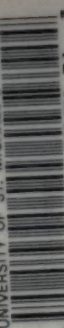


UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



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ἄννια ἔα ὑλᾶδῃ.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

ἄννια ἔα σενάτῃ,

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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- 664 † Cú cen Mathair m Cathail, dr. RM (of playne?)
 666 Bellum Aine betw. Araid & Uí Fidgeni.
 669 † Colga m. Foulbe Flairid
 ? 683 Bellum Cairnail Fintair?
 689 Congal m. Maibe Suin m. Aedo Bennaín, & Samuán, slain.
 695 † Ferguse m. Caris slain. *Matre*
PREFATORY NOTE.
 700 † Adell m. Con cen Mathair: also R of Aed (Conal m. Dubné) & Uí Fidgeni
 712 Cormac m. Adella KM slain in battle

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.

- 714 † Aed Dub rex nepotum Fidgeni. Slógad Murchada m. Brian (KL) des Chaisnil
 720 Mastatín Maigi Breg du Chathal m. Ferguse, etc
 ? 731 † Cellach ingen Murchada, of the Uí Riada, regina optima et benigna
 731 Battle betw. Munmorán & Raigin Desgabair. Non ly Aed m. Colgan (K of S. Leinst.)
 x 732 Coracht Cathail, etc, etc
 734. 736. 737. 740 (Cann Feradaig battle)
 747 Bellum clach. Forithe Corcumudruad la Déid
 756 " Cind Febrat.
 762 " ille Uí Fidgeni & Corcumud & Corch Baiscinn.
 774 Hui docht Murchad m. Donnchad KT. See also 775
 778 Cind war betw. Desmumá & Blóre.

795 + Ochotona m. Flamm m. Eric

819 Feuillemid m. Crenthina begin bryu

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ὑΛΑΔΗ.

ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΤ.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

αἰνιναλα υἱαδῆ.

ihc,

Mei est incipere, tui est finire.

Fol. 16aa.

Ic t lenap. Anno ab incarnatione domini cccc.^o
xxx.^o 1.^o Palladius ad Scotos a Celestino
urbis Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus,
Cælio et Valerio consulis primus mittitur in hi-
berniam, ut Christum credere possint, anno
Theodori iii.^o

¹ *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho cons. (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 Caelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 38b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

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

² *Celestinus*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragesimus 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, "to ppaicept do Goideluibh, 'to instruct the Gaoidhil'." 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 Scotis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (*i.e.* Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam" *Contra Casianum*, 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. ιεναρ (υι. ρ. lun). Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ii.° (iiii. dc. xxxii. pecundum Dionysium). Πατρισις περ-
 ενιτ αὐτὸν ἡβερνίαν nono anno pegni Θεοδορῶν μινωρῶν,
 primo anno ἐπισκοπατῶν Χιρτῶν, xl. ii. ἐπισκοπῶν Ῥωμανῶν
 ἐκκλησίᾳ. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellinus et Ippio-
 dorus in croniciis suis. [In xii (uel xiiii) anno pegni
 Laegaire mic Neill. Ὁβιτιο μινωτὶ ἰuxta lxxx. inter-
 preter ὕ. dccc. lxxxii; ἰuxta uero Ebreor ἱiiii. dc. xxxii.
 Ὁβι incarnatione uero ἰuxta Ebreor dclxxxii, pecundum
 autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. ii.° anni sunt; pecundum
 uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni sunt.]

Κτ. ιεναρ. Anno domini cccc. xxx. iiii° (iiii. dc. xxxiiii.)

Κτ. ιεναρ. (υι. ρ. lu. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
 iiii.° (iiii. dc. xxxiiii.) Cetha brat Saxon to Epe [no
 into Eyrann].

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, *Wks.*, 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. Brec.*; *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 slov-

Kal. Jan. (Friday,¹ m. . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according 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. Interpreters, 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 first prey⁹ by the Saxons¹⁰ from Ireland [or, in Ireland]. [434.]

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

⁷ *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 Breac, 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 prædicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xlii. vel ut alii dicunt xliii. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patricius." And in the present entry xliii. is written *al. man.* over xii. 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 *bpat* or *bpat* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *bpat* comes the adject. *bpatach* "thievish," the noun *bpatair*, a "thief," and the name *mac bpatair*, now Brady. At 820 *infra*, we find *bpat* in the form *ppat*.

¹⁰ *Saxons.*—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 364, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonesque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britanni 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,

Íct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º u.º (mii. dc. xxxix.)
morr bperail regir laigen. [Orosius et Prosper et
Cipullus in doctrina Christi floruerunt secundum
quorundam].

Fol. 16ab.

Íct. 1enair. (4 p. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.
ui.º (mii. dc. xl.) Uel hic morr bperail. Orosius et
Prosper et Cipullus in Christo floruerunt, [uel in
doctrina Christi, secundum alior. Uel hoc anno bpe-
rail mortuus est secundum alior].

Íct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 9, alias 8ª.) Anno domini cccc.º
xxx.º ui.º (mii. dc. xli.º.) Finnbar mac hui bapdene.

Íct. 1enair. (7 p., 20 linae.) Anno domini cccc.º
xxx.º ui.º (mii. dc. xli.º.) Senbur mor do rerbunn; [uel
quod hic debet inperi Secundur cum pocur secundum
alium librum].

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.* 376, 393. 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 Moneisen Saxonissæ" (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*, 201–203.

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 413 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 Coelestine, in 431 (the year of Paladius' 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.] *CS.*

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 Bairdene, and adding *vecc*, '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 Bairdene, '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 *Senchus 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.

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 comat̃ añ ʒeinear̃añ ʒu[ʒoi], '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 Teffia, 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 *Tripart. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Teffia, 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. xiii. 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.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 1.º Leo ordina-
tur xl. 11. Romane eclesie episcopus; et probatur ep
in fide catholica Patricius episcopus.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 11.º

Fol. 16ba.

.b.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 111.º Patricius
episcopus ardore fidei et doctrina Christi florent in
nostra provincia.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 1111.º Αρσ Μαῶ
fundata est. Ab urbe condita usque ad hanc ciui-
tatem fundatam m. cxc. 1111.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º u.º Ναῖ mac Πι-
αῖραῖ ἡαῖγε Ταῖ, mic Eachach Muigmedoin as rleib
Ealpa [no iar na Beim] do foisḡnen tēinnṡḡe os dol
tar toraṡn obuit, et xx.ª tribus annis pēgnauit 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 Catholique 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."

³ *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'Connor'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 coḡeasó
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. 16ba); 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, i., 312, 315, 317; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268-480.

² *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, 413). 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.*, 413; 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'Huidhrin applies the term mórp mağ Tail to the Dalcassian 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 belly."—*Ann. Clonmac.*

[Ct. 1enap. (iii. p., L. 18.) Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iii.
(iii. oc. L.) Bellum Femhin in quo cecidit filiur Coer-
thin filii Coelboth. Alii dicunt di ġruithn¹ fuisse.

b. [Ct. 1enap. (4.p., L. 29.) Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iii.^o (iii.
oc. li.) Quier Secundini panti lxx. u.^o anno etatir sue.

[Ct. 1enap. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o iii.^o Ingenti
terraemotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbir
augurte muri recenti adhuc re aedificatione con-
rupti cum l. iii. turribur conuerpunt.

Fol. 16bb.

[Ct. 1enap. Anno domini cccc.^o xl.^o ix.^o Teodorur
imperator uiuenti finem pecit pcut adpimat Mar-
cillinur. Locum Teodori Marcianur imperator adep-
tur ert, ut Marcillinur dicit.

[Ct. 1enap. Anno domini cccc.^o L.^o

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-Losnadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

² *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal.*, at 448, have Cat muige Femhin etir Munechu 7 laigniu in quo cecidit Caprim meic Coelbath qui iecit genur laing. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhrai, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, 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. 573 *infra*. Reeves, *Ecc. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 93, 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—

Snuam echna conan
Sechnall mino ar platha
Rogab ceol poep rodao
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 exivit.” See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) 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 Imperial 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.

⁴ *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. 31, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest account of it is in Evagrius, who explains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἐπεκράτησεν (*Eccl. Hist.*, i. 17).

⁵ *Imperial city*.—"Urbs Augusta" is ten times used by Marcellinus, and is borrowed by other writers, to denote Constantinople. The expression in Evagrius—ἀπὸ τὴν βασιλίδα was rendered *in palatio*, till Valesius gave the proper interpretation, *in urbe Regia*. We find *Regia urbs* of Marcellinus copied in these annals, at 526 *infra*.

⁶ *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 cccc. 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 Clementinæ, 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 concesserit, non percipio: currentibus autem cccclii. successit Martianus." Tom. iii., col. 286.

⁷ *Marcellinus affirms*.—His words are: "Indict. iii. Valentiniano, vii., et Abieno Coss. (i.e., A.D. 450). Theodosius 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., 317. Beda agrees with these annals in antedating Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.* i., 15.

b. [Ct. 1enap. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1.° Παρεα το-
mini um.°] Kalendas Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius
hic quiescit Theodosius minor.]

[Ct. 1enap. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 11.° hic alii
dicunt natiuitatem sancte brixite. Interpretatio
magna lazenarum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcellianus
imperator puceperit Theodosio minori.]

[Ct. 1enap. (u. p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.°
(111. oc. 111.) Καθροινεαθ ρια Λοεξαίρε mac Neill
por Λαζνιθ.

[Ct. 1enap. (6^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.°
(111. oc. 1111.) Cena (αλιαρ ρειρ) Τειηρα αρυθ (αλιαρ
λα) Λοεξαίρε ριλιυ Neill.

¹ *The Lord's Passover.*—The Sunday 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 Quarta-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, Valentiniano, viii. et Anthemio Coss. (i.e., an. 455), writes: "Eodem anno Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kalendas 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 Alexandrini Episcopi declaravit instructio, id est, ut anno præsentis viii. Kalendas Maii Pascha celebretur, omissis omnibus 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 Resurrection of Our Lord was celebrated the Eight of Kalends of May by the Pelagian heresie"! See Labbé, *Concordia Chronol.*, Pt. i., pp. 105, 108. The *Ann. Intisfal.* are very exact in assigning to the year 455 "Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii." These annals, however, 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.] [453.]

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^o anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2^o 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, 573), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (l., 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^o 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 453, add μόρ and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say ϣαιρθε βαγεν, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' ϣαιρθε = ϣαιρθε 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 ϣαιρ 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. Ἰκτ. ιεναρι. Anno domini cccc.° l.° u.° Victorinur
 αρτολογur ρ[lor]uit.

Ἰκτ. ιεναρι. (i. p. l. ix.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ui.°
 (iiii. dc. lx.) Μορϋ Εἰναι μὶς Καῖβοῦα, εἰ παύειταρ
 ραντε δριγδε, ὡς αὖν διέκυντ. Marcianur imperator
 uite ρριϋtum αμυρϋτ. Imperavit annis pax (αἰαρ
 Fol. 17aa. quatuor) et mensibus ui, uel ὡς Marcillinur docet.
 Leo eidem ρucceprϋτ [deϋuncto].

Ἰκτ. ιεναρι. Anno domini cccc.° l.° ui.° Calcevo-
 nenrϋ ρenouur congregatur εἵτ. Quier renir Πατρειν
 ὡς αὖν λιβν διέκυντ.

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. Cumminian, 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. Scripturæ* reckons by it. See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 370b, 582a, 626a; O'Conor, *Rer. 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 Connal 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 *quieuit*, 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. Victorius¹ the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,² 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* see the *al. man.* in A. and B. have *iiii.* or which is a manifest error.

⁵ *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; *Ann. 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. Ussher 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

- b. { Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.^o l.^o iii.^o (iii. dc. lxi.) Caḏ Altho ḏara ḡor Laiḡaire ḡe Laiḡniḡ [in quo et ipse captus est, ḡeḡo tunc dimissus est iurans per pōlem et uentum ḡe bouer eir dimissurum].
- { Ct. 1enair. (u. p., l. xii.) Anno domini cccc.^o l.^o ix.^o (iii. dc. lxi.) Cuailiur episcopur quieuit. No ḡumacḏ air an Ct. ḡo caḏ Alḡa ḏara ḡecundum alior.
- { Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.^o l.^o (iii. dc. lxi.) Leo papa mortus est. Romane eclesie obtinuit ḡedem ḡetri xxi. (alior quatuor) annis et menḡe uno et diebus xii., ḡicuti enumerat ḡeḡa in cronico ḡuo.
- { Ct. 1enair. (i. p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.^o l.^o i.^o (iii. dc. lxi.) Hilarius Romane eclesie pontifex .xl. iii.^{us} factus, et uiuit annis .ii. Hic alii quietem ḡatruici dicunt. Loḡaire ḡiliur Neill ḡort cenam Tenḡro annis .iii. et menḡibus .iii. et dieb^{us} .iii. uiuit. Caḏ Alḡa ḏara ḡia Laiḡniḡ ḡor Laiḡaire, quibus Cḡemthann tunc ḡḡeepat.

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

Sen ḡatruic cing catha,
Coem-aite ar ḡrotha.

'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 *Ath-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 Mageny 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*.—*ḡorama*; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Oggy*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmair, circ. A.D. 180. 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). Auxili- [459.]
lius,³ the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to
some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought.

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 Beda
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., 230-232; Keating,
303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*,
32, 33.

Auxilius.—See under an. 439.
His festival is August 27th, at which
day his name occurs, in the *Mart.*
Taml., *Mar. 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 *Ḥilā-*
rius, there is written in a very old
Irish hand in MS. A., *Uel hoc anno*
Leo obuit, ("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*.—*Pontifex*, 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:
Ḥuio iarruioiu cu Crimthann mac
n-Énno ceinnpelich, et ipse cpe-
ioioiu ucc rath bilich. "He (St.

[Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 11.º (1111. dc. lxxii.) Mórur Laeghaire filiu Neill oc
 Dreomaig Daphil (aliar oc Dreallaiig gaipil, por
 taeð ðairre, in campo lipi) etir in da énoc .i. Eiriu 7
 Albu a n-anmanta. Sumað a rata re laigiuð spian
 7 gaeð porðarðrat.

.b. [Ct. 1enair. (3ª p., l. 26.ª) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 11.º (1111. dc. lxxii.) Inicium regni Cilella multo mo
 Natí.

Fol. 17ab. [Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 1111.º (1111. dc. lxxiii.) Primum bellum Arrda corann
 ria laigiuð. Angli uenerunt in Angliam.

[Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 u.º Hilariur episcopus Romane aeclerie mortuus ert,
 qui porerit cathedram Petri .xii. annis et mensibus
 .xii. et diebus .x. Sempliciur ordinatur, qui redit
 annis .xii. mensis .i. diebus . . Eogan mac Neill mor-
 tuus ert.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinnselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assessor 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*, 118b. 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, 299b)*, 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 *bórama* (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 Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

² *Ailill Molt*. — The cognomen

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 462 (4666). Death of 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.

[462.] C Sc. 460 w
7 m 40

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Commencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,² son of Nathi.

[463.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle of Ard-Corann³ by Leinstermen. The Angles^{3(a)} came into England.

[464.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of 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.

[465.]

molt, a "wether," is Latinized *vervecinus* 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.

^{3(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 powerful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-Owen) derived their name and lineage.

†Ct. 1enair. (7 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 ui.º Rauennam ciuitatem terreretur deperit.
 Domangart mac Niri quieuit.

b. †Ct. 1enair. (i. p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 ui.º Quier benigni episcopi (puccepporir patrui).
 X Cena Teñra la hCilill molt (mac Daði mic Piaðrað
 mic Eaðað miðbeñoin). Sic in libro Cuanað inueni.
 Dar Uiter pentoragen regir Anglie, cui pucceppit
 filius suus .i. Cingh Airtur .i. do orpðais an bopð
 cr[uiuo].

†Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
 ui.º Irperinur episcopus moritur. bellum Dumai
 achir .i. por Oilill molt, picut inueni in libro Cuanað.

†Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ix.º
 No feir Teampa la hCilill molt hoc anno pecundum
 alior.

†Ct. 1enair. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 feir Tempa la Cilill molt, ut alii dicunt.

b. †Ct. 1enair. (6ª p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 i.º ppeða pecunða Saxonum de hiberuia, ut alii
 dicunt, in isto anno deducta erit, ut Maucteur (.i.
 Moctae) dicat. Sic in libro Cuanað inueni.

Fol. 17ba †Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ii.º

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º iii.º Leo renior
 imperator, Leone iunioris a se iam ceppape conpittuto
 morbo perit, tam pui 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 quieuit 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. Iserninus, 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 geneal. 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. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders *peir* 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.*—Mochteus, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

regnū menribur computatir anno x.^o uii.^o, menre u.^o zenonem Leo iunior idemque imperator filius principem conpitiuit. Quier Docci episcopi panti bptonum abbatir. Dorngal bri eile for laighiu nia nallil molt.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o iiii.^o Uel hic cat Duma achir for allil molt nia laighib.

b. †Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o (iii. oc. lxxx.) bellum (aliar dorngal) breg h-eile re n-allil molt for laighiu. Sic in libro Cuanac inueni.

†Ct. (1enair. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o (iii. oc. lxxx.) Cat Duma acir for allil molt nia laighib.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o uii.^o Morp Tocco mic Acba pegir Cualann.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o iiii.^o bellum breg h-eile.

b. †Ct. 1enair. (3 p., l.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxx.^o ix.^o

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o Morp Conall Cremtanne mic Neill.

†Ct. 1enair. (5 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.^o lxxx.^o i.^o

¹ 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.^o uii.^o, menre u.^o, although O'Connor prints anno x.^o uii.^o, menre u.^o (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 November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother 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 Ussher, 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 *Cuttug 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. 228-5, 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*.—Toipngal. 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 híc, 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. 246.)

(iii. oc. lxxxi.) Quier iarlathi mic Triana terti episcopu Aromacai. Romane ecclesie Felix xliiij episcopu ordinatur, uixit annu xii. uel xiii. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. interpretey ū. dccc. lxxix. Secundum hebreoy autem iii. oc. lxxxi. Ab incarnatione secundu hebreoy dccc. xxxiiii. Secundum Dionysium uero dccc. lxxxi.

Ict. ianaip. Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ii.º bellum Oche in quo cecidit Ailill moit .i. la Lugaid mac Laegaire 7 la Muircheptach mac Ercá. A Concobro filio Neráe urque ad Cormac filium Airt anni ccc. iiii. A Cormac urque hoc bellum c. xxi., ut Cuana scripsit.

b. Ict. ianaip. Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iii.º iugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelais mic Breasail belai mic Fiachá baiceaída mic Caíair mhoir, regis Lagen. (Uel in hoc anno caí Ocha secundu alioy, la Lugaid 7 la Muircheptach mac Ercá 7 la Feršur Cernball mac Conaill ctemtáinn, 7 la Fiachra lon mac riš óal Aíraíde).

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 Cluain-fiacla (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, 483; 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 Animosus 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 Baiceadha, 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 Cербhall, 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.

⁶ *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chraumthain* in A., and *Chraeumthain* in B.

⁷ *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce."—In O'Connor'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.

⁸ *Dal-Araidhe*.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Connor'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.º lxxx.º iii.º
Initium regni Lugdech mic laeḡaire hoc anno.

†Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º uº
Bellum primum Granaerao; Coirppri mac Neill .ix.
ḡiallaḡ uictor erat, in quo cecidit Pincat. Uel filiur
Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic ḡuin Cremṡaino
mic Enna Cheinnṡealailḡ.

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

b. †Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
uii.º (iii. dc. xci.) Quier panti Meil episcopi in
Ardo aḡuḡ.

†Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
uiii.º (iii. dc. xcii.) Quier panti Ciannaiui cui
pantur Patriciur euangelium laḡitur ep̄.

†Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.^a) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
ix.º (iii. dc. xciii.) Quier Mic Caille episcopi.
Bellum Cinn loṡnato (no Ceall loṡnailḡ i maḡ ḡea),
ubi cecidit Oengur filiur Naṡppaiḡ p̄ Muḡan, ut
Cuana ṡepur̄it.

Fol. 18aa. †Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º
(iii. dc. xci.) Zeno Oḡurpur uita dec̄rit tam p̄ui

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 *Granaerao.*—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 'Granair̄et.' 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 Erea.

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 Laeghaire, 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-Iosnado (or Cell-Iosnaigh,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.

⁶ *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 Oilill Oluim, King of Munster (ob. 234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to the various tribes of *Cianachta*.

⁷ *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).

⁸ Or *Cell-Loznaigh*, &c.—The alias reading is not in B. See note under A.D. 491.

⁹ *Zeno*.—This entry is taken from Marcellinus; but a clause necessary to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii annis computatur anno xui.^o mense sexto. Hi rex menper et rex menper Marciani aduunt annum quem non numerant cronica. Anartarriur imperator creatur ep.^t (Uel hic cat^l cell ornat^o, pecundum alior. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o i.^o (iiii. dc. xcui). Dicunt reoitⁱ hic patricium archiepiscopum depunctum (pope).

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6^a p., l. 27.^a) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o ii.^o (iiii. dc. xcui.) Bellum pro^{ta}. Romane ecclesiae alunur Galariur episcopur ordinatur annis uixit iii. Bellum pecundum Spanairer. Patriciur archiepiscopur (uel archiepiscopur et apostolur) p^otorum quieuit c.^{mo} xx.^o anno etatir sue, 16 ¶ Ct. Aprili, lx.^o (utem quo uenit ad hiberniam anno ad baptizant^o Scotor. Ab initio mundi pecundum .lxx. interpret^{er} u. dcccc. xlii. iuxta autem hebreor^o iii. dc. xcui. Ab incarnatione iuxta hebreor^o dcc. xlii. Ab incarnatione pecundum Dionisium cccc [xcii].

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 9.^a) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o iii. Cath Tailten por Lai^gniu ria Cairppi mac Neill.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (i. p., l. 20.^a) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o ii.^o Bellum pecundum Spanairer 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 Granairét.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 Tailltiu [493.] was gained over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.] battle of Granairét,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.*—Σροῦα, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it "Srath;" but the *Annal. Inisfall.* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—"The battle of *Srath-Conaill*, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor."

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

⁶ *Arch-apostle.*—Αρχιποστολυρ. The altered reading uel archiepiscopu et apostolu is interlined in the old hand in A. Αρχιεπισκοпу in B., without the apostolu.

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

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

⁹ *Fell.*—Cecioit, B. Cециот, A.

Præc̃ mac Pinchara (mic Gappchon mic fõc̃aig̃ mic Eachach Lam̃hoir̃ mic m̃eirreancorb) m̃i Laigen. Eochu filiur Coirpp̃i (.i. Eochu mac Cairb̃ri mic Oilella mic ðunluing̃ mic Enna ñiáð) uictor̃ fuit.

b. **Ict. Ianair.** (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc°. xc°. ii°. Soliꝝ depectur apparuit. Quier Mic Cuilinn Ep̃iscop̃i Lupcan. Expugnatio Duin lẽt̃glair̃ri. Uel hic cãt̃ Talten.

Ict. Ianair. (4^a p., l. 12^a.) Anno domini cccc°. xc°. iii°. Romane eclesie xl.iiii. annis pontifex ordinatur uixit annis duobus. Mõcoei n-Oeñtopoma quieuit. Cormacci ep̃iscop̃i Ãp̃romacha heret̃ic̃i Patrici quier. Uel hic bellum recundum Grane, in quo cecidit Præc̃h mac Pinchara m̃i Laig̃ean d̃ergãðair̃ Eachu mac Cairb̃ri uictor̃ fuit.

Fol. 18^{ab} **Ict. Ianair.** (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc°. xc°. iiii°. Uel hic expugnatio Duin lẽt̃glair̃re. Bellum inni moep̃ i cr̃ið̃ õa n-ḡabla p̃op̃ Laig̃niu. Muirceptãð̃ .i. filiur Ep̃ce uictor̃ erat. Hoc anno ingent̃ terremot̃us ponticam concurr̃it p̃prouinciam. Quier Chuinnẽð̃a mic Cãt̃m̃oḡa, .i. Mac Cuilinn ep̃iscop̃i Lup̃ga.

Ict. Ianair. (6^a p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc°. xc°. v. Romane eclesie xl. iiii. annis pontifex actus, uixit annis .xv. Bellum in quo mac Eirce uictor̃ erat. Bellum Slẽh̃na M̃ið̃e p̃ia Cairb̃re mac Neill p̃op̃ Laig̃niu. Uel hic Mõcoe ñð̃aeñtopoma recundum 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 Ep̃iscop̃i Coirpp̃i Cr̃ið̃ inñi Ep̃ñar̃ð̃e ("Bishop Cormac of Crich-in-Ernaidhe.") See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D., 496, note k.

⁴ *Grane.*—Granaiet, 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'Connor's ed. has *Crich Congabhla*. 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 Finnchad, 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 Catbmugh, *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.

⁸ *Shook*.—Conclurrit (for concurrit), A. B.

⁹ *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

¹⁰ *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

- .b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.^o xc.^o ix.^o bellum. Quier 1buir epircopi .ix. Ct. mai. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26^a.) Anno domini cccc.^{mo}. Muirceptač uictor fuit, et morr epircopi 1bair .ix. Ct. mai. An soirgel noč do ferib Mača ruidirgel da lañaič fein, 7 tairc Barnabair, o'rağbaıl hoc anno. Cač ċno ailbe for laigiu ria Cairbri mac Neill. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (3^a p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini cccc.^{mo} i.^o bellum regairre in quo cecidit Dau (no Duac) tinga umha .i. pı Connacht. Muirceptač mac Earca uictor fuit. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.^o ii.^o Cač ċroma Lochmuidhe ria laigiu for huič Neill. .b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29^a.) Anno domini cccc.^{mo} iii.^o Cerran mortuır ert, epircopur o ferri Cherrain oc Temuir. bellum manann la hAeđan. Uel hic morr epircopi 1bair. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.^{mo} iiii.^o [Morr ċruiri mic Mailčon. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.^{mo} u.^o Quier Erpuic mic Cairthinn ċločair.

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, reperi-tur." The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

⁴ *Cend-Ailbhe*.—O'Connor'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 [499.]
of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was [500.]
victor,² and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the
Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evan-
gelist 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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-umai. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

⁷ 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 immruig 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. 18^{ba}.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.^o ui.^o bellum Arda corann, et morr lugdaē fili loegaire, et ut alii dicunt, Domangart mac Nisse peti recepit anno xxxi.^o Quier Mic Nisse Condaire episcopi.

b. †Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.^o ui.^o Uel hic morr lugdaē fili laegaire, 7 caē Arda corran.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.^o ui.^o

†Ct. 1anair. (6^a p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.^o ix.^o bellum Frennon por Riadaig mac Neill. Paulgi berpaide uictor fuit.

†Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.^o x.^o bellum recundum Arda corran, ut alii dicunt.

b. †Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 27^a.) Anno domini cccc.^o x.^o 1.^o Quier Dronni episcopi. Depectur solur contigit. Natuitar sancti Ciaran fili artpicir. Uel hic bay lugdaē mic laegaire recundum librum monachorum.

†Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 9^a.) Anno domini cccc.^o x.^o 11.^o Quier Erci episcopi Slane. Dubdaē (α Opuim deapb), erpuē arth Māca, obuit. Muirdeartach mac Earca regnare incipit.

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

² *Reti secessit*.—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 Nisse episcopus Connepe hic quieuit. 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 episcopus, 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 35 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-dearb⁹, 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 hic, B.
7 (for et), A.

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

⁶ *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel-
Irre, 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*.—Secundum
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-dearb*.—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 Cairppi daimargit (mac Eadaí mic Crimtoinid mic Feig mic Deaíá dúirinn mic Reoíáda mic Colla da crích) ní Áiríall. Mac Níri .i. Áeníur eppcop Coindepe quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Romane ecclesie lúir Íorimírta eppcopur ordínatur, uiait annur .ix.

Fol. 186b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o u.^o bellum oroma derge for Fáilgi. Fáda uictor erat. Deinde campur Míde a Lagenir publatur ert. Natiuitar Comgall Deannáir.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Quier Dapercae Cille pleibe Cuilinn .111. nonar iulii. Uel secundum alium librum natiuitar Ciapain hoc anno. Cat Oroma dergaíde ríá Fádaíð mac Neill for Fáilge m-beppaíge. Inde maí Míge a Lagenir publatur ert, ut Cenníaelad cecinít.

Dígal dia reacht m-bliadan,
 Da rí díge a éiríde;
 Cat inn oromaið dergaígi,
 Da de docheap maí Míde.

Án ní aile armbepíð,
 Fáda mac Neill ní élaíð,
 Da fair tar cnemla cíí
 Cat íremón [Míde] meimíad.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.^a) Anno domini ccccc.^o x.^o 111.^o Ánartairur imperator rubita morte peruentur ert, maior octogenario períit. Regnauit annor .xx. 111., menribur duobur, 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 *Failghi*, i.e., Failghi 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 Dacrich), 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. 185 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 ccccc.º x.º
iiii.º Natiuitar Colum Cille eodem die quo bute
mac bponaig dormiuir. Quier Darercae que Moninne
nominata ert.

- b. †Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º
x.º ix.º Conlaeb eppcop Cille dapo mortuuz ert.
Bellum Deanae i n-drumbaid breß, in quo cecidit
Arbogal filius Conaill filii Neill. Colßgu moo
Cluaethi rex Orientalium, ocuz Muirceptaeb mac
Ereca uictorez erant. Comßall denncuir natuz ert
recundum [alioz].

†Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º
Cainneach Achaid bó natuz ert recundum quorðam.

†Ct. 1anair. (7^a p., l. 18.^a) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º i.º

†Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 29.^a) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º
ii.º Cath Deana i n-drommaib breß in quo cecidit
Arbogal mac Conaill cpeßmáinne mic Neill recundum
alioz. Buiri mac bponaig obuit. Colum cille natuz
ert.

- b. †Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. x.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º
iii.º (alioz iii.º) bellum Canpi filii Neill, 7 beoigß
(Eppcop) Arba carna. Quier sancte brixtae anno
.lxx. aetatis fue.

Fol. 19aa. †Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º iii.º
Iohannir Romane ecclesie papa l.i.ºr duobuz annis in
rege Petri uiuit, Constantinopolim uenit, qui tum

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

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

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

is mac loiti, "son of Loit." But the Chron. Scot. (518), has Moclóite, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to *Mac Cloithe*, or son of Cloth. See Chron. Scot., p. 39, note 10.

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

⁵ *According to some*.—*Secundum* quorðam. 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 Buíte, 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 Ercá, 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 Buíti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.⁸ [522.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias⁹ 524). The battle of Cainrí,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.]

⁶ *Of Detna*.—Not in B.

⁷ *Others*.—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

⁸ *Born*.—The entry in B. is uel hic nascitur Colum Cille, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

⁹ *Alias*.—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

¹⁰ *Battle of Cainrí*.—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainrí. 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 30 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

¹² *John*.—Iohanñ, A.

petienſ Rauennam ueniret, Teoſoricuſ rex Aſſymanuſ
eum cum comitibuſ carceribꝰ aſſiſſione pepemir,
cuiuſ corpus de Rauenna tranſlatum in bapilica
beati Petri reſultum ert, poſt duor annor 7 .ix.
menſer 7 dieſ xiiii.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° u.
Dormitatio panete bꝰigite anno .lxx. etatiſ ſue.
Ailill epreop Aſo Maſa quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (6 p.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° ui.
Natiuitatꝰ Caimniſ Acharo bo. Moſſy Illano mic
Dunlainge mic Enna niaſ mic bꝰeapail belaiſ. Anno
regiæ urbiſ .i. Conſtantinopolim conditæ, c.xc.iiii.,
Iuſtinuſ imperator Iuſtinianum ex ſopore ſua nepo-
tem, iamouum a ſe nobiliſſimum deſignatum quoque
regni ſui ſuccerpoſemque creauit, ¶ Ct. Aſſulip. Ipſe
uero quarto ab hoc menſe uita deſeruit, anno imperii
ix.° menſe ii.° ſauratio paneti Ailbe.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianaip. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.°
uii.° Felix Romane ecleſie epiſcopuſ reſoit annuſ .iiii.
menſibuſ ix. diebuſ .xiiii. Iohannuſ et dieſ .xiiii. et
menſibuſ .ii. et diebuſ .xiii. Felix epiſciunt quartum
annum, et reſultuſ ert in bapilica Petri beati
aportoli. Bellum Cinnerſ et bellum Aſa riſhe ſop
laiſiu. Muirceptaſ mac Eſcæ uictor ſuit. Uel hic
dormitacio bꝰigide ſecunduſ libꝰum Mochoſ.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (2 p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° uiiii.
Natiuitatꝰ Coemain bꝰicc. Benedictuſ monachuſ
clariuit.

¹ *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

² *Ailill.*—A mutilated note in the marg. in A. ſuggests that he was of the Ui-Breſail. In the Liſt of the Succeſſors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leiſter* (p. 42, col. 3), this Ailill, who is there called “primus,” as well as his ſucceſſor, Ailill “ſecundus,” is ſtated to have been from Druimchád, 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 Illand, 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 533 and 541, *infra*.

⁵ *Months*. — menribur, B.; menyo, 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 523, *supra*.

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

Fol. 19a.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xx.º ix.º

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpus
pancti Antonii monachi diuina reuelatione reperitum
Claxandriam perducitur, et in eclesia pancti Iohannis
baptistae humatur.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 1.º
In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha periphrasit cyclos, inci-
piens ab anno dominicæ incarnationis d.º xx.º qui est
Diocletiani cc.ºv. xl. u.ºv.[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 11.º
11. bellum in hoc anno septa uno, et porrito ergense
ecc leccam lias, (Felix sepultus est in basilica beati
Petri apostoli.) bellum Eblinne pia Muirceptac
mac Erce, 7 cat muigi Albe for Laigniu, 7 cat Alðne
for Conachta, 7 cat Almuine, 7 cat Cinneið for
Laigniu, 7 orðain na Cliað in uno anno. Cat Alða riðe.
muirceptach mac Earca uictor erat.

ecclesiam?

45

[Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º
11.º Demeirio Muirceptais fili Erce, .i. Muircep-
tais mic Muirceadair mic Eoðain mic Neill .ix. ðial-
lais, in dolio pleno uino, in arce Cletis puppa doinn.
Quies Albe imleða lbuir. Donipatur romanus
episcopus pedit annis .ii. diebus xx. u., sepultusque
est in basilica beati Petri apostoli.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 lias." For .111. bellum, we might perhaps read 11. bella ("six battles"—this beingthe number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam lias*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, 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 "3ª. 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 posito ergense eccleam 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.]

Acton 5

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.

⁶ *Rest of Ailbhe.*—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 1111.° Dormitatio Muēti discipuli Patricii xiii. ¶ Ct.
 septembri; sic ipse scripsit in epistola sua,
 Mauēteur peccator prepperter, paneti Patricii dis-
 cipulus, in Domino salutem. bellum Lóčara móre
 eitir da inber sua Tuatál maelgarb mac Cormaic
 čaeiē mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. ġiallaig por Cian-
 nach. Cač Aiblinne sua Muirceartach mac Earca
 por laigriu ut alii uolunt.

b.
 Fol. 196a.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., lu. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 11.° huc urque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum.
 Mercurius qui et iohannis natione romanus romane
 ecclesie episcopus pedit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii.
 diebus .ii., sepultus est in basilica beati Petri
 apostoli. Perditio panis. Ailill episcopus Airo
 mača obiit. Uel hic bačað Muirceartach mic
 Earca, recundum alios.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.°
 11.° bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuatál maelgarb neg-
 nauit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio paneti Močta
 discipuli Patricii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° xxx.° 111.° Ačari-
 tur natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopus
 pedit mensibus .xi. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati
 Petri apostoli sepultus est: xxi. dies dompatii,
 et .iiii. menses et .ii. dies Mercurii, et .xi. menses
 et dies .iiii. Ačariti, 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' ūneayail beop ("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 [534.]
 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- [535.]
 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 [536.]
 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, [537.]
 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. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-
 Phelim Mountains, on the confines of
 Tipperary and Limerick.

⁶ *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 543,
 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 534.

et .x. dies. bellum Cloenlocha ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerpbaill. Mórur Comgall mic Domangairt, xxx.º u.º anno regni.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º uii.º Per uicio panir. bellum lochar. Tuathal maelgarb (mac Cormaic caith mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. gíallais) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Silverius natione Romanus perdit anno .i. mensibus .ii. dies .xi., confessor obiit.

- b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º ix.º Natiuitas Gregorii Rome. Uigilius natione romanus episcopus romane ecclesie perdit annis .xiii. mensibus .ii. diebus .xxii. Saracenus perfunctus est; Uia palatia repulsa est.

Fol. 196b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º i.º Mórur Comgall mic Domangairt. Albeus pauper.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc[c].º xl.º ii.º bellum Torpen .i. pua laignib, ubi cecidit mac Erce filius Ailella molt. bellum Sluicge ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Pergrur 7 Domnall, duo filii mic Erce, uictores erant, 7 Cinmire mac Setna 7 Ninnio mac Setni.

- b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º Tuathal maelgarb iugulatus est .i. a n-ghreallais allta, la Maelmorcha, cui puceppit Diarmaid mac Cerpbaill.

[Ct. lanair. (i. p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º Mortalitas prima que dicitur blesed, in qua

¹ Cloenloch.—The Four Mast., at 531, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinalea), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

² Mane son of Cerbhall.—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.—ᾠροϋ, A. ̄ϣ, 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

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory⁷ at Rome. Vigilius, 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540.

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

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 Sligeach, 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

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

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

A. Clon. 189

A. Clon. 189

[538.] A. Clon. 5743

[539.]

[540.]

[541.]

[542.]

[543.]

[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 Torton, 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.

Móib cláraineoib obuit. Mór Comgall mic Dom-
aingairt ut alii dicunt. Diarmaid mac Pergrá
Ceppbeoil mic Conaill cephéainne mic Neill .ix.
giallaig pegnape incipit, secundum librum Cuanach.
Uel hic Natiuitas Gregorii secundum alios.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º
u.º Duas Colum cille fundata est.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º
(alias 47.) bellum Slighe in quo ceceryit Eugen bel (.i.
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Pergrá duo filii Muircep-
taig mic Earca, 7 Ainmire mac Setna mic Pergrá mic
Conaill gubán mic Neill .ix. giallaig, uictorep erant.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º
Dubtae (no Duas, do fil Cholla uair) ab Arda maeda
quieuit. Cluain mic Noir fundata est. Caé Tortan
ria Laighiu, in quo cecidit mac Earca mic Ailella
muilte. Uel hic caé Slighe.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6ª p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º
uiii.º Dormitacio filii arripicir .i. Ciarrini, anno
xxx. iiii. aetatis sue (uel anno 7º postquam Cluain
mic Noir conrtuerp cepit). Tigernaé Cluana eoir.
Mortalitas magna in qua iri paupant, Finnio mace
u Telouib, Colaim nepor Crauñéainan, Mac tail
Cille cuilno, Sínceall mac Cenannóain abbar Cille
achaid orumm[a] roto, 7 Columbae innrae Celtrae.
Uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarb ri 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
Slighe.

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

⁸ Cluain-eois.—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.]

⁹ *Macc U Telduibh.* — Corruptly written *maccuë tuit* 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.

¹⁰ *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. 196b. 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 ingulatur puit*. The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.

tepm̃t i n-greallais eilte, iugulatur o Maelm̃hor hu mic h1, qui et ipse p̃tatim occipitur ept. Unde dici-
tur echt m̃haeil̃m̃hor.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ix.° Bellum civile Conaire i Ceu, ubi ceciderunt Cilill inbanna (i. p̃i Connacht), 7 Aeð portobol i. a bratair. Pergur 7 Domnall (i. da mac Muir-
ceptaig mic Epce) uictorep̃ erant. Uel hoc anno quier Tigernaci.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° Quier Dauidir Papannaini (p̃iliu Suair̃e i papannain), ep̃iscop̃i Ap̃o macha et legati totius h̃iberpie.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° i.° Bellum Cuilne in quo ceciderunt corpu Oche Muman op̃ationibur itae Cluano. Mop̃r Poðair̃ p̃iliu Conaill.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ii.° Mop̃r Euðac̃ mic Conleir̃ i. p̃i Ular̃, a quo hu Eðac̃ Ular̃ nat̃i sunt, 7 mop̃r ðic mic ðeic̃i. Mop̃r Craim̃htan mic ðruuin. Sic in libro Cuanað inueni i. Reilei Patraic do tabairt i p̃ep̃in i cinn t̃p̃i x̃p̃t bliadan iar n-ep̃recht Patraic la Colum cille. T̃p̃i minna uair̃le do paðbail ip̃in aðnucal i. a ðoað 7 poipcela ino aingil̃i, 7 clocc in aib̃eðta. 18 amlair̃ po po foðail

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

² *Aedh Fortobol.*—More correctly called Aedh Fortambail (“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 Grellach-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,² *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.³ [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 *Cuile* in Irish text. But *Cuile* 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 aingel do Colum cille inna minna .i. in coad do dun
7 clac in ardechta do Aps mača 7 roircela inn aingil
do Colum cille fein. 18 aise do sapaar roircela in
aingil de, ar ir a laim in aingil arpoét Colum cille
he. Uel hic quier Dauidir epircopi Aps macha et
legati.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º L.º iii.º Natiuitar
Lugdas mic u Ochae. Pectir (.i. lepra) que uocata
ert in samthrose.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º L.º iiii.º Cathub
mac Pexura epircop Aps cinn obuit. Colman map
mac Diarmata deirg mic Pexura ceirbeoil mic
Fol. 20ab. Conaill Cernéainne mic Neill .ix. gillais, quem
Dubloir iugulauit. Ecclesia denncuir fundata ert.

.b. Íct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º L.º u.º
Pelagius natione romanus rexit annis .xii. diebus
.xiiii. repulsi ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli.
Mortalitas magna hoc anno .i. in éron éonaill .i. in
buidé éonaill.

Íct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º L.º iii.º
Morr Persna (uel Píacá) nepotir Ibdais, pegir Uloth.

Íct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º L.º iiii.º
Iugulatio Colman moir mic Diarmata quem Dubloir
iugulauit. Ceana Tempa la Diarmait mac Ceirbaill,
et fuga ante filium Maelcon, et moir Gabrain mic
Domangairt. Drendinur ecclesiam i cluain septa fun-
dauit. Morr Eatac mic Conlaic piš Ulaó. Morr Bis
mic de ppropetae.

¹ *Therest 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 *Samthrose*.—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trisci* is glossed by "scabiem;" which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the "samthrose" 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 Santhrosc.²

[553.] *ACL 53*
+h

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 Cluainferta. 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, 'conall,' 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*.

⁶ Colman.—See under the year 554.

⁷ Eacha.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

⁸ Prophet.—The epithet *prophetæ* (or 'propetæ,' as in A.), is not in B.

* *Bann Sabrain* naom Domangart reg Alban. Tachidh do Albanchad
na m-bruidhe na Maelchon r. Cromthach Tig (XVII. 142). See 559

† Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° iiii.° Ecclesia
 benncair fundata est.

b. X Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° ix.° Peirp Tempra
 la Diarmaid mac Cerbaill 7 moir Gabrain mic
 Domangairt secunthum alior. Immirge re mac
 Maelcon (i. bpuirde rex). Cat Cuile dreimne.

† Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° bellum Cuile
 dreimne pop Diarmaid mac Cerbaill, ubi .iii. milia
 ceciderunt. Pepsur 7 Donnall da mac mic Erce (i. da
 mac Muircheartaig mic Muirceadaig mic Eogain mic
 Neill), 7 Ainmire mac Setni, 7 Nainnir mac Duac (pi
 Connacht) uicoper erant, 7 Cleb mac Echach tirm-
 charna pi Connacht. per orationes Colum cille
 uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan ipe do pigne in n-erbe
 n-ruad do Diarmaid. Tuatan mac Dimain mic
 Sairan mic Cormaic mic Eogain ipe pola in erbe
 n-ruad tar cenn. Maglaine po cing tappe qui solur
 occipit est. bellum Cuile uinpen.

† Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° i.° Uel hic
 bellum Cuile uinpen i Tebta for Diarmaid mac
 Cerbaill re n-Cleb mac Brenain. Diarmaid fugit.
 bellum Mona daire.

Fol. 206a.

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. —Secunthum
 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. 344) under-

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

⁴ Battle of Cul-dreimne.—The os-
 tensible cause of this battle was the
 execution, by King Diarmaid Mac
 Cerbaill, 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 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. [560.]

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

Íct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º
bellum Mona daire loðair for Cruithniu re n-uib
Neill in tuairceir. Baetan mac Cinn co n-uib Cruith-
niú n-odriú fpu Cruithniu. Senur Eugain 7 Conaill
mercede conducti inna Lee 7 airde Eolargg.

dearg 7
Suirir faebra ruirir fpu
1 moim moir Daire loðair,
Cobair compoma do ceir,
Secht ruz Cruithne im Aed m-brec.

Fille 7
Fillret da mac [mic] Eirca
Cumma in chetna; as end in chetna ultra
Fillir in pu Annmepe
Te relbarb Setna.

fyg
Fictir cat Cruithne n-uile,
[Ocur] forloirret Eilne;
Fictir cat n-Gabra lipe
Ocur cat Cuile theimne.

dearg 7
Beptair giallno iar congar
[Orr riap] im chnarr nach, as siar in chnarr nach
Forssur Domnall Annmipe
Ocur Nandó mac Duach.

(18 alaino ferar alluad,
Sabair Baetan for in rluag.
fo la Baetan fuit burde;
dearg 6.3 Beptar a epen fupri.)

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 Eolargs 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.—Beptair (lit. "are borne"). Beptair, 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 ,
 Ferggus, 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. *Deppart, Chron. Scot.*, at
 A.D. 563.

¹ *Splendidly*.—This stanza is written 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.

20b

See Top XV 11 143

Colman mac Riachraí moritur. Navigatio Colum Cille ad insulam Iae, anno etatis sue xl.º ii.º Inaugulatio Colman inoir mic Diarmota.

- b. [Ct. Ianaip. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º iii.º Uentur magnus pactur ert. Mory Larre o Daiminir. Uel hoc anno Brenaind fundauit ecclesiam Cluana perpa.

[Ct. Ianaip. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º iii.º Occurro Diarmato mic Cerbuaill .i. la hCecb n-duib mac Suibne, cui puccerperunt duo filii mic Ercce, Pergus 7 Domnall. Quier Brendain biror ut alii dicunt. Bellum Gabrae liphí 7 mory Daimin daim-airgit.

[Ct. Ianaip. (6 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º ii.º Bellum Gabrae liphí. Pergus 7 Domnall uictoreperant. Mory quoque Domnall filii Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui puccerperit Cinmire mac Setni. Iur-inur minor annur .xi. ut Beda dicit pregnauit.

[Ct. Ianaip. (7 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º ii.º Iohanner natione romanus pedit annur .xii. mensibus .xi. diebus .xxxi., et in basilica beati Petri apostoli repultur ert. Pecht in Iarðoman.

- b. [Ct. Ianaip. (i. p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º ii.º Pecht in Iarðoman la Colman m-bee mac n-Diarmato 7 Conall mac Comgaill.

¹ *Island of Ia.*—Iona. B. has merely *oe hiberuia*, 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 Leithglinn; 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,

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

³ *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 occurred. The death of Laisræ² of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.³ [563.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of Diarmait MacCerbhaill,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. [564.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair-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. [565.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by 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 [566.]

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

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.

⁶ *Peter*.—πετρῶν, 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. 1anair. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º
un.º Occirrio Ainmirec mic Setna la Perzpur mac
Neillen.

Fol. 206b.

†ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º
ix.º Iugulatio Perzura mic Neillen. Oena, abb
cluana mic Noir, 7 itae cluana cretail, dormierunt.
Sillar obuit. Aedán .h. Riadrad obuit.

†ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º
A morre Patricii c. anni. Uel hoc anno quier
Molayre daminnre.

b.

†ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º i.º
Occirrio da aeu Muireadai. 1. Doetan mac Muirceptai,
7 Echaro mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirceptai mic Erea,
tertio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernai pi
Ciannachtæ gleanna gáimín occirpor eorum erat.
Moenu eppcop cluana perpta brenaint quieuit. Morp
Demain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occirrio Diarmota
mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta ert in muirgeilt.
Quier bhpenninn bippa ut alii dicunt.

(muireólach) 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. 246) the expedition to *Iardomon* is stated to have been i ról 7 in il (“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'Denovan 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 “Ainmori filius Setni” by Adamnan. *Vit. Columb. i., 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-credail*.—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 Airmire,¹ son of Setna, by Fergus² son of Nellen. [568.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of Fergus³ son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Ita of Cluain-credail,⁴ fell asleep. Gildas died. Aedhan Ua Fiachrach⁵ 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 Glenngeimin, 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.]

And E was great grandson
of Ad. I 12 + lived not
p. 4

¹ *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan 'son' of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

⁶ *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 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1013, *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 "Laisre," under A.D. 563, 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 *Muirgelt* 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. 1anair. (1 p., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc. lxx.^o
 ii.^o Bellum Feimhin in quo uictur ep̄ Colman modicur
 filiur Diarmato, et ip̄e euarit. Uel hic bellum
 Gabras Līp̄i p̄p̄ Laiḡniu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-
 naill mic Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui puccerit
 Annimpe mac Setnai. Uel p̄c bellum tola 7 p̄p̄-
 tola .i. nomen camporum et̄ir Gile 7 Oppaiḡe, 7
 et̄ir Cluain p̄p̄ta Molua 7 Saiḡep. Piaḡra mac
 Baetain uictor erat.

†ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 23^a.) Anno domini cccc. lxx.^o
 iii.^o Bellum tola 7 p̄p̄tola in regionibur Cruithne.
 Morp Conaill mic Comḡaill anno p̄gni .xui. p̄ui,
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

†ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc. lxx.^o
 ii.^o Magna conuentio Droma ceata in qua erant
 Colum cille oc̄ur Aeḡ mac Annimpeḡ.

.b. †ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc. 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 [572.]
 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.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of [573.]
 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.

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

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 Clan-
 donagh, in the Queen's County, is
 divided by the Slieve-Bloom Moun-
 tains.

⁵ *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*
 —The former, commonly called Clon-
 fertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a
 parish in the barony of Clandonagh,
 Queen's County. Saighir, or Seir-
 kieran, is a parish in the barony of
 Ballybritt, King's County.

⁶ *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Other-
 wise called Fiachra Lurgan, after-
 wards King of Ulidia. His death is
 recorded under the year 625, *infra*,
 where the name is Fiachna.

⁷ *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the
 entry of the battle of Tola and For-
 tola 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.

⁸ *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under
 A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is men-
 tioned as leagued with Colman Bec,
 son of Diarmait, in a maritime expe-
 dition.

⁹ *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—
 ΜΑΓΝΑ *conventio*, for Μ. *conuentio*,
 A., B., and Clar. 49. The word
 μορμουλ, 'great assembly,' is added
 as a gloss over *conventio* 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*.

¹⁰ *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 leppae et habundantia nucum inau-
dita. Bellum Telochó i ciunn tíre, in quo cecidit
Duncaé mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de
rociur filiis Gabrain ceciderunt. Morr Brendan
mic Briuin. Uel hic occipio Ainmireé mic Setna, de
quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan robai ri,
Ní bo mennot naé dectai;
Inóiu ír poróerz a li
La hAinmire mac Setnai.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º
Fol. 21aa. un.º Bellum Telochó. Initium regni Tiberii Constantinii
qui regnavit annis .un. Quies Brendan Clona septa.
Iugulatio Aeda mic Echaé Tirimearua (aliar Timpim,
mic Pergusua mic Muireóais máeil mic Eošan ppeib
mic Duacá galais mic Briuin mic Eathacá muigmeóoin)
La hui Briuin. Primum periculum Uloth in Eupania.
Uel hic iugulatio Pergusua mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb
cluana mic Noir, 7 itae Cluana creóail, 7 Sillap.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º
un.º Quies eppcuip Eichen Cluana pota doetan
Reueppio Uloth de Eumania. Peróilmibó pinn abb Aro
maéa quieuit.

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

¹ *Of Teloch.*—Telochó, A.; telochó, B. Cenn-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 Teffia. 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

Ainmire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 568.

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.

Try xvii. 148

for Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of [576.] 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 Tirmearna (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

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

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

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

⁶ *Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

⁷ *Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tigernach* has 'Eamania.'

⁸ *Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

⁹ *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 AA. SS., p. 306, b., n. 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

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

¹² *Eumania*.—See note⁷.

iiii.^o Quier Uinnian episcopi, mac nepotir Riatač. Benedictur natione romanur redit annir .iiii. menre .i. diebur xx. ix., repultur ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Occirio Ceðā mic Geno, et morr Dhruigī pegir nepotum Failgi.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o ix.^o bellum droma mic Erce, ubi Colgu filius Domnall filii Muirceptaig mic Muirceadaig mic Eoðan cecidit. Ceð mac Cinnipeč uictor exstetit. Pecht Orc la h-Ceðan mac Gabrain. Cennalač rex pictorum moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. 4 p., l. .) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxxx.^o Uel hic bellum Droma mic Ercaae. Morr Baetan mic Cairill. Pecht Orc.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxxx.^o i.^o bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Ceðan mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Morr Pergus mic Cairleine.

Fol. 21ab.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxxx.^o 11.^o Morr Pecaðāig mic Duac pegir Orpaigī. Pela-giur natione romanur redit annir .x. menribur .ii. diebur .x. bellum manand ppī Ceðan. Morr Pergus mic Cairleine. Uel hoc anno quier Dhpenainn eluana perta secundum alior.

¹ Vinnian.—Erroneously printed Umanian 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 Bruidig.—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 hic, in B. only.

⁶ Baetan, son of Cairill.—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 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. [579.]

