cinel-Eoghain*.—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for "Cinel-Eoghain," write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceirt* ("Ui-Neill of the North").

⁶ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the

the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumuscach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,¹ and to Druim-bó.² There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,³ in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,⁴ to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain⁵ prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraídh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,⁶ rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]¹¹¹⁸ Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;⁷ Ragnall son of Gothfráid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;⁸ Maelbrighde Ua Rímedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note ⁴, p. 42 *supra*.

⁷ *Maein-Choluim-cille*. — Maein of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 280.

⁸ *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written Loch-Bethadh, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *crannog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch Cí*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Churro. Gilla Comghaill, m̄ Ulath, do marbath o Maelruanaid, a Germano ruo. Aed mac Tomaltaid do marbath la Flaithbertad .h. Neill, la inroed leidi Cathail. Muirecan (.i. o boic domnaic), comarba Patraic, lxx.^o pecundo anno etatir fue, Aed Treoitir rui ino echna 7 i crabus, uitam rinierunt i n-ard Mača. Cat etir riru Alban immoneitir, i torčair m̄ Alban .i. Cinaed mac Duib. Roimud ic loč Dricrenn for Ulath 7 hU Ečad, m̄a Flaithbertad, iorčair Artan m̄iđomna .h. Ečad. Slogath la Drian co m̄gnad Erenn ime, co h-ard Mača, co farcaid .xx. unđa do őr for altoir Patraic. Luib for a culu co n-etiře per nErenn lairr.

[Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.^o u.^o (aliar 1006). Airmedad mac Corraic episcopur 7 ririba ard Mača in Churro quiesit, 7 Finġuine abb Roir cre moritur. Maelruanaid .h. Dubta 7 a mac Maelreclann, 7 a bratair Feibennad, moritur. Ecmuid .h. Ait, m̄ .h. nEad o Ulath, Maelruanaid mac Flannacain o Conaillid; Cathalan m̄ Galeng, occiri runt. Slogath timceall Erenn la Drian

¹ *Mainister*; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

² *Ulidia*.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gilla-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note ⁴, p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

³ *Leth-Cathail*.—See last note.

⁴ *Of Both-Donnaigh*.—The clause o boic domnaic, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

⁵ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cinaedh son of Dubh*.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxliii.—cxlvi.

⁷ *Loch-Bricrenn*.—See note ⁴, p. 332 *supra*.

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—i.e. Flaithbertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

⁹ *Airmedach*.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,¹ [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,² was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.³ Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh⁴), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,⁵ a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, *i.e.* Cinaedh son of Dubh,⁶ was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Bricrenn,⁷ by Flaithbertach,⁸ wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.]
 Airmedach⁹ son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,¹⁰ abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,¹¹ and his son Maelsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son¹² of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,¹³ King of Gailenga,¹⁴ were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Finghuine*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

¹¹ *Ua Dubhtai*.—This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhdai was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tir Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

¹² *Son*.—*mac*, A. B. has .h. for *ua*, grandson, or descendant.

¹³ *Cathalan*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, *ad an.*, the name is Cathal son of Dunchadh.

¹⁴ *Gailenga*.—"Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*

1 Connacta, for Өpp ruaid 1 tip Conaill, tria cenul
Eogain, for fertair Camra 1 n-Ultu, 1 n-oenac Conaille,
co roactatar im luignarab co belac n[ö]uin, co tarair
oigreir rañca patraic 7 a comharbai .i. Maelmuire
mac Eoada. Bellum etip riru Alban 7 Saranu, co
remaib for Albancu, co fargabrat ar a n-oes
daine. Maelnambo (.i. ru .h. Ceinnfealach) a ruir
occurur ert. Filla Comgaill mac Ardagair mic Mara-
dhan, .i. ru Ulath, do marbat dia bratair .i. do Mael-
ruanair mac Ardagair.

Fol. 54ab.]Ct. Ianair. 1111. f., l. ix. Anno domini M.º ui.º
(a. 1007). Maelruanair mac Ardagair do marbat
o Matudhan mac Domnaill. Ceallach .h. Menngoran,
airchinnlech Corcaide, quieuit. Treinper .h. Daigellan,
ru Dartraigh, do marbat do cenul Conaill for loe
Өirne. Motadhan mac Domnaill, ru Ulath, do marbat
don Dupc 1 n-ecluir Өrigte for lar Duin valetzlar.
Cuconnaet mac Dunadaigh, toirech ril nAnnchada, do
marbat la Өrian per dolum. Slogat la Flaithber-
tach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultair, co tuc reet n-Өirne uairib,

¹ *Brian*.—In the lower margin of fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is written, with reference to Brian:—

Ingnab rliab Cua cen choiboen,
Faiil cen impam im eionigh,
Oen ben do teet tar luachair,
Dai cen buacail ic neimleat.

“Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua with-
out a troop,

Foreigners not rowing about . . .

A lone woman going over Luachair,
Cows without a herd, lowing.”

It is added that this happy condition was “in tempore Briani.” The allusion to a lone woman going over Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Munster] seems connected with the tradition on which Moore founded his charming song “Rich and Rare.”

² *Fertas-Camsa*; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 342, 388.

³ *Belach-duin*.—See note 11, p. 443 *supra*.

⁴ *Mael-na-mbo*.—This was merely a nickname, signifying “cow-boy.” His proper name was Donnchad. He was the son of Diarmalt (son of Domnall), King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

⁵ *His brother*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the death of Gilla-Comghaill, already entered under the preceding year, occurred in a conflict with his brother Maelruanaidh, regarding the Kingship of Ulidia. See note 2, p. 514.

⁶ *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,¹—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa² into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammas at Belach-duin,³ when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo⁴ (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,⁵ *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m, 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.] Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcach,⁶ rested. Trenfher⁷ Ua Baighellan, King of Dartraighi,⁸ was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Dómnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,⁹ in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.¹⁰ Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,¹¹ was treacherously slain by Brian.¹² A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

⁷ *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trenner." —*Ṭṛeinfher*, A. B. has *ṫṛeinfher*, which is nearer to the correct form *ṫṛenfer* (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁸ *Dartraighi*. — Or Dartraighi-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellain (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

⁹ *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

¹⁰ *Dun-da-lethglas*. — Downpatrick.

¹¹ *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

¹² *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co no marb̄ r̄i lēt̄i Cāt̄ail .i. Coinulao mac Oen̄ḡura. Slogao la ōriao co cenul Eogain, .i. co ōun ōroma i toeb̄ aip̄o Māca, co tuc .h. Cric̄id̄en, comarba F̄innen Muiḡi bile, no boi i n-etipec̄t o Ultaib̄ i cenul Eogain. In Toic, r̄i Ulaō, ōo marbaō ōo Muireb̄ac̄ mac Moōd̄an, i n-ōiḡail a āt̄ar, t̄ria nep̄t ōe 7 Pat̄raic. Muireb̄ac̄ mac Cric̄ain ōo ōeip̄gu comarbuir Coluim cille ar ōia. Ac̄nūḡuō aenaīḡ Tail̄ltean la Maelrēcnall. F̄erdomnac̄ i comarbur Coluim cille a comair̄le f̄ep̄ n̄θrenn ip̄in oenac̄ r̄iu. ōoir̄cela moir̄ Coluim cille ōo ōub̄ḡait ip̄ inō aib̄oi ar inō iarp̄oōm iarp̄arac̄h in ōaim̄liacc moir̄ Cenann̄ra; p̄rim̄ moio iarp̄air̄ ōo main̄ ar̄ai in com̄oaīḡ ōenōai. In ōoir̄cela r̄iu ōo f̄oḡb̄ail ōia r̄ic̄et [ar̄ōe] ar ōib̄ moir̄aib̄, iarp̄ n-̄ḡait ōe a oip̄, 7 f̄oō tair̄ip̄. ōomnall mac ōuib̄tuinne, r̄i Ulaō, ōo marbaō ōo Muireb̄ac̄ mac Mataōain, 7 ōo Uarḡaēt̄ r̄leibe f̄uat̄.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair̄. u. r., l. xx. Anno domini M.º un.º (aliar 1008). F̄erdomnac̄ comarba Cenann̄ra, Ceilēc̄air̄ mac ōuin̄ncuain mic Ceinneōiḡ, comarba Coluim mic

¹ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

² *Dur-droma*; i.e. the "Fort of the Ridge (or Hill)." This name would be Anglicised "Dundrum." There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is some miles to the south of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Conor's version of this Chronicle.

³ *Ua Cricchidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Cricchidhen.

⁴ *Magh-bik̄*.—Movilla, in the county of Down.

⁵ See note ³, p. 517.

⁶ *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the subject of the fourth entry for this year.

⁷ *For God*.—The Chronicler should have said that Muiredach resigned his great office of President of the Columbian Order, to become a recluse. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) *infra*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁸ *Tailliu*.—See note ¹¹, p. 167 *supra*.

when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,¹ *i.e.*, Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* to Dundroma² by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,³ successor of Fiunen of Magh-bilè,⁴ who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Torc,⁵ King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,⁶ through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.⁷ Renewal of the Fair of Tailltiu⁸ by Maelsechnaill. Ferdornach⁹ [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel¹⁰ of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen¹¹ in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights¹²] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Donnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuaith.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS.
 Ferdornach, comarb of Cenannas;¹³ Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,¹⁴ son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

⁹ *Ferdornach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

¹⁰ *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

¹¹ *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

¹² *Nights*.—(ΓΝΟ, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for αἰῶς (or αἰῶναι, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

¹³ *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdornach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

¹⁴ *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumna, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).

Croíttainn (aliaz abb Tíre da Glas), Maelmuire comarba Caimne, in Chruíto doirmierunt. Muireada mac Matodaín, ríomna Ulath, do marbad a ríur. Faicta, comarba Fínnia Cluana íraíro, quiesit. Secc mor 7 ríechta ó'n uir. id Énaíre co caíre.

b. [Ct. Ianair. un. p. ; L. Anno domini M.º un.º (aliaz 1009). Croítoígal mor la Maelreclainn for Laidniu. Caéal mac Carlura, comarba Caimne, Maelmuire .h. Uíttain, comarba Cenanna, morpuí punt. Maelan (.i. in gai moir), rí .h. Doréain, do marbad do éneul Éogain i n-ard Mača for lar trín moir, tria comarba na da ríuaí. Donnchar .h. Ceile do éallad la Flaébertaé i n-iníre Éogain, 7 a marbad íarum. Maíom for Connacra ría feratb úreirne. Maíom dāna re Connacra for feratb úreirne. Crec la Flaébertaé .h. Neill co ríru úreí, co tuc boíromā mor. Maelmorá, rí Laiden, do ércur co robríreo a éorí. Dubéablaíng ingen ríí Connacht .i. ben úrman mic Céinneití, morpuā ért. Oratorium airo Mača in hoc anno plumbo tegitur. Cloéna mac Cengura, prímpíle Érenn, morpuíre.

¹ *Tír-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

² *Successor of Caimne*; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

³ *The 6th of the Ides*; i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

⁴ *Cemarb of Cenanna*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁵ *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortain," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardbraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁶ *Trian-mor*.—"Trian-mor" means the "great third." According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, *Trian-mor*, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),¹ [and] Maelmuire, successor of Cainech,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides³ of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] BIA. great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech,⁴ [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,⁴ died. Maelan (i.e. "of the great spear"), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,⁵ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,⁶ through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,⁷ in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.⁸ A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,⁹ i.e., the wife of Brian,¹⁰ son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by "Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town." See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

⁷ *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (i.e. chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach "in trosdain" (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1080 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

⁸ *Breifni*. — Corruptly written *bpeibpne*, in A.

⁹ *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Maelsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Lusain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

¹⁰ *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. clxi., note ¹.

Fol. 54b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. i. p.; l. xi. Anno domini M.º ix.º (aliar 1010). Caſal mac Conſobair (ſi Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muireadaċ .h. Ceſa, ſi Muirparde, Caſal mac Duibſara, ſi Fermanach, moritur punt. Maelsuthain .h. Ceirbail aró ſi Erenn 7 ſi Eoganachta loċa Lein; Marcan mac Cenneitig, comarba Colum mic Creſthaind 7 Inni celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muireadaċ mac Moſloingri, airchinnech Mucnama, in Chriſto dormierunt. Ceſ mac Cuinn riġdomna Ailiġ, Donnegan ſi Muġdorna, occiri punt. Slogad la drian co Cloenloċ rleibe ſuair, co ro gairt etire leiſe Cuinn. Aerar torruſa, autumnur fruictuorur. Scanlain .h. Dungalain, príncepſi Duin leſglairi; raruſu Duin rair, 7 a ſabairt amaċ, 7 a dallas a Finnaſair, la Niall mac Duibſuinne. Derbail ingen Tarġ mic Caſail morua er.

¶ Ct. Ianair. ii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (aliar M.º xi.º). Dunaſaċ in reicleſa Colum Cille i n-aró Maċa. Flaſberaċ .h. Ceſinan comarba Tigernaiġ

¹ *Penitence.*—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

² *Fir-Manach.*—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

³ *Maelsuthain.*—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*amchara*) of Brian Borumha (*M.S. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *amchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghoes of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *amchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b., Latinizes his name *calvus perennis*, and states that the note was written by him "in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scottorum."

⁴ *Colum son of Crimthann.*—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁵ *Inis-Celtra.* — Inishcalthra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). Cathal [1009.] son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence¹). Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraidhe, Cathal son of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,² died. Maelsuthain³ Ua Cerbhail, chief sage of Ireland, and King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh, comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,⁴ and of Inis-Celtra⁵ and Cill-Dalua⁶; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh of Mucnamh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn, royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donncuan, King of Mughdorna, were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid,⁸ when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn. A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain, abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun;⁹ and he was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall¹⁰ son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg¹¹ son of Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010.] Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *reclis*¹² in Ard-Macha [died]. Flaithbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach¹³ (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-derg, and belonging to the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway.

⁶ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁷ *Mucnamh*.—Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of the Fews Mountains, near Newtown-hamilton, in the barony of Upper Fews, in the south-west of the co. Armagh.

⁹ *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or Downpatrick.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia for 4 years and 6 months, according to the list of Kings of that province in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4. His death is recorded at the year 1016 *infra*.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—King of Connaught, and known as *Tadhg an eick gil*, or "Tadhg of the White Steed." His death is noticed at the year 1030. He was the first who assumed the surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

¹² *Reclis*.—Dr. Reeves regarded this *reclis* as an "abbey church." See his very interesting memoir on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 27, where some curious information regarding the *reclis* is given.

¹³ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Cluain-eois (Clones), in the county Monaghan. The original of the parenthetic clause which follows is interlined in a later hand in A, and in the original hand in B.

senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,² and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnaill,³ King of Cinel-Lughdach,⁴ was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,⁵ by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.⁶ Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,⁷ when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.⁸ Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Maelsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.⁹

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011¹⁰ (alias 1012.) [1011.]

A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

⁶ *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

⁷ *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or fort)." See under the year 1003; p. 512, note¹.

⁸ *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

⁹ *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annagh-duff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annagh-duff. co. Cavan.

¹⁰ *A.D.* 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.