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 Manann,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

⁷ *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*.

⁸ *Battle of Manann*.—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.)

⁹ *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

¹⁰ *Against*.— $\tau\pi\iota$, 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.'

¹¹ *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

¹² *According to others*.— $\tau\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\tau\iota\omicron\varsigma$, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.

b, †Ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 iii.º Quier Pergurro episcopi Duna let̃glaise qui
 fundauit Cill biein. Mauricius annis .xxi. regnauit
 ut Beda et Iriodorus dicunt. Morp Bruide mic
 Maelcon regis pictorum, et morp Feraðaiǵ mic
 Duac regis Orrige. Uel hoc anno quier Etchen.

†Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.ºiiii.º
 (aliar 85.) Quier mic Nippe abb cluana mic u Noip, .xiii.º
 anno. Morp Aeda [mic] Suibne, regis Moenmaigi.

†Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 u.º Occipio Daetan mic Ninneðo fili Duac (aliar
 mic Fergura ceannfada) fili Conaill sulban regis
 Tempo, qui uno anno regnauit. Cummaene mac
 Colmain bis mic Diarmata, 7 Cummaene mac Libraen
 fili. 11. Annan mic Cerpail occiderunt eum consilio
 Colmain .i. oc leim inð eið. Uel hoc anno cað Opoma
 mic Epece.

†Ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
 ui.º bellum Daete in quo cecidit Colman bec mac

¹ *Of Dun-lethglaise.*—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) ðma let̃glaise (of Druim-lethglaise) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter opoma (ðma) to Duna, to make the name Dun let̃glaise (Dun-lethglaise), the usual form. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antig.*, 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 Piets; 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.

⁵ *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*.

⁶ *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.

⁷ *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

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

⁸ *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of
this place is written *daete* in A. and
B., although O'Connor prints *Dro-*
maethe. O'Donovan, under an extra-
ordinary misconception, states (*Ann.*
Four Mast., A.D., 572, note) that
Cod. Clar. 49 has '*Bellum Droma-*
Ethe,' 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 intro-
duced into the middle of it. The
Editor has taken the liberty of putting
it in its proper place in the text.

χ Διαρματο. Αεθ mac Αινμπεθ υιector erat; 7 in quo
caecidit Libraen mac Ulanndon mic Cearbail. Dais
mac Cairill obiit. Uel hic morr Baetan mic Cairill
pīg Ulað.

b. Ict. Ianair. (5 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
iii.º Quier Cairlaen episcopis Aro maða. Quier
Senaic episcopis Cluana Irait. Morr nepotum Geno.
Conuerpno Constantinū ad Dominum, 7 nix magna, 7
iugulatio Αεθα nigri mic Suibni, 1 luinç.

Fol. 21ba. Ict. Ianair. (7ª p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º
lxxx.º iiii.º Quier episcopus Αεθα fili Drucc. Αεθ
mac Brenðan rex Teðba mortuus est, (i. apud po
eðbair Derrmaiz do còlum cille.) Eodemque tempore
aerpar torpuda et picca contigit.

Ict. Ianair. (1 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º
lxxx.º ix.º Morr Ferdelmðie mic Tisernaiz regis
Muman. Bellum Leirðero la Αεðan mac Gabrain.
Bellum Maizgi oðair re inðrannuð mac Echach
por uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quier Perðura epir-
copi Droma leaðglairre qui pundauit Cill m-ðian.

Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º

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 Oneilland 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. 3), his name is written 'Caurlan'; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach 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, Kilchoustand, 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-ochtair *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 Brec*.—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Kilara, 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 solur .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quies
Mie Niri abbaib Cluana mie Noir.

- b. |ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.° i.°
Obitur Lugide Lir moer. Natiuitar Cummeni longi.
Matutina tenebrora. Inicium regni Ceðā mie
Cinnipeač.

|ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
ii.° Morp Cengura mie Cmalngado. Gregoriur
natione romanur, ex patre Gordiano, petiit annur
.xiii. mensibus .ui. diebus .x. Fuit tempore impera-
torur Mauriciu et Phocatur; recundo anno regni eiu-
dem Phocatur seu Phoe repultur ert in basilica
beati Petri apostoli ante sepratarium. Uel hoc
anno cač Bealaig ðaite in quo cecitit Colman beag
mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Maei-
leachlainn et ceteri. Ceð mac Cinnipeach uictor erat.

|ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
iii.° bellum Geiride ru Cianachtae; oc eudonn mor
po mebaib. Fiačna mac Baetain uictor erat (.i.
Fiačna mac Baetain mie Cairull mie Muirpeačais
muinnpeač.)

|ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.°
iiii.° Quies Colum cille .ii. iour iunui, anno aetatur

¹ *Mac Nissi*.—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 *Adannan*, p. 371, note g.

³ *Gregory*.—St. Gregory the Great. Styled *belóir*, "of the golden mouth," by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cumman 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, *Syllog.* 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 Mauricius. 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 quieuit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra." (*Rev. Hi.*

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 [591.]
Lugaid of Lismore.² The birth of Cummen the Tall.
A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh,
son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of [592.]
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.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] [593.]
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.

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

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 *Eccl. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

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.

pue lxx. ui. Mopp Eugain mic Gabran. Uel hoc anno quier eppcoir Aeða mic Þrice 7 Aeða mic Þrenainn.

b.
Fol. 21bb.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ii.º bellum Raðo in Þruað. bellum Aipð þendaím. iugulatio filiorum Aeðain .i. Þrain 7 Domangairt. bellum Copainn.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º iii.º Occipio Cumarcas mic Aeðo la Þrannuð mac n-Éač i n-Dun Dučat. bellum montir Cuæ in regionibur Mumen, ubi Þiačna mac Ðaetain uictor erat. Mopp Tibratt filii Calggaiz.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º iiii.º Quier Ðaerčeni abbatir Iae. Occipio (aliar bellum) Ðuin bolz ubi cecidit Aeð mac Ainnirpeð la Þranduð mac Éač, 7 Ðeacc mac Cuanač rex nepotum micc Uair. Eočo abb Aipð mača quieuit. Agurrtuor uenit in Angliam. Inicium regni Colmain piðmeðo 7 Aeða plaine pumul.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º

¹ *Eugan*.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 438, 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 Bren-dan)*.—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-Buchat*.—Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

⁷ *Slabh-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 Eügan,¹ son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,² son of Brece, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.³

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

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of [596.] Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchath.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

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of [597.] 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 Uimic-Uais.¹² Eecho,¹³ abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine.

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.)

⁹ *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 *Uimic-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 *Eccl. 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).

4th
of Ad. I., 4.

um.^o Cilísear ab Clono mic Noir paupar. Quier Caimniḡ in Aḡair bó ut Cuana docet.

b. [Ct. 1anar. (6 p., l. 10.) Anno domini ccccc.^o xc.^o ix.^o Quier Caimniḡ pancti, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo uictur ert Aḡdan. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen moer (mic Diarmota veipḡ mic Perḡura ceppbeoil mic Conaill cpeñtaine mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaḡ), la hAḡeo plane, i m-ḡu dam por Suaniu .i. puulur.

[Ct. 1anar. (1 p., l. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.^o Terremotur i m-ḡarphiu. Morp ḡrendain mic Coirpri [mic] Feicheni. Sic inueni in Libro Cuanaḡ. bellum Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comḡaill, 7 morp Oḡdaḡ mic Aḡda in ipso anno perfecta erpe. Uel hoc anno quier Cholum ċille in nocte dominica.

[Ct. 1anar. (2 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.^o i.^o Quier Comḡaill bennḡar. bellum Slemnae in quo Colman pimiḡ rex generip Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conall cuu mac Aḡeo mic Ainmipeḡ fugitiuip euarip. bellum Cule coil in quo Piacna mac Demain puigir. Piacna mac Baetain uictor erat. Morp huataḡ mic Aḡeo. bellum Eḡporip.

Fol. 22aa.

¹ *Repose of Caimnech*.—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 o.

⁵ *Coirpre* [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 *Geneal. 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 Cuauu: the battle of Slemain,⁶ and the battle of Cuil-coil,⁶ and the rest of Comgall,⁶ and the death of Odda⁶, 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.

⁷ *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

⁸ *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*.—Fugituir eagarit, A. Fugituir eagarit, B.

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

¹¹ *Uata*.—Written ΟΥΤΑΪ, gen. of ΟΥΤΑ, 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. 1anair. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º ii.º
 Quier Finnain fili nepotij Eðoað. bellum Eðroir
 imMuiruirce inter genur Coirppi 7 nepoter Fiaðpað
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Fiaðpað in
 pugam eueppur ert. Omnia que scripta sunt in
 anno subfrequente inueni in libro Cuanað in isto eppe
 perpecta. Sinell eppeop campu ðili [quieuit.] Cað
 þleiðe Cua imMuñain.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º iii.º
 iugulatio Colmain pimeðo (mic ðaetan bpiu mic
 Muirceptais mic Earca) a uiro de genere suo qui
 uocatur ert Locan Diolmana:—

Cetu piðe cetu peðt,
 Cetu nept for piðpaða,
 Inro Colmain pumio pi
 Rombi Locan ðiðnada.

iugulatio Aeðo plane (mic Diarmoda ðeipð mic
 Peargura Ceppðeol mic Conall Cpeñtanne mic
 Neill noigiallað) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui peg-
 nauepunt Temoriam aequali potestate simul.
 iugulatio Aeðo poin rex nepotum Paigi 1 paeði
 mic Meccnaen for bpiu loða Senñðiðe, eodem die
 quo iugulatur ert Aeð pláne. (Aeð gupran comalta

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

² *Muirisc, i.e., the "Sea Plain."*—A district in the bar. of Tireragh, 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.*—ImMuñain, A. More correctly imMuñain, B.

⁶ *Son of Baetan, &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,³ [rested]. The
 battle of Sliabh-Cua⁴ in Munster.⁵

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

4 Ad. I. 14

of reference to their proper place in
 the text.

⁹ *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*
Must., 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.

Conaill, 7 baéal bile, ponḡonḡarar), unde dictum est:—

Nir' bo airḡirḡ ino airle
 'Dona h-ogair tuarḡ airḡne;
 Conaill ro bi Aelḡ rlane;
 Aelḡ rlane ro bi Suirne.

Aelḡ búirḡ ru cenirul Maenḡ [occirur est]. Morḡ Chonaill Chuu mic Aelḡa mic Ainmireā. Cuu cen maāir morḡru runt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º iii.º bellum Slaebre in quo uictur est Branuib mac Eataā. Nepoter Neill uictoreḡ erant, .i. Aelḡ Uareoac, in quo tempore pḡnauit. Inšulatione Branuib pḡir lagen a geneḡe ruo per uolum (mac Eathach mic Muireāāiḡ mic Aelḡa mic šeiblim mic Enna Ceinnrealaḡ mic Labrao mic Bpeairil belaiḡ mic šiaā baiceaā mic Caāir moir.) Trisinta annir pḡnauit in lagnaia, 7 a caā na Damcluana ro marāā. No gomaā e Saran raelḡerḡ .i. oirḡinneāā Seanboirḡe ruo porḡairpeāā, ut poeta dixit .p.

Saran raelḡerḡe šeol co še, *glan gle T*
 Oirḡinneach Senboirḡe ruo;
 E ni dalḡ gan Branuib brā, *baile a breath*
 Ro marḡ Branuib mac Eathach.

Poccar annir .uii. pḡnauit. Obirur Lairpen abbatir lae.

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 Teflia, 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 :^a—

Not wise was the counsel
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;^a
Conall that slew Aedh Slánè ;
Aedh Slánè 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 Ui-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 Baicceda, 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 z, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 35. 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 Slánè was killed.

⁵ *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).

⁶ *Cu-cen-mathair*, i.e., "Canis sine matre." 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.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º u.º Quier Beugnai abbatir Benncoir. Morr Aedain mic Sabrain (mic Domangairt, piz Alban). Iugulatio filiorum Baetan .i. mic Capull. Secundo anno Poccas imperatoris, Gregorius papa recundum Bedam migravit ad dominum. Bonifatio rogante statuit sedem romanæ et apostolicæ ecclesiæ caput esse omnium ecclesiarum, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiarum prebebat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º ui.º Uel ut alii dicunt hic migravit Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Morr Piasrað cað mic Baetan la Cruithiu, 7 quier Aedac mic Daill. Sabunianus natione Turcorum sedem Petri tenuit anno .i. mensibus .ii., diebus .ix., et repulturn ept in basilica Petri.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Occipio Sechnurais mic Sabrain, 7 morr Conaill mic Daimeni, 7 quier Lugdað mic U Ocha.

¹ *Beogna*.—Written Beugnai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Connor has erroneously printed the name 'Begnai,' 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 suæ*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. 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—*Dún-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.' Cpaité (gen. of cpaité), A. Written Fiachra cpaité in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Connor, 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).

⁷ *Son of Dall.*—*Dall* (gen. of *dall*) A. and B. O'Connor prints *Domhnall* ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word *quier* would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁸ *Heid.*—The words *perpetu tenuit*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

⁹ *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'Connor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochae*.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º ix.º Morp
 Aeðo mic Colggen regir na n-Clirþer. Morp Sillan
 mic Cumminn abbatir ðenncoir, 7 morp Aeðain anco-
 rtae ðenncoir, 7 morp Maelhumai mic ðaetain.
 Senač (o ðluain uClingsriđi), abb Clirð mača, quiescit.
 Finir cronici lurrebii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º x.º
 Pulminatur ert exereitur uloť in mðairciu pulmine
 terribili. Morp Maeleðuin mic Aleni regir Mođ-
 toirnae, 7 morp Eugaín mic Ecađ Laiť. Quies Colman
 Elo. Sic ert in libro Cuanach, Aeđ roin 7 Aeđ Laiťen.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xi.º
 Morp Aeðo alððain filii Domnall regir Tempo.
 bellum Oðbae re n-Oengur mac Colman, in quo
 cecidit Conall laeđbpeđ filius Aeðo rláne. Maelcođa
 pegnae incipit hoc anno.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º Quies
 Finnntain Oentraiť abbatir ðenncoir. Morp Colman
 uať[ais]. bellum Cairpe Legion ubi ranceti occiri
 runt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaen rex ðritanorum.
 Eracliur annur .xxii. pegnat.

¹ *Aedan*.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

² *Cluain-U-Aingriđhi*.—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. h. 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 Laiťh*.—The *Echodius Laiť* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i., 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 33, note h.

⁵ *Aedh Roin*—*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 Euan, 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 Laegh-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[ach]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. Colmán
 of Linn-Elo, or Linnally, 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 Uaridnach, 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 738 *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.
 (613).

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, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 2,
 Chap. 2.

¹⁰ *Holy men*.—*ſcī*, for *sancti*,
 A., B.

Fol. 22ba. **†**Cl. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.^o xiii.^o Tolpa pota abb Cluana mic u Noir paupar. Stella uir ept hora unu^a diei.

†Cl. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.^o xiiii.^o Iugulatio Maelicoba mic Aeðo in bello montir (beal-gaðain) Tueð (uel cað sleiðe truim). Suibni menn uictor erat et pugnauit port eum. Quier Diarmato tertio abbatir Cluana irair. Bellum Pionaiði ei legg in riadai. Coeman brecc quieuit.

b. **†**Cl. 1anair. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.^o xu.^o Mopir Suibne mic Craeðeni pegir Cianaætæ glinne gamin, 7 mopir Aeðain mic Mongain pegir Dalriata (no arair), 7 mopir Petrain eprcoir lurgan. Eo [anno] Aeð 7 Ciritan aréni obierunt. Comburtio Denncoir.

†Cl. 1anair. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.^o x.^o u.^o i.^o Comburtio martirum Ega. Comburtio Donnain Ega hi xu. **†**Cal. Mai cum .cl. martiribur, 7 occirio Torchæ, 7 lorcað Conoiri. Urque hunc annum reperit Iriodopur Cronicon ruum, ita dicenr, Eraeliur dehinc quintum annum aſit impetu, 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 mon tueth in A., over which a second hand has added tīr beal-gaðain, 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 "Bessy 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*]araid. — Over the name *dalriata*, in A., the copyist has written *t arair* (or *araid*) 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.]
 Maelcobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth²
 (Sliabh-Belgadain ; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-
 truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraid.
 The battle of Fidnacha, at³ 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-
 gaimhin, 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
 Are⁷, 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.

⁶ *In the same year.*—Eo 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 Eo to the following name
 Ceò, 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.*—οὐραϊο
 is the word used for "devastation,"
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*
Scot. has υαρταριο. Torach is Tory
 Island, off the N.W. coast of Donegal.
 The devastation of Torach is men-
 tioned under the year 612 by the
Four Mast., who have no notice of
 the massacre of Donnan's people above
 recorded.

⁹ *From this time.*—οὐχιν, A., B.,
 and Clar. 49.

imperii Eraclii et quarto religionis primi principis Seributi; sunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad Eraclii annum preparentem, hoc est quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.^o x.^o uii.^o Int immarpecc in Eiluin in die parēa. Iugulatio Colggen mic Suibni 7 moir Fiačraē mic Conaill, 7 iugulatio Fergus filii Colmain magni .i. o Anrartach hū Mercain do muinntir blatine:—

Mai dom ipōra com tēch,
hūa Mercain Anrartach,
Uirque dorbach dombuir do,
Fobit gono Fergusro.

111 tan doregat buirne
Cenuil Colmain rech ēuile,
Iaruirporet dīfūriu
Sū Mercain im blatinu.

Coemgin glinne da loča 7 Comgall eppcop, 7 eppcop Eogan Rača rithe, quiescunt. Inōraē Mača, et terremotur in Gallia.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.^o x.^o uiii.^o Liber abbat Achard do Caimniḡ. Moir Sillan abbatir campū bīli. Moir Aeōo dennain 7 Fingin mic fiačraē.

¹ *Of the most religious.*—Religionis primi, A. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

² *Eiluin.*—Eiluinu, in B., which O'Connor inaccurately prints *Eili unu*, 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 *Colggu.*—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 613.

⁴ *Anfortach Ua Mescain.*—This name is written *Anfurtech .h. Mescill* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus "in the battle of *Blatteine*."

⁵ *Blatini.*—See last note.

⁶ *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 3), 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.] Eiluin² 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

Coemgin 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'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesie Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemum, quieverunt in Raedmach." He seems to have taken

the *ἡρπαεὶς μάχα* ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Ecc. Antiq.*, p. 68, note p.

⁹ *Devastation of Macha*, *ἡρπαεὶς μάχα*.—See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

¹⁰ *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Connor.

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.

.b.

†ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º x.º ix.º
 Occirio .i. immatig plecht i cpech Conacht) generir
baetain .i. Ailealla mic baetain, 7 Maeleuin mic
 Pergrua mic baetain, 7 morr fiafrae mic Ciapain
 filii Ainmepea mic Setni.

†ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º
 Senae garb abba Cluana pepta moritur. lugulatio
Aengura mic Colmain magni .i. pegir nepotum Neill.
 Duncae mac Eugain, Neetan mac Canonm, 7 Aed
 obierunt.

†ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º i.º
 bellum Ciro deilgden. Conall mac Suibne uictor
 erat. Duo filii Librain mic Illanodon mic Cerpail
 ceciderunt. Conaing mac Aedain timeppur est:—

Tonna mora mogalna,

Srian rodbatoigretar,

Fri cupae plerc fann

Fop Conaing coirretar.

Morr Mailembrado mic Rimeo mic Colmain filii
 Cobtaig 7 Ailello mic Cellai. bellum Lindair.
 Quier Coemgin glinne da locha. bellum Cenbuigi in
 quo cecidit Colman mac Cobtaig. lugulatio Ailello
 mic Cellai. Morr Colggen mic Ceallai.

†ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º
 Obitur Pergrua abbatir 1ae. Quier mic Larpe 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 occirio.

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 Egan (or Eganen), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

⁴ *Neetan*.—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. *allie fudantoin dware chad Tag*
(2nd founder)

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 Eogan,³ Nechtan⁴ son of Canon, 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.)

⁶ *Lindair*.—Not identified.

⁷ *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal
 note in *al. man.* in A. adds "*secun-*
dum alios." St. Kevin's death is
 entered before under the year 617.

⁸ *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four*
Mart., 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.

⁹ *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes
 called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of
 Ia. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 372.

¹⁰ *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator
 wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in
 the margin in A.; but only the letters
 ερρ . . . ι. ραβα . . . (Bishop .i.
 Daba. . .) can be read. Ware com-
 plains that his "proper name is no
 where mentioned." (*Harris's Ware*,
 Vol. i., p. 39.)

Bi Nindene ends cel
(2nd founder)
T

τῇ Ἀπο μαῶαε, 7 Ὑνεῖ abbatῖρ νεῖρ. Expugnatio
Rato gualῖ la Fiacḡna mac Baetaḡn.

Rogab tene Rait n-gualῖ,
Taircῖo biucatan uairῖ,
Iṛ dian adrandat ino uile
Tenro ἡρραιῖ Ἀεδα buile.

b. Ict. 1anair. (1 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º
Morp Ronan mic Colmanῖ, 7 Colman rṭellaen obuit,
7 iugulatio doῖr mic Ἀεδο Ἀλδοῖν. Νατιuitar Ἀδομ-
nani abbatῖρ 1ae.

Ict. 1anair. (3 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º
Ἀnnur tenebropur. Ἀεδḡn mac Cumurcailḡ, 7 Colman
mac Comgellaḡn ao Dominum migraḡnt, 7 Ronan mac
Tuatail, rex na n-Ἀῖrṭḡr, 7 Mongan mac Fiacḡ[n]ae
Lurgan moriuntur:—

Ἰann Cluana aῖrṭḡr inoḡu,
Ἀḡḡra ceṭrap rṭḡrḡraḡat,
Cormac [caem] ṛṛi moḡaḡo
Ocur Ἰlann mac Fiacḡach.

111 διαρ αἰλε
Ṛḡḡḡat mor vi tuathaib,
Mongan mac Fiacḡnai Lurgan,
Ocur Ronan mac Tuatail.

Μαεδοῖς ρεαρνα quieuit.

Fol. 23aa. Ict. 1anair. (4 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º u.º

¹ *Rath-Gualῖ*.—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 folā*, "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 Comgellaḡn*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellaḡn mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellaḡn, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 92, note c.

⁷ *Mongan, son of Fiacḡna 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 Bole.

* 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
Comgellán,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. 3).

⁸ *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheracluone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 373, 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 leithet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Dommain uictor erat. Obrepio doilg luata a nepotibus Neill.

[ct. 1anair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º bellum arda Corran, Dalriada uictores erant, in quo cecidit Fiachna Filius domain. bellum Cairn Feraðais i Cliu, ubi Paelbe plann Féimin uictor erat. Suairse Airne fugit Conall mac Maeloui fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

hi torcáir di Connaétarb,
hic atcumai ino seirir,
Maelouin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaré,
Conall, Maeloub, Maelbherail.

Uirio quam uidit Purreur religiosus episcopus.

b. [ct. 1anair. (6 p. l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º (aliar 28º). bellum doilg luata, in quo Paelan filius Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. bellum doé in quo Suibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, 7 Domnall mac Ceódo fugit. Occipio Suibne menn mic Fiachna mic Feraðais mic Muirpeðais mic Eoðain, p. Epenn, i Taepp breni (.i. la Conçal caé mac Scannlain). Paúra

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 caé 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 "Crunmael Builg-luathó" 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 Bolg-luatha² 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 Bolg-luatha,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*.

⁵ *There fell.*—*Ні торѣаи* ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for *Ні торѣаи*. The *Four Mast.* have *то роѣаи*, which is better.

⁶ *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 *Bolg-luatha.*—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. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called *ṽalṽa Cæmgin*, 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 Dairdaraeni, abbatii Clono. iugulatio Cummeni filii Colmain. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aedha mic Cinmireac regnare incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º uiii.º bellum Beda eum, in quo Maelcaich mac Scannail rex Cruithne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conno cepp rex Dal Riati cecidit. bellum Duin ceithrinn in quo Congal caech fugit 7 Domnall mac Aedha uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suairpe mac Forindain. Uel bellum Beda eum ubi ceciderunt nepotes Aedain, Rigullon Paelbae. Morp Eedaich buithe regis Pictorum, filii Aedain. Sic in libro Cuanach inueni. Uel sic in libro Duibdaletse narratur: bellum Leithirbe etir Cenul mic Epea 7 Cenul Papatais, in quo Maelpirich cecidit. Epradine mac Piacna uictor erat.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ix.º bellum Leithirbe inter genus Eugain inuicem, in quo Maelpirich cecidit, 7 bellum Mitani. Tapp breni comburitur, 7 iugulatio branduib mic Maelecocho.

Fol. 23ab.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º bellum filii Ailli, 7 morp Cinesdon filii Lugbreni regis Pictorum.

¹ *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor renders it "in regione Brefniae!" 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 Inishowen, 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 Ui Bardani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani"), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine.

³ *Fidh-eoin*.—"John's Wood," or the "Bird's Wood." Not identified.

⁴ *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

⁵ *Conad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

⁶ *Dun-Ceithrinn*.—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] *Failbe*.—Rigullon was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.

Handwritten note: "Lough Swilly" with an arrow pointing to the first footnote.

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 [628.] 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-Ceithirinn,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,³ 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 thus⁸ 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 [629.] Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. *Taerr-breni*¹⁰ is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of [630.] 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'Connor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

⁸ *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. *ſt.* 1anair. (4 p., l. 4^a.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 1.^o bellum Caſſloen reſur dritonum 7 Anſrith. Comburſio Bennſoir moer in dritannia, 7 iugulatio Ronan mic daetain. bellum aſo aublo in quo cecidit Diſuill mac Ferſura tuile la Mumain. Inſola Medgoeth fundata ert. Mor muman ingean Aeſa deannain morua ert.

ſt. 1anair. (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 11.^o bellum iudur reſur dritonum. bellum Aeſo goan i n-iarſar Liri, in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Aeſo fili ſenac ri Lagenorum.

ſt. 1anair. (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 111.^o iugulatio duorum filiorum Aeſa plane la Conall mac Suibne ecc loſ Threitin ar Premuin .i. Congal ri dres, 7 Ailill cruirpe penaſair ril Oluthaſ.

ſt. 1anair. (1 p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini dc.^o xxx.^o 1111.^o Occiſio Conall mic Suibne i tiſ mic Nappaſ la Diarmat mac Aeſa plane. bellum Cuile coelaen re n-Diarmat mac Aeſa plane, in quo cecidit Maelumai mac Oengurra. Eccleſia Reſpenn fundata ert. Nix magna occidit multor in campo dres. Quier Pintain

¹ *Cathloen*.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, ſee Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).

² *Anſrith*.—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-aba*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

⁴ *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Connor, 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*.—Farne, 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 muman, A. Mor migan, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munſter") was wife to Finghin, King of Munſter, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. She is deſcribed as the paragon of the Irifhwomen 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 Liſ*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar Liſ*, or "Weſt of Liſſey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liſſey on the weſt.

* *Fadán m. Colman... ní Mada 7 Faoile Flann ní Muman rithis fúairt*
add Tig.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] *RIA*
 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.*

X 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 Nafracch, by Diarmait
 son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diar-
 mait, 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. 39, 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*.—*ḟṡṡ* (*ḟṡṡ*) for *ḟṡṡ*, 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. *Rechra*).—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.

✓
regional!
elder al
'east of' (as)?

mic Telēain, 7 Ernaini mic Cpereni. Mopp Saptanain
mic Poič. Eēunō Lirr moir obuit. Bellum Segurpe
in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain cennfota, 7
Cumurcaē mac Cengurro, 7 Saptanath mac [P]oith.

b. Ict. 1anair. (2 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.°
lugulatio Ernani mic Piačae qui uicit Maelpitricē
piliu Cēdo alodain, aliar uairionaiš, in bello
Leitirbe, 7 epugatio Cartaiš ti Račtium in diebur
parca.

Fol. 23ba.

Ict. 1anair. (4 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.°
bellum Roč 7 bellum Saitirpe in una die facta
punt. Conall coel mac Maelecoho, rociur Domnall,
uictor erat de genere Euasain in bello Saelitirpe, 7
mopp Paelthe flainn Feimin regir Muman. Much-
autu Račtin paupat.

Ict. 1anair. (5 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.°
uii.° bellum Glinne Murepon 7 obperio Etin. Cronan
mac U loešdae abbar Cluana mic U Noir obuit.

Ict. 1anair. (6 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.°

¹ *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mer-
nocc (= Mo-Ernocc). According to
the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he
was the founder of the churches of
Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kil-
dreenagh) co. Carlow.

² *Gartnan son of Foith*.—The "Gar-
nard filius Wid" of the *Chron.*
Pictorum. See note ⁶ *infra*.

³ *Lis-mor*.—The Lismorein Scotland
is here referred to; not Lismore, co.
Waterford.

⁴ *Seguis*.—See under the year 501
supra, note ⁵.

⁵ *Cennfota*.—"Long-head."

⁶ *Gartnaith 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*.—epugatio, A. eppu-
gatio, B. "Do ionnarpbarh" ("was
banished"), *Four Mast.* (631.)

⁹ *Carthach*.—Otherwise called
Mochuta. See note ¹⁴ *infra*.

¹⁰ *Raithin*.—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
Moir, 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 Cumuscaich son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] *his.* 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.¹⁵ 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 n.

¹² *Colleague*.—*ῥοσύτης*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall 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*.—*Μοχάουτα*, A. Corrected to *Μοχούτα* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (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. *Eccl. 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.

un.º iugulatio Congaile mic Dunchada. Obitur
 Duinriðas uxoris Domnall. Bellum Opubaldi regis
 Saxonum. Quies Crudaen i Noentruim 7 Aeda duib
 abbato Cille dapo, episcoporum. Dolairi mac Cui-
 nide abbat Leitglinne paupavit. Morr Ailella mic
 Aedo rðen. Eraclar cum matre sua Martina annis
 .ii. pognavit.

b. Ict. Ianair. (7 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º ix.º
 bellum Caðrað cinncon. Oengur liaðana uictor
 erat. Maelouin mac Aeda bennain fuðit.

Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º
 Morr Maeluðircuic regis Orientalium. Morr Druici
 fili Forð. Domnall mac Aeda captrametatur est
 i n-Drum náo. Naupragium reaphae familiae lae.
 Obperio Rithae. Comburtio Maeleduin in inrola
 Caimi. iugulatio Maeleduin mic Persura 7 Maele-
 duin mic Colmain.

Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º i.º
 Morr Domnall mic Aedo regis hibernie in fine
 Ianuarii. Portea Domnall brecc in bello rraic
 Cairuin in fine anni in Decembri interfectur est
 ab hoan rege Drutunum; annis .xii. pognavit. 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 *Dolaissi, son of Cuinid*.—Mac Cuimðae, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaissi, 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. Molaissi is called Cairill.

⁶ *Heraclas*.—Eraclar, A., B. Apparently Heraclionas, 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.] Cathair-Cinncon.⁷ Aengus Liathdana was victor. Mael-
duin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of 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 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

[639.] BIS. *Liathan of the Spharacht of Glen Bann Tig*

[640.]

S. of Aed Bennan Tig (wmpy?) of A.

[641.] CS. 640 also regio Ulbomine

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 "Breidei 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 Ailcluaithe," is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.

oan Tig. gen. Auin 693. = H. Owein < Aw. Eugen. This is Eugen mol Bde. p. Strathclyde. O'R. 35

Fol. 236b.

latio Ailello mic Colmain, pegir generir Loiḡaire. Contantinur filiur Epaelu menribur .ui. pegnauit. bellum Oppu contra Britoner.

†Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Morp hUairle filiae Suibni. Quier Cronain epircop Noinorpommo. bellum Cinncon. Lorcot̃ 1apnnboit̃ mic ḡartnait̃. Cellač 7 Conall c[a]el, da mac Mailečoba mic Aeda mic Ainmireč, pegnare incipiunt ut alii dicunt. Conrtantinur filiur Conrtantini annur .xx. uiu. pegnauit. hic dubitatur quip pegnauit port Doŋnall. Dicunt alii hirtoriagraphi pegnarre iiii. pegir .i. Cellač 7 Conall c[a]el, 7 duo filii Aedo Slane (mic Diarmada mic Pergus cerrybeoil mic Conall Cneŋtainde mic Neill .ix. ḡiallag) .i. Diarmait 7 blačmac, per commixta pegna.

†Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º iugulatio duorum nepotum bogaine .i. Maelbperail 7 Maelanpait̃. Suin Flainn aenag̃. Morp bperail mic Sečnapait̃.

†Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iiii.º Morp Furutorain mic Decce mic Cuanač p̃i ua micc Uair. Ločeni mac Pingin p̃i Cruit̃ne obiit.

†Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 8, aliar 9.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º v.º Suin Scannail mic Decce mic Piacrač pegir Cruit̃ne. Mac Larre abb bennčair quieuit.

¹ *Constantine*.—The word *imperator* is added in the margin in A.

² *Against*.—MS. A. has the abbreviation for "contra," MS. B. that for "inter."

³ *Britons*.—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 Faelan, 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-Cinnecon."

⁶ *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gartnan son of Foith," referred to under the year 634 *supra*. O'Connor 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 [Oswy] 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 Nendruim. 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!"

⁷ Sons.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

⁸ Son of Diarmait.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

⁹ 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 Nennius*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.

X [ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 19, aliar 20.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Maelcoíbo mac Fiaíchna iugulatur ep̃, rex Ulloí. Duncat̃ aue Ronain iugulatur. Bellum Colgan mic Crunnmael builgí luato ríḡ huac Ceinnrelaig̃.

b. [ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 30, aliar 1.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Púrru ep̃aíḡdeḡ obit.

Fol. 24aa. [ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 11, aliar 12.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Guin Raḡallaig mic hÍlataí ríḡ Connacht. Bellum Cairnn Conaill ubi Guair̃e fugit, 7 Diarmait uictor̃ ep̃at̃, mac Ceíto r̃laine. Mop̃r Oengura bponbaílae r̃egir̃ Cemuil Coirpp̃i. Cocaí huac n-Ceítoin 7 Gaírtinaí mic Ceítoin. Quier Púrr̃i in b̃arruna.

[ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 22, aliar 23.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ix.º bellum Oppu r̃p̃i Pante. Bellum duin Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengur mac Domnaill. Fílu Maelcoíba uictor̃ep̃ ep̃ant̃ .i. Ceallaí 7 Conall c[a]l. Mop̃r Caíuraig̃ mic Domnaill b̃uicc. Mop̃r Cronain maig̃i b̃ile. Hoc anno b̃eda nat̃ur ep̃t̃.

[ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 3, aliar 4.) Anno domini dc.º l.º Quier Ceítoin ep̃iscop̃i Saxonum 7 iugulatio tuorum filiorum blaimicc mic Ceíto r̃lane .i. Dunchat̃ 7 Conall.

¹ *Crunnmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*" under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a "*Crunnmael 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 *Guair̃e*.—Guair̃e Aidhne, 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 Guair̃e. 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. Duncath, 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 [648.] killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. 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 [649.] battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The 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]mace, son of Aedh Slanè, viz.:—Dunchad and Conall.

648 CS 648

4. i. mindred Maelcobha

✓ 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 *nativitas* Bede. See under the year 653 *infra*.

blathmac mac Aetha, in pi,
 Ruc a mac ar dighi;
 Deirad hiru a da mac
 Ina dighail ar blathmac.

Maelodran cecinit.

Al muilinn,
 Ce ro milc mor di tuisunn,
 Mi bo comait pap reubainn
 [Al] ro milc for uib Cerdail.

Aln men meilep in muilinn,
 Mi corca acht deirgeuirinn;
 Ir di foglu in cruinn mair
 Poeta muilinn Maelodrain.

Insulatio Oirreni mic Oirpess.

.b. [ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 14, aliar 15.) Anno domini
 dc.º l.º 1.º Obitur Segeni abatis lre .i. filii Diachnae,
 7 quier Alologo mic Camain abatis Cluana mic Noir,
 7 doirmitatio Mancheni abatis Menospoich. Imair-
 picc Cule corpe in quo cecidit Culene mac Porindain.
 Maelreich 7 Onchu uictorep erant.

[ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 25, aliar 26.) Anno domini
 dc.º l.º 11.º (aliar 3º). Morp Perit mic Tothlain, 7
 Tolairg mic Poit mic regip Dictorum. Insulatio Conall

¹ *Blathmac*.—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*.—Al 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 MacCerbhaill (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 Slane, 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.] ^{BIS.}
 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*.

³ *Oissen son of Osirg.*—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccl. 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.

cæl. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomairi.

Χ Ιct. Ιαναρι. (4 p., l. 6, αλιαρ 7.) Anno domini dc.^o l.^o iii.^o Iugulatio Conaill mic Moelocoða .i. Ια Διαρμυρ mac Aeða plane. Colman episcopus mace U Delouib, 7 Oppene pota, duo abbates Cluano ipairto, obierunt. Duchuae loðrae abb Fernann quiescit. Iugulatio Pergusro mic Domnaill, 7 Pergusro mic Rosallmī, 7 Aeðo beðru, 7 Cummeni. Bellum Sraðo eðairt ubi Duncat mac Conang cecidit. [Morr] Aeðo poim mic Maelcoðo. beða hoc anno nativ erp.

Fol. 24ab. Ιct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.^o l.^o iii.^o Nem mac hui ðipn pauprat.

Ιct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.^o l.^o u.^o Bellum Cumarcas mic Cilello in quo cecidit. Cunnmael mac Suibne uictor erat. Bellum pante pegir Saxonom. Oppu uictor erat. Bellum Annæ. Morr

¹ *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

² *Marcán*.—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. texts.

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 Luachair, Abbot of Fearná (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. *Introduces Kal.*

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 Erbuile,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 natiuitas Bede*. 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'Connor 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 Cumascach," 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 Erbuile*.—See at the year 646 *supra*.

Crunnmael epbuile mic Ronain pegir lagenenpium. Mopir Maelaichein Tipe da glap. Suin Raghallach mic Uadae mið Connacht. Uel hic Pappa pecunvum alior. Mochoemog leith moir quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º l.º iii.º Obitur Subni mic Cupēri abbatir 1ae, 7 Ultan mic u Chonchobair. Bellum Delenn in quo interfectur ert Maeldeith mac Conaill. Mopir Tolargan mic Anpriet pegir Pictorum. Mopir Cellceni Lothra. Opa ert uacca iLlaithuð briuin que .iiii. vitulos peperit.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º l.º iii.º Mopir Ceallais mic Maelecofo, 7 Cellais mic Sapan (no Ronain), 7 Piaðrae telnain, 7 Blaitmice mic Ronain mic Columb. Mopir Supreit pegir Clocluath, Pepsaile que filu Domnaill. Uentur maghur. Tomain mac Taiteni moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º l.º iii.º Dimma niger eppcop Contipe, 7 Cummeni eppcop Náenpoma, 7 Duncad mac Aeðo plane, mortui sunt, 7 iugulatio Orctoic mic Sechnurais 7 Concenn mic Laiðgnein 7 Plotubuir 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'Conor 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 *Delenn*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Telemn*, 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 "Maeldeith 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 Celcen 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-Cluath,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-Cluath*, genit. form *Alo-Cluath*.—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*.—*Fergaile* 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*.—*Flodubuir*, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Connor prints "*Clodubuir* [*Clodovæi*].") 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. **I**ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ix.º. Obitur Finnani episcopi filii Rimeo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quieuit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinnagarab. Moir Eodaic mic Blaitmice. Conall cranamna moritur. Euzanan mac Tothalaín depunctur ep.

Fol. 24ba

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º l.º Tommene (.i. mac Ronan) episcop Aro mačae, 7 Conainn nepor Daint abb imlecho 1bair, 7 Laiðssen rapientr mac Baitbannaið, depuncti sunt. Pypu in Peppuna pau-rauit.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º l.º 1.º Cummeni longur (lxxii.º anno etatir sue quieuit) 7 Sapan nepor Crutain, rapienter, dõrmierunt. Bellum Ogomain ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Egnaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennraelað mac Serðre. Blamac mac Aedho uictur ep, rociur Diarmað. Maelduin mac Pupuðrain mic Dece moritur ep. Maenac mac Pinguini (mic Aedha duib mic Crimthainn

¹ *Finnan*.—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Eccl. 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 Ussher (*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.] ^{BIS.} Bishop Finnan,¹ son of Rimid; and Colman² of Glenn-dallocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.³ Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conall 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 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 Earnaine, 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

[661.]

nepotis in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

⁸ *In Peronne.*—In περρυνά, A. In πρυνά, B. Clar. 49 has "in prisona," 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 *Fota* 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 Ogaman was oc cinn corbadan, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note ¹⁴.

¹³ *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Diarmaid's colleague.*—ποκυρ Διάρμαδα. 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 Peirðlimið mic Aenǵura mic Naðppaich), rex Muman, mortuus est. iugulatio Maeleruataig filii Egnani. Scannlan abb Luǵmaib quiescit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Quies Segain mic U Chuiud abb Benncoir, 7 moir Guaire Aidhne. iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnall filii Aedh .i. Conall 7 Colgu. Moir Gartnaib filii Domnall, 7 Domnall mic Toðolain. Moir Tuatail mic Moirgaird. Tuenos filius Finnfin abb Bernann. Indercach episcopus, Oima episcopus, quiescerunt. Ultan mac U Choncuibair quiescit secundum alium librum.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Te[ne]brae in [Ct. Mai in nona hora, 7 in eadem aetate coelum ardere uisum est. Mortalitar in Hiberniam peruenerit in [Ct. Augur. bellum Lutho peirinn .i. i Portuinn. Moir Cernaig filii Diarmata mic Aedh plane mic Diarmata ceirbeoil mic Conall cremtairne, et terreretur in Britania, 7 Comgan mac U Teimne, 7 Depac ab Benncair. Baetan mac U Cormac ab Cluano obiit. In campo ltho Potart exarrit mortalitar primo in Hibernia. Al morte Patruu cc.º .iii. prima mortalitar .can. Ceallaic mac Maelcoibha moritur hic secundum alium librum.

¹ *Segain Mac-Ui-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 *Guaire Aidhne*.—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 *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defn. article in Irish) and *dercach* ("charitable").

⁷ *Ullan*.—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 Earnain. 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.] bis. 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-feirinn, *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 Maelcobha 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.

⁹ *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 *quievit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note ⁶; and under 570, note *b*.

¹² *Mortality*. — *μὀρτὰλῖτα*, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Sam. thros*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

¹³ *In this year*.—*hī* (for *hic*) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.

fol. 246b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 8.) Anno domini dc. lx.º iii.º Mortalitat magna. Diarmait mac Aedo plane, 7 Blaimac, 7 Maelbpeair filius Maeluain, mortui sunt. 1. don buide chonail. Ultan mac Caunga, ab Cluana ipaird. Dormitatio Feicheni Pabair (1. de eodem morbo 1. don buide conail), 7 Ailepain sapientir, 7 Cronan filius Silni. Cu cen matair mac Cañail (mic Aeda mic Cairbri mic Crimthain) ri Muman mortui. Blaimac Tešbae, Oengur Ulač, Mančan Leič, episcopi abbatque atque alii innumerabiles mortui sunt. Colman capr abb Cluana mic Noair, Cummen abb Cluano mic U Noir, dormierunt.]

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Morir Ailella flainneppo filius Domnaill filius Aedo filius Ainmepeač. Maelcač mac Scannail di Cruithnič, Maeluain filius Scannail rex generis Coirppi, obierunt. Eochaid iarlaiti rex Cruithne mortui. Dubinnrecht mac Dunchada rex .h. mbruiuin Ai mortui. Morir Ceallag mic Suairpe. Suairpe Ačone mortui erit secundum alium librum.]

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Mortalitat in hibernia. Bellum Aene itir Arada 7 hui Píogenti, ubi cecidit Eugen filius Crunnmail. Cearnač potal mac Diarmata quiescit.]

¹ *Diarmait—Blathmac.*—Brothers, and Joint-Kings of Ireland.

² *Buidhe-chonail.*—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 hui cunga ("son of the descendant of Cunga.")

⁴ *Buidhe-chonail.*—The orig. of this, not in A. or Clar 49, is added by way of gloss in B. See note ⁵, 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. 603, instead of his birth.

⁸ *Liath.* — *Liath-Manchain*, or Lemanaghan, King's co.

⁹ *Other persons.*—Oclii, 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 Fábhar (*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, Manchán 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. *CS 661 dá rí Éirenn*

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,¹¹ dies. Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai, dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.¹² 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 Sæpe aròne*.

¹⁴ *In Ireland*.—in *híbernia*, B. The same words seem to have been added as a gloss over *μορταλταρ* in A.; but they are now almost illegible.

¹⁵ *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in the barony of Smallcounty, co. Limerick.

¹⁶ *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, &c., whose death is entered above under 663. This entry is added in the later hand in A.

b. Ict. Ianaip. (p. l. .) Anno domini dc.º lx.º uii.º
 Mortalitat magna .i. an buiðe ðonall. Bellum
 fertri inter Ulta 7 Cruithne, ubi cecidit Caþurað mac
 Lurgeni. Nauigatio Columbaní epircopi [cum] reli-
 quir sanctorum ad inpolam uaccæ albæ, in qua
 fundauit æccleþiam, 7 nauigatio filiopum Tartaiað
 ad hiberþiam cum plebe pceð. Perþur mac Mucceto
 mortuup ert. Ðiarmait 7 Ðlaðmacc da rið Epeno, 7
 Reichin Poðair, 7 alii multi mortui sunt .i. don buið
 ðonall, pecundum alium librum.

Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dc.º lx.º uii.º Obituþ
 Cummeni aibí abbatir Iae, 7 Cruþani abbatir Þenn-
 ðair, 7 Mucuae macc hliuþ, 7 moþr Maelpoðartaið
 mic Suibne pegin nepotum Tuirtu.

Cennpaelað cecinit:—

Ní oiliu

Nach ri limpa alailiu,

O bpeða Maelpoðartaið

Iua gemnen do ðairiu.

Iþarnan 7 Corinðu apuþ Pictoreþ defuncti sunt.
 Iugulatio Mæleþuin mic Maenaið.

¹ *A great mortality.*—The words
 magna .i. an buiðe ðonall, which
 are not in B., are added as gloss
 over mortalitat in A. The writ-
 ing is now extremely faint. Clar.
 49 has "Mortalitas magna called
 Buichoinnell." See note ⁵, p. 54 *supra*.

² *Fertais.*—Fertri (genit. of fer-
 tair). See O'Donovan's *Four Mas-
 ters*, A.D. 665, note a, where the
 Editor expresses the opinion that from
 this "Fertais" the name of Belfast
 (bet fertri; "mouth of the ford"),
 has been derived.

³ *Colman.*—Columbaní (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.*—
 reliquir rcorum, A., B., and Clar.
 49. O'Connor, however, prints "cum
 reliquis Scotor." The entry of Col-
 man's retirement to Ireland in the
Book of Leinster (p. 24, col. 1), has
 cum reliquir rcor. The *Four
 Masters* say (667) go naonab oile
 imaille rruþ, "together with other
 Saints."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,¹ *i.e.*, the [667.] B18.
 '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.

little lude

Itarnan⁹ and Corindu died¹⁰ among the Picts. Assassina-
 tion of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

⁵ *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 358, col. 3), the name is written *scetha*. For various other forms of this curious name consult Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 62, note *b*. See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*, under the word *sgathanach*, where a good deal of nonsense regarding the etymology of the name "Skye" is printed.

⁶ *Diarmaid*.—This entry is represented in B. by *Uet hic Diarmait 7 Blathmacc 7 Feichin morcu punt* 1. *non buide chonaill*. ("Or in this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac, and Feichin 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*.—*oe puncti punt punt*, A.

Fol. 25aa. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ix.º Nix magna pacta ert. Orcolt mor. iugulatio Moeleuin nepotir Ronain. Mory blaemice mic Maelecofo, 7 iugulatio Cuanaí filii Cellaiḡ. Uenit genur Zar[et]nait de hibernia. iugulatio brian finn mic Maelepoḡar-taiḡ. Mory Dunchado hui Ronain.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º Mory Orru filii Eitilbrith pegir Saxonum. Pergur mac Crunnmail moritur. iugulatio Sechnurairḡ filii blaimic pegir Temoirie, inotio hiemir;

ba rrianaic, ba echlarcaic
 ac tech ambró Sechnarach;
 ba himda fuidel for rlaite
 hi taiḡ i m-bith mac [b]laimeice.

Dubduin rex genirur Coirpri iugulauit illum; 7 brian finn mac Maeleotraiḡ moritur. bellum Opoma cepair. Mailrubai in Britanniam nauizat.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º 1.º bellum Dungaile mic Maeleuile, 7 combustio Airḡ maḡae 7 domur Taiilli filii Segeni, deleti punt ibdis Mory Cummarcaiḡ mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

¹ *Fell.*—pacta ert, A. Not in B.

² *Famine.* — Orcolt. Otherwise written arcalt (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Connor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortalitas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaing of chattle."

³ *Family of Gartnat.* — genur Zarḡnat. 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 *Eitilbrith.*—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 *Bran 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.] B13,
 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-cexais."

¹¹ *Maelruba*. — See under the year 672.

¹² *Battle of Dungal*. — *bellum Dungalite*. — 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 *romur* *tailli* of the original text is printed *do mgtalli* by O'Connor, who translates it "duo Mactallii!"

¹⁴ [Many] were destroyed there. — The original, *veletı punt ibıııı*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *et multı veletı punt ibı* (or *ıbııem*). For *ıbıııı*, O'Connor reads *ıbı*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.

also fig. of 669

? See next p.
 possibly in diff. n.
 See 81

cf 681.
 The *ıbıııı* were
 destroyed (in *ıbıııı*)
 in *ıbıııı* O'R. 374

raelað mac ðlaðmaic pegnare incipit. Expulsió
 'Dorpo de pegno, 7 comburzio ðennðair ðurttionum.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ii.º Comburzio
 maize Lunge. Iugulatio 'Domangairt mic 'Domnaill
 brecc pegir 'Dal Riatai. Gabail Eliuin mic Cuip 7 cf. 742
 Conamaill fili Canonn, 7 Cormacc [mac] Mael-
 roðartaið moritur. Nauigatio Paelbei abbatir lae
 in Hiberniam. Mailrubai fundauit aeccleriam
 Aporeprosan. Constantinur filiur rupeuorur Con-
 tantini pegnauit annur x. 7 iii.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Iugulatio
 Congaile cennpota mic 'Dunchado, pegir Uloð. Decc
 ðaircheinterpccit eum. Iugulatio 'Doir mic Maelouib
 pegir Cianaðte. Morp Scannlain mic Fingiu pegir
 .h. Meit. Nuber tenuir 7 tremula ad pcciem celestir
 arcuor .iiii. uigilia noctir ui.^a pcpia ante parðā ab
 oriēte in occiōentem pep repenum coelum apparuit.
 Luna in sanguinem ueppa ert.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º
 Fol. 25ab. bellum Cindpaelað fili ðlaðmaic fili Ceðo plane,
 in quo Cindpaelað interpccitur ert. Pinechta mac
 'Dunchado uictor erat. Iugulatio Airmedaið hui
 Suairpe. Morp Níoe mic 'Danel. Morp fili pante.

¹ *Magh-luinge*. — The "Campus
 Lunge" of *Adamnan* (i., 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 Archaeol.*, Vol. II.,
 pp. 233-244.

² *Domnall Brecc*.—See under the
 year 641 *supra*.

³ *Of Elvin, son of Corp*. Eliuin mc
 Cuip, A., B.—The translation of
 this clause in Clar. 49 is "the capti-
 vity of Eolvin mc Cairbre and Con-
 maol mc Canonn. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur." But this is plainly
 wrong. Although the text of B. is
 at one with A., O'Connor 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 *Aporcrossan*. — Applecross, in
 Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St.
 Maelrubha, 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 Cennfota,⁹ son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche¹⁰ [673.] 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. 23.) A.D. 674. The battle of 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 [674.]

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

⁷ *Constantine*.—This was Constantine III., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de V. les dates*, t. 1, p. 417.

⁸ *Reigned*.—*pegyp*, for *pegnat*, or *pegnaunt*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁹ *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^a pepua*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *u^a pepua*, 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.

Morþ Scannlain mic Fingín pegir nepotum Meir. Finachta pegnape incipit, scilicet Finachta fleatad mac Duncada mic Aeda plaine.

- b. [Ct. 1anar. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º u.º Columbanus episcopus inrolas uaccae albae, 7 Finan filius Cipennan paupant. Inugulatio Maeleuin filii Rigullain 7 Dorob filii Ronain hoi Congaile. Multi pictores timeri sunt illaind abae. Disruptio Aille ppingenn la Pinechtae. Paelbe de hibernia reuerititur. Congal mac Maeleuin, 7 filii Scannail, 7 Aupulæ inugulati sunt.

[Ct. 1anar. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Stella cometer uir luminora in menre septimbri 7 octimbri. Dunchad mac Ultain occipit ert i n-dun Porzgo. Bellum inter Finnechta 7 Lagenor in loco proximo locho gabar, in quo finnechta uictor erat. Inugulatio Cuandai mic Euzanain. Congreppio Cule

¹ *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfhere, 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 fleatad. 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.* — Fí, 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.* — Ronan hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Connor 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.] BIS. 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 *menye*, 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 sun-beam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, 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*.—Ἰνῆνεχτα ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.

Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filii duo Maeleaiðoin. Beccan puim quieuit.

X ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º un.º (aliaz un.) Mory Colssen mic Faelbei plainn pegir Muman. Daircill mac Cupetai eppcop Glinne da loča, Coman eppcop Fernann, paupant. Interpretatio generis Loairnn i Tirinn. Toimrnaio rex Orraizi. Bellum Quin loča, 7 bellum liacc Moelain, 7 doirao Eilino. Mory Dorroto filii Domnall. Bellum i Calatpor in quo uictus est Domnall brecc.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º un.º Quier Faelbi abbatir iae. Cennaelao mac Cilella mic Baetain, rapient, paupavit. Bellum Finnechta contra Beice mDairce. Dormitatio Nectain neir. Domnall mac Suibni la hultu moritur.