Clereen, racart aró Mača, 7 Cennsaelad ant řabaill .i. annčara tořaiđe, mořtuı řunt. Slogad la řlaiđberřač mac Muıřceřřaič, la riř nČiliř, ı cınel Conaill, co roacht mař Cetne, co tuc bořađail moıř 7 co tainic imřlan. Slogad la řlaiđberřač dořuıđıřı ı cınel Conaill, co roact Őruim cliab 7 řracht neřochail, co ro marbřat mac řillapatřaic mic řerřaile .i. Niall, 7 co tucřat marom řor Maelřuanarđ .h. Maelđorairđ, acht nı řarřbađ neč ann. Slogad caleic tar a n-eıřı la Maelřečlainn ı tıř neřogain co Mař řařađuil, co ro loıřeret a cřeča telaiř nŐc, co řuc řađail. Slogad la řlaiđberřač ber cıřıci aıřo Ulad co ro ort in Čıřo, 7 co tuc řađala ıř moař tuc řı řıam eřıř břair 7 innle, ce nač ařımteř. Slogad la đřıan ı mař Muıřteıřıne, co tuc ořřoere do čellaıř řatřaic do'nt řluagad řın. Marom řor Niall mac Őuibčuinne řıa Niall mac řocharđa, du itořčair Muıřceřřač mac Čřtan, řıřomna .h. nečöč, 7 riřarđ mic řocharđa iarum. Coencompac .h. Scannlan aıřchinnech Őaimıřı, Mac-Lonan aıřchinnech Roıř cře, mořtuı řunt. Oengur aıřchinnech řláne do marbřat do aıřchinnech Őubarđ. Čřınan mac řormlarđa, řı Conaille, occıřur eřt o Coınčualřı.

Fol. 54bb.

.b. | Ct. İanair, u. ř., l. Anno domını M.º x.º ıı.º (alıar M.º 13º). Cřeč la Maelřečlainn ı Conaillıđ ı n-tořail

¹ *Sabhall*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

² *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the southwest of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1301, note m.

³ *Druim-cliabh*. — Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

⁴ *Traig-Fothail*.—See note ⁴ under the year 1003 *supra*.

⁵ *Magh-da-gabhul*. — The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.

⁶ *Telach-óc*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Ard-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

⁸ *Victory*.—Described as *carr na mullac* ("battle of the summits").—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfacladh of the Sabhall,¹ *i.e.* a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,² when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-eliabh³ and Traig-Eothaili,⁴ when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, *i.e.* Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Maelsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-dagabhul,⁵ when his plundering parties burned Telach-óc,⁶ and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,⁷ when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory⁸ over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh⁹ of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.¹⁰ Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,¹¹ was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]^{BIS} predatory expedition by Maelsechlainn into Conailli,¹¹ in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

⁹ *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

¹⁰ *Dubhadh*. — More correctly Dubhath, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

¹¹ *Conailli*. — *i.e.* Conailli - Muirtheimhne, or Magh-Muirtheimhne. See Index.

parraicte rinnraibis patranc 7 bpirte baclai patranc, a
 porraire Mailmuire 7 Drian. Cpeð mox la hUalgare .h.
 Ciardai, la rix Coirpui, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, hi
 Gailenga, conurraicib uathad deð daine do lucht tairi
 Mailecheilaind iar n-ol i riu uair rin 7 atte merca, co
 tarora cað doib tre diumur, cotorcair ann Donnchar
 mac Donnchara rinn, ruomna Teirpach, 7 Cernaçan
 mac Flainn ru Luigne, 7 Senan .h. Leocain ru Gaileng,
 7 alu multu. Maelreclaind iarum dia torraçtain, co
 pargabta aigi na gabala, 7 co torcair leir hUalgare
 .h. Ciardai ru Coirpui, 7 alu multu. Slogad la Flait-
 bercað la rix nCilix coru Eo 1 taeb Cenannra, co
 parraib Maelreclainn in taili do. Gilla moçonna
 mac Roçartair, ru deirceirt Dpeç, do ec ina doctur 1
 tix Maelreclainn iar n-ol. Leir dorata na Gaill fon
 araçar 7 da gall ic foirpeo ar a tairgaib na n-diaix.
 Marom por riu Miðe icon Draiçnen, ru a n-Galliab
 7 Laighib; c. l. occu punt im flann mac Maelreche-
 lainn. Slogad la Drian co hCð in çairtinn, ubi
 per tref menref [remanref]. Cpeð mox la Murchar

¹ *Finnfaidhech*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 465.

² *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crostafe*, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

³ *By the advice*.—a porraire. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. Porraire is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

⁴ *Maelmuira*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

⁵ *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciardha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

⁶ *Gailenga*.—Otherwise called Gailenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁷ *Were*.—atce (for atce, "they were"), A. B.

⁸ *Ed*.—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

⁹ *Tiaga*.—*Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech' of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,² by the advice³ of Maelmuire⁴ and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,⁵ and the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, in Gailenga;⁶ but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were⁷ intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed⁸ by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*⁹ after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,¹⁰ by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,¹¹ where he remained three months.¹² A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Connor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

¹⁰ *Draighnen*.:— The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsaley, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

Ḥimalotaḡ luan ḡoḡ ḡeēt,
ḡḡ Mḡe ḡḡ ḡoḡmteēt;
ḡataḡ ḡaḡḡḡ ḡaḡḡ ḡo cloḡ,
ḡecon ḡḡaḡḡnen ḡon ḡoḡoḡ.

"Not well went they on Monday, on an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards advancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

¹¹ *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "Vadem Officinæ ferrariæ" by O'Connor. Not identified.

¹² *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac Dhrían i llaigiu, co ro oirc in tír co Gleann da locha 7 co cill Maighnenn, 7 co ro loirc in tír uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diarsníte. Ar Gall la Cathal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibhábairenn, du ioréair Amlaib mac Siarúe .i. mac rúg Gall, 7 Matgamain mac Duibgilla mic Amlaim, 7 ceteru. Marom for Connachta ría nUa Maelthorair, du ioréair Domnall mac Cathal (.i. in cath), rídamna Connacht. Muir-cerpaic mac Aeda .h. Neill do marbad do dal Ríatai.

Fol. 55aa.

Daingiu imba do denaib la Dhrían .i. Cathair Cinn coraib 7 inir gail duib, 7 inir locha Sainglenn. Laigiu 7 Gall do cocair ríu Dhrían, 7 forbair fer Mumhan 7 Dhrían ic rleib Maici co ro inhirer Laigiu co hCé cliaic. [Flann mac]Mailreclainn do marbad do Gallair Aeda cliaic.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. feria, l.º xx. ui. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º hic est annus octauus circuli decimoualis, 7 hic est .cccc. 7 .lxxxi. annus ab aduentu sancti Patricii ad baptizandum Scotor. Pél Hugoir ría n-inic 7 mincáire i rampaib irin bliadainri, quod non audutum est ab antiquis temporibus. Slogur la Dhrían mac Cenneitig mic Lorcain, la rúg nEpend, 7

in A. and B., which have merely \bar{u} \bar{p} m^of (recte m^of) m^or. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where he remained for three months."

¹ *Cill-Maighnenn*. — Kilmainham, near Dublin.

² *Cathal*. — He was King of Desmond. The *Four Masters* state that the slaughter above referred to was inflicted after the burning of Corcaeh (Cork) by the Foreigners.

³ *Matgamain*. — *Dubhgilla*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

⁴ *Cathair-Cian-coradh*. — The "stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

⁵ *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified. O'Donovan thought that it was another name for the King's Island, at Limerick.

⁶ *Inis-locha-Sainglenn*. — The "Island of Loch-Sainglenn." Loch-Sainglenn is not now known; but the name seems partly preserved in that of Singland, a large townland in the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cxxi., note³.

by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,¹ and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,² son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,³ son of Dubhgilla,⁴ son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (*i.e.* the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,⁴ and Inis-gaill-duibh,⁵ and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.⁶ The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairci, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliaith. [Flann,⁷ son of] Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

[1013.]
[1014.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory⁸ was before Shrove-tide, and Little Easter⁹ in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn son

⁷ *Flann*.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, *Mael-sechlainn* in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Gentes of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

⁸ *Festival of Gregory*; *i.e.* the 12th of March.

⁹ *Little Easter*; *i.e.* Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessey), p. 250, note ².

la Maelreclainn mac Domnall, la nix Teirnat, co h-*Acé* cliait. Laigin uile do leir i tinol ar a cinn 7 Gaill *Acá* cliait, 7 a coimlin do Gallaid loclainn leó .i. x.c. luiret. Initir cat croda eorpa do na rrieth inntamail. Maidir iarum for Gallu 7 for Laiginu i toraig co iur vilegair uile do leir, in quo bello cecidit ex aduersa caeterua Gallorum, Maelmorba mac Murchada pi Laigen, 7 Domnall mac Fergale pi na Forcuat. Cecidit uero a Gallir Dubgall mac Amlaim, Siuclraib mac Loduir iarla Inni oroc, 7 Gilla Ciarain mac Gluimairinn, ruzdomna Gall, 7 Oitir dub 7 Suarraig, 7 Donnchar .h. Eruilb, 7 Fuirne, 7 Luimne, 7 Amlaim mac Laigmainn, 7 Brotor (qui occidit Brian), .i. torat na loingri loclannait, 7 ui. mile iur marbat 7 batchad. Dorochair imorro a rrituim o Gaibelaib .i. Brian mac Cenneitig, arpi Gaibel Erenn 7 Gall 7 Brean, Alugur iartaifi tuairceirt Eorpa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchad, 7 a macrube .i. Toirrelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conaing mac Duinnchuan mic Cenneitig, ruzdomna Muman, 7 Moela mac Domnall mic faelain, pi na n-Deiri Muman, Eocho mac Dunabait, 7 Niall .h. Cunn, 7

Fol. 55ab.

¹ *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. 151-211. See the Introd. to the work, pp. xxvi-xxvii., and clxvii., *seq.* O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013=1014), with many useful notes.

² *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note 7, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

³ *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

⁴ *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in *man. orig.*

⁵ *Donnchuan*.—Brother of King Brian.

⁶ *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "*nepos* Faelani," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz, 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle¹ was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.² But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Orc,³ and Gillaciarain son of Glun-iairnn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),⁴ *i.e.*, chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, *i.e.* Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donnucuan,⁵ son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,⁷ Eocho son of Dunadhach,⁸ and Niall Ua

¹ *Deisi-Mumhan*.—"Deisi of Munster." A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrach*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of "Deisi" is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

⁸ *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of

[Curoiligh] mac Cennetiḡ, τρι κοιμῆς Ὀρμάν; ὄα ριḡ .ḡ. Maine .ḡ. Ceallaiḡ, 7 Maelruanaḡ .ḡ. hEidinn ρι Ἀϊθνε, 7 ḡeibinnaḡ .ḡ. Dubagain ρι ḡer maḡi, 7 Mac Deataḡ mac Muireadaḡ cloin ρι Ciaraḡe luacra, 7 Domnall mac Diarmada ρι Corco Baiceinn, 7 Scannlan mac Caḡail, ρι Eoganachta loḡa lein, 7 Domnall mac Eḡḡin mic Caimniḡ, mop ḡiaer Maip 1 n-Ἀlbann, 7 alu multu nobiler. Luḡḡ tpa Maelmuire (.i. mac Eochada), comarba Paḡraic, co ḡruiciḡ 7 co minnaiḡ, connice ḡoro Colum cille, co tue ar corp Ὀρμάν ριḡ Eḡeno, 7 corp Murchada a mic, 7 cenn Conaḡiḡ, 7 cenn Moḡlaḡ, co ρo aḡnacht 1 n-Ἀpḡo maḡa 1 n-αḡlaḡḡ nuḡ. Ὀḡ aiḡḡi ḡec imopḡo ḡo ρaḡiaḡ Paḡraic ic apḡ na corp, pḡoptep hono-rem ρeḡip ρoḡipḡi. Dunlanḡ mac Tuacail, ρι Laiḡen, ḡo ec. Caḡ etip Cian mac Mailmuairḡ 7 Domnall mac Duḡḡabairenn, co topḡair ann Cian 7 Caḡail 7 Roḡallaḡ, τρι meic Mailmuairḡ, 7 ap impu. Caḡail mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiseinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

¹ *Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is ὄα ριḡ .ḡ. Maine .ḡ. Ceallaiḡ, "two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Cellaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, ὄα, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for Ταḡḡ, and that the name .ḡ. Ceallaiḡ has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh (or O'Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O'Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. "Tadhg of the battle of Brian." See O'Donovan's *Ily-Many*, p. 99.

² *Aidhne*.—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhinn is now generally written "Hynes."

³ *Ua Dubhagain*.—Now written O'Duggan" (or "Duggan," without the O').

⁴ *Fer-Maighe*.—"Men of the Plain." Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. ḡepḡ maḡe, A.

⁵ *Ciarraidhe-luachra*.—"Ciarraidhe of the Rushes." The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Trughenacmy, Clanmorris, and Iraghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Sliabh-luachra.

⁶ *Corco-Baiseinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoin; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduigh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh,¹ King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;² and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,³ King of Fera-Maighe⁴; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraidhe-luachra,⁵ and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn;⁶ and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh⁷), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,⁸ and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,⁹ son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domnall¹⁰ son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

prised the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnail, or O'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

⁷ *Son of Eochaidh.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

⁸ *Conaing.*—Son of Donnucan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note ⁵, p. 532.

⁹ *Cian.*—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

¹⁰ *Domnall.*—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."

ἢ .ἢ. ἡεῶαε, το μαρβαο λα Ὀννεχαο μαε Ὀρμαιο. Μαρομ ρια Ταῶε μαε Ὀρμαιο ρορ Ὀννεχαο μαε Ὀρμαιο, co ραρεβαο Ρυαιορμ .ἢ. Ὀννεαean ἢ Αραῶ. Σλυαγο λα .ἢ. Μαυδοραῶ 7 λα .ἢ. Ρυαιορρε, 1 μαε Ναι, copo μαρβρατ Ὀμνall μαε Καῶαι, 7 εὑρ ἡηρηρετ ἡ μαε, 7 co ρυερατ α ἡ-γυαλλυ Connaeτ, licet non ἡ eadēm uice. Μαρομ ρορ val ἡ-Αραῶε ρια ἡ-υἱταῶ, ubi multi occipr ρunt. Ρλαῶεβεραῶ μαε Ὀμνall, comarba Ciarain 7 Finnen, 7 Ronan comarba Ρεicio, 7 Conn, .ἢ. Ὀῖρηαιῶ, ἡ Chpτο doρmῡerunt. Αε ἡητα τρα αιρηρ ἡα βλατοηα.

Fol. 556a.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. υἱ. ρ., L υἱ. Anno domini M.º x.º u.º Ὀμνall μαε Ὀυῖῶαβαρηenn το μαρβαο λα Ὀννεχαο μαε Ὀρμαιο α καῶ. Ρλαῶεβεραῶ .ἢ. Νελλ το εεχετ 1 Μῖθε, το coβαρ Μαυρεχλαιο. Μαυρεχλαιο ιαρημ ρορ ρλυαιεῶ ἡλαιοημ, co ρο ορη λαῖημ, 7 co tue boρoma μορ 7 αιρηε λαῖη λαρ. Νυαλλ μαε Ρεργαλε ἡε Conaῖε α ρυο γεηερε occipur ep. Μυρηεραῶ μαε Μυρηεβαῖε .ἢ. Νελλ occipur ep o υἱβ Τυρηερε. Ὀννεχαο .ἢ. Ὀοαιε, ἢ Ciaranaeτ, το μαρβαο o εeneol εογαἡ. Μυρηεραῶ .ἢ. Λορcaἡ αιρηchinneῶ

¹ *Ui-Echach*. — “Descendants of Echaidh.” The tribe-name of the O’Mahonys of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note ², p. 535.

² *Aradh*.—Also called Aradh-tire and Duharra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

³ *Magh-naí*.—A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlereagh and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-naí, are described

from local tradition, by O’Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1189, note h.

⁴ *Although not on that occasion*.—O’Conor erroneously renders the original, licet non in eadēm uice, by “prope centum numero, in eadēm vice.” The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Donnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note ¹.

⁵ *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnen*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoize and Clonard,

Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,¹ was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,² was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-nAi,³ when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.⁴ A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran⁵ and Finnen,⁶ and Ronan comarb of Fechin,⁶ and Conn Ua Digraidh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.⁸ A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goaiigh,¹⁰ King of Cianachta,¹¹ was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

⁶ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Conn Ua Digraidh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraidhe is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Casimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

⁸ m. 7.—The age of the moon is written .iiii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for .iiii., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals u. (5) and ii. (2.)

⁹ *Fergal*.—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

¹⁰ *Donnchad Ua Goaiigh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

¹¹ *Cianachta*.—The *Cianachta* of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Loēra, Cernaē mac Caēuraig archinnech Duin Leē-
glairi, Niall mac Dercain archinnech Mungaroe,
Donngal .h. Caintein archinnech Tipe va glar, in
Churto dormierunt. Ceō .h. Ruairc, μi Dprieue, vo
marbad la Taōg, la' ruz Connacht, volore .i. as loē
Neill i maiξ Ci, vo færañ na baēla Iru, conro eō rin
tall ruzi ar a fil cenmoēa Ceō a mac añain. Flaē-
bercaē mac Domnall comarba Ciarian 7 Finnein 7
ēronain 7 fæiēin, quieuit.

ICL Ianair .i. p., l. x.iiii. Anno domini M.º x.º ii.º
Flannacan mac Conaing, pōrairēinneē arva Maēa, 7
Muirgīr arēinneē Lir oeiξeō, in Churto dormierunt.
Eitne ingen .h. Suairc, comarba Dpige, Diarmait
.h. Mailtelēa comarba Comgail, quieuerunt. MacLiag
arv ollañ ēpeno morcuur ērc. Caē etir Ulru 7 Dal
n-Āraue, co remro pōr Dal n-Āraue. Do ruir ann
Domnall .h. Loingrīξ, μi Dal n-Āraue, 7 Niall mac
Duibēuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, μi .h. Tuirtri,
7 alii multī. Niall mac Eochada ba corpaē. Mac
Muirēdaig mic Flaino, μi pōr Muigī iēa, a ruir
occirur ērc. Donnegan mac Dunluig, μi Laiξon, 7

¹ *Mungairid*.—Mungret, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

² *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

³ *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or "Tadhg of the white steed." He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O'Concho-bhair or O'Conor has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast*, state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

⁴ *Loch-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

⁵ *Bachal-Isu*.—The "Staff or (Crozier) of Jesus." The so-called 'translator' of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS: Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders vo færañ na baēla Iru by "rescuing the crostafte of Jesus," which is wrong; the word færañ (regarded by the translator as meaning "rescuing") signifying "protection." See O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dict.*, v. pōrañ. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O'Curry's *M.S. Materials*, App., p. 600, sq.

⁶ *Cronan and Fechin*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathasach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,¹ [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,³ King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,⁴ in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu,⁵ and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,⁶ rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,⁸ [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,⁹ rested. Mac Liag,¹⁰ chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,¹¹ King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many¹² others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donnucuan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of "[comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says "Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

⁸ *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

⁹ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁰ *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumba, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-143, and Vol. III., p. 153.

¹¹ *Uí Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsech." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsech"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

¹² *Many*—*multí*, omitted in B.

Taóğ .h. Rian ní .h. Drona, do marbad la Donncharo mac Gillapatraic, for lap Leitglinne. Dun leitglairi do uile-lorcaó. Cluain mic Noir 7 Cluain ferta 7 Cenannur do lorcaó. Airbertaó mac Coirioobrain, airéinneó Roir ailéir, do ec. Sié i n-Erinn.

Fol. 556b.

¶ Ct. Ianaur. iii. p., l. xx. iiii. Anno domini M.º x.º iiii.º Oengur mac Carraió óolma, riódomna Teraó, moptuur ept. Fergal mac Domnaill mic Concoðair, riódomna Ailíó, do marbad o cenel Eogain fein. Flann .h. Deice, ri .h. Meit, a ruir occirur ept. Cormac mac Lorcan, ri .h. neóóáó, do marbad o Uib Trena. Donncharo mac Donncharo .h. Conóalair, riódomna Erenn, a ruir occirur ept. Muireóáó .h. Duibeoin, ri .h. mac Cuair óreó, do marbad la Flaitebertaó .h. Neill. Ar Gall 7 Lagen i n-íobhai la Maelreóclainn. Oengur mac Flaino, airéinneó Lainne lere, Cormac .h. Mailmíóe, airchinneó Óroma raóe, moptui punt. Gillacuir .h. Lorcan, ri Caille Pollaíain, do marbad i Cenannur. Conn, mac Concoðair mic Eicneóain, moptuur ept. Glenn óa loóa do lorcaó ex maiore parte.

¶ Ct. Ianaur. .iiii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º x.º iiii.º Fomóal in Aíó ailean, príim anmóara Erenn, in Chpuro

¹ *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrona, co. Carlow.

² *Ros-aíthíir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

³ *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

⁴ *Ui-Echach*; i.e. *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or *Iveagh*, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower *Iveagh*. The name of *Cormac* does not occur in the list of *Kings of Ui-Echach* published in *Reeves's Down and Connor*, p. 849, sq.

⁵ *Ui-Trena*. — "Descendants of *Trian*." A sept of the *Airghialla*, situated in the present county of *Armagh*; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

⁶ *Ua-Duibheoin*.—h. *duibeoin*, A.

⁷ *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from *Colla Uais*, one of the "Three Collas," progenitors of the *Airghialla*, anciently seated in *Magh-Bregh*, in the present county of *Meath*. See *O'Donovan's ed. of Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

⁸ *Odba*.—Corruptly written "*Fodbai*" (dat. form of "*Fodba*"), in A. B. According to *O'Donovan*, *Odba*

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,¹ were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobraín, herenagh of Ros-aílithir,² died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son [1017.] of Carrach-calma,³ royal heir of Temhair, died. Ferghal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beicee, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,⁴ was killed by the Ui-Trena.⁵ Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,⁶ King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,⁷ was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,⁸ by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire,⁹ Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,¹⁰ died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcaín, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-aílen,¹¹ chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbha, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

⁹ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

¹¹ *Ard-aílen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omey Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quisiuit. Drogen mac Maelmorða, ní Lagen, do vallad
 i n-*clé* *cliaé* la Sitrpucc mac *Claim*. Maelan, mac
 Eicniú .h. Lorcan, ní Galeng 7 tuat Luígne uile, do
 marbad do íaitniú. Slogad la Cenel Eogain co Cill
 Sabrucc, co ro marbrat dpeimm moir, 7 co farzagbrat
 Gillaclurc mac Conaing mic Congalaig .i. muiré clainne
 Sinaú. Oentrub do arcan do fepaú Manac. Dom-
 nall .h. Caimdelbain, ní Loegaire, 7 Cairmíde reátaire
 Maelféclainn, do marbad la ríru Cell 7 Eile a tar-
 puéct epeíche. Ino retlu mongac do aréruagad in hoc
 anno ríru né coicéigir i n-airmír íogámar. Gilla-
 colum mac Muirédaig .h. Mailtrea, 7 *Clé* .h. Epuó-
 ain, ní .h. mDrepaíl Maá, moirtu ríunt.

Íct. Ianair. .u. r.; l. xxi. Anno domini M.º x.º ix.º
 Clene mac Orene, ní Muíóorn, 7 Orrene .h. Casaraig,
 ní na Saítne, do marbad la Galeng. Ceall dapa uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ard-ailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

¹ *Broen*.—Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinster derive their hereditary surname.

² *Ua Lorcan*.—In the Annals of *Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, the name is written "Ua Leochain," which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name "Ua Leochain" has been corrupted to "Loughan," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *lachan* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

³ *Saithni*.—A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (i.e. O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, note ²⁰. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun-Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ *Oentrubh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

⁵ *Fera-Manach*.—The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

⁶ *Fera-Cell*.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Firca (now known by the name of Eglis), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.

Christ. Broen¹ son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlainh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcaín,² King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.³ A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, *i.e.* steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubh⁴ was plundered by the Fera-Manach.⁵ Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caismidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell⁶ and the Eile,⁷ in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'⁸ appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Maitrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,⁹ died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of [1019.] Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,¹⁰ were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note ²⁴.

⁷ *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilill Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogartys and O'Carrolls.

⁸ *Hairy star*. — *ḡeclu mongaé*. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these Annals noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

⁹ *Ui-Bresail-Macha*. — A tribe, (otherwise called Clann-Bresail), descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrich. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Saithni*.—See note ³, last page.

do loícað do éinið diait. Doínnall mac Mail-
 Fol. 56^{ra}. íeclainn, comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmog, in Chripto
 quíeuit. Arðgar 7 Archu, meic Mailíeclainn mic
 Maelmuanaio, da ríðamna Cílið, a ríur occíur punt.
 Gíllacoimígin mac [Dunlainí], rídomna Láigín, a ríur
 occíur ert. Maðgamain, mac Conainí mic Duinníuan,
 rídomna Muman, do ecaíð. Flaitébertaé .h. Neill do
 techt i tír Conaill, co ro ort tír nEnna 7 tír Luðoaé,
 Ruairí .h. Cílellan, rí .h. nEðoaé, do marbað la
 ríur íeríníuigí. Ro marbta, íomorpo, da mac Ceinn-
 eicigí .i. Coníalaé 7 Gíllamuíre, ina dígail íocetoír.
 Eírce do éabairt do hUíð Cairíreín ím Donncharo mac
 mÓruain, co ro terecað a boí deap de. Daílliac Der-
 maigí do búríuð la Muírebertaé .h. Cairíraigí, íor
 Maelmuairí rí íer Cell, 7 a éabairt ar ar eígin 7 a
 marbað íarum.

[Ct. íanair. iii. f., l. ii. Anno domini M.º xx.º Ceall
 vara cona vaírtaíð do loícað. Gleann da laða uile
 cona vaírtaíð do loícað. Cluan íraír, 7 Cluan
 mic Noír, 7 doíro Colum cílle, tertía parte, íremate
 punt. Flaitébertaé .h. Eocharó do dállao la Níall
 mac Eocharó. Gíllaciarain mac Oíre, rí Muíðoírna,
 do marbað do íerairí Roír. Maelmuairí mac Oíre,
 rí Muíðoírna írí íe oen laí, do marbað la .h. mac
 Uíar Úíreí. Aró Maða uile do leír do loícað .i. ín

¹ *Comarb of Finnen and Mochol-
 moc*; i.e. abbot of Moville and
 Dromore, co. Down.

² *Maelíeclainn*. — His death, by
 poison, is noticed at the year 996
supra.

³ *Their own people*. — In the *Ann.
 Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are
 stated to have been slain by the
 Cinel-Eoghain "themselves."

⁴ *Conaing*. — This Conaing, who
 was the son of Donníuan, brother of
 Brian Borhúmhá, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.
 1014 *supra*.

⁵ *Tír-Enna*. — See "Cinel-Enna,"
 under A.D. 1010 (note ², p. 524).

⁶ *Tír-Luðdach*. — See note ⁴ p.
 524 *supra*.

⁷ *Uí-Caisín*. — This was the tribe-
 name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

⁸ *Dermaígh*. — Durrow, in the barony
 of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁹ *Ua Carrraig*; i.e. grandson of
 Carrach [-calma]. See note under
 A.D. 1017; (note ³, p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen¹ and Mocholmoc,¹ rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn² son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.³ Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,⁴ son of Donnucuan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna⁵ and Tir-Lugdach.⁶ Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin⁷ to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh⁸ was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,⁹ upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,¹⁰ who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-cille,¹¹ the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha¹² was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.¹³ Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

¹⁰ *Fera-Cell*. — "Viri Cellarum." See note ⁶, p. 542.

¹¹ *Sord-Colum-cille*. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

¹² *Ua hEochadha*. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaidh," i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O'Haughey, Haughey, Hoey, and Howe.

¹³ *Fera-Rois*. — See note ⁴, p. 354, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*. — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*Mor.* A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern sept of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be

ἄμλιεῖς μορὸν ἐὼνα τῆς ἡμετέρας, 7 ἰν ἐλοῖετῆς ἐὼνα
 ἐλοῖετῆς, 7 ἰν Ἐβαλλ 7 ἰν Τοῦαι, 7 ἐαρεῖατ ἡμετέρας, 7
 ἰν τῆς ἐκείνης πρῆεῖατ, 1 τῆς ἐκείνης Ἰ.ε. 1111, 7 ἰν ἡμετέρας
 ἐκείνης. Μαελμῦρε μαε Ἐοχαῖα, ἐὼνα ἡμετέρας, ἐὼνα
 ἐκείνης ἐκείνης ἡμετέρας τῆς ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας, ἰν .xx.
 ἀννο πρῖνσιπῆτῆρ ἡμετέρας, 1 τῆς ἐκείνης ἡμετέρας, ὅτι ἡμετέρας
 ἐκείνης, ἰν Χρῖστῳ ἡμετέρας. Ἐμαλῆατ 1 ἐὼνα ἡμετέρας
 ἡμετέρας, ὅτι ἡμετέρας 7 ἐκείνης. Πῖνλοῖετῆς μαε
 Ἠμαῖορ, ἡμετέρας Ἐβῶνα, ἡμετέρας ἐκείνης ἐκείνης. Ἐῖετῆς ἡμετέρας.
 ἰν ἡμετέρας, ἡμετέρας. Μαῖετῆς, ὅτι ἡμετέρας ὅτι ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας.

Col. 56ab. Ἰ.ε. 1111, .i. p.; L. 1111. Anno domini M.° xx.° 1.°
 Μαῖορ ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας μαε Ἐὼνα ἡμετέρας, ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας, ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας
 ἡμετέρας μαε Ἐμῶνα, ἡμετέρας Ἐῖετῆς, ὅτι ὅτι ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας.
 Πρῖν ἐκείνης ἐκείνης ὅτι ἡμετέρας 1 ἡμετέρας. Ἐῖετῆς ἡμετέρας
 μαε Ἐῖετῆς ἡμετέρας. Ἠμετέρας ὅτι ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας 1 ἡμετέρας
 ἡμετέρας, 7 ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἐκείνης
 ἡμετέρας (ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας 7 ἡμετέρας.
 Ἠμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας.
 Ἠμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας.
 Ἠμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας.
 Ἠμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας ἡμετέρας.

distinguished from the *Ui-Mac-Uais* of
 Tethbha (or Teffia), who have given
 name to the barony of *Moygoish*, co.
 Westmeath. See note 4, p. 300, *supra*.
¹ *Damliac*.—"Stone-church." See
 Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*,
 pp. 12-16.

² *Saball—Toi*.—See note 7, p. 433,
supra.

³ *Preaching chair*. — Evidently
 meant for "pulpit."

⁴ *The 3rd of the Kalends of June* ;
 i.e. the 30th of May.

⁵ *Maelmuire*.—Or *Marianus*, as the
 name has been Latinized. See *Ware's*
 account of the Archbishops of Armagh
 (*Harris's ed.*, Vol. i., p. 49), where it
 is stated that *Maelmuire* "died of
 grief, as it was thought, for the

universal destruction of Armagh by
 fire, the month before."

⁶ *The 3rd of the Nones* ; i.e. the
 3rd of June.

⁷ *Of the . . . clergy*.—*ecclaiyr*,
 B. *ecclaiyr*, A.

⁸ *Ugair*. — After having been
 King of Leinster for seven years,
 according to the *Book of Leinster*
 (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was
 put to death in a house set on fire, by
Donnaleibhe, King of *Ui-Faclain*, in
 the year 1024. *Vid. infra*.

⁹ *Deilgne - Mogoroc*. — Written
 "Dergne-Mogoroc" in the *Ann. Four*
Mast. Now known as *Delgany*, in
 the barony of *Rathdown*, and county
 of *Wicklow*. Regarding the different
 modes of writing the name, arising
 from the interchange between the

all burned, viz., the great 'Damliac,'¹¹ with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,² and the Toi,³ and the abbots' chariot, and the old preaching chair,³ on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,⁴ the Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire⁵ son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones⁶ of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.⁷ Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by Ugaire,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.⁹ A shower of wheat¹⁰ was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain¹¹ who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethdery in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla¹² came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe "but the Ui-Meith met him, &c."); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,¹³ and the men of Fernmagh,¹⁴ and the Ui-Dorthain,¹¹ with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan¹⁵ and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

¹⁰ *Shower of wheat*.—See note ⁹, p. 169 *supra*.