Fol. 25^{ba}. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ix.º Colman abar Dennaicr paupat. Iugulatio Fiannañla mic Maeleuile pegir Lagenopum. Catál mac Roğail-liğ moritur. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Cilmine

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 *Ruimim*, whilst O'Connor prints *Beccan puim* 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'Connor following it, have "quievit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "*Tuaimsnamha*" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Senchustul 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 Tuaimsnamha was slain.

⁴ *Battle in Calathross*. — This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 684 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

⁵ *Faibhe*. — 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 Ailmine son of Ossu¹⁰ was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

⁶ *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-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note c.

⁷ *Battle of 'Finsnechta'* (or 'Finachta'.)—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of "Tailltiu" (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

⁸ *Dies by the Ulaid*.—"Killed by the northern men." Clar. 49.

⁹ *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 *Ailmine son of Ossu*.—Ælfwine son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

piliur Orru. Obreprio Duin baite. Dunchao piliur Eusanain iugulatur erc. Morp Maelepohtaraiḡ eprcoip Arp ppaḡo. bellum i m-bodbgnu ubi cecidit Conall oirḡgneḡ. Leppa ḡrauirima in hiberuia que uocatur bolḡcach.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º Comburtio regum i n-dun Ceithirnn .i. Dungal mac Scannail rex Cruithne, 7 Cennraelao rex Cianaḡtae, .i. mac Suibni, in initio aertatir, la Maelduin mac Maelepiḡriḡ. bellum blairleib poḡtea in initio hiemir, in quo interpectur erc Maelduin piliur Maelepiḡriḡ. iugulatio Conall ḡoil piliu Dunchao 7 Ciunn tipe. iugulatio Seḡnaraḡ mic Airmeḡaiḡ 7 Conaḡḡ mic Congale. Obreprio duin Poiḡer.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º 1.º iugulatio Cinnraelao mic Colḡen pḡḡir Conacht. bellum paḡa more maiḡi line contra ḡritonep, ubi ceciderunt Caḡuraḡ mac Maeleḡuin pi Cruithne, 7 Ultan piliur 'Dicolla, 7 iugulatio Muirmin in mano. Obitur Suibne piliu Maeleumai pḡncipir Copcoiḡi. Opcaḡer deḡetae punt la ḡruide.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º 11.º Dunchao

¹ *Dun-Baitte*.—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-Badbgna* (*anglicè, Slieve Bawne*), in the barony of Roscommon.

³ *Conall Oirgnech*.—"Conall the Plunderer." The *Four Masters* add that he was "Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre" (678).

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 "Cianachta 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." Cautyre, in Scotland.

¹⁰ *Dun-Foither*.—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 Bodbгна,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 son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Linë¹² against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,¹³ and Ultan son of Diuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'¹⁴ Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.¹⁵ The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide. [681.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,¹⁶ son of Mael- [682.]

Picts and Scots. See the Index thereto, v. *Dunfether*.

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-Linë*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 133a; and Reeves' *Ecl. Antiq.*, 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*.—Cорcoггi, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbarr, 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

Manau ??

murpe filiur Maelbuid iugulatur ert. bellum
Coraino in quo ceciderunt Colgu filiur Blaimac 7
Perstur mac Maelbuid rex generis Corppri. Obrepio
Duin att, 7 obrepio Duin duirn. Initium mortali-
tatis puerorum in menre Octimbur. Dormitatio
Airmedaiḡ na Cráeibe.

b.

Fol. 256b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Mortali-
tar paruulorum. Morp Maui abbatir Noimoromo,
7 morp Depporḡaill. Morp Concoluim. bellum
Cairril rinnbair. Loch Eacac do foud hi fuil hoc
anno.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Uentur
magnur. Terepomotur in inrola. Saxoner campum
breḡ uartant, 7 aecclepiar plurimar, in menre Iuni.
Morp Conḡaile mic Suair, 7 morp breḡail filu Per-
sturo morbo.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° u.° bellum
duin Nechtain uicirimo die menyir Mai rabbatu die
factum ert, in quo Eppriḡ mac Orru rex Saxonum,
xu.° anno regni sui consummata magna cum caterua

Dunchad (who was King of Con-
naught) had lived, or been fostered,
in the territory of "Muirisc," in the
north of the present barony of Tire-
ragh, 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 *Qf October*.—October, 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-Laisre, 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 *Qf Noendruim*.—Clar. 49 reads
"abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aon-
druim." A very old hand, like that
of Ussher, writes "Antrim" in the
margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Is-
land, in Strangford Lough) seems to
have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccl.*
Antiqq., p. 149.

⁶ *Death*.—morp, A.

⁷ *Loch Echach*.—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 hiberuia

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-Duirm.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.] BIS. 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

ἡνρολα ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

⁹ *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 Ui-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*, Pref. 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*.—*confummata*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *confummato*, as in Tigernach.

militum ruorum interpretatur ert, 7 comburit tula aman
duin Ollaigh. Talorpg mac Acitæn, 7 Domnall brecc
 mac Echað, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Rotachtaiğ 7
 Darğarto mic Finngwine. Morp Banbain orcað
 rapientir.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Iugulatio
 Peradaiğ mic Congaile. Quier Dočumaiconoc abbatir
 uallir da ločo. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatir Corcaide
 mape. Morp Orreni episcopi monosterii Finnatin filii
 Finngwine. Adomnanus captiuor petuaxit ad hiber-
 niam .lx.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Quier
 Segeni (o ačað elaidib) episcopi Ardmacha. Occirio
 Canonni filii Gartnair. Pinfnechta clericatum
 suscepit. Bellum imlečo pið ubi ceciderunt Dub-
 dainber rex Arda Cianacta, 7 hUarperiðe nepor
 Orreni, 7 Congalað mac Conaing fugitiuor euarit.
 Miall mac Cernaiğ 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'Connor 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 733. 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 marsh." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *mape*, gen. of *map*, "great," A.; *mape*, B.

⁶ *Finnatan son of Finngwine*.—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 Finnguine. The death of Banban 'Oscach' the Wise.

Gen.!

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.⁵ The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finnguine.⁶ 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.]

CS 684 O. Garinn

Gartnait

could be (see note)

At 210 (see note)

Tig. xvii. 210

Im. Gartnait

Chron. Scot. 683 (=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 Sland, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.

Óronaig Conaillí mōiu,
 Deitbir dōaib iar n-Uaircēriu;
 Ní ba eilimū biaf gen
 1 n-Áirō iar n-Dubdāmbēr.

Sipectāc,
 Óronan file for tīr Tarōgg;
 Cen Dubcuile cen mac m-Órain,
 Cen Du bōambēr ar airō.

Sipechtaic,
 Sella fua leic leacca,
 Far coin, far milcoin, far mna,
 Dobuio la far n-eētrata.

Mona icat dam amne,
 Mac Cunnmael dom [f]irichte,
 Roptir polā ocuf cpo
 Mo dēr dō marb Imblecho.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° unū.° 1olan
 epreop Cinngarat obit. Finnechta reuerſitur ad
 pēgnum. Iugulatio Diarmato mōi fili Áirneſoig
 cecī. Mōrr Caſuraig nepotir Domnaill bpucc.
 Obitur Docinnī Daire murcāir. Mōrr Pēraſoig mic
 Tuatālan. Mōrr Maeleuū mic Conaill cpannañna.
 Obſcupata ept parr polir.

Fol. 26aa.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ix.° Congal
 mac Maeleuū mic Áleō bennain, rex Iarpmūman, 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 "Gabaircenn." 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.* — Tīr

Tarōgg. 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 Olum (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

⁴ *Cenngarath.* — Kingarth, in Bute, 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.⁴

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 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.

[688.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

[689.]

⁶ *Airmedach 'caech,'* i.e., Airmedach "the blind." *cecī*, for *caeci*, A., B.

⁷ *Cathasach*.—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

⁸ *Daire-murchaisi*.—O'Connor absurdly translates this "Monasterii Roboreti 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."

⁹ *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna*.—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriads. 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 Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Doinechaid mac Oircedoit, 7 Ailill mac Dungalae Eilne mic Seannadail, iugulati sunt. Combustio airtod Machae. Morp Pinguine longi 7 Peradaiḡ meit mic Nechtleicc; X 7 Choblaic filia Canonni moritur. Dobécoc Cluana airtod paupavit. Iustinianus minor filius Constantinianus .x.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º Cronan mac u Chualne, abbas Dennaigh, obiit. Theodorus episcopus Hyrtaniæ quieuit. Dalriati populati sunt Cruithni 7 Ulta. Ritceallaic mac Flainn rex hua Maine moritur. Uentus magnus .xvi. ¶ Et. Octimbris quorodam .ii. ex familia lae meruit.

¶ Et. Ianair. (2 f., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º i.º Adomnanus .xiii.º anno post paupam Pailbei ad Hiberniam pergit. Conchad episcopus moritur. Perḡur mac Aedain rex in éoirio obiit. Iugulatio Maeleodraic mic Euginain. Luna in sanguineum colorem in natali sancti Martini uerpaert. Obrepio Duin deasae dibri.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ii.º Bruide mac Bilí rex Portpeno moritur, 7 Alphin mac Nectin.

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 Seannal 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 "Piets." 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].—Dennaigh, 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 Oredoith,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 Coblaithe 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 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.

[690.]

Ref. H. L. L. L. L. L.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes 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 Maeldithraibh 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

[691.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death¹² of

[692.]

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. — *ἡερα εἶτ.* 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.—*Μορτ*, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of *μορτ*, 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. 26ab.

Morr Dīrað epircopi Pērnann, 7 ūran nepor Paelaen
rex Lagenentium mortui sunt. Ceallach mac Ronain
moir moritur. Bellum inter Oppaiḡi ocuṛ Laiḡniu
in quo cecidit Paelcar nepor Maeleodrae. Jugulatio
Cinnriḡ 7 nieð Neill 7 filiūm Boendo. Morr
Doergairt mic Finguine. Bellum contra [filiūm]
Pante.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Cron becc
abbay Cluana mic U Noir obit. Beccpola epircopur
quieuit. Jugulatio Cerpail mic Maeleodrae.
Obpērio duin roðer. Morr Pērcar mic Conaēð
cipp. Domnall mac Cuin rex Clocluacae moritur
huiusmodi campū dile quieuit. Obitur Cronani
balni.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (ui. p., luna x.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º
iii.º Finneachta rex Teinpo 7 ūperal filiūp eiur
jugulati sunt (aḡ speallaiḡ dollaiḡ) apud (alaiar ab)
Aeð mac Oluðaiḡ (mic Ailella mic Aeða plaine)
7 a Congalað mac Conaiḡ (mic Congaile mic Aeða
plaine).

¹ *Of the Leinstermen.*—Lagenentiam, A.

² *Died.*—mortui sunt, for mortuūp eṛt, in A. Omitted in B.

³ *Dies.*—mor, for mortuūp, or mortuūp eṛt, A. mortui sunt, B.

⁴ *Grandson of Maelodhar (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 *Ainftech*—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 Dalriads. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal. Table of Dalriadic Kings.*

⁷ *Against [the son of] Penda.*—contra Pēnðā, 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 filiūm pēnðā ("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. Becfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cербhall, 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-Cluath, dies. Huidreni of Maghbilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.¹¹ [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,¹² King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-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). [694.]

CS. 691 ri éirenn

+700

+695

+603

+658

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 Ecgerth 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.

⁸ *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

⁹ *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

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 *ṛḗṇač* ("the Festive,") in the margin in A.

¹³ *At Grellach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kells, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note *q*. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, α ṛḡṛḗḗḗḗḗḗ ṛḗḗḗḗḗḗ ("in Grellach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, αṣ ṣṛḗḗḗḗḗḗ ṛḗḗḗḗḗḗ ("at G— D—"), over the words *ṛḗḗḗḗḗḗ*.

¹⁴ *By*.—αṛṛṛṛṛṛ, αḗḗḗḗ ab, in A. ab, in B.

¹⁵ *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.

Moling lochair cecinit:—

Da tairran do fíneáta,
Inniu laigro crolige;
Rambe la fíru nime,
Oilead ina boraime;

In bein forymbit fíneáta
Immaireitir nígriadaí,
Aed doith geara do éail,
Aetpolaic nígriadaí.

Occipio Tairgg mic Paelbei in ualle pellir. Quier Minnbairenn abbatir Achard bo. Tairmide lugmaid dormuit. Morp Drain mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxor Ferchar moritur. Morp Conaill filii Tuathail.

b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º iugulatio Domnaill filii Conaill crandamnaí. Finnguine mac canir fine matre, rex Muman, moritur. Persal Áirne et Piannamail mac Mennaid moriuntur. Lochéní menn rapienr, abbat Cille Dara, iugulatur ert. Cummene Mugdorpne paupar. Congalach mac Conaing filii Congaile filii Aedo plane moritur. Loingsreá mac Aengura pegrare incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ui.º Taraáin de regno expulsur ert. Ferchar pota moritur. Aedom-

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 Finnachta. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Borama*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachta, 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.* (693).

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.] BIS.
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 [696.]
kingship. Ferchar the Tall¹³ dies. Adamnan proceeded

⁶ *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

⁷ *Conall Becc*; i.e., "Conall the Little."

⁸ *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

⁹ *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or "Brown Domnall"), 13th King of Dalriada.

¹⁰ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—"Canis sine matre." His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

¹¹ *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

¹² *Tarachin*.—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form "Tarain" at the year 698. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 134, note a.

¹³ *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (περκαρ ποτα). 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*)

Fol. 266a.

nanur ad hiberniam pergit et dedit legem innocentium populis. Echú nepor Domnall iugulatur etc. Mael-rotharraig mac Maelduib rex na n-Áirgialla moritur. Immairecc Crannachae ubi cecidit Fearadae mac Maeledoið. Bellum uilcon. Eompar mac Congaile mic Guaire iugulatur etc. Moling Lochair dormiunt. Britoner et Ularð uartaepunt campum Muirteinne. Carran repuba o Lurca quieuit. Iugulatio Concoðo.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Bellum i Pepnnmuig ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machae mac Maeleduin ocuŕ Aed airto rex uail Áraide. Bellum inter Saxoner et Pictor ubi cecidit ðernið qui dicebatur ðpectro. Comburtio Duin Onlaig. Expulŕio Áinpcellaig fili Peŕcair de regno, et uinctur ad hiberniam uechitur. Morŕ Popannain abbatiŕ Cille ŕapo, ocuŕ Maeleduin mic Mongain. Morŕ Muirgiura mic Maeleduin, regiŕ geneŕis Coirppi.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Bouina rŕager in Saxonia. Bellum Piannamla mic Oŕŕeni. Tapain ad hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Erca, second King of Dalriada.

¹ *Law of the Innocents*. — See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179. The *Frag. of Annals*, at 696, state the law was against killing children or women.

² *Echú*. — Eucha, B. "Eucha," Clar. 49.

³ *Crannach*, i.e. "a place full of trees." Not identified. The word immairecc (translated "conflict") is rendered by "Scirmish" in Clar. 49.

⁴ *Battle of Uilcon*. — ðaet (for bellum) A. For Uilcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O'Connor 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' *Ecol. Antiqq.*, p. 349.

⁹ *Fernmagh*. — Now represented by the barony of Farney, 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 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 Brechrid.¹¹ The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.¹² The expulsion of Ainfcellach,¹³ son of Ferchar, from the kingship, 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-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 Dalaraide 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 *Brechrid*.—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 "Eeorht the aldrman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

¹² *Burning of Dun-Ollaigh*.—Com-burcti cum Onlaid, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written cum Onlaid, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

¹³ *Ainfcellach*.—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 Ainfcellach, in the battle of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

¹⁴ *Carried*.—uethitup, B. Vehitur, Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Saxon-land*.—Saxonia England.

¹⁶ *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

CS 693

[697.]

f. of Cathal arb. K. + 75
 gf. Muirgidah " + 7

[698.]

b. |Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ix.º Accenra ert bouina mortalitay in hibernia i |Ct. Februi in campo Trego i Tečbaí. Quier Aeđo anchorite o Sleibtiu. Dormitatio Iarnlaigh abbaty lyp moir. Fiannamail nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riati, ocup Flann mac Cindraelađ mic Suibne, iugulati runt. Cupēuile nepor Cunnmail de pegno expulsur in Britanniam pergit. Pamer et peritlentia .iii. annor in hibernia pacta ert, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur mac Maeleuile .i. de genepe Eugain, nepor Cunnmail (.i. mic Suibne mino) moritur.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º bouina mortalitay. Colman auae Oirc, Ceallač mac Maelepracho epreop, Diccuill abbar Cluana auir, mortui runt. Fol. 26bb. Ailill mac Con cen mačair rex Mumain moritur. Perdelmio mac Pergura mic Aeđain moritur. Iugulatio Aeđo Odbae. Aeđ mac Oluthaigh, Congal mac Eugainan, mortui runt. Imbaircecc i Scu ubi ceci-

chin, whose expulsion from the kingship [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*. (*AA. 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.] DIE. 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. Aur-thuille, 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 Suibhne Mend),⁷ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.⁸ Colman [700.] Ua Oire,⁹ Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,¹⁰ abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-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*.—Imbaircecc 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 *Imbaircecc iscu*, and translates "prælium navale," confounding the words *iscu* ("in Skye") with *uisce*, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.

deput Conaing mac Dunchado et filius Cuandai. Dyrpuctio tuin Onlaiḡ apud Sealbač. Iugulatio generis Catbot. Iugulatio Conall mic Suibne regis na n-Deiri. Conall mac Donennaiḡ rex nepotum Finngenti moritur. Occisio Neill mic Cernaiḡ. Irgalac nepos Conaing occidit illum.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Muirpetac campi Ai (aiar mullač leatan, mac Persura) moritur. Irgalac nepos Conaing a brítonibur iugulatur ep̃t in inri mac Heran. Paolobor Cločair dormiuit. Macenia rex nepotum Ečtač Ulat, Ailill mac Cinn-paelad rex Ciannachta, mortui sunt, ocyr Tarpban Mičē, ocyr Colḡgu mac Moenaiḡ abbaḡ Lurcan, ocyr Luac poigoe ocyr Cračerpaiḡ, rapientes, mortui sunt. Tiberiur cepar annis .ii. pagnaui.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º Bellum campi Culind in arpo nepotum n-ččoiḡ, inter Ultu et Brítones, ubi filius Račḡainn cecidit, [atueppariur]

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*.—apud. Used also in 'he 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, Ainfcellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

⁵ *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha*.—Gene-riur 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 Finngenti, 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 Ua 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 Ua Conaing*.—"Irgalach,

of Dunchad,¹ and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh³ by⁸ 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. Macenia, 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 ἀνερπαρμαρ, 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. ulatē uictoreſ epant. Bellum
 Copainn, in quo ceciderunt Loingſeā mac Oengura
 mic Domnaill mic Aēdo mic Annmipeach, rex Hibernie,
 cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ (i. la Ceallach loca Cime mac
 Raðallaiſ), et duo fili ſolgen, et Dubuibergſ mac
 Dungaile et Perſur porſepaiē, et Congal gabra, et
 ceteri multi ducer; iii. id. iulii, ii.ª hora diei pabbati
 hoc bellum conſpectum ert. Colman mac Finnbar,;
 abbaſ liſ moir, mortuuſ ert. Ailen daingen aēdi-
 picatur. Perſurpan mac Maelcon mortuuſ ert.
 Obſepio Riē.

- b.]ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ii.º Strager dal
 Riati in ualle Limnae. Coomnanur .lxx.º ii.º anno
 aetatiſ ſue, abbaſ iae, paupat. Cloppuē mac Orru,
 ſapienſ, rex Saxonum, moritur. Bellum ſop Cloenāē
 ubi uictor ſuit Ceallaē Cualann, in quo cecidit
 Doobcaē Miðe mac Dermato. Poðartach nepoſ
 Cernaſ ſugit. Peratoāē mac Maeluinn rex generiſ
 Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa.]ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Cennſaelāē
 nepoſ Aēdo bpuce, abbaſ Dennaſ, 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 Copainn in quo cecidit Loingſeā mac Oengura, ſi Epenn, cum
 tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ, 7 ſi Cairpri
 opoma cliaē, 7 ſi .h. Conaill
 gabra, 7 .x. ſuſ do ſuſarb Epenn
 imaille ſiu ſein, hi clonſinno
 hi cinno Oenaiſ loſa itir Cinel
 Conaill 7 Connachta. Cellach
 Cime mac Raðallaiſ 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 Driun-cliaibh,
 and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,
 and ten kingſ of the kingſ of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenſind, at the
 head of Oenagh-Logha [it waſ fought],
 between the Cinel-Conaill and Con-
 naughtmen. 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 Foreraith, 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.*—Οβρεγο, A. Obcepio, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

⁵ *Glenn-Limna.*—in ualle Limnæ. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note g.

⁶ *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: Αλφριθ mac Ορρυ.ι. Flann rina la Gaedela, "Alfrith 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.

⁷ *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kil-dare.

⁸ *Focartach.*—Wrongly written ποαρταγξ (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.

⁹ *Was slain.*—Cecidit, A. This entry is wrongly given in *Clar.* 49, which has "Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maoileuin, cecidit."

Corcmotruaċ ubi cecidit Celeſair mac Comain. Ceallaċ mac Rogallaġ, rex Conaċt, poſt clericatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonnn. Congall (ċinnmagair) mac Perſurra (i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º (alias ui.º).

= *To-Channer The. II* 281.9
Zcp 19, 359f.

Duchanna Daire, et Orrene piliur Gallur, abbas Cluana mic u. Noir, paupant. Bruid mac Dercil moritur. Concobar mac Maeleduin, rex genitur Coirppi, iugulatur ep. Cellan mac Seċnuraiġ, rapient, obiit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º ui.º Conodop Fobair obiit. Occipio Inprechtaiġ mic Dunchada Muirpe. Perſgal mac Maeleduin, ocup Perſgal mac Loingſiġ, ocup Conall menn rex genntir Coirppi, occiderunt eum. Dec nepor Duncado iugulatur ep. Corobenac eppcop Airp rraċo quieuit. Duo terreretur reptimana in eadem in menſe Decimbri in aquilonali parte hiberſiae. Bachall berce baiſce. Morp

¹ *Son of Raghallach.* — mac Rogallaġiġ, for mac Rogallaġ, 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 "Canonnn" by modern editors. But *Canonnn* 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 Kinnaweir, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal; and Fanat is a well-known district in the same barony. Clar. 49, which O'Connor 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 *Bruid.* — 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),⁴ 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. Murder of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirsee.⁹ Fergal [706.] 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

⁷ *Of Sechnasach.*—Σεχναξ, A.

⁸ *Conodar of Fobhar.*—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Dunchad Muirsee.*—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirsee," 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 corobenac in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

¹² *Earthquakes.*—Τερριμοσυρ, 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 (éc i n-anlithru). 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.

X

Colman an Suibni. Slogaib Congaile filii Pergura
 pop. Laigiu. Dunchad principatum Iae tenuit.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Canir Cuarain
 rex Cruithne iugulatur est. Douina p̃taper iterum
 incendio. Croen filius Maroit mortuus est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Bellum dolo
 in campo Eilni, ubi iugulati sunt Leclabair mac
 Ecd̃aib, Cúallair, ocuŕ Cúoinairc. Bellum Selggae hi
 portuataib Laigen, contra nepotem Cennpelaig, in quo
 ceciderunt .ii. filii Ceallair Cualann, Fiachra et
 Fiannachail, et Luirgg cum Britonibus Ceallair, et
 port paululum Coirppi mac Concoluinn iugulatur
 est. Maeldoborcon ep̃cop Cille Dapo paupauit.
 Bellum pop. Orcaib, in quo filius Arptablaŕ iacuit.
 Peritir que dicitur baccach cum uentur p̃p̃luio
 in Hibernia. Macno mac Duib̃dianber mortuus.
 iugulatio Conaill mic P̃erataig.

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 *Cucuarain*.—Canir cuarain, 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 Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cucuhain" (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 Cucuárain ní Ulaŕ 7 Cruithentuathe ("Cuchuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, 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 dola ("battle of Dola"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cat maig̃e ele p̃p̃ r̃olum ("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 Cudinaise. 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).

⁶ *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggae (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 Selgge was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

⁷ *In the borders of Leinster*.—*h1* *porcuatayb lāgen*, 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. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred *i cath aife* *no selga* *i porcuathab bres*, "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 arail ro bnebnib tanstair h1 rocrarce Ceallach*, "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 *diarrhœa*).—*cum uentrii pporluino*, A., B. *pporluino*, Clar. 49.

[Ct. 1anar. Anno domini dcc.º 12.º Conamail mac Pailb̃i abbat 1ae paup̃at. Comburtio Cille dapo. Congal .i. Congal cinn maḡair mac P̃ersura Panad, [mic Domnail mic Ceda mic Cinnmipeḡ mic Seona mic P̃ersura cinnpota] mic Conail gultain, 1o ep̃t p̃ax Temoriae, rubita mopte p̃eruit (.i. do b̃iḡ). Immbairecc apud genur Comḡaill, ubi .ii. filii Nec-tain mic Doirḡarto iugulati sunt. Oengur mac Maeleanp̃ad in p̃ci iugulatur ep̃t. P̃acra mac Dungaile apud Cruithne iugulatur ep̃t. Colman mac Sechnurag̃ abbat Loḡri moptur. Iurimianur pecun-tur cum Tiberio filio annur .ii. p̃egnauit. P̃ersal mac Maileduin p̃egnap̃e incipit.

[Ct. 1anar. Anno domini dcc.º 13.º Paelan nepor Silni moptur. Bellum nepotum Meit̃ ubi Tnuḡac mac Moḡloingre p̃ax nepotum Meit̃, et Cupoi filius Ceda filii Oluḡag̃, ceciderunt. Strager Pictorum in campo Manonn apud Saxoner, ubi Pinguine filius

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 Connall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

² *Of a fit.*—do b̃iḡ. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died do b̃iḡ oen uaire "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, 1o p̃ci cille et t̃uait̃, "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 *Maelanfaid 'insci.'*—Maelanfaid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa in Sci," as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfaid insci" *Maelan for insci*, and translates *for insci* "supra insulam"!

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot 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 [709.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni⁸ dies. The 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 [710.]

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.

⁶ *Justinianus*.—*Ἰουστινιανός*, 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. 432.

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 *Ṭroac* in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to *Ṭnuac* (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 Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære."

Deilepoit immatura morte iacuit. Cennacelad abbat Robair moritur. Congregio Britonum et Dal Riata por Loirgg ecclet, ubi Britones deuicti. Murgal filiur Noe moritur. Corporat nepotum Neill uc Cuineiu robairgi, in quo ceciderunt filiur Conoi et filii Dibceini. Diccolan rapient 7 Ultan mac Cummeni eppcop telcae Olaino mortui sunt.