¹¹ *Ui-Dorthain* — Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the *Airghialla* who were seated near Ardraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

¹² *Airghialla*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

¹³ *Saithni*.—See note ³, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

¹⁴ *Fernmagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Ua-Ceilechan*. — Written "Ua Celechair" in B., but incorrectly, as the Ua Ceilechains (or O'Callaghans) were at this time the principal family of the *Ui-Bresail*. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu Ua Ceilechain, King of *Ui-Bresail*, is recorded.

7 co n-ὑίβ Νιάλλαιν αρ α εἰνν α n-Ἀεναῖ Μαῖα co
companzavar uile ime, co ruc mac Ἀεῖα α γαβαῖλ
ταιρριβ uile, 7 ni raibe acht da .xx. ves oγλαῖ, 7 do
cep rocharde etarpu rop lar Ἀεναῖ Μαῖα. Sic in
libro Dubdalci. Branacan .h. Maeluioir, airru
Míde, do baṭaḏ dia Deiltaine illoḗ Ἀἰννινοῦ. Ἀἰναλ-
ζαῖο cōmarba Πατραῖο do δῦλ ἰρη Μῦμαιν cetna eip,
co tue morḗuarṫ. Ceallach .h. Caṭaraiḡ, ru na Saitne,
do marbat do čenel Eozain. Mac Flainn mic Mail-
reḗlainn .i. ruomna Tempaḗ, Ἀεḗ .i. ruomna Ἀἰλιḡ,
7 Domnall .h. Murchada, occiru punt.

†ct. Ianaip, .ii. p., l. xx.º iii. Anno domini M.º xxº
ii.º Mac Cerball ru Ele, 7 Domnall .h. Cellaiḡ ru
Poṭarṫ, Siṫruic mac Imaip, ru Ruipṫ Laiṫi, occiru punt.
Macleiḡinn mac Cairill, ru Airḡiall, Flann .h. Tacan,
airchinnecḫ Daipmaiḡi, Lachtan (i. i n-Ἀρο Μαῖα
αοβαḗ), comarba Innpri cain Deḡa, in Chripṫo dor-
miepunt. Maelreḗlainn mac Domnall (mic Donn-
chada, airpōri Eṫenn, tuip Oṫḗain 7 oipeḗair iapṫair

¹ *Aenach-Macha*. — The "Fair-green of Macha;" the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

² *Aenach-Macha*.—See last note. A. and B. have over the name Aenaig Macha (the gen. form), ἔ Ἀἰρη Μ. ("or of Ard-Macha").

³ *Loch-Aininne*.—Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Saithe*.—See note ³, under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

⁵ *Son*.—The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as Aedh.

⁶ *Royal heir of Ailech*.—ruomna Ἀἰλιḡ. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

⁷ *Eli*.—This was the name of a tribe descended from Eli, 8th in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called Eli-tuaiscert, or Northern Eli, and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerbhail (or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerbhail, who was 15th in descent from the Eli referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 336, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now represented by the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J., and his brother, Rev. Fras. Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L., son of Frederick Francis, brother of Redmund; and the Right Hon. John

Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,¹ where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.² Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.³ Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,⁴ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son⁵ of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, *i.e.* royal-heir of Ailech,⁶ and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of [1022.]
Cerbhall, King of Eli,⁷ and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,⁸ and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁹ were slain. Macleighbinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,¹⁰ and Lachtan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha¹¹), comarb of Inis-cain-Déga,¹² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad¹³), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

¹ *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-ſca, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

² *Port-Lairge*.—This is the Irish name of Waterford.

³ *Dairmagh*.—Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

⁴ *Died in Ard-Macha*.—The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

⁵ *Inis-cain-Déga*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

⁶ *Son of Donnchad*.—The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domaun do ecab irin tref bliadain, xl. regni sui, irin tref bliadain lxx. aetatiꝝ ruae, in .iiii. nonas septimbris, die uidelicet dominico, secunda lunae. Muir-
 čompac forpino [f]arce etir Gallu cca clia 7 Niall mac Eochada, ni Ulad, co ro muid forp na Gallu, 7 co rola 7 a n-derg ar, 7 co ro dairdea ardena. Muirce-
 tač .h. Carrac .i. puomna Tempac, do marbat on fut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Maíom 1 rleib [f]luat for
 Airgiallaib ría Niall mac Eochada, co ro cuireo derg ar Airgiall ano. Mačgairian mac Laroghen, ni Fernmuixi, do marbat do čatalan .h. Crican for lar čluana čoir. Muiren na tanga 7 occirur ert.

[Ct. 1anair, .iii. r.; l. u. Anno domini M.° xx.° .iiii.°
 F. 1. 56ba. Ercrai ercai 1 .iiii. ercai Enair, 1 .iiii. ro Enair, dia Dar-
 daun. Ercrai greine autem 1 xx. .iii. ro ercai čonai, dia Dar-
 daun, cinn coectižer 1 noi [Ct. Domnall mac cca bic .h. Mairpeclainn do marbat o mac Senan .h. Leočan. Donnchad .h. Duinn, ni Dpex, do čabail do čallab ina n-airuicht fein, 7 a breič dar muir-
 ločlann mac Maelpeclainn do marbat a ruir. Tačg

¹ The 43rd year.—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A and B. of these Annals, although the so-called 'translator' of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with "Brienua regnare incipit." The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian's reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clii-eli, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelsechlainn's death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

² *Sunday*.—The criteria here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

³ *Ua Carraigh*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note ², p. 540.

⁴ *Sliabh-Fuait*.—See note ¹, p. 314 *supra*.

⁵ *Fernmagh*.—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Of the tongues*; i.e. "of the languages." Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muiren's linguistic accomplishments.

⁷ *Fourth of the Ides*; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year¹ of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, *i.e.* on Sunday,² being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,³ *i.e.* royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait,⁴ over the Airghialla, by Niall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmagh,⁵ was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, 'of the tongues'⁶ was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of the moon on the 14th of the January moon, *i.e.* the 4th of the Ides⁷ of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].⁸ Domnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.⁹ Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.¹⁰ Lochlainn,¹¹ son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,¹² was killed by the

³ *The 9th of the Kalends [of February]; i.e. the 24th of January.* These criteria correctly indicate the year 1023, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1023.

⁹ *Senan Ua Leochain.* — King of Gallenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

¹⁰ *Carried across the sea.* — The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

¹¹ *Lochlainn.* — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eoghain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin.

¹² *Brian; i.e. Brian Borumha.*

mac Driuin do marbad o Eilid. Concobar .h. Carrraig do marbad iar na Gutu. Leobelein ni bnetan do ec. Oenreicc, ni in domain, do ecaid in pace. Tar a eiri rogaib Cuana riße in domain. Da .h. Maðaimen do marbad do ðailengaid. Domnall .h. heaßra, ni Luißne Connacht, do marbad do .h. Concobair ni Connacht.

b. ¶ Et. Ianair, .iiii. p., l. xxi. Anno domini m.º xx.º .iiii.º Ußaire mac Dunlaing, ni Laißen, 7 Maelmorða mac Lorcan, ni .h. Ceinnrelaiß, teð do gabail forra ic Dubloç, la Donnreibe mac Maelmorðai, la riß. h. Paelain, 7 a tuirim ant. Donnreibe iarum do marbad do hUib Muireðaiß. Caß æða no epoiri i Corunn, iar .h. Maelmorðaiß 7 .h. Ruarc, co no muib for u Ruarc, 7 co no lað a ar. Cuan .h. Lotcan,

¹ *Elí*—See note 7, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M. and Chron. Scot.*

² *Conchobar Ua Carraigh*.—Conchobar, son of Aenghus, son of Carach[-calma]. See note 3 under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

³ *The Gots*; i.e. "the Stammerers"; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the *Ui-Mailsechlainns* (or *O'Melaghlins*) of Meath.

⁴ *Leobhelin*.—Llewelyn, son of Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywisogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambrie* under A.D. 1023.

⁵ *Henry*.—Oenric, for Henricus, A. B. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

⁶ *Cuana*.—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II, in the empire. O'Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A. D. 1024, note u.

⁷ *Ua Machainens*.—*Ua Machainen* was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregh (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the *Gailenga*, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

⁸ *Luighne*.—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of *Ua hEghra* (or *O'Hara*) is still very general.

⁹ *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. Tadhg ("of the white steed") O'Connor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Dubhloch*.—The "Black Lake." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was burned over him at *Dubloch* in *Laighis-Chule*. *Laighis-Chule* was the name of one of the seven septs of *Laighis* (or *Leix*), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,¹ Conchobar Ua Carraigh,² was killed by the Gots.³ Leobhelin,⁴ King of Britain, died. Henry,⁵ king of the world, died in peace. Cuana⁶ assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens⁷ were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne⁸ of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,⁹ King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [HIS.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,¹⁰ by Donnsluibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsluibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredhaigh.¹¹ The battle of Ath-na-croise¹² in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,¹³

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgail*, "the hill of Comgail's son"; and this Comgail appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cúle* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgail (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgail*), is described as *erlam na cilli*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr. Doneg.* at that date.

¹¹ *Ui-Muiredhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildare. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imail, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

¹² *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 56b in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In caé oc aé na croiṛi,
Fechtatar ṛiṛ cen tairi;
Ro ṛnaṛ cōllarṛ Corann;
ṛ ṛa Conall a ṛairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise
Men fought without weakness.
Corann was filled with corpses;
The Conall had its glory."

¹³ *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

prymeicep Erenn do marbad i Tebta (o'fearaid Teabta sein). Urenait a n-aen uair in lucht ro marb. Firte riled innsein. Domnall mac Aeda, ruomna Aili, do marbad do Sillamupa mac Ocan. Maelouin .h. Concaille, ru .h. Niallain, do marbad do hUib Dorrtain. Maelpuanad .h. Ciardai, ru Cairbri, a ruir occirur ert. Crech la mac .h. Neill co ro ort .h. Meic 7 .h. Dorrtainn.

¶ Ct. Ianair, ui. p. l. xx. iii. Anno domini m.° xx. u.° Flannabha comarba ia, Muireadac mac Muirgoin comarba Ciarian, Maeleoin .h. Doran comarba Daire, Cennaelad mac Flaithbertaig, airchinnech Daिमinnri, Maelbriute .h. Cricidhen comarba Finnein 7 Comgail, Dubinnri .h. Faircellaig airchinnech Droima lethan, Saerbrethach abb Imleca Ithair, in Chriuto doirmie-punt. Niall .h. Concobair, ruomna Connacht, Gerr-gaela ru breg, occiri punt. Maelreclainn goit, ru Mihe, do ec. Sluagad la Flaithbertac .h. Neill i m-bregaid 7 i n-Gallaid, co tue giallu Gaibel o Gallaid. Crech la Catalan, ru Fernmuigi, for feraid Manaic. Crech la riru Manaic ro cetoir co loch n-Uaitne co ro

Fol. 566b.

¹ *Became foul.*—The *Ann. Loch-Cé* state that the bodies of the murderers were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them.

² *Ui-Dorthain.*—See note ¹¹, p. 547 *supra*.

³ *Cairbri*; i.e. Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, or Carbury-O'Keary. Now represented by the barony of Carbury, county of Kildare. The name O'Keary, now written Keary, and Carey, is still pretty general in the counties of Kildare and Meath.

⁴ *Flannabhra.*—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398.

⁵ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise.

⁶ *Comarb of Daire*; i.e. abbot of Derry.

⁷ *Finnian and Comghall.*—Founders and first abbots, respectively, of Movilla and Bangor, in the co. Down. See at the year 1006 *supra*, where King Brian Borumha is stated to have delivered Ua Cricidhen, successor of Finnian, from the hostage-ship in which he was held in Cinel-Eoghain.

⁸ *Druim-lethan.*—The "broad ridge." Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, where St. Maedhog (or Mogue), founder of the monastery of Ferns, is stated to have erected another establishment about the year 600.

chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul¹ in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamura son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.² Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,³ was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.²

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,⁴ [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughrou, comarb of Ciaran;⁵ Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;⁶ Cennfaeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnan and Comghall;⁷ Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,⁸ and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Maelsechlainn Got,⁹ King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,¹⁰ when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,¹¹ King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,¹² which they burned;

⁹ *Maelsechlainn Got.* — See note ², under A.D. 1023; p 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlainn is stated to have died, *dolore extenso*.

¹⁰ *To the Foreigners.* — *n-ḡallaiḡ.* These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregia (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Cathalan.* — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain.

¹² *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coluinnsé had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.

λοῖρερε, 7 co po μαρβρατ υν. ριυ δεε πορ βρυ
 ινδ λοθα. Τερμονν ρειχιν το αρειν το Καταλαν .η.
 Crican.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, υν. ρ., λ. ικ. Anno domini M.º xx.º υι.º
 Slogao la mac mOpuain ι Μιθε 7 ι mOpezu, 7 co Zollu,
 7 co Λαιξιου, 7 co hOpuaiyu, co ρuc α η-γiαλλυ. Slogao
 la Πλαιθεραε .η. Neill ι Μιθε, co tue γiαλλυ, 7 con-
 uechairo πορ leic αιγριδ ι η-ιουρ Mochta, co po ιννιρ.
 Slogao la mac Eochada ιριυ uair ceona co Zolla, co
 po λοιρε, 7 co tue βραιτ μοιρ uairδιδ 7 ρεοτυ. Zilla-
 ciapain mac Ualzarz, τοιρεch .η. Ouibinnrecht, το
 ec. Maelpuanairo .η. Maeluoparo το δυλ ινα αιλιρ.
 Amirgin .η. Morba, ρι λοιγρι, interpectur ep.
 Muircepaε mac Conzalaiξ ρι .η. Pailzi interpectur
 ep. Pcall la Donnall .η. Ceallaiξ πορ Muircepaε
 .η. Ceile, co po μαρδ ινα αιριucht.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, ι. ρ., λ. ικ. Anno domini M.º xx.º υι.º
 Ruairdi mac Fogartaiξ ρι δειρceipe Opeξ, το ecaib ινα
 αιλιρ. Ταδξ mac Zillapatraic το δαλλο la Donn-
 chad mac Zillapatraic, ρι Opuaiyu. Slogao la mac
 mOpuain ι η-Opuaiyu co po λαρατ Opuaiyu αρ α μιιν-
 τιρε, ιμ δογρα mac η'Dunadaiξ, ρι ριλ Anmchara, 7

¹ *Termon-Feichin*.—Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

² *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

³ *Inis-Mochta*.—"Mochta's Island." Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta's church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta "of the Island," whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 28, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmadh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

⁴ *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ar-d-ri* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

⁵ *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say ταρ μιυρ, "across the sea."

⁶ *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

⁷ *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin¹ was plundered by Cathalan Ua Cricchain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian³ into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,³ which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh⁴ at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gillaciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went⁵ on his pilgrimage. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian⁶ into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra⁷ son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,⁸ and Domnall⁹

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum*, *Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.* See O'Donovan's *Tribes, &c.*, of *Hy-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

⁸ *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

⁹ *Domnall*.—In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchan, son of Flaithbher-tach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir arčena. Domnall mac Flaibbertaig .h. Neill do ecaib. Roim ru Miđe, 7 Donncharo .h. Duinn ru bpež, do comtuirim i cať. Cačalan .h. Cuičan ru Fernmuigi, 7 Culoča .h. Gaiberđ, ru .h. Meit, do comtuirim i n-ergail. Cpeč la cenel Eogain for Ultaib, co tucpat boroma mor. Dun Caillenn i n-Clbain do uile lopead. Donncharo mac Gillamoconna, comarba Sečnail, papienitirmuir Scotorum, in Colonia quieuit.

.b.

Fol. 57a.

¶ Ct. Ianair, ii. p., l. i. Anno domini M.º xx.º iiii. Tađg mac Eachach, arčinneč cille Dalua, Arť arčinneč Mungairit, in Chriřto dořmuerunt. Gillacriřt mac Duibemlinn, uaral řacart arđ Mača, do ec iřřor Comain. Ćrian .h. Concobar 7 Scorrn .h. Ruairc, Flaibbertač .h. ĩřrudan, Cončobar mac Echada, occiřu řunt. Maelmočta, ru řep Roir, o Conaillib occiřur epť. Opecain Doimlacc la řiru Manač. Mac Concuailgne, ru .h. nEachach, do ec. Siřriuc mac mic Amlaim, ru řall, 7 Flannacan .h. Ceallair, ru ĩpež, a n-dul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eogain i tiri Conaill, co tucpat řabala mora. Ćpťtač Slane do ĩuiritim. Donn .h. Conřalairg do marbad do čonaillib.

¶ Ct. Ianair, iiii. p., l. xi. Anno domini M.º xx.º ix.º Donnřeibe mac Ćrogorbain, ru .h. řoilgi, a řuiri occiřur epť. Donncharo .h. Donnacan, ru řern-

¹ *Roim*.—So in A. and B. The words ru ĩuiritim řo (“I don’t understand this”) are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written “Raen,” but in the *Ann. F. M.* “Roen.”

² *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

³ *Comarđ of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

⁴ *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

⁵ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁶ *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

⁷ *Maelmochta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name Maelmorpa.

⁸ *Fera-Rois*.—See note ⁴, p. 354 *supra*.

⁹ *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,¹ King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhidh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Cailen² in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,³ the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonia.⁴

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] nrs. Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,⁵ [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubhcuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Coma'in. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,⁷ King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was killed by the Conailli.⁹ The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,¹⁰ died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.⁹

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. [1029.] Donn-
sleibhe,¹¹ son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was
slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Translr. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

¹⁰ *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muigi 7 mac Igerrece, ni Conaille, do comtuim i Cill
 sleibhe. Brian .h. Concobair, ríodmna Connacht, a
 fuir occuifur ept. Aed .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h.
 hOenġura, 7 ainehinnech 'Oroma eliaġ, 7 tu .xx.
 uaine, do loicad impu i n-inif na lanne. Muircep-
 taġ .h. Maelhorair do marbad do Uib Canannan.
 Amlaim mac Sitruc, ni Gall, do erġabail do Maġ-
 zamain .h. Riagain, ni Breġ, co farġaib da .c. dec bo,
 7 .ui. .xx. eaġ mġretnaġ, 7 tu .xx. unġa do or, 7 cloisim
 Carlura, 7 airtre ġairdel epti laigiu 7 leġ Cuind, 7
 tu .xx. unġa do arġut ġil ina unġa ġeimleaġ, (conio
 ceitri rġid bo cuio pocall 7 impide, 7 ceitri oeitire
 o'O Riagain fein ġu rġġ, 7 lan loġ braġad in tpear
 oeitire). Maelcoluim mac Maelbrugte mic Ruairġri,
 Maelbrugte .h. ġrolġan, pumġaer Erenn, moitui
 punt. Feair do taġar a traġt Corcobaircinn, 7 ġatar
 oct tpoigġi epti a ġid 7 a ġorġorann.

¹ *Son of Igerrece.*—The *Four Mas-*
ters state that his name was Cinaedh,
 and that he was son of "Angelrce."
 In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col.
 6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of
 Ingerrece," and over "Ingerrece" is
 written the name Muiredach, by way
 of gloss; from which it would appear
 that "Ingerrece" was a nickname.

² See note ⁹, page 558.

³ *Cill-sleibhe.* — Or Cill-Sleibhe-
 Cuillin. Now Killeavy, in the south-
 east of the county of Armagh, at the
 foot of the mountain Sliabh-Cuillin,
 now corruptly written "Slieve-
 Gullion."

⁴ *Druim-cliabh.*—Drumcliff, in the
 barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

⁵ *Inis-na-lainne.* — The 'spear'
 island. Some island off the northern
 coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

⁶ *Foreigners.*—The Foreigners of
 Waterford, according to Todd. *War*
of the Gaedhil, &c., p. 295, note ⁸.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way
 to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at
 A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for
 Rome is also noticed under last year.

⁷ *Three score ounces.*—The 'trans-
 lator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces."
 But the MSS. A. and B. have tu
 .xx., "three score."

⁸ *Sword of Carlus.*—This weapon
 seems to have been regarded as a most
 sacred object by the Foreigners. The
 chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus
 son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreign-
 ers—was slain in the battle of Cill-
 Ua-nDaighri (note ⁶, p. 378 *supra*),
 according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*
 The same *Annals* (at A.D. 994), and
 the *Chron. Scotorum* (983), record
 the forcible taking by King Mael-
 sechlain, from the Foreigners of
 Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus"
 and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd
 suggests that the sword must have
 been recovered by the Foreigners (or

King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igercce,¹ King of Conailli,² fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.³ Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliabh,⁴ and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainuc.⁵ Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,⁶ was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces⁷ of gold, and the sword of Carlus,⁸ and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,⁹ and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;¹⁰ (and four score cows¹¹ was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,¹² son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,¹³ chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head¹⁴ and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; *Introd.*, pp. xxxix, xl.

⁹ *Leth-Chuinn*. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

¹⁰ *Fetter-ounce*; i. e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

¹¹ *Four score cows*. — The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in Clar. 49. See note ¹⁴.

¹² *Maelcoluim*. — King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and *Geneal. Table* facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

¹³ *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*. — See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* ("son of the artificer") O'Brolchain, bishop of Kildare.

¹⁴ *His head*. — α ἐῖο, for α ἐῖο (α ἐῖο), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B., though it is Englished in Clar. 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B. .

Κτ. Ιαναρ, υ. ρ., λ. xx. iii. Anno domini M.° xxx.°
 Ὁρηγαλ Conailleč, comarba Ciaram, Eochaid .h.
 Ceitnen, comarba Tigernaiğ, apd rui Erend 1 n-ecnai,
 1 n-apd Mača quiseurunt. h. Cpuimtir, .i. Oengur,
 comarba Comğail, do ec. Flaitbertač .h. Neill do
 ðul do Roim. Ταδς .h. Concobair, ρι Connacht, 7 in
 Got, ρι Miðe, occiprunt. Ruairi .h. Canannan do
 marbad la hAed .h. Neill. Ταδς mac Lorcaim, ρι
 .h. Ceinnrelaiğ, do ec ina ailiçri -a n-ğlinn da loča.
 Cúmapa mac Miciias, apd ollam Erenn, do ec.
 Eochaid mac ino abaid do marbad don Ure .h. Ru-
 adacan, 1 meðail. Cenel Eogain do bpuirud Luinç .h.
 Loingrič for lap Oentpuiñ. Maelouin mac Ciarmac,
 muire ceneoil mðinnuğ Ėlinni, do marbad do Con-
 çobur .h. Loingriç. Ταδς mac Caçail mic Concobair
 interfectur ep̄t o maelreacilainn .h. Maelpuanarð,
 ρι Cpuimçainn.

Fol. 57ab

Κτ. Ιαναρ. υι. ρ., λ. iiii. Anno domini M.° xxx.° i.°
 Flaitbertač .h. Neill do çiaçtain o Roim. Apd

¹ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthemhuc.

² *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—Called Flaithbertach in *trostain* (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

⁴ *Tadhg Ua Conchobair*.—Known in history by the name of *Tadhg an cich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maelsechlainn,

grandson of Maelruansidh, whom the *Four Masters* (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe and Crimthainn."

⁵ *The Got*; i.e. the Stammerer. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Domnall Got O'Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe (or King of Uisnech, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 2).

⁶ *Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—The Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe, or of either of the subdivisions, has

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail-lech, comarb of Ciaran,¹ Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb of Tigernach,² chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, *i.e.* Oengus, comarb of Comghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill³ went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobair,⁴ King of Connaught, and the Got,⁵ King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Cananain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Orc Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruimh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen,⁶ was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Tadhg,⁷ son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by Malsechlainn, grandson of Maclruanaidh, King of Crimthainn.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua Neill⁸ came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was plundered by

not been ascertained. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 73, note y. The translation of this entry in Clar. 49 is a remarkable instance of the ignorance of Irish of the so-called translator, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—"Maelduin mac Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binnl of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*."!!

⁷ *Tadhg*.—Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed," King of Connaught. This entry, which is not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to be a repetition of a previous entry under this year, but involving some difference of meaning. See note ⁴.

⁸ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note ³.

Some lines of poetry describing the bargains obtainable at Armagh, in the time of Flaithbertach, are added in the lower margin of fol. 57a in A. (but are not in B.), viz. :—

Seirreóac so éran éorca,
 Nío truan o'airnón subcorera,
 Nío so oeracais oarac oimn,
 Nío so énois palac rinnocuil,
 Fogaáar cen taáa tinn
 I n-aro Maáa ar oen pínzinn.

"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten grain,

Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red sloes,

Or of acorns of the brown oak,
 Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,
 Was got without stiff bargaining,
 In Ard-Macha, for one penny."

mDreacan do argain do Gallaidh A'ca cliait. Da cet
 uine do loycaib i'rin da mliaic, 7 da cet do b'reit i
 m-b'rait. Ceall d'ara do loycaib tria anraitce'p d'rocmna.
 Slogad la mac Eochada co Talaidh n-ooe, 7 nocho tapaidh
 ni. A'eb .h. Neill do e'acht ina timceall rair, co tuc
 tri mile do buaidh 7 da cet ar mile do b'rait. Slogad
 la mac Eochada i nhlidh Eeachach, co ro loy'p Cill
 Combair cona d'airtigh, co ro marb' ceth'p'ar do cl'oir'c'ib,
 7 co ruc. xxx. do b'rait. Slogad la mac mDruian i n-
 Orpaigh'ib, co ro lab' ar a muin'c'ipe, im Maelcolaim
 Coirpige'c' 7 alu multa. Ca'bara'c' comarba Coe'm'g'in do
 ballad la Domnall mac Dunlain'g. Crea'c' int
 f'neachta la hA'eb .h. Neill i t'ip Conaill, co ro marb'
 .h. Canannan, p' cen'uil Conaill. Ua Donnacan, p'
 A'ra'c' t'ipe, do marbad do .h. Druian .i. Toirp'elbach.

.h.

Act. Ianair. iii. p., l. xv. Anno domini M.° xxx.°
 11.° Ma'g'main .h. Riacan, p' D'neg, do marbad do
 Domnall .h. Chellaidh p'p' dolum. Gilla Comgan mac
 Maelbri'g'oe, mo'p'ma'p' Mu'p'eb'e, do loyca'ib co coe'ca'it
 do d'ain'ib ime. Domnall .h. Maelto'p'aidh, p' cenel
 Conaill, mac Ma'g'manna mic Mu'p'eb'aidh, p' Ci'p'ar'ib'e,
 Domnall mac Duinncotha'g, p' Ga'len'g, occ'ip' i'unt.
 E'p'ru .h. Cona'ng, p' d'omna Muman, occ'ip'ur e'p't o

¹ *Son of Eochaid.*—Niall, son of Eochaidh (al. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or *ardri*, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

² *Telach-og.*—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dunganon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

³ *Cill-Combair.*—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *b* in the member of the name *Combair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the *Comar*

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

⁴ *Son of Brian*; i.e. Donnchad

⁵ *Cainraighech*; i.e. of Caenraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick.

⁶ *Snow depredation.*—Obviously a depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

⁷ *Ua Canannain.*—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Ruaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

⁸ *Toirdhelbach.*—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ to Telach-og²; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ into Ui-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,³ with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian⁴ into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,⁵ and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'⁶ by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,⁷ King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tire, was killed by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach.⁸

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]⁹ Ua Riagain,⁹ King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebhe,¹⁰ was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarraidhe,¹¹ [and] Domnall¹² son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written Turlogh, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

⁹ *Ua Riagain*.—See under the year 1029.

¹⁰ *Murebhe*. — Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

¹¹ *Ciarraidhe*; *i.e.* Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

¹² *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cè*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*

μουνοῖα Ἰμλεῶν. Μαῖομ Ὀνομα βεννκαῖρ πορ ὑλλταῖο
 ρια ἡ-Ἀρξιάλλαιβ. Μαῖομ ἰνβῖρ Ὀιννε ρια Σῖρτιε
 mac Ἀῖλαῖμ, πορ Conaῖλλῖβ 7 πορ Ὑῖβ Ὀορρεῖαινο, 7
 πορ Ὑῖβ Μειῖ, ἱρραλαῖο ἡ-ἄρ. Μαεῖτιε ερρὺε αῖρὸ
 Μαῖα ἰν Ἐρριπο κῖουεῖτ. Ἀῖο .ἡ. Πορρεῖο ὁο ἡαβαῖ
 ἡα ἡ-ερροκοῖοε.

Ἰκτ. 1ἡαῖρ. 11. ρ., 1. αα. 11. Ἀννο ὁομῖνι Μ.° ααα.°
 11.° Μαῖομ ρια Μῖρκαο .ἡ. Μαεῖρεῖλαινο πορ
 Concobar .ἡ. Μαεῖρεῖλαινο, ὁο ρο μαρβαο Μαεῖρῖαι-
 αῖο .ἡ. Carracῖ colma, 7 Lopcan .ἡ. Canvelban, ρι
 Loegaire, 7 αῖι μῖλτι. Conn mac Μαεῖρῖαιε, ἀρ-
 chinnech Μῖνγαρτι, κῖουεῖτ. Concobar .ἡ. Μῖρρεῖαιῖ,
 ρι Ciaracῖ, occiρῖρ ερτ. Cenach Carrmain ἡα Ὀον-
 chad mac Ἰλλαπαρῖαιε, ἡα ἡ-ἡαβαῖ ριῖῖ Λαισῖ-
 Ἀῖηρῖῖ .ἡ. Cerpail, ρι Eile, Cu Mumain mac
 Ruairῖ .ἡ. Cerpacῖ, μορτι ρῖντ. Μαῖομ ἡα
 Eile 1 τορκαῖρ Ὀραῖν .ἡ. Cleirῖο 7 Μῖρρεῖαιῖ mac
 mic Ἰλλαπαρῖαιε, 7 αῖι μῖλτι. Mac mic Ὀοετῖ mic
 Cinaracῖ ὁο μαρβαο ἡα Μαεῖcolaῖμ mac Cinaracῖ.
 Oengur .ἡ. Caῖail, ρι Eoganachta loῖa lein. Sgrin
 Ρεταῖρ 7

Fol. 57ba.

¹ The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

² *Druim-Bennchair*. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

³ *Inblier-Boinne*. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

⁴ *Maeltuille—Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

⁵ *Carrach-Calma*. — See note ⁵, p. 508 *supra*.

⁶ *Mungairi*. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

⁷ *Conchobar*. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Ciarraidhe-Luachra) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Conchobar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conor-Kerry has been derived.

⁸ *Carman*. — See note ¹¹, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillpatrick inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Oasory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a

heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.¹ The victory of Druim-Bennchair² was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne³ was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh⁴ assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,⁵ and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ rested. Conchobar,⁷ grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. The Fair of Carman,⁸ [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatraic, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,⁹ and Cu-Mumhan,¹⁰ son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetafatha, died. A breach among the Eli,⁹ in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatraic, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,¹¹ son of Cinaedh,¹² was killed by Maelcolaim,¹³ son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein¹⁴ [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

⁹ *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or *Eli-O'Carroll*. See note 7, p. 548.