- b. ¹ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.^o x.^o i.^o Coeothu episcopur lae paupar. Comburtio Tairpirt boittep. Congal mac Doirgarto moritur. Obreio Aberte apud Selbachum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Aeðo plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur est. Flann mac Aeðo mic Oluthaig uictor fuit. Ulath pprotrati, ubi Dubthaé filiur Decece bairce occubuit. Duo filii Feiradhaig mic Maeleuin in cede genepur Loegaire perierunt. Bellum apud Laginenper detempore, ubi Bran nepos Maeleuin et filiur eiu ceciderunt

¹ On *Lorgg-ecclet*.—por Loirgg ecclet, A., B. O'Connor, however, wrongly prints *forloingg ecclet*, and translates "in navibus apud Cleti."

² *Destruction*.—Corprat. This word is represented by "fight" in Clar. 49.

³ *Cuince-Robairgi*.—Not identified. In the *Táin bó Cuailnge* (*Leb. na hUidre*, p. 65a) there is mention of a place called cuince (explained as a *rluab*, 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*.—cecirot, A. ceci, B.

⁵ *Telach-Olaind*.—Incorrectly written *Teclae Olaino* (for *Telcae Olaino*, 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 s.

⁶ *Tairpirt-boittep*.—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 (sl. 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-ecclet,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.] BIS. 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 Brega (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'Coindelhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, note 14 (p. iv.)

¹² *Among the Lower Leinstermen*.—*apud* *lāginenrēp* *veōtorēp* (for *veōtorēp*), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have *la lāginib veārgabair* ("by the South Leinstermen"). *Veōtorēp* is obviously a mistake for *veōtorēp*, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is *lāginenrēp* *veōtorēp*, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written *lāgin veārgabair*.

Dubgualai abbat Glinne da locha perit. Olufac mac Ríccellaiḡ igne uritur. Dea pecit librum magnum.

¶ Ct. ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Baetan episcopur Inrolae uaccae albae obiit. Paelbeur moticur abbat Cluana mic u Noir paupat. Píla Orru in monasterio llo moritur. Ciniod mac Dórpilí et píliur Maíḡernain iugulati sunt. Dórbeni Kaē-
edram lae obtinuit, et .u. menribur pepactir in pprimatu, .u. ¶ Ct. Nouimbur die rabbatí obiit. Cormac mac Cilello rex Muman in bello iugulatur erc. Tolargg píliur Dórbtain ligatur apud ppatrem suum Nectan regem. Cuērcae rex Orraíḡi moritur. Seēnuraē rex h. Mane mortuur erc.

¶ Ct. ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Bellum imepeē in campo Singittae uc Diliu teneō in Appal, ubi Plann píliur Cíōo mic Olufaiḡ et Dubdúin nepor Decece ceciderunt in altera congregione belli, et Colgu et Aeō mac Dórmato in pprima congregione belli interpecti sunt. Dún Ollaiḡ conpuitur 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 Dea librum magnum hoc unno pecit.

² *Inis-bo-finne*.—Inrola uaccae albae; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Boffin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishbofin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

³ *Daughter of Ossu*.—Ælfæd, daughter of Oswiu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (ob. 670, *supra*).

⁴ *Monastery of Id.*—The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Ælfæd 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 Derilè (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

⁶ *Obtained*.—obtenuit, A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note f), that the obit of Dórbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, 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,² 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.

[712.]

bishop/

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 *Clu*, 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 beag*. 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.

⁸ '*Imesech*.'—A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning "about," "by turns," "alternately." O'Connor translates it "atrox"; *Clar.* 49, has "Bellum about *Esech*." But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a "free fight."

⁹ *Magh-Singittae*.—The "Plain of Singitta." Not identified. O'Connor incorrectly prints "in campo *Ettechgitta*."

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. 3503, note *k*. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-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. Allen daingen dirtruitur. Fogartač .h. Cernaigh de regno expulsiur ert, in Britanniam iuit. Corcorat .i. Garbalačā im Midoiu, in quo cecidit Forbartač nepor Congaile, rex .h. Poiłxi, apud uiror Mide, uno die et bellum predictum. Siccitar magna bellum inter duor pilior becce Bairče et pilium bnepaıl regem nepotum Ečdač, in quo uictorep erant pilu becce. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Munnenses, id ert, in Clarinech cum omni familia sua. Nox lucida in autumnno.

Fol. 276b

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Ceallač Cualann rex Lagen, Flann pebla (mac Sganlain, do ič Meit) abbat Clir macae, Cillen episcopur, abbat Fernann, mortui sunt. Infulatio Murčadō mic Dornmato pilu [Clirmedač] ceci, regir nepotum Neill. Ačō duč rex nepotum Fiogente, Flaitnia mac Colčgen, rapient, et Mochonno čueru, dormierunt. Sločad Murchada mic bpaın du Chairpil.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º u.º Infulatio regir Saxonum, Orrut pilu Clorpič nepotir 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 *Garbsalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Conor understood *Garbsalach* 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 Clarinech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mountermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."

H. 4. 22 p. 36a (C2017) -
 e. leaf - How are glasses on a
 of (?) about him (?)
 cartach to lui i ndim big
 focartach m. neill (in) m. cernaigh
 dail m. diarmada m. aedu
 staine.

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 afore-said 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 Claraineach, 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 Colggu, 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 [715.] BIS. Saxons, Osrid,¹³ son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat

¹ *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 *to 15 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.

Ḡarḡat mac Dairepoit moritur. Fogarḡat nepos Cernaiḡ iterum regnat. Parḡa commutatur in Eoa ciuitate. Paelḡu mac Dorbeni Cathḡram Columbae .lxx. iiii. aetatis sue anno, in .iiii. Id. Septimbrii, die sabbati, suscepit. Obiit Celi Tigernaiḡ abbatir Cluana auiḡ. Flann Foirbthe mac Fogarḡat moritur ert. Morḡ Artḡrain mic Maelduin.

Id. Ianaiḡ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Dunchao mac Cinnḡaelaḡ abbat lae obiit. Etulb mac Ecuilb obiit. Conḡalach mac Conaing, rex nepotum Crum-tain, iugulatur ert. Expulso familiae lae trans dorrum Britanniæ a Nectano rege. Congrepio Dalriati et Brittonum in lapide qui uocatur Minuirc, et Brittoner deuicti sunt. Commixtio agonis Talten la Fogarḡat, ubi ceciderunt filiur Ruba et filiur Duibḡleithe.

Id. Ianaiḡ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Filiur Cuidine rex Saxonum moritur. Decc Dairḡe obiit. Bellum Ceninnro, ubi Tuatḡal nepos Paelḡon, et Cellḡa diaḡraiḡ, et ḡormḡal mac Cleḡa mic Olutḡaiḡ,

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 Iona.*

⁴ *Of his age*.—*aetatis sue*, B. *sue* is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

⁵ *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

⁶ *Conḡalach, son of Conang*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of *Crimthain*," but this is incorrect.

⁷ *Dorsum Britanniae*.—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, [716.] 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 Britanniæ,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 Taittiu¹¹ by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba¹² and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,¹³ King of the [717] 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

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

⁸ *King Nectan*.—King of the Picts. The "Naiton" of Bede. *Eccl. Hist.* V., 22.

⁹ *Minuirc*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁰ *Disturbance*.—*COMICTIO*, A. B. Clar. 49 reads "burning"!

¹¹ *Taittiu*.—The genit. form is *Taittenn*, 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 *Cenninap*, for *Cenannap*, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

Fol. 28aa.

et *Almalngarð .h.* Conaing, et *Fergal* pater eius ceciderunt. Conall *grant* uictor erat, et Conall *grant* nepos Cernaið in fine duorum mensium post bellum interfectus est la *Fergal* mac *Maeleuin*. Cronan *Ua Eoain* abbas *Lir* moiri moritur. *Pian-namail* nepos *Doğaine* mic *Finn*, incola princeps *Maige* ramh, et *Dubdun* nepos *Paelain*, episcopus, abbas *Cluana irairid*, *Conri* mac *Congale* cennfota, occisus *Alilil* mac *Pinn*echti, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo pro *Oitín* bicc. Pluit proir sanguinis rupe per *forram* *laginapum*. Inde uocatur *Niall* pro-ræ, qui tunc natus est, mac *Fergale*. *Eclippir* lunæ in plenilunio suo.

[ct. 1anair. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º x.º un.º *Asmreda* mac *Taiðs*, et *Cruðan* rex nepotum mic *Uair*, iugulati sunt; et *Ertuile* mac *Fergura* suum iugulatur est. *Orortan* dairtaiðs quiescit i n-ard *breccain*. Cui dimersgo moritur. *Tuibride .h.* *Dunchada* iugulatur est. *Congreppio* apud *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. Fermanagh. For incola 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'Connor, 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 Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.) O'Connor translates "supra genistas spinosas parvas"!

⁷ *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen*. — rupe per forram laginapum. 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 Faellan, 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'⁷ 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. (Saturn.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-dinerggo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,¹³

[718.]

on glen^o l^ogen (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 plenitudo 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.—Θροπ-
ταιν, A. Θαιρταίε is the genit.
form of θαιρτεχ (variously written
θαυρτεχ, θαιρτεχ, θερτεχ) which
signifies an oratory, or house of peni-
tence. Absurdly translated "manse"
in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

¹² Ard-Breccain.—Αρτο βρεccαν,
A. "Breccan's Height." Now Ard-
braccan, co. Meath. The festival of
the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at
the 16th of July in the Calendar.

¹³ Cellach.—This was Cellach Cual-
ann, King of Leinster, whose obit is
entered at the year 714 *supra*. See
Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal.
Table at p. 138.

nenper ubi Aeð mac Ceallaið cecidit .i. bellum Finn-
ubrað. Bellum Finnghlinne inter duos filios Fercar
potri, in quo Ainrceallað iugulatur est die quintae
mensis, ui. id. septimbrii. Bellum maritimum Arðae
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Gabrain et
Selbaðum cum genere Loairn, et uerum est super
Selbaðum, pp. non. Septimbrii (uel Octobrii), die
.ui. mensis, in quo quidam comites conuerpunt. Iugu-
lacio in da tigeria illoð hliatne, .i. da mac Maele-
poðartaið, li a m-bratair .i. Cremtann corpað.
Iugulacio familiae Suibne i n-Arð maða. Aertar
ricca.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Aertar
pluuiatir. Sinað inrolo Croðrann dormiuir. Mur-
bruðt mar in menre Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad
becc rex Cinnripe moritur. Terpmotur in Octimbre.
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Daicinn, 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. *Adamnan*, 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 Ainfcellach 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, 713 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 ripe, 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 ambratair, 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.] BIS. 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-tire,¹⁶ dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,¹⁷ in which [720.]

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.—*ṛiccay*, 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 Nesa, 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*.—*Ṁunbpuēt*. 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." Cantyre, 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 Condonaire fili Rot[e]g-
tai. Mopp Mainaigh abbatir Lanne Iepi. Uapratio
Fol. 28ab. maighi Dreg du Catál mac Finnghine ocur do Murchad
mac Driain. Mopp Cuannai Roir eu. Innroed Laiſen
la Pargal, ocur maíom inna boraimse, ocur maíom na
ſſiallne laſen ppi Pargal mac Maileduin. Inmepaē
pelegiorup legem cum pace Chpurti ruper inpolam
hiberniae conpituat.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º i.º Maelrubai
in Apur Eporon anno .lxxx. etatir. Colſſu pi aipoe
laſpamn iugulatur ep. Maelcorſir o Druim iñſ,
bile mac Eilſin rex Cllocluaſe, moriuntur. Ppoadpich
mac Congalaigh obuit. Cuanan Cille deilge, ocur Deup
Dam inre nepor Collae, Cuana Opomma Cuilinn,
Cillenl loſo Dpſſ, moriuntur. Ppoidlimo principatum
lae tenuit. Paelan Martapſaighi, Siol opoma
laſogſin, morpui punt. bellum Clmuine .iii. ro.

¹ *Maenach*.—The gen. form, "Main-
aigh," is incorrectly printed *Mamaig*
by O'Connor. 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 Galluibh, 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 yews."
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 maíom
("breach," "defeat"), which is evi-
dently by mistake for naíom,
"exaction," "binding," 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*.—ppu ("against"), A., B.
Clar. 49 has "by." The *Four Mast.*
have la, "with," or "by"; which
seems more correct.

⁶ *Maelrubai*.—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 Maelduin. 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. Faetan of Martartech,¹⁵ Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,¹⁶ died. The battle of Almuin,¹⁷ on the

Tig xvii. 228
CS 717.1 in Campo
Deban Lab

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. Fer-managh.

¹³ *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drum-cullen, 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-ετασι, would be Anglicised "Martaray," "Martary," or "Martry;" 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.

Decimbriar die uir. perire, in quo ceciderunt (i. la Murchad mac m-Brain) Perſal mac Maeluain (mic Maileiriſri mic Aedá uairiðnaic), ocuſ Conall menn rex generis Coirpri, Cloſſno mac Colſſen, Duſſacriſ, Flann mac Rogellnaic, Aedá Laigen mac Riſcellaiſ rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirſiſi, Nuadó mac Dunchada, Eicneſ mac Colſſen rex Orientalium Perſal nepos Aitechtai.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ii.º Comburtio Clona mic U Noir. Morſ Ailchon moniſtrech duiti. Inſpechtach mac Muiredaic, rex Conacht, moritur. Clepicator Selbach. Sinad Tailten moritur.

b.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iii.º Paelcu mac Dorbeni abbat lae dormiuit. Cillenur longur ei in principatum lae puceſſit. Cucongalt .h. Conmelode, Murdobur granairc, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn Deilſſden in quo cecidit Rogartaſ Ua Cernaic, mac Neill mic Cearraic hſotail mic Diarmoda mic Aedá rlaine. Cinad mac Irſalaiſ uictor erat. Cunnler abbat Cluana mic Nooir obiit. Inſulatio

¹ The sixth.—u^a, A.

² Son of Bran.—mac Brain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Brain. 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.—Morſ Ailchon. Ailchon 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.—Clepicator (for clepicator, 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 Tailtiu,¹⁰ dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of 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 [723.] BIS.

O'Connor (*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 Tailtiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Connor. 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 (=723 Tig.)

¹⁰ Tailtiu. — 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. Լեճաճիճ միւ Concարաւ. Գաճ րբուի րբիւն Ծաթ Գաճարձ զիւրու.

¶ Ct. 1anap. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° iii.° Cilleneni nepos Collae, abbat Oēnae, Ալոճու Ծոմուիաճճ, մորսւն-տը. Ալեն միւ Երաճ Կոնթըրնիտը. Simul րիւսը Ծըսիւր Կոնթըրնիցիտը. Colman h-uamaճ րբիւն ալթո Մաճա, Rubin mac Connaճ րբիւն Մուման, րիւսը քե Ծրոցայն ո ճաճ թալլե, qui մաճիւրթը bonur euangelii Խիւրի. Երա, et Colman banban րբիւն Կալլե Ծաթ, omnes dormierunt. Մորը Ծըսիւն Մումնիճ օսը Խալլը Խոբո. Luna tenebrosa et sanguinea. xiiii. ¶ Ct. 1anap. Conճալ mac Maeleanբաճ. Ծրեց Բորթընո, Օան րըն-ցըր Եճո, մորսւնտը.

¶ Ct. 1anap. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° u.° Nectan mac Ծըսիւլե Կոնթըրնիցիտը արսո Ծըսիւրթ րեճըմ. Ծախոննա Երալթեճ Երիւրօսըր Կոնթըրե մորտսըր Եր. Ծոլարճճան մաթան մորտսըր Եր. Iugulatio Երաւմճան րիւն Կալլաճ in bello Ծալաճ licce immatura aetate.

¹ *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note r.

² *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Fahan, 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'Connor rashly suggests the translation "Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis"? For Կոնթըրնիտը, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

⁵ *Son of Drust*.—րիւսը Ծըսիւր, 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 *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan'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. Cilleneni Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,¹⁴ son of Derile, was put [725.] 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 Belach-licce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

cf. *Thurn* §150.

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 Ui-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Ecl. Antiq.*, 349-350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

¹⁰ *Blood-red*.—*ενεβροπα ετ πανγινεα*, A. B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Brecc*.—O'Connor 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 In, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. 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.

maph < *mapp* = h. m.

Quier Mancheine Leſglinne. iugulatio Cilello mic
Bodbchoa Miſe.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ui.º Morp
Cilſon abbatir Cluana ipairſo. Bellum Droma
pornochſ inter genur Conaill et Eugain, ubi Flann
mac Aſptaile et Sneoſur verſſ nepor m[ſ]raſiſi
iugulati ſunt. Congreſſio Ippoir Foſneae, ubi qui-
dam ceciderunt ſenſiſ Airſiallaib, inter ſelbaſam
et familiam Eſdaſ nepotir Domnaill. Conaill mac
Moudain martirio coronatur. Adomnani reliquiae
tranſſeruntur in Hiberniam et lex penouatur.
Bellum moĩ itir dia Bullaiſnu, in quo cecidit
Lairſnean mac Conmaelſae. Dunchaſ uictor ſuit.
Murchaſ mac Bſain, rex Laginenſium, moritur.

¹ *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, 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 Coreagh, 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*.—Ippoir Foſneae. 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 "Ross-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*.—ſenſiſ Airſi-

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 Urthaille, 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 Laidgнен¹¹ son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,¹² King of the Leinstermen,

[726.]

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The two Banners

ḡiallaib. ʒenoiḃ seems an error for ʒenoiḃ, ʒinaiḃ, or ʒonaiḃ ("of the"; see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders ʒenoiḃ Ḡir-ḡiallaib by "utrumque 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 bullaighnu especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have Cat Maistiu ʒiu ʒaighnu péin ("battle of Maistiu," or Mullaghmast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

¹¹ *Laidgнен*.—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-Cendselaigh 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.

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Fol. 28bb. Dubdánber mac Congalaí, rex Cruithne, iugulatur
ert. bellum bairne, no inre bregainn, in quo ceci-
derunt Etirrcel mac Cellai, Cualann, ocu, Congal
mac brian. faelan uictor fuit. Dormitatio Ceili
Cruith.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º un.º bellum
Droma corcain inter Flaithbertaí mac Loingsig et
Cinaed filium Irgalaig (mic Conaing cumach mic
Congalaí mic Ceóla ríaine), in quo Cinaed et Eudur
mac Ailello, Maelduin mac Péraðai, Dunchad mac
Cormaic ceciderunt. bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-
manor filior Murádo mic brian, 7 Dunchad senior
iugulatur ert. iunior faelanus regnat. Flann
Ointreí abbat denncuir obiit. bellum Mónio éróib
inter Pictores inuicem, ubi Oengus uictor fuit, et
multi ex parte Eilpini regis perempti sunt. bel-
lum lacrimabile inter eorúem septum ert iuxta
capitellum Credi, ubi Eilpinus epugit. Domnall mac
Cellaig rex Connacht moritur. Quies filii beádaí
uiri rapientur Muman.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º un.º Eicberíct
Chriusti miles inn parca die paupar. bellum Moníe
capno iuxta rtagnum Loogdae, inter hostem 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 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in *Ui-Dunchadha*, i. *pportan*, i. *Laiḡnib* (for i. *portuath* i. *Laiḡnib*, 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*. — "Corcan'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 Etirscel 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.] BIS. 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 Monidicroibh¹² 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. Ebericht,¹⁴ a soldier of Christ, rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,¹⁵ near

Congal? see 694

[728.] = ridere Crist
1014 with added '7
Ulster, fear an phio
na almost do
sa istrae see 72

⁸ 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.

⁹ Son of Bran.—See note ¹², p. 179.

¹⁰ Faelan.—See note ⁵, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

¹¹ Ointrebh. — Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

¹² Monidicroibh. — According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncrieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, 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 Ebericht.—The Egbert, or Egbert, 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. Egbert, "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,

X et exercitum Oengura, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc est diceos mac Moneit et filiur eiu, Pinguine mac Oportain, Peroð mac Pinguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengurra triumphavit. Bel-lum Oromo decess blaðuus in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengur et Oruir regem Pictorum, et cecidit Oruir. Iugulatio Caðail cuire filii Neill.

4. 141 X Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ix.º Terramoto-rum. .ii. id. Februarii, .iii. feria. Reuerrio reliqui-arum Adomnani de hibernia in mense Octimbris. Obran filiur Eugain, Selbað mac Percair, mortui sunt. Suibne nepos Mruiceraic (aliar mac Crunn-mail) episcopus Airo maðae, mac Oncon periba Chille dapo, in gall o Lilcað, filiur Concumbu periba Cluana mic U Noir dormierunt. Oiteðde mac Dai-ðeðde filii blaðmicc, Oengur mac Dece baipðe, qui-euerunt. Interfectio filii Cinadon. Commixtio-tunaid for Domnall mac Mupçaðo i culaið, id est

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 loogðae, 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 Dalriads. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

⁴ *Triumphed*.—trihumpavit, B.

⁵ *Druim-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 Deða claiunt is

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 Core 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 Euan, Selbach⁸ son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,⁹ descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunmael),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 Baithdechde, 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 *Crunmael*.—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 Crunmael, son of Ronan; and of the Uí-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, "*Prælium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Mureadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaich*;" a translation entirely misleading.

αταιξ νοιθε nephain, no imlecho Senaich. Cochl oðor
pcriba familie ðenncair ðormitauit. bellum pcpn-
muisi in quo cecidit Cetomun.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º Comburtio
Cuile paitin. Clepicatur Ecðac fili Cuiðini, rex
Saxan, et conpripingitur. Comburtio Tairpirt boit-
tir apud Dunçal. bellum inter Cruithne et dal
Riati in Murbuilg, ubi Cruithni deuicti fuerunt.
bellum inter filium Oengurra et filium Congurra,
pco ðpuidpur uicit Talorcum fugientem. Donngal
mac Congaile fili pcpura moritur. Paeldobur
becc rapient pobar, Adomnanur epircopur Raðo
maige oinaig, Colman nepor Littain pelegionir doctop,
paurapcpunt. Iugulatio Moenais mic Sechnurais.
Mopp Ecðac mic Colggen anðopitae aipco Maðae.
Colman Telca h-Ualano, ðpccc ðepða, ðormitabant.
Coblaic filia Ceallac Cualano moritur.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º 1.º Mopp
Planio pinnae au Collae, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.
Iugulatio Daiðgurra mic Daið, pcpir na n-Deirre.
Duðdalete mac Dunchon, Planu cuipruig mac Aitecðai,
moruntur. bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Mureðac
mac Inpcechtaið. Pontipex maige hEu Saxonum
ðapaalt obuit. Magnur pilopoðor hiberpiae, 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 *Murbulgy*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-maighe-oenaigh*. — 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 m Nuir, A. Cluana m 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 [730.] 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. Coblaith, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] 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-

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'Connor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:-- "*Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muiredach mc Inrechtaig 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'Connor, 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.

Miṣpebṣā, extinctur ep̄t. Ceallaḥ ingen Dunchada
 7. vi auib Liathain, pegina optima et benigna, dormitauit.
 Teimnen Cille Garadh, religiosus clericus, quieuit.
 FOL. 29 ab. Cellaḥ mac Tuathail, pater nepotum Craumtain, iugu-
 latur ep̄t. Bellum inter genus Conaill et Eugain, in
 quo filius Persaile Aro (i. Aed) de Flaithbertach filio
 Loingsiḥ (nec Aengus nec Domnaill nec Aedā nec
 Cinmireadh) triumphauit; huius uicibus cepit a ditione
 eius, Flann góhan filius Congaile nec Persurra,
 Flaithsur mac Duibuibersg. Tomaltaḥ mac Duinecho
 moritur. Bellum inter Laigiu dergaḥar et Muim-
 nechu, in quo Aed mac Colggen uictor erat. Sebóann
 filia Chuire, dominatrix Cille daro, obit. Persur
 mac Conaill oipenih, oculi Persdomnach rebus arto
 Maḥae, obierunt. Congalaḥ Cnucho moritur.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ii.° Dungal
 mac Selbaḥ dehonorauit Toradh cum traxit brudeum
 ex ea, et eadem uice incola Cúlen p̄gi inuarrat.
 Muireadh mac Cinncellaḥ pegnum generis Loairno
 arripuit. Congreppio iterum inter Aed mac Persaile
 et genus Conaill in campo l̄ho, ubi ceciderunt Conaing
 mac Congaile nec Persurro et ceteri multi. Natiui-
 tar Donnchada nec Domnaill. Occipio Aedo nec

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 Castletyons, 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*.—*religiosus*, A. *Religiosus*, 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 Flaithbertach, 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-Ceinnsealaigh*, 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 Oirenech,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 Ainceallach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loarnd. 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.* — $\tau\omicron\mu\iota\eta\tau\alpha\tau\iota\varsigma$. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

⁹ *Conall Oirenech.*—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Connor translates the epithet $\sigma\iota\pi\eta\epsilon\chi$ "*Præpositus*, vulgo *Erenach*," which is incorrect, as $\sigma\iota\pi\eta\epsilon\chi$ is an adj. derived from $\sigma\iota\pi\eta\mu$, or $\sigma\iota\pi\eta\mu$, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

¹⁰ *Dungal.*—Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

¹¹ *Cuilen-rigi.*—Originally written $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon\mu\ \rho\iota\gamma\iota$ in A., but corrected to $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon\mu\ \rho\iota\gamma\iota$, or $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon\mu\ \rho\iota\gamma\iota$, 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 $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon\mu\ \rho\iota\gamma\iota$.

¹² *Another encounter.*— $\kappa\omicron\sigma\gamma\eta\epsilon\mu\ \rho\iota\epsilon\tau\epsilon\mu$. 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*.

input

Cona[n]cc regis Iphoērae. Occipio Eōdāc cōbo fili
 ūperail. Corepat Caēail do Domnall a Taitae, ocur
 corepat Pallomuin do Chatal a Tlaētgu. Iugulatio
 Dunlainge fili Dunēon. Plann fine abbar Cluana
 mic U Noir obuit. Doēumai bolgzan ancōrta aipō
 Maēae paupauit. Uacca uira ert i n-Delggenir
 Cualann, re corra leae .i. da corp iar n-iarēur, oen
 cenn fair; doomlaēt po tri ol nair caē m-bleguin.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Rēctabrae
 nepor Caēaraiḡ rex nepotum Tuirtri moritur.
 Fol. 29ba. Eclippir lunae in .xi. [Ct. Februarii. Commotatio
 martirum Petri ocur Phoil ocur Phatnaice ad legem
 peppicientam; et occipio Coibdenaiḡ fili Plann hui
 Congaile. Caintigernō ingen Ceallaig Cualann mori-
 tur. Talorgg mac Congurro a ppatre suo uinctur
 ert, traditur in manus Pictorum, et cum illis in
 aqua demeritur ert. Talorggan filius Oportani
 comprehensur alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaig. Dun
 leirinn dirruitur port uulnerationem Dungaile,
 et in hiberniam a potestate Oengurro fugatur ert.
 Congerrio in campo lēo inter Plaitbertach filium
 Loingrich et Aed Ollain mac Pērgaile, ubi nepoter
 Eōdāc (do cinel Eogain) ceciderunt, et ceteri. Taitleac

¹ *Ir-Luachair*.—"Eastern Luach-air." 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 *Taitiu*.—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., *re 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 caē m-bleguin. The meaning is that the

¹ one body, one neck, & two hyacinth part
 with two Tayles & 6 feet A. 66 73

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 manaced by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Piets, and drowned by¹⁰ them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manaced, 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

[733.]