¹⁰ *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-inmhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

¹¹ *Son of MacBoete*.—*Mac mic Doete* may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like *MacBethad* (*Macbeth*), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

¹² *Cinaedh*.—Probably *Cinaedh* (or *Kenneth*) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

¹³ *Maelcolaim*.—*Malcolm* II., King of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "Eoghanachta" (i.e. descendants of Eoghan Mór, son of Oilill Oluin, King of

Doil ic tēppraim fōla fōr altair Pātrac i n-ard
Mača, coram omnibus uidentibus. Cēð mac [p]laic-
bertaig .i. Heill, rí Clig 7 ríomna Erenn, pōrē
penitentiam mortuū ērt arðci fēili Cinnriar.

¶ Et Ianair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M^o. xxx^o. iii.^o
Maelcoluim mac Cínasēda, rí Ulban, obiit. Cmlaim
mac Sitruc do marbat do Saxanaið, oc dul do Roim.
Gillasechnaill, mac Gíllamoconna, occiur ērt. Dub-
daingen, rí Connacht, a ríur occiur ērt. Donnchad
mac Úriain do innreð Orraigi do leir. Caðal maireir
aircinnec Corcaide, 7 Conn mac Maelpatraic air-
chinnec Mungairi, in Chripto doirmierunt. Slogad
Ulath i Míde, co teð mic Mellen. Gilla Fularraig,
rí na n-Dere Úreg, occiur ērt. Macna .h. hUchtan,
ferleiginn Cenannra, do bachtad ic tiachtain a hUl-
bain, 7 culebad Coluim Cille, 7 tpi minna do minnaib
Pātrac, 7 tpiča fōr impu. Suibne mac Cínasēda, rí
Gallgarðel, moirtuū ērt.

Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Lough-Lein. It included the three clans of Ui Donnchadha of Loch-Lein, Ui Donnchadha Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and *Ui Donnchadha an Glenna* (O'Donoghues of the Glen; i.e. Glenflesg), the present head of which old and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as "O'Donoghue of the Glens."

¹ *Andrew's festival*; i.e. the 30th of November.

² *Maelcoluim*.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

³ *Gillasechnaill*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Gillasechnaill is stated to have been King of South Bregha, and slain by the Fera-Rois.

⁴ *His own people*.—The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 1032=1034) states that Dubhdaingen ("son of Donnchadh") was of the Ui-Maine. But the name of Dubhdaingen is not in the list of Kings of Connaught contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, nor does it appear in the Genealogy of the principal families of the Ui-Maine. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 97.

⁵ *Mungairi*.—See note ⁶, p. 566.

⁶ *Tech-mic-Millen*.—The "house of Mellen's son." "Mac Millen's house," as rendered in the MS. Clar. 49. Probably now represented by Stamullen, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

⁷ *Deisi*.—This tribe gave their name to the present baronies of Deece (Upper and Lower), co. Meath.

⁸ *Ua hUchtain*.—Several persons of this family were connected, in various

Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.¹

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,² son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasechnaill,³ son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit⁴ 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.⁵ Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi⁷ of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,⁸ lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*⁹ of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,¹⁰ died. [1034.]

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adarnan*, p. 397.

⁹ *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adarnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note ². The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

Loch Cé (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1034, note ², and 1128, note ⁶. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "*cuilefadh* of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1128. There is reference to a *cuilebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note ⁶), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. ιιι. ρ., λ. x.ιιι. Anno domini M.° xxx.° u. Cnút mac Sain, ρι Saxon, do ec. Catal mac Amalgarða, ρι ιαρτάρ Λαιγεν, 7 a ben ingen mic Gillaðoemhgin mic Cinaeða, 7 a ÷u, do marbaro i n-aen uair do mac Ceallaiξ mic Duncharða. Παιθερταε̃ .h. Murcharða, ρι ceniuil boğaine, cum multar occipur ep̃t. Iarnan .h. Flanncharða, cu na naemh 7 na ρipen, do ÷eacht ρop̃ cpeid̃ i n-Delbna, comitairtetar uairi do Delbna im airig co tarop̃at eliachar do, 7 co ρo marbaro Iarnan, 7 ár a muintire, tpa na nearp̃ na naemh. Ragnall .h. hímair, ρι ρuirp̃ Λαιγι, do marbaro i n-Alt̃ eliaç̃ la Siρiuic mac Am̃laim. Ap̃o m̃Drecain do arcañ do Siρiuic mac Am̃laim. Sop̃o Coluim Cille do arcañ 7 do loρca do Concobur .h. Maelpehlaim, ina oiğail.

Fol. 57^{bb}.

b.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. u. ρ., λ. xx. ιιιι. Anno domini M.° xxx.° u.° Domnall .h. hUaemuran, ρι ρep̃ li, o ÷al Ap̃airde, Sgoiog̃ .h. Flannacan ρι Teðba a ρuir, Domnall .h. Flainn, ρι domna Tempach, o ρep̃airð̃ Dp̃eirne, Murcharðo .h. Incappail 7 Niall mac Muirgira, do ριξ̃oomna ιαρτάρ Connacht, omner occip̃i ρunt. Cuchiç̃e mac Eirneç̃an, ρι ceniuil Ennai, obit. Donncharðo mac Duncharig, ρι Λαιγεν, do ÷allao la Donncharðo mac Gilla-

¹ *Cnút*.—King Canute.

² *Sain*. — Sweno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 1033=1035).

³ *West of Leinster*. — Ιαρτάρ Λαιγεν. This is probably a mistake for *airt̃ep̃ Λαιγεν* (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast.* state that Cathal was King of Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

⁴ *Cinel-Boghaine*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Hound*.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in Clar. 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders *cu na naemh ocus na firen* by "watchdog of the saints and just men." But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.

⁶ *Delbna*. — There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbna (descendants of Lughaidh *Delbhaedh*, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd. ; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnú¹ son [1035.] of Sain,² King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,³ and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,⁴ was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound'⁵ of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna;⁶ but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-cliaith, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille⁷ was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd. ; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]^{ms.} hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraidhe; Scolog Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded⁸ by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes ²⁶, ²⁸. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

⁸ *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.

πατρας, conepbailt de. Flaithbertač .h. Neill, αιρωρι
 Αιλιξ, πορτ penitentiam optimam, in Χριστο quiescit.
 Oengus mac Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluana,
 Ceallach .h. Sealbaigh, comarba Darre, in Χριστο
 doormierunt. Ruairi mac Taiōg mic Lorcaim do
 δαλλασ λα mac Mailna-mbó.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. ιι. ρ., λ. x. Anno domini M.° xxx.° ιιι.
 Cačal mac Ruairi, ρι ιαρταιρ Connacht, do δυλ τια
 αιλιτρι co hΑρο Μαča. Flann .h. Maelrechlainn do
 δαλλασ λα Concobar .h. Maelrechlainn. Arčeu .h.
 Celecan .i. ρι .h. mDperail, 7 Ruairi .h. Lorcaim, ρι
 .h. Niallan, occipi ρunt i Cpoeth čaille, o Muireadač
 .h. Ruadaacan, 7 o hUib Eachach. Cu-inman .h.
 Robann, ρι Ρuirτ Lairce, a ρuir occipur epτ. Cear-
 načan ɣot occipur epτ λα .h. Flannacan do hUib
 Maine. Τρι hU Maeltopairč do marbaτ. Fluč
 doinenn mor ipin bliadaipri.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. i. ρ., λ. xx. i. Anno domini M.° xxx.°
 ιιιι.° Cunnroen Connare, comarba mic Nipri 7
 Colman Ela, Colman cam .h. Cončaire, comarba

¹ *Flaithbertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in τρωποαν, "of the pilgrim's staff," in allusion to Flaithbertach's journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note ⁹, p. 489, *supra*.

² *Brenainn of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdall's list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware's list of the bishops of that ancient See.

³ *Comarb of Barré*; i.e. successor of St. Barré (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

⁴ *Tadhg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1030.

⁵ *Son of Mael-na-mbó*—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh (or South Leinster), made himself ruler of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra*, where he is called King of Leinster and the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners). *Mael-na-mbo* ("Cow-chief") was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (*ob.* 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadha (or Mac Murrough) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

⁶ *Flann—Conchobar*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.

whereof he died. Flaithbertach¹ Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,² [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrè,³ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,⁴ son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.⁵

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son [1037.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,⁷ King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcaín, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebhcaille,⁸ by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-innain⁹ Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,¹⁰ was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got¹¹ was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden¹² [1038.] Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam¹³ Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,¹⁴ rested in

⁷ *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghan's of Ui-Bresail.

⁸ *Craebh-caille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 825, note *d*), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreevy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh

⁹ *Cu-innain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Mumhan*, "Hound of Munster."

¹⁰ *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. *puirt lairge*, B.

¹¹ *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Conor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerus*."

¹² *Cuinniden*.—Written "Cuindén" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes ¹¹, ¹², p. 471, and note ¹², p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .ñ. *Connere* (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

¹³ *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

¹⁴ *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.

Molairi, in Christo quiescunt. Gillacurc mac Caebair .h. Domnall do marbad la mac Cunn .h. Domnall. Caē etir Cuanu ri Allpaxan 7 Otta ri, Prangce, 1 torcāir mile im Otta. Orc allair .h. Ruadhacain, ri .h. nEachach, do marbad do clainn Sinaiḡ 1 n-ard Mača, iLuan feile Ulltan, 1 n-oirgail marbta Eochada mic ino abair, 7 1 n-oirgail paraiḡti air do Mača. Maiḡm for hUib Maine ria Dealbna for lar Cluana mic Noirp, 1 n-aine feile Ciarian, in quo multi occiri punt. Cuidiḡ .h. Donnchara, ri domna Cairi, do marbad o' O paelan.

Fol. 58aa.

[Et. lanair .ii. p., l. ii. Anno domini M.° xxx.° ix.° Iaco ri Dretan a ruir, Domnall mac Donnchara ri .h. paelan o' Domnall .h. Pergusi, Donnchara derg .h. Ruairc o' hU Concobar, Ruairi ri Fernmuisi a ruir, Ceḡ .h. Planacan ri Lurg 7 .h. Piacraē, omner occiri punt. Donnchara mac Gillapatraic, airpui Lagen 7 Orpaiti, Macnia comarba buiti,

¹ *Cuanu*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1028 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note ¹. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I, book viii., chap. xvii.

² *Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain*.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). Orc-allaidh (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

³ *Clann-Sinaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthera*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

⁴ *Ulltan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Breacain (Ardraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1038 being A., the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

⁵ *Mac-in-abaidh*; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

⁶ *Delbhna*.—The inhabitants of *Delbhna-Ethra*, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes ²⁶, ²⁶.

⁷ *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciarán of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,¹ King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,² King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,³ in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,⁴ in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh,⁵ and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna⁶ in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,⁷ in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco⁸ King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall⁹ son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile¹⁰; Donnchad Derg¹¹ Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobair¹²; Ruaidhri,¹³ King of Fermagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach¹⁴—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Macnia, comarb of Buite,¹⁵ a bishop, and

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

⁸ *Iaco*.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the *Brut y Tywisogion* (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venetiarum" in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

⁹ *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

¹⁰ *Domnall Ua Fergaile*.—See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

¹¹ *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the "Red." He was the son of Art O'Ruairc, King of Connaught (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

"the Cock"), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

¹² *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha bhernaigh* (or Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

¹³ *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have *mac Ruairdri*, "son of Ruaidhri."

¹⁴ *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstraw], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

¹⁵ *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.

episcoporum et plonur dierum, Ceilechar .h. Cuilennan comarba Tigernaiḡ, ruam uitam feliciter finiuit. Muiredaic mac Flannacain, rojararchinnech airo Mača, do hUib Eachach. Muiredaic mac Flaithbertaic .h. Neill do marbad do Leitrennaib. Cephall mac Paelan o Galluib occirur ert.

b.

¶ Kt. lanair. iii. p., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.º xl. hic ert annur millrimur 7 xl. mur ab incarnatione domini. Corpraic mac Ainngeda, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Diarmaid .h. Sechnuraisḡ comarba Sechnaill, in Chriſto dormierunt. Corcran clereic, cenn Eorpa im crabud 7 im eona, in Chriſto paupair. Dunchad .h. Caneg, p̄rlaisinn airo Mača, mairimur ac doctirimur, in Chriſto paupair. Donnchad mac Cuman, ru Alban, a ruir occirur ert. Aralt, ru Saxan siuar, moritur. Ceall dapa uile do loicad im feil

¹ *Comarb of Tigernack*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

² *Ended*. — Finiuit, A. finiuerunt, B, in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*. — Flaithbertach "of the pilgrim's staff," whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

⁴ *Lethrenna*. — This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Lethrinn*. For do Leitrennaib, the *Annals of Tigernack* and the *Four Masters* have do Uib Labradha, "by the Ui-Labhradha." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

⁵ *Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware's lists of the bishops of those Sees.

⁶ *Ua hUchtain*. — See Reeves's *Adamsan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundations both in Ireland and Scotland.

⁷ *Comarb of Sechnaill*; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

⁸ *Corcran Cleric*. — "Corcran the Cleric." After the death of Maelsechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O'Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Cleric here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,¹ ended² his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,³ was killed by the Lethrenna.⁴ Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd. ; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]^{BIS} 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn⁵; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,⁶ comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,⁸ head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Caneg,⁹ lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,¹⁰ King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'¹¹ died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Maelsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *comfclatuif popi hEirinnu rru ru da bliarom .xl. (no. l.) Cúan .h. Lothcain, Cop-cuan clerec*; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech." See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), *Introd.*, pp. xlii. xliii.

⁹ *Ua Caneg*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

¹⁰ *Dunchad son of Crinan*. — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Critan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of *Macbeth*, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the *Chronicle of Marianus Scotus* as having been killed *a duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

¹¹ *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais*. Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the Anglo-Sax. *Chronicle* and other Old English *Chronicles* at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet 'giuais,' which Dr. O'Conor prints *guais*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *ru Saxan giuair* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Lock-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note ¹¹.

Micheil. Ceannannur do loiscá. 'Dun da leóglaí do loiscá 7 ilcēalla arēna.

[Ct. IANAIR .u. p.; L. xx. iii. Anno domini M. xl. 1.º. At imba ēra na h-airiur eir marbad doene, 7 ec 7 creca 7 cafa. Ni cumang nech a n-inniur do leir, acht uate do inb dib ar daiξ asra na n-doene do fir cpeoto. Mac Deathad mac Ainmēre arto ollam arto Mača 7 Epenn arēna. Domnall reñar ñac ñail na mbo do marbad do Laiñið. Muirceptač mac Sillapatraic do marbad do hui ēaillarde a meðal. Creč la hCairñiallu 1 Conailið, co ro bñuruar Conaille forro 1 Maiξ Dačainneč. Creč la .h. Neill 1 nhuið Eachach Ulro, co tucra cpeč moir. Sillacomgail, mac Duinnēuan mic Dunlaing, do breič a cill dapa ar eicn, 7 a marbad iarum.

Fol. 58ab.

[Ct. IANAIR .ui. p.; L. u. Anno domini M. xl. ii.º. Fearna moir Moedoc do loiscá la Donnchad mac mðriain. Glenn Uirren do loiscá do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in daiptač do bñurub, 7 cet duine do marbad, 7 .iiii. cet do breič eir, 1 n-oiğail Fearna móre. Loingreč (.i. h. Flaiten), comarba Ciaraín 7 Cronain, quieuit. Ač mac ino abar, (.i. mac Mailmuir 7

¹ *And deaths.*—7 ec, in A. only.

² *Domnall Remhor;* i.e., Domnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domnall, was Donnchad. See note ⁴, p. 516, *supra*.

³ *Ui-Caellaidhe.*—This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'

⁴ *Magh-Dachainnech.*—Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

⁵ *Ferna-mor-Moedoc.*— "Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

⁶ *Glenn-Uiscen.*—Now represented

by Killeslin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, note y.