(74: xvii. 237
Carry round?
dry the sea

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note h.

⁸ *Transposition*. — *Commotacio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By "commutatio martyrum" is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 313, note c, and 441, v. *Commotatio*).

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=733 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 Cinnpaelađ rex Luigne moritur. Aed̃ ollan
regname incipit.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iiii.° Ogedchar
episcopus Noindromma paup̃at. Bellum in regionibus
Murtheimne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ultu, ubi Aed̃ roin
rex Ulađ 7 Conċad mac Cuanađ, rex Cobo, ceciderunt.
Aed̃ mac Pergusle uictor fuit. Bellum inter Mumain
7 Laighiu, ubi multi di Laighiú 7 pene innumerabiles
de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallađ mac Paelċair
rex Orrađi cecidit; 7 ed̃ Cađal filiur Pinguine, rex
Mumain, euarr̃it. Aipechtađ nepor Duncado Murpce,
rex nepotum Piađrađ, 7 Cađal filiur Muireadađ, rex
Connacht (a quo clann Cađal muigi hċl), moriuntur.
Iugulatio Flaunn mic Conaing, abbat̃is Cille more
oċp̃iú. Oraco ingeñ in fine autumñ cum tonitruo
magno port̃ re uirur̃ ert. Ueda rapieñ Saxonum
quieunt.

.b. ¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° u.° Oengur mac
Pergusro rex Pictorum uar̃tauit regioner̃ Daib̃riat̃ai,
7 obtenuit D̃un at, 7 combur̃it C̃reic, 7 duor̃ filior̃
Selbađ cateñis alligauit .i. Donñgal 7 P̃eraođ; 7
paulo port̃ ħrud̃eur mac Oengura filiu Pergusro obiit.

original of this clause, which is not
in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

¹ *Ogedchar*.—The so-called trans-
lator of these Annals, whose version
is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, repre-
sents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

² *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called
Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muir-
theimhne." 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 Ire-
land, who assumed the sovereignty
in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Oegedchar,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 Finngwine, 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.] BIS. 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.

⁶ *Munstermen*. — *ve mume*, A.; *ve momonta*, B.

⁷ *Dunchad Muirisce*. — The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

⁸ *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.

⁹ *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 Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxi. O'Conor, mistaking the name *creic* for *cric* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

¹² *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.

bellum Cnuice Coirppu i Calathros uc Etarlindou, itip
 Fol. 296b. Dalriatai 7 Fortrinn, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro
 pilium Ainfeallai¹ pugientem cum exercitu perpe-
 quitur; in qua congreptione multi nobiles conci-
 derunt. Morp Fianamla mic Septin² abbatir Cluana
 Ipraid, 7 morp Cunnmail pilu Colggen abb Lurcan.
 Oanel mac Colmain inoinin abb aird Breccain, 7 Colman
 mac Mureon abb maigi hile, quiescunt. Iugulatio
 Maelepo³tar⁴ai⁵ pilu Maeletuile to Laignib. Uir
 rapient 7 anchorita Inrole uaccae albae, Dublittir,
 7 Samron nepor Corerain, dormierunt. Doo⁶b⁷ta⁸ mac
 Conaill gabrai, rex Coirppu, moritur.

[Et. Ianair. Anno Domini dcc. xxx. ii. Morp
 Ronain abbatir Cinnagarab. Paelbe pilur Suaine .i.
 heper Maelpubi [Apor]eporan in propundo pelagi
 timeppur ert, cum pui⁹r nautir numero xx. ii. Connal
 nepor Locheni abbat Clona mic U Noir paupat.
 Congreppio inuicem inter nepotes Ae¹⁰do plane, ubi
 Conaing mac Amalgar¹¹ab Cerna¹²um uicit, 7 Cat¹³al mac
 Ae¹⁴do cecidit; iuxta lapidem Al¹⁵lbe ab orientali parte
 gerta ert. Muirg¹⁶ir mac Fergurro porera¹⁷ab iugulatur
 ert. D¹⁸peral mac Concobair aird¹⁹ occipitur 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 ⁸, 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 Choc-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 Ainccellach,⁵ who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail⁶ son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'⁷ abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Mureu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inisbo-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 Cenngaradh.⁹ Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor¹⁰ of Maelruba 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 Amalgaidh, 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

[736.]

*intra lapidum Ailbe
occurrit pater T. p. 193*

of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

⁷ *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.

⁸ *Conall Gabra*. — Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

⁹ *Cenngaradh*. — Kingarth, in Bute.

¹⁰ *Successor*. — The Latin equivalent, *heres*, is misplaced in the entry.

¹¹ *Maelruba* of [Apor]crosan. — See note ⁶ at the year 672 *supra*.

¹² *Of the sea*. — *piṭagī*, A.

¹³ *Lic-Ailbhe*. — 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 Deece, 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*. — *occipit* opt, A.

Oengur mac Ailello pī arddae Ciannaēta moritur. Morp ḡraipniḡ abbatir imleō fia. Dal itir Aēō n-aldoan 7 Caḡal oc Tir da ḡlar. Lex patrīcī tenuit hīberniam. Pīangalaē mac Mupcaō, rex hī Mail, moritur.

Fol. 30aa. ¹ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iiii.° Paelan nepor ḡrain, laginenpium rex, immatura aetate ac inopinata morte interuit. Tole episcopur Cluana ipairto, dignur Dei miles, paupat. Cernaē filiur Poḡartaiḡ a ruir pceleratir rociur dolore iugulatur, quem uaccapum uitulī 7 inpimi opbir mulierep teoiope fleuerunt. Bellum aō Senaiē (i. caē Uēbaō .xiii. pēptimbri die .ui. pēria) inter nepotep Neill 7 laginenpēp crudeliter gertum ert, in quo binaler negēp celri uigoriur pectoriur armur alternatim congēppī runt .i. Aēō aldoan pī Temrach 7 Aēō mac Colḡsen .i. pī laigen, e quibur unur puperpcep uulneratur uixit, .i. Aēō allan: aliur uero, .i. Aēō mac Colḡan, militari mucrone capite truncatur ert. Tunc nepotep Cuinn immenpā uictoria dicitur pūnt cum laigenor puor emulor inpolito more in pugam mittunt, calcant, pterpūnt, pubuertunt, conpūmunt, ita ut urque ad interpnicionem uniuēppur hoḡtilir pene deletur expēcitur, paucir nuntur penuntiantibur; 7 in tali bello

remanentibus AT.

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 septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, 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. Fiangelach, 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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⁷ *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.

⁸ *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lê. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

⁹ *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723.

¹⁰ *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshan-nan, 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*.—*cēlcī pī-gopur pectorer*, 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.

τᾶντορ ceciditpe pēpunt quantor pēp tpanfacta petpo
 recula in uno pubcubuitpe impetu 7 pēpoci puitpe
 conflictu non compepimur. Cecidēpunt autem in hoc
 bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, ὅραν becc
 mac Mupcādo (.i. ὅα pūg laigen), pēpcur mac Moīnaiḡ,
 Dubnacpič mac aui Cellaiḡ mic Tpein, ὅα tigeppa
 Fotharta, Pīangalač .h. Maeleatcen, Conall .h.
 Aitcedai, ceitpe meic Flainn aui Congale, Gladač aui
 Maeuiōir, 7 ceteri multi qui compentoi caura omipri
 runt. Iugulatio pēpcurra mic Craumčain. Mopp
 Copepacič mic Noīndenaiḡ pēpiz Galeng. bellum īnreo
 in quo cecidit pēpnbeano. Mopp Sočcačaiḡ aui
 Maeletoi. Slogao Cačail mic Pīngguine co laigniu
 co pucc giallu O Faelain, 7 coppucc maine mapā.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. xxx. iiii°. pēpcur
 glutt, rex Coḡo, pputir uenenatir malepīcopum homi-
 num obiit. Cuana nepor ḡerrain pēpiba Tpeoit
 paupat. Dormitatio Saīḡdanne cluano ḡronaiḡ, 7
 dormitatio nepotir Maeleatcnein epīrcopi. Com-
 burtio muinntepi Domnai. i. m-ḡoḡbpaīč, ubi cecidit
 Ailil ḡpēg leič in domo cenae. Mopp Ailello mic
 Tuatāil, pēpiz nepotum Cremčain. Flainn mac Cel-

¹ *Aedh*.—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 *ocur*, in A. and B.
 Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

⁴ *Of Inis*.—Inreo. Inis means an

"Island." But there is nothing in
 either MS. to indicate what island is
 here referred to.

⁵ *Cathal*, son of *Fingine*.—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 Fiangelach Ua Maclaithcen; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Macluidhir, 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 Sotheathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finngüne,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.

⁷ *Envenomed spittles*.—*ṡpuat̃ uen-enat̃. uenent̃at̃. 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.

⁸ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁹ *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 filiu Crundáil, episcopur Reḡrainne, moritur. Talorḡgan mac Dhorḡtain rex Aḡ poitḡle dimerpup .i. la Oengur. Mopp Aḡḡ filiu ḡarbain.

Fol. 30ab.

.b.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ix.° In clep-
catum Domnall exiit. iugulatio nepotir Ailello
tighernae ceniuil Piaḡaḡ. Terrimotur in li .ii. io.
Appilur. Flann nepor Congaile mortuur ert. Cubpe-
tan mac Congurro mortuur ert, 7 mopp Cellaiḡ filiu
Seciḡi, abbatir Cluano mic Noair. Dubḡabairenn
abbay Pobair. Dormitatio Manḡeine tomae ḡreine.
Dormitatio ranceti ḡrain lanne Ela. Flano feblae
abbay ḡoirḡ chonaich moritur.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° Mopp Conli
Teḡba 7 Amalḡaḡo pegir Conaille. iugulatio Mur-
chara filiu Pḡḡaile filiu Maeleḡuin, 7 Conall mac
Iaplaḡi moritur. Mopp Flann Aḡḡle, episcopu
Eḡḡroma. Mopp Fuirḡetaḡ principir innreo Coil.
ḡepail ingen Seḡnuraiḡ moritur. Bellum Forḡborp
in quo ceciderunt .ii. filiu Fiannamlo .i. Inḡḡetaḡ 7
Conall, 7 ceteri. iugulatio ḡḡnani nepotir ḡcuilp.
Bellum cairn Pḡraḡaiḡ in quo cecidit Torḡcan timireo.

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' *Adamnan*, 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-Fiachach*.—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 30.

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.] RIS.
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 Seede, 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 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 Fiannanail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,¹³ in

[740.]

cf. Tig. p. 177.

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.

⁸ *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 Cillín, 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 Aughrim," 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*.

1ugulatio Cilello corpaig mic Flainn, pegir Oa Paulge. Bellum thoma Caemal inter Cruithniu 7 Dalriati ppi inorechtae. Percussio Dalriatai la hOengur mac Porcgyro. Corp Petronille ingine Peatour d'atpugao hoc anno, 7 na roccail ro d'raibail perupha do lityr Peatour pein annran adlacao marmuir ar ar eogao hi .i. area Petronille dilectissime filie.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º 1.º Moppr Aipechtaig filu Cuanao pppincipir Ppnanu. Poirpbe cemuil Puaao 7 Oelmne la Oppaige. Moppr Caail mic Pinguine pegir Cairil. Moppr Maileoctrig abbatir Cille pobrig. Moppr Curogile periba 7 abbatir Luigmao. Moppr Aeoo Baib pegir Conacht .i. mac inorectaig mic Muiredaig. Strangulatio Conaing mic Amalgao pegir Ciannaetae. 1ugulatio Artpaao filu Aiteoda, rig nepotum Craumtaann. Lepra in

¹ *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-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 septs of Ireland. "*Dalriata*" is written *Dal petri* in A., *Dal riati* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

³ '*Smiting*.'—*percussio*, A. *percussio*, 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 *Dru-silla* 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 Actt. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *atpugao*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Sigebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctæ Petronillæ, Petri apostoli filiæ, a Paulo papa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureæ Petronilæ, dilectissimæ filiæ. —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,² against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'³ of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forgas. 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 [741.] Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach⁵ and Delbna,⁶ by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobriagh. 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 Stoke'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*.—*Doelbne*, 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.

cf. 675

híbernia. Obperio Áuilium filii Cruip. Iugulatio
Ceniul Choirppu i n-Granairēt.

[ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ii.º Mory Áppri-
cae dominatpiciſ Cille dapo. Bellum Daim dergs
in quo ceciderunt Dungal mac Plaino, ſi Cul, 7
Fol. 30ba. Pergus mac Optiċ. Inpreċtaċ nepor Conaing uictor
erat. Mory Cumene nepotiſ Ciapain, abbatip Reċ-
rainne. Bellum Sepeċmaiġe (i. i Cenannar, la
Domnall mac Muċaċa), in quo ceciderunt Áeċ
oldoan mac Pergusle, 7 Cumurcaċ mac Concobair
ſi na n-Áirċer, 7 Moenaċ mac Conlaiċ rex nepotum
Cremċain [7], Muiredaċ mac Pergusra porpċarċ, rex
nepotum Tuirtri.

Tuſgrand Áeċa Áldoan ſo :—

Óia nommanġed mo Óia uil, x
ſor ġru loċa ſailcedam,
Iarum diambainnri ſſi col,
Ropaċ main ar mod m'ananol.

x Bellum itip auu Maine, 7 Ua ſiaċraċ Áirċne. Bellum
Luirs hitip uu Áilello 7 ſailengo. Haec .iiii. bella
pene in una ætate pēpċta ſunt. Lex nepotiſ x

¹ *Son of Crop*.—filii Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

² *Granairēt*.—"Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

³ *Abbess*.—dominatpiciſ, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatpiciſ.

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 *ſer Cul* (genit. of *ſir Cul*) the name of a district otherwise called *ſeara Cul* *ġreġ*,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

⁶ *Rehra*.—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 Sretmail at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has "Domnall mac Muċhara uictor ſuit."

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 Granairot.²

king's name omitted

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-Ailello,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. 30 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-Ailello*.—"Descendants of Ailill." The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Tír Cúilella*, 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.

Suanais. Concenn ingen Cellais Cualann moritur. Iugulatio Duibdoithre regis nepotum huius. Appia abbat Maii bile [moritur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilge, 7 in bolgach. Domnall mac Murchada regnare incipit.

b. [Ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Laidgnein filii Doimennais, episcopi, abbat Saisrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colmain episcopi Lerrain, la u Tuirtiri. Bellum Cliaic in quo cecidit Concobar vi auib present. Bellum Ailiuin daberrach in quo cecidit Dubdadoir mac Murgaile. Da aua Ceallais Cualand, Caical 7 Ailill, interfecti sunt. Iugulatio Muirgiurra filii Anluain i Tuilain. Poirtoche Corcumuoraic don Deirr. Lex Ciapan filii artpicir, 7 lex Brenthan simul, la Peggur mac Ceallais. Morir Peggurra mic Colmain cutlais rapientir.

[Ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte rignum horribile 7 mirabile uirum erit in rtellir. Porannan abbat Cluana irairto obuit, 7 Congur anco-pita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene aua Moenais, abbat Lanne leire, moritur. Bellum inter nepotes

¹ *Ua Suanagh*.—"Descendant of Suanach," The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanach," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanagh 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 Uibriu-Cualand.

³ *Bolgach*.—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 *Clu*.—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-Modhruadh 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*.—*Tuilan*, 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*

The Leites & Rules of good life ordained by St. Quaran in St. Brendan's time cannot be put in execution in Connaught by Fergus & Keadh King of the province A.D. 740. Cf. Tip. xvii. 246

Ṭuirṭerū 7 na hAṭirṭeru. Congal mac Eicniḡ uictor
 ruir; 7 Cuḡongalt filiur nepotir Caṭaraiḡ fugitiuur
 euarrit; 7 ceciderunt Doḡaill mac Concoḡair, 7 Ailill
 nepor Caṭaraiḡ. 1 n-inir itir da Dabul ḡertum ert.
 Morp Conaill folṭṭān pṛubae. Morp Cinnḡaelat
 pṛincipir Opomo Cuilinn. Morp filu inḡḡepṭaiḡre
 abbatir ṭiḡe Ṭaille.

Fol. 206b

[Ct. 1anar. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º u.º. Opunitatio
 Cormaicc Aṭo Truim. Oraconer in coelo uiri punt.
 Morp Doḡaill Aṛṭo achaiḡ. Imthoitim Dungaile
 peillae 7 Muirceṛtaiḡ filu Caṭail. Conmaicne cec-
 derunt, 7 pṛḡḡur uictur euarrit. Ar .h. Druim in
 deirceirṭ la pṛḡur. Morp Maeleanṛaiṭ Cille aḡaiḡ
 opommo poto. Finḡal Lirr moer. Morp Duibṭaḡairṛṛo
 nepotir Deccan, abb Cluana auir. Morp Oengura filu
 Ṭipṛaiṭi, abbatir Cluana pota, 7 Ciallṛoḡ abbat
 ḡlappre noirṭe moritir. Morp Seḡnuraiḡ mic Colḡgen
 pṛḡir nepotum Cennṛelaiḡ. Sarpḡaḡṭ domnaiḡ pṛat-
 raice, u. cimmirṭi cṛuciati.]

Gaedhel re Gallaibh, Introd., p. xl., note 2, and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), 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 Davuls." 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 Foltchain*.—"Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair."

⁵ *Druim-Cuilinn*.—Drumcullen, in the south of the barony of Eglisli, King's County.

⁶ *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name would signify "Son of the (E)conomus (or steward)." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁷ *Tech-Taille*.—See note ¹³, under the year 671, *supra*.

⁸ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁹ *Ard-achadh*.—"High-field." Ardagh, 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-istir-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 [745.] 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 Maellanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.¹³ Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairn, 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-Patraice,¹⁶ and six prisoners tortured.¹⁷

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders *Feirgeur uictor eucartit* 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-Patraice*. — Donaghpatrik, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

¹⁷ *Six prisoners tortured*.—*ui. cim-moi cruci* (for *cruciati*), A., B. The entry is translated in *Clar.* 49, "The forcible entry (*παρρησιᾶ*) 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. xii.) Anno domini dec.^o xl.^o un.^o
 aliar 747. Moppr Abbeil abbatir Imlecho Rea. Moppr
 Muireadaið minn, pegir nepotum Meið. Cuanan Glinne
 abbatir maiði ðile moptauur ept. Aeð muinðerð mac
 Plaiðbertaið rex in tuaiscert [obit]. Sechnurac mac
 Colgen rex laigen obit. Cucuimne rapienr obit.
 Muime concuimne cecinit:—

Cucuimne
 Roleð ruite co ðruimne;
 Alleith naill hiarata
 Roleici an cailleca.

Anno Concuimne romboi
 Imruatao de conro roi;
 Roleic cailleca ha faill,
 Roleis alail aputhmboi

Ruman mac Colman poeta optimus 'quiescit. Moppr
 Sapaan abbatir Henncair. bellum Cairn ailce la
 Mumain, in quo cecidit Cairpu mac Conuinaire.
 Moppr Duntlaingi filii Duntcon, pegir ceniul Arðogail.
 Moppr Tuatalain abbatir Cinuðmonai. iugulatio
 Aeða duib filii Caðail. paupatio Comain religiori .i.
 mo Róer, 7 quier Pirðacrið abbatir ðairinre. Moppr

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 Sechuasach 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.

rege - lenil naill

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:—

Cucuinne⁶
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 Cudinaise, 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.

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¹ *Ruman*.—Called the “Virgil of the Gaedhil.”

^a *Carn-Ailche*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note 1) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

* *Cinnrigmona*.—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.*—Παυρατιο.

¹¹ *Róca*.—*Ἰνὸς ποῖρ*, "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-Maelanfaiid*. Now known as *Molana*, an island in the *Blackwater*, a few miles to the N.W. of *Youghal*.

Ruogaire dī ^āLuighnib. Quier Iacobi ī Parannain, predicatoris maximī tempore suo.

b. ¹Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º un.º ²baðud Ararcaið abaid Muiccinne Reguil. Quier Cuain cainb rapientir. Nīa inpolitae magnitudinir, ita ut pene pecora deleta sunt totius hibernie; ut portea inpolitae pccitate muntur exarrit. Morir inopeactaið nepotir Conaing regir Ciannaðte. Dormitatio ³Dodimóc anðoritae, abbatir Cluana iparod 7 Cille dapo. ⁴Documai rapientir, Muirenn filia Cellaið Cuailann, regina Irgalaið, mōriuntur. Occirrio Conðaire mic Eicnið, regir na n-airðer, ipraið Ercelai. Lex aui Suanaið for leið Cuinn. Flann forbðe mac Rogertaið, Cuain anchoiritae o ⁵Lilcað, mōriuntur.

Fol. 31aa.

¹Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º un.º ⁶Iugulatio Caðuraið filii Cilello ipraið ðeiteð regir Cpuirne. Morir ðrepail mic Colggen, abbatir Fernand. Comburtio Cluana perpta ðrendain. Comburtio Cille moire Aedain filii Oengurra. Bellum airde Ciannachtae, in quo cecidit Cilill mac Duibðacpið, pī Aðroa oa Cinnraelað, in quo cecidit Domnall mac Cínadon ī ppuoguin, io ept rex qui uicit ppuir. Morir

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-Deirgdeire, 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 *pīa gāllairb*, "by Foreigners."

³ *Dodimóc*.—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

⁴ *Documai*.—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Conor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "mœrore," 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 Cínadeth, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

⁶ *'Lao' of Ua Suanagh*.—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 Suanaigh⁶ 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 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 Dubhdacrigh, 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*.—Ciaroo (for Cínáron), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Clonaodo" (gen. form), i.e., "of Cionadh," or Cínaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirppu mic Mureaðo Mide 7 Decc baili mic Ecað,
7 Libir abbatir mañi bile; 7 uentur magnur. Oimep-
rio familie lae. Morp Conaill abbatir Tome greine.
Nauer in aere uirae runt cum ruir uirir, or cinn
Cluana mic Noir.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ix.º Comburtio
Poðair 7 comburtio Domnañ Phatrais. Morp Suair-
lið eprcoir Poðair. Quier Congurro eprcoir airo
Maðae. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictoner 7 Brittoner,
in quo cecitit Talorpgan mac Perpgurra, prater
Oengurra. Morp Caðail Mainmañe, pegir nepotum
Maine. *X* Au inir deperitur. Morp au Cuir Cille
ðaro. Morp comappañ pili Ceallain, abbatir Cille
more Einir. Morp Conðinairc nepotir Perpgurro, ði
auib Piacrað. Inzulatio Piacrað mic Aileni pegir
Moððairne, 7 ðreparil mic Aððo poin. Aððe plaðo
Oengurra. Morp Duibðaleri abbatir cille Seipe.
Mac Neimnaill abbatir ðipor morpuur erc. Morp
Conðoðaiñ pili Moimñ.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º Morp Flaino
nepotir Congaile pegir nepotum Poilñi. Morp
Perpgura pili Pogetaiñ pegir ðeircepo ðreñ. 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 *scribner*, 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 Core." 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-*

* Sheep Island?

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.

q. 733, r. 2m p. 412

A. U. 744
vikings coming?

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 Cuire,⁷ of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.⁸ Death of Cudinaise, 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-Seirè.¹² Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach.

[749.]

na amfne Tg. xvi

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-

[750]

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

² *End.*—*enēbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Connor inaccurately renders the entry by "Atbli 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-Seirè*.—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

¹³ *Congal*.—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

¹⁴ *Fergus*.—Originally written *Fergus* (gen. of *Fergus*) in A., over which name uel *Fergus* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. v. 49. however, has "Mors Fergail."

ing of the 'leth-airle'¹¹ of Cluain-Iraid in 'ballenio.'¹² *ballenio Top. 185*
 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-cois.⁴ Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.⁵
 Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhrum.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,'⁷ [751] BIS.
 anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-
 dara, and Cummene descendant of Bece, 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.*—*pelegiorur* *Ego*, A. *pelegiorur*, B., which omits *Ego*. 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 Leamoikevoe, 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'Dubhagáin's *Topog. Poem*, note ³³.

anōpote 7 epircopi Cluana cpeaḡa. Mopp Recta-
brae nepotir ġuaire, abbatir Tommae ġreine. Mopp
Ƴedimi nepotir ġigain, rapientir Cluana. Ƴoirṑoḃe
ḃrecpiḡe do ḃeniul Coirpri i telaiḡ Findin. Ƴoirṑoḃe
Caillpiḡe ġuirḡ la uu ḃriuun.

[Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º 11.º Sol tene-
bropur. Dormitatio Maccoiged abbatir ġurr Moir.
Quier ġucpiḡ abbatir clona mic u Noir. Lex Cólum
cille la Domnall Mide. Mopp Cellain abbatir
cluana perta ḃrenainn. Mopp Scannlain ḃuin leḡ-
glairi. Eḃaḡ nepor Moimaiḡ rex nepotum maccu
Uair moritur. Mopp Mobaí. Mopp Ƴerblai mic
Narḡura, rapientir. Inteppectio nepotum Ailello
la Ƴpeccraiḡi. Mopp Scannlaiḡi cluana ḃairenn.
Mopp Ƴuirri Eppo mac n-ḡirc. Míl mor Ƴorala Ƴocum
tipe i m-ḃairḃiu inḡ aimpir Ƴiaḃnai mic Aḃḡa Ƴoin piḡ
Ulaḡ, 7 tpi Ƴiaḃla oir ina chinn, 7 .l. unga in ḡach
Ƴiaḃail Ƴiḡ, co Ƴuḡaḡ Ƴiaḃail Ƴiḡ, co Ƴaibi Ƴop alṑoir
ḃennchair an bliṑain ri, Ƴeilicet anno domini 752.

¹ *Tír-da-glass*.—This name signifies the "land of the two streams." Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Cluain-creamha*.—Now Clooncruff, 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'Connor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

⁵ *Telach-Findin*.—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-Luirg, 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 Guairé, 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.] *edificat*
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 Grecreaighi.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 Grecreaighi*. — Otherwise called the "Grecreaighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Grecreaighi 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. xlv.