⁷ *Son.*—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note ⁴, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of Ui-Ceinnsealigh, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where h: is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note ⁵, under A.D. 1086, *supra*.

⁸ *Ferna-mór.*—See note ⁵. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the

burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dunda-lethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,¹ and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,² son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Caellaidhe,³ in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.⁴ A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor-Moedhoc⁵ was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen⁶ was burned by the son⁷ of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.⁸ Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,⁹ rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,¹⁰ and of

burning of Ferns, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

² Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan; i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

¹⁰ Maelmuire.—The name "Maelmuire" does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (*Mac-in-abaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcaín," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh.

Setaige ingine hui Lorcain), do ec i Corcaig moir Muman. Murchad mac Dunlain, pi Laigen, 7 Donnall mac Aeda, pi .h. Bairrche, do euitim la Sillapatraic mac n'Donnchada, pi Orraighi, 7 la Macraite mac Donnchada, pi Eoganachta. Flann mac Mailrechlainn, pi domna Erenn, do marbad tria theabail. Maelpeair .h. hAilecan, ferleiginn 7 toipec macleiginn airo Maeda, do marbad do ferait ferntuighi. Ailill Mucnoma, cenn thanad na n-Goibhel, in Coloma quieuit.

†ct. Ianair .iiii. p. ; L .xii. Anno domini m.° xl.° iii.° Catal mac Ruairi, pi iartair Connacht, do ec ina ailighi i n-airo Maeda. Donnall .h. ferghale, pi fortuac Laigen, do marbad dia thairib fein. Flann .h. Anber, pi .h. Meit, o hui Cerbuill, o pi ferntuighi ; Aed .h. Conracla, pi Techba, o Muirceada .h. Mailrechlainn ; Ceinneitig .h. Cuirc, pi Muirceada, occiri runt. Ceallach .h. Cleircin, comarba Finnein 7 Moedolmocc, Cairpri .h. Laithnein, aircinnech ferpa 7 tigh Moling, Sillamoedonna .h. Duiboirma, in pace doirmierunt. Maion Maelcoennait fer bpu Suirpe, fer Orraighi 7 fer Erimuman, pe Cairtae mac

¹ *Corcach-mor.* — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

² *Donnall.*—The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Ce* is Donnall.

³ *Ui-Bairrche.*—The descendants of Daire Barrach, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

⁴ *Ua Donnchadha.*—("grandson of Donnchad"). mac Donnchada ("son of Donnchad"), A. The obit

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

⁵ *Eoghanacht.*—Otherwise *Eoghanacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Oilill Oluim, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Through treachery.* tria theabail, A. tria theabail, B. Both readings being corrupt.

⁷ *Mucnoma.*—Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See *Reeves's Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

⁸ *Fortuatha-Laighen.*—See note ¹, p. 157 *supra*.

Setach, daughter of Ua Lorcaín), died in Corcach-mor¹ of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall² son of Aedh, King of Uí-Bairrche,³ fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,⁴ King of Eoghanacht.⁵ Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.⁶ Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmágh. Ailill of Mucnamh,⁷ head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,⁸ was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Uí-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacra, King of Tethba,⁹ by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraíde¹⁰—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleircein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc;¹¹ Cairpri Ua Laidhnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,¹² [and] Gilla-moshonna Ua Duibhdirma, 'fell asleep' in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,¹³ on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha,¹⁴ by Carthach¹⁵ son of Saer-

⁹ *Tethba.*—*τῆβτα, A.*

¹⁰ *Muscraíde.*—Otherwise *Muscraíde-Chuirce* ("Muskerry-Quirk"); and also called *Muscraíde-Breoghain*, and *Muscraíde-Treithirne*. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

¹¹ *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc;* i.e., Abbot of Moville, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmóc).

¹² *Tech-Moling.*—"Moling's House." St. Mullena, in the county of Carlow.

¹³ *Maelcoennaigh.*—O'Donovan thought this was the place where "the River Multeen unites with the Suir," about three miles to the west of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ *Irmumha.*—"East Munster." The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ann. Loch-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

¹⁵ *Carthach.*—From this Carthach, whose name signifies "loving," the MacCarthys of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Saerbrethair, i rarbair .h. Donnacain, ri Anra. Maithm riu cenel Eogain for cenel Conaill i termonn Dabheoc.

b. Fol. 586a. ¹ Ct. Ianair .i. p.; L. xxiii. Anno domini M.º xl.º iiii.º Cumurcae .h. hCilillen, ri .h. nEac, do marbaro o hUib Caracan. Niall .h. Ceilecan, ri .h. mDreair, 7 a bratair .i. Trensair, do ballao do macair Maithm riu meair. Domnall .h. Cuirc, ri Muircerae, do marbaro do hUib Lathair 7 do hUib Oirreim. Creae la Niall mac Mailreclainn, la ri g nCilic, for hUib Meic 7 for euail[n]ge, co ruc da cet oec bo 7 rocharoe oi brair, i n-oirail rairairi cluice ino eoecha. Creae eile dono la Muircerae .h. Neill for Muicoirna, co tuc boirna 7 brair i n-oirail rairairi in cluic cerna. In cluire .h. Concoair do marbaro.

² Ct. Ianair .iii. p.; L. ix. Anno domini M.º xl.º u.º Muircerae mac Soerigra archinnech Dailliac, Caarae .h. Caair, comarba Coemgin, Maenae .h. Cirobair, archinnech Luimair, in pace doirreirunt. Conalae .h. Loelairn, ri Corcumbrae, Flun iairn .h. Cleireen, ri .h. Cairri, Flaibeirae .h. Canannan ri cenail Conaill, Domnall .h. Ceirrae,

¹ *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

² *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tírugh, co. Donegal.

³ *Uí-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

⁴ *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Ceolchain. See note 7, under the year 1087 *supra*.

⁵ *Trensher* (Pron. *Trenar*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,¹ in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.²

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]³ hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.⁴ Niall Ua Ceilechain,⁴ King of Ui-Bresail, and his brother, *i.e.* Trenfher,⁵ were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,⁶ through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuire, King of Muscraidhe,⁷ was killed by Ua Laithen⁸ and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edechna*.⁹ Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.¹⁰ The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son [1045.] of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,¹¹ [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,¹² 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corcumruadh, Glun-iarainn Ua Cleirchen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written *Ṭrenfer* (for *Ṭrenfer*) in A., and *Ṭrenfer* in B.; the proper form being *Ṭrenfer*.

⁶ *Matadhan*.—Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

⁷ *Muscraidhe*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 581.

⁸ *Ua-Laithen*.—The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Clocc-ind-edechna*.—The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's *Essay on the Bell of St. Patrick*; *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.*, Vol. xxvii, part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, sq.

¹⁰ *The same Bell*.—See last note.

¹¹ *Comarb of Coemhgin*; *i.e.* Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

¹² *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written *lugh* (for *lugh*) in B,

opran Muman, moipui punt. Airchinnech Leḡlinne do marbad a n-dorur na cille. Cneḡ la Muirceptaḡ .h. Neill i pḡarib ḡreḡ, conurparrab ḡarberib .h. Caḡurairḡ, i ḡreḡ, i Carran Linne, 7 an muir lan ar a ḡinn, co torḡair Muirceptaḡ ann, 7 alu multu. Carrḡaḡ mac Soerbrethairḡ, i Eoganachta Cairil, do loḡcaḡ i tiḡ ḡoinḡ do hU Longarcan mac Duinncean, cum multu nobilibu upu. Caḡ etu Albanḡu etarru pḡin i torḡair Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

[Cl. 1anair. .iiii. p.; l. xx. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º Muirceḡ mac Flaibḡertaḡ .h. Neill, iudanna Alilḡ, 7 Aiteḡ .h. hAiteḡ i .h. nEchach Ulad, do loḡcaḡ i tiḡ teneḡ la Comulad mac Conḡalairḡ, i n-Uachtair ḡire. Arḡ .h. Ruairc, i Connacht, do marbad do cenul Conaill. Pḡrḡal .h. Cairḡai, i Cairpui, do marbad do .h. Flannacann, do iḡ Teḡḡa. Concobar .h. Longriḡ, i dal Arairḡ, do marbad do mac Domnall .h. Longriḡ, iLairḡiḡ. Maelpatraic .h. Dileoce, airḡ pḡrleiginn airḡ Maḡa, 7 iui crabad 7 uairḡi, in penechte bona quieuit. Dubdaleiḡi mac Maelmuire do ḡabail na iupura leiḡinn.

Fol. 588b.

[Ct. 1anair. u. p.; l. i. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º Snechta moip iun bliadain i o pḡil Muire (ḡoirḡiḡ)

¹ *Ua Ceisfadha*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Ceisfadha, who is called "Head of the Dal-Cais" by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of opran Muman, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momonia," as O'Conor renders the Irish.

² *Muirchertach*.—He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1086 *supra*.

³ *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O'Casey. See note ¹, p. 542 *supra*.

⁴ *Cassan-linne*.—See note ¹², p. 448 *supra*. O'Conor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the "path of the *linn* (or lake)" by "reditum æstus," and the original Irish for "the tide was full before him" by "mare plenum supra caput ejus."

⁵ *Carthach*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 581 *supra*.

⁶ *Donncean*.—Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donncean is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

⁷ *Between*.—etarru, B. Not in A.

⁸ *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at

Domnall Ua Cetafatha,¹ the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglenn was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach² Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedh Ua Cathasaigh,³ King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne⁴ when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach² and many others fell there. Carthach,⁵ son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcán son of Donnucan,⁶ together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between⁷ themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen,⁸ was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach⁹ Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.¹⁰ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Fergal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhtha. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.¹¹ Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter¹²) to the

the year 1066. See note ⁹, p. 489 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 351, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertory*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmegan, which are included in the barony of Locale, co. Down.

¹¹ *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

Mast. the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in *Ui-Buidha*, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-coart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

¹² *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or *Lady-day*) in winter falls on the 8th of December.

co feil Patraic, do na rruē samail, co ro la ar n-daine
7 innile 7 riabmīl in m̄ara 7 en. Natuirtar Dom-
naill mic Amalgāba .i. comarba Patraic. Muir-
ceptaē mac mic Motāban, rī .h. m̄breail, do marbato
i n-Ḷro maēa do Matāban .h. Ceilecan per volum.
Lann ingen mic Selbaēan, comarba Ḷrige, in pace
quieuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbato la .h. Concobair.
Cpeērluarigēb la Niall mac Mailreēlann i m̄breḶu,
co ro marb .h. nīrfernan.

b. [Ct. 1anair. iii. p.; L. xi. Anno domini M.º xl.º
iiii.º Dunlang mac Dungal a ppatribur ruir occirur
ert. Ferzal .h. Maelmuarib rī per Cell, Gillaolaim
.h. hēirigig arḶrig Ḷrighall, Cennraēlao .h. Cuill
arḶrīli Muman, Maelrabaill .h. hēirinn rī .h.
Riaraē Ḷrōne, moḶtu runt. Cloēna arḶhinnech
imleēa Ḷbair, Ferdomnaē .h. Innarcaēb comarba
Rinnen, Dunchao .h. Ceileēair comarba Ciapain
SairḶrī, in pace quieuerunt. Comarba Petair 7 da
per dec da aer Ḷraēb do eibiltin imaille ruir, iar n-ol
neime do rat doib in comarba ro h-innarbanāb ar
reirhe.

[Ct. 1anair. i. p.; L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xl.º ix.º
ḶmalḶarēb comarba Patraic, xx. ix. annir tranraētir

¹ *Domnall*.—His appointment to the abbotship (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maelisa, is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. 1, pp. 50-1.

² *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain*.—The only person so named mentioned in these Annals is the Matadhan Ua Ceilechain, vice-abbot (or "prior," according to the *Four Masters*), whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063 *infra*. See note ⁷, p. 578, *supra*.

³ *Successor of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots and abbesses of Kildare.

⁴ *Ua Conchobair*.—Aedh Ua Conchobair (Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught.

⁵ *Ua h-Iffernain*.—This name, which is not uncommon in Meath, is now written Heffernan. But the Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are to be distinguished from the Heffernans of Limerick and Clare, who come of a different stock.

⁶ *Dunlang*.—He is described as "Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann," and

festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Dommall' son of Amalgaidh, *i.e.*, successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,² through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,³ rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.⁴ A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.⁵

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,⁶ son [1048] B18. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Fergal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacoluim Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,⁷ chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhail Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair;⁸ Ferdornach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,⁹ [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,¹⁰ and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalgaidh¹¹ [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

⁷ *Ua Cuill*. — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

⁸ *Imlech-Ibhair*. — See note ⁴, p. 42, *supra*.

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen*; *i.e.* successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Peter*. — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

¹¹ *Amalgaidh*. — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 58b in A. But they are not worth printing.

in principatu, penitent in Christo quiescit. Mael-
 Pol. 59^{aaa} cannuig .h. Taidleig comarb Dauminnri, Tuatal .h.
 Uail archinnech Doiti conair, in pace quieserunt.
 Flaibertaic .h. Loingrig do marbar la mac Concobar
 .h. Loingrig. Muirceptaic mac Maelreclann do
 marbar la Concobar .h. Maelreclann, var airteic
 De 7 vane. Concobar .h. Cinnfaelad, ru .h. Conall
 Gabra, Imar .h. Deice ru .h. Meic, occiri sunt. Dub-
 daleiti do gabar n h-ardane ar a firur leiginn in
 eodem die quo mortuur ert Ainalgarb. Aed .h.
 Forreid do gabar na firura leiginn. In hoc anno
 natuur ert [F]laib[er]taic .h. Laib[er]taic, ru [F]er[n]-
 muig.

[C]t. Ianar. .ii. p.; L. iii. Anno domini M.° L.
 dominice incarnationis. Maelruanar mac Con-
 doirne, ru Oile, Donnchar mac Gillafoelann ru .h.
 Faile, occiri sunt. Ceall vana eo na daimias do
 loicat. Maelan ferleiginn Cenannra, rapienturimur
 omnium hibernentium, Dubtaic mac Mileta comarba
 Cairnig hua scula archinnech innri Caiaig, Maelouin
 .h. hOicertaig archinnech Lotra, Cleirben .h.
 Muineoc, tur crabair na hOrenn, in pace quieserunt.
 Diarmad .h. Cele archinnech Telta Forcegn,
 Maelrechlainn mac Cinnfaelad, mortui sunt. Scannep
 ert ru Muig Ica 7 Airgiallu, i torchar Eochar

¹ *Ua Taichligh*. — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1049, note d), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

² *Both-Conais*. — See note ^{1b}, p. 361, *supra*.

³ *Ua Cinnfaeladh*. — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

⁴ *Ua-Conaill-Gabra*. — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁵ *Ua Beice*. — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

⁶ *Dubhdaleithe*. — See note ², p. 478, *supra*.

⁷ *Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh,¹ comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,² rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,³ King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,⁴ [and] Imhar Ua Beice,⁵ King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe⁶ assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died, Aedh Ua Forreidh⁷ assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach⁸ Ua Laidhgnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation⁹ [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cucoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;¹⁰ Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;¹¹ Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;¹² [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,¹³ [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-ltha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Connor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

⁹ *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

¹¹ *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

¹² *Lothra*.—See note ⁶, p. 348, *supra*.

¹³ *Tulach-Fortchern*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha. Tullow, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOirreoin. Dubdoleiti for cuairt ceniuil thogain, co tuc tri ceo do buaid. Cluain mic Noir d'arcain fo tri irno oen raithi, reacht o fil Annchada, 7 ra do o Calraighib coyna Sinncaib.

[Ct. lanair .iii. p.; l. xu. Anno domini M.° L.° i.° Muirceprad mac Druic, ri na n'Deise Mumhan, do loycaod do hUib Faelan. Mac Buatan mac Druic do marbad i n-damliac Uir moir do Maelrechlainn .h. Druic. Amalgaid mac Caithil, ri iartair Conacht, do ballad la hAed .h. Concobair. Laidhnen mac Maelain, ri Saileng, cum rya regina .i. ingen in Suir, do dul dia ailetri do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac Loelainn do mharbad a ruigi Telca os, 7 Aed .h. Perghail do ruigad.

b.
Fol. 58ab.

[Ct. lanair .iiii. p.; l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.° L.° ii.°

¹ *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

² *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B, although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a 'translation' of MS. B.

³ *Sil-Amchadha*.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁴ *Calraighi*.—There were several tribes named Calraighi, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighi above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighi-an-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlunan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhalghaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan*, note ⁴.

⁵ *Sinnachs* (pron. *Shinnaughs*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnach* meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O'Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note ¹, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note ², p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Cuan O'Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name of Foxes."

⁶ *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A., but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

⁷ *Son of Buatan*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have "Faelan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbrudar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.

which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.¹ Cluain-mic-Nois² was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year],—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,³ and twice by the Calraighi,⁴ with the Sinnachs.⁵

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15^o. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatán,⁷ son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,⁸ grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,⁹ King of Gailenga, with his queen, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Got,¹⁰ went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.¹¹ Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Fergail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.¹² Domnall [1052.]^{ans.}

⁸ *Maelsechlainn*. — Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁹ *Maelan*; *i.e.* Maelan Ua Leochain. See note ², p. 542 *supra*.

¹⁰ *The Got*.—See note ⁵, p. 562 *supra*.

¹¹ *Died*.—The translator in *Clar. 49* states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the *Annals of Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

¹² *A.D. 1052*.—A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *yr e pa ru Ulro anno 1052 Niall mac nEochosa, qui uenit ipso anno go hOrraige. Ri Gall .i. Echmarcach mac Ragnail ar na mnarba o ru[5] laigen .i.*

Διαρματο mac Mail na m-bo, 7 in ruige so sein de ruu. "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, *i.e.* Diarmaid, son of Maena-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaelhel, &c.*, p. 291, note (²³). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the *Clar. 49* version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Connor's edition of *M.S. B.*, although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."

Domnall ban .h. Ὀμπαιν το μαρβαο το Connachtan. Domnall mac Gillachruir mic Concuall[n]ge occiurur epe o ruḡ per Roir. Ὀρσεν mac Maelmorḡba, ru Laignen, το ec 1 Colanea. Macrae .h. Donncharḡba, ru Eoganachta Cairil, το ec. Ἐḡτρηρη .h. hAḡraon, comarba Ciapan 7 Coman, Muireadaḡ .h. Sinaḡan, maep Mumam, in pace dopmiurunt. Gillapatraic mac Domnall, pecnap arto Maḡa, το μαρβαο το mac Arḡon .h. Ceilecan a mebarl.

[ct. Ianar. ui. p., l. uii. Anno domini M.º L.º iii.º Mac na h-arrḡi .h. Ruairc, ru domna Connacht, a μαρβαο το Diarmait .h. Cuinn a n-innri Loḡa arbaḡ. Muireadaḡ mac Diarmata, arphinnech Roir cre, hUa Ruarḡach arphinnech Termonn ḡeicḡn, Plarḡberḡaḡ .h. Maelḡabail ru Cairce ḡpacarḡe, Doilgen uaral ḡacarḡ arto Maḡa, Domnall .h. Cele arphinnech Slane, Murchad .h. Deollan arphinnech ḡroma cliaḡ, omney in pace dopmiurunt. Creḡ la mac Loḡlainn 7 la ḡiru Muḡe Iḡa por cenel mḡinnriḡ Loḡa ḡroḡarḡ, co ruarḡat ḡri .c. bo, 7 co ru μαρḡραḡ Dubemna mac Cinaeḡba, pecnap Cluana ḡracna, 7 Cumaḡa mac Clairḡen, moep Daḡl cair. Maelcron

¹ *Domnall Ban Ua Briain*.—Domnall O'Brien "the Fair." The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Valancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I, p. 552.

² *Colanea*.—Cologne, on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Conor's *Res. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Eocl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

³ *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (μαορḡ ḡαḡραic).

⁴ *Mac-na-haidche*.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, and means "son of the night," applied to him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

⁵ *Loch-Arḡhach*.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

⁶ *Herenagh*.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1052), Muiredach is called *comarba* (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Boe-crḡ.

⁷ *Termon-Fecia*.—Termonfeckin, co. Louth.

⁸ *Carraic-Brachaidhe*.—See note ¹⁶, p. 369 *supra*.

⁹ *Magh-Itha*.—"Plain of Ith"; a

Ban Ua Briain¹ was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.² Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward³ of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche⁴ [1058.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.⁵ Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh⁶ of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;⁷ Flaithbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;⁸ Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-cliaibh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha⁹ on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,¹⁰ when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,¹¹ and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.¹² Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note ^a, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

¹⁰ *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.

—There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

¹¹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—See last note.

¹² *Steward of Dal-Cais*.—Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their co-relatives. The Translator in *Clar. 49*, renders moep by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Caṡail, ṡi ḡreṡ, a marbato do U Riacaṡin. Donn-
chao .h. Ceallaṡain, ṡi domna Caṡil, do marbato
o'Orpaṡiḡ. Niall .h. Eṡiṡiṡ, ṡi ṡer Manaṡ, do mar-
bato do ṡeraiḡ Luṡṡ. Coṡlan ṡi Delmna a ṡuir ṡer
dolum occiṡṡur eṡt.

ṡct. Ianair .iii. p.; L. xiiii. Anno domini M.º L.
iiii.º Iṡar mac Aṡailt, ṡi ṡall, do ecaṡ. Aṡḡ .h.
ṡeṡail, ṡi Telṡa og, 7 mac Aṡḡon .h. Ceilṡain, ṡi
.h. mḡṡeṡail, do marbato do ṡeraiḡ ṡerṡmuṡiṡ. Dub-
ṡal .h. heṡacain, ṡi .h. Niallan, do marbato do U
Laiṡein. Maṡom ṡinnmuṡiṡ ṡor Uib Meṡṡ 7 ṡor
Uachtar tṡe, ṡia nUib Eacach, do iṡorcaṡ in
Cṡuibṡeṡṡ ṡi domna Uachtair tṡe. Aṡḡ mac
Cenneṡiṡiṡ ṡic Duinnṡuan, ṡuire clainne Taiṡṡ-
ṡelbaṡ, do marbato do Connachtaiḡ. Caṡ eṡar ṡiṡu
Aṡban 7 Saṡanu, 1 ṡorcaṡoṡar tṡi mile do ṡeraiḡ
Aṡban, 7 mile co leṡ do Saṡanaṡ im Dolṡinn mac
ṡinnṡuir. Loṡ ṡiṡe Oṡrain 1 ṡleṡṡ ṡuṡe do eluḡ

Fol. 596a.

have brought the steward or "ser-
jeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of
Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of
the south and the MacLochlainns of the
north were on very unfriendly terms.

¹ *Donnchadh Ua Cellachain*, i. e.
Donnchadh, descendant of Cellachan
Caisil, King Cahel [or Munster],
whose obit is given at the year 958
supra.

² *Fera-Luirg*. — "Men of Lurg."
See notes ¹⁰, p. 447, and ¹⁴, p. 575,
supra.

³ *Cochlan*. — This entry, which is
added by a later hand in A., is not
in B. The Cochlan here mentioned
was the progenitor from whom the
MacCoghlan, of Delvin MacCoghlan
(now represented by the barony of
Garrycastle, King's county), derived
their name.

⁴ *Telach-og*. — See note ⁷, p. 429,
supra.

⁵ *Ua Celechain*. — See note ⁷, p. 573,
supra.

⁶ *Finnmagh*. — O'Donovan alleges
this place to be the same as "Finvoy,
in the county of Down." (*Four
Mast*, A.D. 1054, note r). But
there seems to be no place called
Finvoy in the co. Down; though
there are a townland and parish of
the name in the barony of Kilconway,
co. Antrim.

⁷ *Uachtar-tiré*. — For the situation
of this territory, and the meaning
of the name, see Reeves's *Down and
Connor*, p. 351, note w.

⁸ *Donnchuan*. — This Donnchuan
(ob. 948, *Four Mast*), was the eldest
brother of King Brian Borumha. His

cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riagain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,¹ royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirg.² Cochlan,³ King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of [1054.] Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,⁴ and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,⁵ King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh⁶ over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,⁷ by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,⁸ steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,⁹ was killed by Connaughtmen. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhraim¹⁰ in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as μαίρη 7 οφροον (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term μαίρη ("steward") of this chronicle "Maritimus dux;" probably thinking that μαίρη was the same as μαίρη, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

⁹ *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbh (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cé*. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co rreparáira* ("with opposition").

¹⁰ *Suidhe-Odhraim*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seeoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hiberniæ*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 218. .

α ἡ-δερεθ αὐτοε φεῖλε Μιθεῖλ, εὐ ἡ-δεχαῖο ἱρὸν Ραβαῖλ,
quos non auditum est ab antiquis.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ .ι. ρ.; L. xx. ix. Anno domini M.° L.° u.°
Domnall ruadh .h. Ὀρμῖαν το μαρβαο Ια .h. νεῖθῖνν.
Maelmarcain mac Ayrda, comarba Comghall, Colum
.h. Καθαῖλ αρχῖννεch Ρυῖρ αἰλῖθῖρ, Οῦορ .h. Μυῖρδαῖξ
αρχῖννεch Λυρκα, Σῖλλαπατραῖε ρῖ Οῖρραῖξ, Ριαῖρα .h.
Cormacain, omnes in domino dormierunt. Μαῖοθ ρῖα
Ταιρδελbach .h. μῦρῖαν ρορ Μυρchaο .h. μῦρῖαν, ἰ
τορραοαρ .ιιι. cet. im. u. τοῖρῖα δεε. Καθ Μαρταρ-
ταιξῖ, ρῖα Ὑθθαλεῖθῖ comarba Ρατραῖε, ρορ mac
Loingnech .h. Maelreclainn .i. comarba Finnein 7 Colum
cille, tu ἰ τορραοαρ ἰλ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ .ιι. ρ.; L. x. Anno domini M.° L.° u.°
Cathurach mac Siurgarbhain, comarba Caimnech 7 Cianacht,
Cetrach cenn cleirech Muman, quiescunt. Αεθ .h.
Ρορρεῖθ, ἀρὸ ρερλεῖθῖνν Αῖρὸ Μαῖα, ἰν .lxx. u. αεταῖρ
pue anno, ἰν pace quiescit.

Ro tect roneib cem ro mar,

Αεθ .h. Ρορρεῖθ ἰν ρῖ ρεαν;

h1 .xiiii. caleno Iuil,

Λυῖθ ἰντ ερcoρ cuim αρ ceal.

Σορμχαλ, ρρῖμ ἀνμκαρῖα ἰηρῖ Ὑαρκαῖρξρῖνν, plenuy

¹ *Fabhall*.— O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream "which discharges itself into the Boyne"; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Masters*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

² *Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in *Clar*, 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynes."

³ *Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

⁴ *Ros-aílúthir*.—Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

⁵ *Tairdelbach Ua Briain*.—Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note ³, p. 595.

⁶ *Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

⁷ *Martartech*; lit. "relic house." This entry is not given by the *Four*

Guairé stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall,¹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.]
 Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.² Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;³ Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-aílithir;⁴ Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcraín—all 'fell asleep' in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain⁵ over Murchad⁶ Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,⁷ by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son⁸ of Loingsech Ua Maelsechlainn, *i.e.* the comarb of Finnen⁹ and Colum-Cille,⁹ in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son [1056.]
 of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,¹⁰ and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace.

He obtained¹¹ great fame whilst he lived—

Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;

On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July

The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darcairgrena,¹²

Masters. See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note ³ *ad an.*

⁸ *Son.* — His name is given as "Murchadh" in the *Ann. of Tigernach.*

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen and Colum-Cille;* *i.e.* abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta;* *i.e.* successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See note ⁷, p. 510, *supra.*

¹¹ *Obtained.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

¹² *Darcairgrena.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darcairgriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a "Gormghal of Aird-aílen, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-aílen" (or "High Island"), p. 541, note ¹¹.

diepim in penitentia paupauit. Ταδς mac in cleipis̄ .h. Concobaur do marbad do Uib Maine. Etrú mac Lobraða, toirech Manač, tuir orðam Ularo, in penitentia moipuuir eip. Cpeč la Niall mac Maelrechlainn for Dal n-Áraide, co tuc .xx. c. do buair̄ 7 tri .xx. duine do brait. Gíllamura mac Ocan, pechtairpe Tealá oς, moipuuir eip. Flann mainistrech, airp perleis̄inn 7 iui penčura Epenn, in uita eтерна requiercit. Tene zelam do ĩachtain co po marb triar ic diuipre Tola, 7 mac leis̄inn oc supo, 7 co po brip in bile. Cpeč do čuair̄ Eochair̄ .h. Flaiten airce noslaic mór, 1 maiz nĩá, co tuc .u. cet do coruici uiprin .i. co h-oduin muĩđi hUačá, 7 foracrat na bu ipin obainn, 7 po baete očtur ar .xl. oĩđ, im Cuilennan mac Derđain.

Fol. 596b.

¹ *The Clerich*; i.e. the Cleric.

² *Manachs*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written "Monachs" which seems the more correct form. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

³ *Gillamura* -- See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

⁴ *Trlach-og*.—See note ⁶, p. 526 *supra*.

⁵ *Flann Mainistrech*; i.e. "Flann of the Monastery" [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O'Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

⁶ *Desert-Tola*.—The "desert" (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Tree*.—bile. Meaning a sacred tree. Written *inbile* (for *in bile*, "the tree"), in *Ann. Loch Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy's

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech' Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,² pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,³ son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,⁴ died. Flann Mainistrech,⁵ the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,⁶ and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.⁷ Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha,⁸ and they⁹ left the cows in the river;¹⁰ and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in mīle (which O'Conor prints in *inile*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in mīle; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in bīle.

⁸ *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written *abann Māge nītha* (i.e. the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in Clar. 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Mxighi* [genit. of *Magh-]hUatha* in A., and *M-Ua ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

⁹ *They*; i.e. the cow stealers.

¹⁰ *In the river*.—*γιν οβυνο*, B.

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END OF VOL. I.

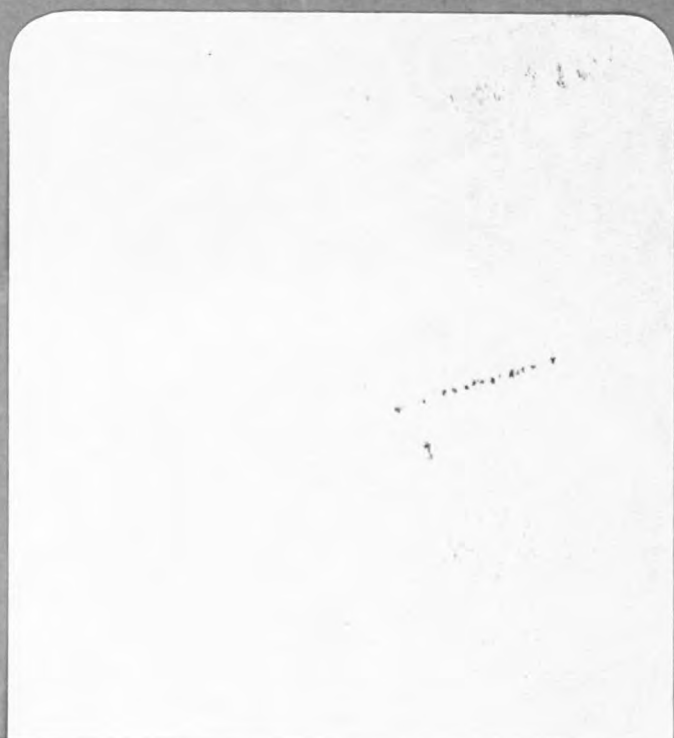
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