¹² *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarnan, 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 788 *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. 31ba. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Mopp
 plaino filii Concobair pegir maizi An. Loingreð
 mac Plaitþbertaiz pex gēnerir Conaill moritup.
 Sleibene abbar 1ae in hiberuiam uenit. Quier
 Cerrain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnraelað nepotir
 Cuileni. Poirtbe Poðart pēas do Oppuizu. bellum
 airt do Noircan inter nepotes ðruuin 7 gēnur Coirppu,
 in quo ceciderunt multi. Mopp Abail afo Omnae.
 bellum inter nepotes Tuirtu inuicem.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Mopp
 Plaitniað mic Tnuðaið, pegir nepotum Meit. Com-
 burtio cluana mic Noir in ai **¶** Ct. Appulir. Mopp
 Piaðrað Martarðaið. Pelemair mac Comgall,
 Caðal mac Diarmata rapier, Doelgur abbar cille
 Scire, moritui punt. Inpsectað mac Olutaið pex
 nepotum Mani, Plaitnia mac Plainn nepotir Conðale
 pex nepotum Poilzi, Piaðgalað mac Annmchaða filii
 Maelecupaið, abb Inne bo pinne for loð Ri, Macc
 Ronðon di çenul Coirppu, Sneitceirt abb **¶** Oinþroma, *Winda*
 moritui punt.

.O. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ii.º Comburtio
 ðenncair moer in peria Patricii. Pērgur mac
 Ceallaið (no Poðaið gaiðeiriz mic Muirðaið) pī
 Connaðt, Cilgal ancorita Cluana **¶** Cormaic, Forinðan
 epircopur meðuir tuirm, ðaetallað mac Colmain

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 *Ardneaskan*, in the barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

⁴ *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

⁵ *Cill-Scirè*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁶ *Bangor the Great*.—ðenncair moer. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

⁷ *Fothad gai-deirig*; 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- [753.]
 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-Tuirtiri, between each other.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of [754.]
 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 Felemaire son of Comgall; *or Felbair*
 Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of
 Cill-Seirè,⁵ died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of
 the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile,
 King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangelach, son of Anmchad,
 son of Maeleuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri;
 Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithecheist
 abbot of Nendrum, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,⁶ [755] BIS.
 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
 Ceallach) in the *Book of Leinster*,
 (p. 41, col. 1). He was probably
 the "Fergus son of Cellach" men-
 tioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran,
 and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

¹ Anchorite.—ἀγκυριστα, 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.

¹⁰ 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.

Cormac, see AT

used on platform
in PM 754:-

34 (p-256) i Torchair Baidhach
erigale again 7% (p-257)

(Arghialla)

Fol. 31bb.

.Ict. ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º. Niallŕur
 mac Doit rex na n-Deirre m-breŕ, Muireadac mac
 Cormaic flana abbar Lugmaib, Caŕal rí nepotum
 Cennrelaiŕ, Domnall mac Flainn deirŕŕŕe, Elpín
 Glarŕe noide, Aed mac Cormaic leŕŕí Ciannaet,
 Ríobadac Cille deilŕe, mortui sunt. Celepetar (a

the years 741 and 747, where the 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh" is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

⁵ *Cill-mor-dithraibh*.—See note on this name under the year 734 *supra*.

⁶ *Cenn-Febrat.* — "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.—in vicem,
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 against 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.

cl. p. 205 supra Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua Suanaigh,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

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

⁸ *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

⁹ *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

¹¹ *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.

¹² *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

¹³ *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁴ *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 Drui-

followed by attack on Beltrau

[756.]

754? xvi.

quies fidhmuine

Suanaigh. again?

quies F. anchorite R.

(257) xvi 762 A

another abbot of the same

[757.]

Noiden. Glais.

From Crich-Bresail.

X. cūich bneairail) abbar aroo Mačae [obūt]. Marēu pīlia maice Dubain, dominatrix Cille dapo, obūt. bellum Oromarobaiš inter nepoter Fiacrach 7 nepoter bmuin, in quo ceciderunt Tadoš mac Muiruibuir 7 nepoter tpep Cellaič, Cačrannač, Cačmuš, Ačrebran. Ailill nepor Duncoda uictor fuit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Slogadač mac Donngaile de genere čoirppu, Ečaič mac Conaill minn abbar Poibrain, Porouban lipečaire, Donnall mac Aeđa lagen, Siadaill mac Luaič doctor, Ečaič mac Fiačrač rapier, mortui sunt. bellum Emnae Mačae, ubi Dungal nepor Conaing 7 Donnbo interpreti sunt. Fiačna mac Aeđo poim uictor fuit.

Himatulaiz Donn bo bape

Co farzaič a riže ;

Cono fail in adai hūre,

1ar cač Chuile círe.

Techt hi rīač dāp eiri,

Ho ac dēirzi in daim liac ;

Dollotar hi ciunn hitaat ;

Suili caich nočiat.

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 *Abbess.* — 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 Mursee,* 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

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-Ciré.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. 83.

⁶ *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*.—*nimaculaw*, probably

for *nimaculaw* ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nimaculawam*, *nimaculawam*, *nimaculawam* (*gabyramam*) ("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-Ciré*.—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,"

Síurán duit a cheirichen chochlaic,
 Ár nap ior nathraic,
 T'etan fhuad borbai ndóirad,
 Do éul fhuir in catraic.

Du leirne fhu locha Eirne,
 hErim duit i Míde,
 Ir do leirne alaile
 Fhu Gleann roglaich ríge.

lugulatio Rectabrat mic Dunchon, regir Muğđorpe.
 Dubdorumman abbat Tuiliain moritur. Certar
 pluuiatir. Denn Mult effudit amnem cum pircibur.
 lugulatio Perdamail mic Cinnfaelad.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ix.º Mux magna
 hi iiii. nonas Februarii. Imairecc Foling in quo
 ceciderunt Dunchad mac Cañail 7 Ceirernaç mac
 Doñairð. Morir Tarcelltaic rapientir. Occirio
 Congalaic mic Conaill regir Diañraib. Morir
 Muirnaic nepotir DRAIN regir Tagen. Pamer 7
 meir mar. Morir Concoñair nepotir Tairgß teimín;
 7 Conait abbat Lirr moer, 7 Ñaimoibail abbat airne
 Enoi, moritui sunt. bellum hitir muintir Clono 7
 Drioir, imMoin choirre blaë. Condam cluana Cuirñin
 moritur.

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.—ior nathraic.
 Nathraic is put for nathraic, to
 rhyme with catraic, the last word
 in the stanza. The proper form of
 the accus. plural of nathir (natir),
 however, is nathracha.

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'Connor, 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*.

cf. 717 *supra*

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.] ^{his.} 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 Conall, 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.

⁶ *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Connor 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. 32aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Mop̃r P̃iñnecti
p̃ilil P̃og̃ertaiḡ, nepot̃r C̃ernaiḡ. bellum Al̃to d̃umai
int̃er Ul̃tu 7 nepot̃er Ec̃ač, in quo cecidit Al̃lil mac
P̃ẽiḡelm̃to. bellum beluit ḡabrain in quo ceciderunt
Donnḡal mac Laiḡnaen, rex nepotum C̃einñrelaiḡ, 7
al̃i r̃eg̃er. Mop̃r Oengura mic p̃erḡurra, r̃eg̃ir Pic-
torum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 1.º Nix magna
7 luna tenebrosa. Occirio Eutiḡir̃ ep̃iscop̃i a r̃ac-
ep̃rote, 1 n-der̃taiḡ Cille d̃aro. Quier C̃or̃maic
abbat̃r cluana mic U Noir. Nox lucida in autumño.
bellum Caill̃e t̃uib̃ig ubi Luigni p̃p̃r̃tr̃ati sunt.
Cenel C̃oir̃p̃ri uictoriā accepit. P̃er̃p̃io mac P̃ab̃ri
r̃ap̃ieñr, abar C̃om̃p̃aire M̃ide ob̃it. bellum mont̃ir
T̃ruim. Roḡartač mac Cuanač, p̃r̃incep̃r Oč̃nae,
mop̃tuur ep̃r.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 11.º Mop̃r
Dom̃naill mic M̃ur̃chara, (mic D̃iar̃mata ḡuēḡinn,
mic Oir̃meaḡḡaiḡ č̃aeič, mic Conaill mic Suiḡne mic
Col̃maiñ m̃ioir̃ mic D̃iar̃mata mic P̃erḡura c̃er̃p̃ḡeol),
r̃eg̃ir T̃em̃oriae; in xii. Kal̃end̃ar Dec̃imb̃ur mop̃-
tuur ep̃r. Dec̃ laiḡne ab Cluana ir̃air̃to, 7 P̃ael̃cu
P̃inḡl̃air̃ri, 7 P̃rõair̃le Oa Suanaič, abb Rač̃in,
mop̃tũi sunt. Mop̃r Reoč̃air̃i abb P̃ernann. Mop̃r

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 833 *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 Connaght" [*i.e.* the ancient inhabit-

... Bryde. Is as sin conach demand sacart affrend in conspectu
... a Cill dara. (b) 761 (216) as below

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.]
Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach. The battle of Ath-
duma,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 over-
thrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory.
Ferio, 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.

⁸ *Comrair - Midè*. — "Comrair of
Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the
barony of Rathconrath, co. West-
meath.

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.

V. 764 (9.12-11.52 a.m.)

X

ANPAÐAIN abbatir linne Ðuaðail. Sol tenebrosur
in hora tertia diei. MORR FLAINN GAPAD PEGIR
generir mic Ercas. Ðuceta Lothri. Strageser Cuilnise
mare, ubi Connacta proterati sunt. bellum hitir
.h. Progenti 7 Corpumpuad 7 corco barcainn.
Ðruide rex portrenn moritur. Niall protrae
regnare incipit.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Nix magna
tribur pere menribur. Quier Ronan abbatir Cluana
mice U Noir. MORR Cormaic mic Ailella, abbatir
mainirpee Ðuitti. Int arealt mor 7 famer. MORR
Ðuibdeilgse rapientir. bellum Arssamain inter
familiam Cluana mice U Noir 7 Ðermaiði, ubi ceci-
derunt Ðiarmaid sub mac Ðomnaill, 7 Ðiðlae mac
Ðuiblir, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Ðermaige. Ðperal
mac Murchada uictor exstetit cum familia Cluana.
Siccitar magna ultra modum. Ailill aua Ðuncaða,
rex Connacht, moritur ert. Scannlan Feimin, mac
Aedgaile, moritur. Riuth pola in tota Hibernia.
Iugulatio Ðperail mic Murchada. bellum Ðuinbile
re Ðonnochad por riru Telae. MORR Ðiaðrae mic

X

celthach?
Cathal?

¹ *Duceta of Lothra.*— Ðuceta
Lothri, A. B. Duceta Lothra, Clar.
49. O'Connor prints *duceta* Lothri as
part of the preceding entry recording
the death of Flann Garadh, and trans-
lates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which
is surely wrong. Duceta is not men-
tioned 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 Tip-
perary.

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 mēu-

noir, A. Cluana mē noir, B.
Cluana mē 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 uncer-
tain.

⁵ *Manistir-Buiti.*—Now Monaster-
boice, 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 *nr. Anadach*
 sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh,
King of Cinel-Mic-Erca. Duceta of Lothra¹ [died]. The *Branch of Gen. Eogan*
 slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen *aulagh Mór*
 were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, | <
 and the Coreumruadh 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.] *BIS.*
 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 Clon-
 macnoise⁴ 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, grand-
 son of Dunchad,¹⁰ King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of
 Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux¹¹ in all Ire-
 land. The killing of Bresal,¹² son of Murchadh. The battle
 of Dun-bilè,¹³ by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.¹⁴ Death

⁷ *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. Colum-Cille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note *b*. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

⁸ *Wherein*.—*unbi*, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

⁹ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

¹⁰ *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, *Geneal. Table*, facing p. 476.

¹¹ *Bloody flux*.—*muith pola*. Clar.

49 has "A runinge 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.

poëain abbatir barlice. Murcāð mac Inrehtaiḡ
(sic). Tri ppora do ferēain i epich Muireadaḡ i n-inir
Eugain .i. pporr d'argut ḡil, 7 pporr do cruīēniucht, 7
pporr do mīl.

Tri ppora aipō Uilinne,
Ar ḡrað Heill do nim;
Pporr arḡat, pporr tuirinne,
Ocur pporr do mīl.

Mac Ferḡail ba feramail,
Oc laechrað a ḡairm;
O fūair cach dia lenamain,
Mīall pporrach a anim.

Cet n-ḡiall ar cað oen coiceð
Ro tobaiḡ Mīall ní;
Robo cruā in raep baēdo
Oc tobach poēnī.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º In nocte
pignum horribile 7 mirabile in ptellir uirum erc.
Morr flaitberaiḡ mic loingrið, pēḡir Temorie, in
clepicaui. Quier Tolai aipō brecain. iugulatio
Suibne mic Murcoðā, cum duobur pīlur pūir.

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 (inna flait). 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.⁴ Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers⁵ 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-Uilinn⁶
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 [764.] 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-Brecain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach⁶ between two sons

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.

⁴ *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

⁵ *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (=734), 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.

⁶ *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.

66. A. MacK
f. Colmán Becc)
733.

Bellum capn fiaċaē inter duor filior Domnall, iosep, Donnchad 7 Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Ailgal la Murchad. In bello cecidit Murchad; Ailgal in fugam uerrur ert. Polaċtaē abbar ĥipor mortuur ert. Loarinn abbar Clona iparpo quieuit. Cellbil cluana ĥronaiġ [obit]. Depectio panir.

Fuathail?

Fol. 32ba.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º Dormitatio Craumtain abbatir Cluana perta. Iugulatio Polla-
ñain mic Concongalt, pegir Míoi, doloipe. Bellum
Spuræ itir .h. ĥruin 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi
cecidereunt di Conmaicniġ, 7 Aēd duġ mac Toiċliċ
cecidit. Dubinnpeċt mac Caċail uictor fuit. Bellum
itir Míoi 7 ĥregu, ubi cecidereunt Maeluñai mac
Toċail 7 Donngal mac Dopeit. Mopir Cernaiġ mic
Caċail 7 Cernaiġ mic Flainn. Suibne abbar lae in
ĥiberniam uenit.

of Anregu

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º. Conbrann
abbar Cille aciċ mortuur ert. Iugulatio Murchada
mic Flaċĥbertaiġ riġh cenul Conaill. Pĥabadaē
abbar ĥennaiir quieuit. Dubdianber mac Cormaic
abbar mainirpeċ ĥuiti. Quier Sleibem lae. Mac
ino ſaer, abbar Enaiċ duġ [obit]. Glainuibur abbar
laċraiġ ĥruin paupat. Cellac mac Coirppu filii

764

cf. 20 last yr.
number of old Cluain
Bregay dynasty. Ailgal
deceased?

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.—depectio, A. depec-
tur, 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 Sruthair.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbey-shrule, 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,

⁹ *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 "Conbran."

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 753 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.

of FwCul + 786?

POſeptaig a latrone iugulatur ept. Flaſgur mac
Fiaſpač mic Cačail iugulatur ept doloze. Lex
Patricii. X

b.

ſct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uii.º Dubinn-
recht mac Cačail, rex Connačt, mortuur ept .i. a
fluxu sanguinis. Gormgal mac Ailello mortuur ept.
Aidan abbaip ſip moip, huae Miannaig abbaip rruic
Cluana mic Noip, mortui punt. Perdaeruc mac
Suibne abbaip aipod Mačae quieuit. Eitne ingen
+754. Dreail Dreſ, regina regum Teinoriae, regnum celepte
aipipci meruit port poenitentiam. Coibdenač abbaip
cille Tomač paupat. bellum i Portpinn itip Aeč
7 Cinaeč.

1. regis ?
aid of Donnal Mide)

ſct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uiii.º Corpač
itip Orpaig iuicem, ubi filii Ceallaig filii Paelcaip
in pugam uerpi punt. Toimynama uictor euarrit.
bellum Fernand, in quo cecidit Dubcalgſač mac
Laidgſnen. Cennrelaig uictor fuit. Quier Mupſaile
mic Ninredo abbaip Rečrainne. Encopač huae
Doadaip, abbaip Glinne da loča, mortuur ept. Longur
Coirppi mic Poſeptaig re n-Donnchač. Teppemotup 7
ramep, 7 morbuip leppae multor inuapit. hAbundantia

of next yr.

R. Wi 9

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 Aídan in A. and B., and "Aon" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Aeđan, which seems more correct. The form Aídan in the text is the genit. of Aídan, or Aeđan.

⁴ *Ua Miannagh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have pop-
gla rruice (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 *Miannagh* 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 ní Tem-
pač; 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.] HIS. 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 Breg, 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 Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,⁹ in which fell Dubhealgaidh, 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.

⁷ Fortrenn. — 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.

⁸ Destructive fight. — Κορραό. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term κορραό, which means "conflict."

⁹ Ferna. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

¹⁰ Cennselach. — Cennrelaig (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.

? X forla cruite FM 76
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senio

J. Anderson
[768.]

but what about Niall Fionn

ḡairmepa. Comman Enaiḡ ḡaṡe, Conḡobur mac Cumap-
caíḡ rex Alíḡne, mortui sunt.

Fol. 32^{bb}.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º 1a.º 1a.º Nargal
mac Nactlucāḡ mortuus est a fluxu sanguinis.
Toimrnanāḡ mac Flainn, rex Orraigi, iugulatur est.
Artgal, abbas Clochar mac Doimheni, mortuus est.
Bellum inter Laginenper inuicem rex aṡ Orc, ubi
C¹ Ceallaḡ mac Dunchada uictor fuit, 7 ceciderunt
C² Cinad filius Flainn 7 pater eius Ceallaḡ, 7 Caṡnio
mac Decce, 7 ceteri multi. Fiadrai Granairit, ferrugil
Cille more enir, ferrugur episcopus filius Caṡail,
mortui sunt. Polactach tige Tuae, abbas Clona
macc U Noir, mortuus est. Bellum inter nepotem
Cennrelaiḡ, ubi cecidit Cennrelach mac ḡrain, 7
Etirpeel mac Alḡḡa filii Colḡḡen uictor fuit. Con-
ḡperrio etir Donnchad mac Domnall 7 Cellaḡ mac
n-Donnchada, 7 exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum
Neill cu Laḡniu, 7 effugerunt eum Laginenper, 7
exierunt i Sciāḡ Neṡtin; 7 manserunt hui Neill .iii.
diebus i parṡ Alinne, 7 acciderunt igni omnes
terminos Laginentium. Corporad builḡḡ boinne rex
firu derceirḡ ḡres, ubi ceciderunt Flaitebertaḡ mac
Flainn filii Rogellaiḡ, 7 Uapceirḡe mac ḡaṡṡ, 7

¹ Acorns.—ḡairmepa, genit. of
ḡairmep, "oak fruit."

² Enach-Dathe.—This place has not
been identified.

³ Toimnāmha. — 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 - Neṡtin. — "Nechtan's

NA 116

R. Lund

R. Lund
R. Fotherham

see last yr.

Randby Dr. Fotherham

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 Granaiet,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 Etirscel, 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-Nechtin.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 Uarericdhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,¹⁷

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name ϣιατ̃ ηεατ̃ταιν, 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.*—*coṛcṛaō.* Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates *coṛcṛaō* "battle." But *coṛcṛaō* signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly*, v. *coṛcṛaō.* 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 *mic Rogallaiḡ*, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written *Rogellnaōc*, in the genit. case (nom. *Rogellnaōc*), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁷ *Son of Ainftech.*—*mac Ainḡtiḡ* (for *mac Ainḡtiḡ*, "son of Ainh-tech," in A). The form in B. would represent *mac Ainḡṛtiḡ*, "son of Anfritech," which would be incorrect.

* 1st ex. of dux used of partic. territory, perhaps subordinate Kings of the Frachring

Sneorður mac Ainrið, 7 Cernað mac Flainn foribte. Corcpað aza Cliað na Ciannacht for hU Teig. Ar mór vi laigim. Robbaðao rocharoi vi ciannacht i llan mora oc tinnuio. Forpman ingen Flainn mic Aeða morpua ert. Cpuunmael epircopur, abbar Cille more einir, quieuit. Mopu Conmað mic Dpentoain, abbatir Cluana dochpe. Maelouin mac Duibinnpecht iugulatur ert. Mopu hui Dece abbatir Pobair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° Mopu Flainn hui Doðuæ, abbatir inuiri cain Deða. Aeðgen Pobair obuit. Dece mac Conlai, vi Teðbae, morpuur ert. Coirppu mac Fogertaið, rex Dpeð, morpuur ert. Forbapað nepor Cernað, abbar Cluana mic U Noir [obuit]. Oengur mac Fogertaið, vi cemuil Loegaire, rubita morpe pepuit. Caðal mac Conaill munn, vi Coirppu moir, Dungalach mac Taiðlið, dux Luigne, morpuu runt. Coblað ingin Caðal, dominatpua Cluana cuibtin obuit. Allcellað telða Olanu, 7 Aiðleð huæ Ciuðpiaeð, obierunt. Sloðað ipin Poðla la Donnchad.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° 1.° Mopu Aipleto Cluana ipairu. iugulatio Concobair .h. Maeleuin. Sloðað Donnchada co enoce m-Dane.

Feradaigh

W. (Drumcliff)

Fol. 33aa.

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¹ *Flann Foirbthe*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann m^c Fogarta."

² *Ath-cliaith*. — 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 ⁸, 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. and county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.¹ The massacre of Ath-clíath,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 Conmach, 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, 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. Coblath, 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 (4 receive submission of Athairli b after recent d. of Maol Frosad

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

⁷ Fobhar.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Son of Fogartach.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have mac Feparbaiz, "son of Feradhach."

¹⁰ King of Coirpri-mor.—ṛṁ Coirpri mōr, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has ṛṁ Coirpri mōr (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.

¹¹ Cluain-Cuibhtin.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifhtin."

¹² Telach-Olaind.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note ⁵, p. 160) and 730.

¹³ Fochla.—The north of Ireland.

¹⁴ Donnchad.—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ Cnoc-mBanè.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note g.

b.p. 4 abbot

[770.]

b.p. 4 abbot?

(4 receive submission of Athairli b after recent d. of Maol Frosad [771.]

of Cnol Laophair?

SE Maghalla?

X Oenach ina lamcomairt¹ae, in quo ignis 7 tonitru
 pimitudine diei iudicii. Ino lamcomairt hi seil Mícheál
 dianeppeo in tene di nim. Mórur Suibne abbatir
 lae. Aenir 7 Goidil da tpeoan immelle, 7 oen ppaio
 etarru, ar omun in teinib. Quier Maelaiethin abb
 cluana Eithne. Lex Comair 7 Aedain pecunda por teora
 Connacht. Aed aithin rex hús Mane, Ar mac
 Flaithne rex Aithne, iugulati sunt. Lepur mac
 Duibcomair mortuus est.

X Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ii.° Moenach
 mac Colmain, abbat Slane 7 cille Poibric, a fluxu
 sanguinis mortuus est. Daniel nepos Poileni, repuba
 Letubai, quieuit. Donncothar rex Connacht mortuus
 est. Inpolita pccit 7 arpor polir, ut pene panir
 omnis deperit. Deirmer mor inna deao. Martan
 inre Eithne, Aedain episcopus magis hui, Ceithneach
 huas Epumon gabbar cluana ppta Brenainn, mortui
 sunt. Lepthan dominatrix Cille dapo obit. Luna
 tenebrosa in .ii. nonas decimbrii. Aed mac Coirpri,
 princeps Rechainne, mortuus est.

X Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° iii.° Mórur
 Albrain mic Poimio, abbatir Treoir moir, in ppta

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*.--*aenir* (for *aenir*), A.
 B. The so-called "translator" of
 these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of
 theire destruction, one meale among
 them in awe of the fyre." Dr.
 O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates
aenir "consensio spontanea,"
 which is as bad. But the translation
 given in the *Census of Ireland* for
 1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where
aenir is rendered by "all in one
 place" (as if the original was *aen
 ir*) is even worse.

³ *Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of
 three days each. See tredan, i.e. tre-
 denus, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in Fel. of
 Oengus, at Nov. 16.*

⁴ *Cluain - Eithnech*. -- 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.' 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

¹ A second time.— $\pi\alpha$ (for $\pi\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\tau\omicron\alpha$) A. B. O'Connor 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*.— $\delta\omicron\mu\iota\alpha\tau\upsilon\kappa\iota\varsigma$. A. B.

⁹ *Abbot*.— $\pi\upsilon\mu\kappa\epsilon\pi\tau\upsilon$. A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but $\pi\upsilon\mu\kappa\epsilon\pi\tau\upsilon$

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 *Duma-dergluackra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

Fol. 33ab.

K. Conn.?

Con-chuairin FM.

= Con-chuairin FM.

pepua inter duo parcha. Ultan .h. nepoteppe, abbat Othae móre, Eipennac mac Eicín abbat Leithglinne, Forinnan pepua 7 episcopur Treoit, pepierunt. Dunlaid ingen Poſeretaig obit. Tomalta mac Murſaile, rex Cruachna Ai, doobdāt mac Ectgura, rex cenitil pili Ercae, moritui punt. Suairleā .h. Conciarain, abbat Lirr moir, Impairēā glinne Cloitighe, anchorita, moritui punt. Flaithuac mac Piaēac, rex Cruithne, moritui. (Comaxtio agonir la Donnchad) Euzan mac Colmain a fluau ranguinir moritui er, 7 cetepi multi ex ipso dolore moritui punt.

of Moenach (773)?

of Moenach (773)?

of Moenach (773)?

letting in Mon. on return
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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 *Treoit*.—Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Of Cruachan-Ai*. — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 769) have *Maige hCt*, "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] Bodbchad, 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. Flathree, 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; [774.] 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.¹² A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad¹³ committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad¹⁴ and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.¹⁵ The battle of Achadh-liag,¹⁶ between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

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-Duachaill, 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-Duachaill, 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 *x*) 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 Druin 7 Maine, ubi Mane proptatur ert. Strager nepotum filiorum Droc in tempore Colssen mic Cellaiḡ. Comburtio inrole baiḡeni.

b.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ii.° Quier Colmain finn ancoritae. Morp Gortil Cluana irair. Morp Forburaiḡ abbatir raḡo Aḡo. Morp Collbraind abbatir Cluana micc U Noir. Comotatio martirum panti Epce Slane, 7 comotatio martirum Uiniari Cluana irair. Morp Maelemanaiḡ abbatir Cinnḡaraḡ. Bellum inter dal n-Airide inuicem, i

x

pleib Murr, in quo cecidit Nia mac Conalta. Bellum Druing iterum in eodem anno, itir dal n-Airide, in quo ceciderunt Cinaḡo cairḡge mac Caḡaraḡ, 7 Dungal .h. Persura poreraḡ. Tomaltaḡ mac Inḡrechtaḡ 7 Eḡaiḡ mac Piaḡnae uictorey erant. Cellaiḡ mac Dunchada, rex Laiḡen, morpuir ert. Bellum Aḡa duma itir na hAirḡeru 7 .h. Eḡoḡ Coḡo, in quo cecidit Gormgal mac Conail crui, rex Coḡo. Euzan mac Roncinn abbat Lirr moir, 7 Maelruḡai .h. Moiraiḡ, peperunt. Caḡcor[c]raḡ itir U Neill 7 Muime, in quo familia Dernaḡi fuit, 7 filii Tobaiḡ, id ert Duineḡaiḡ 7 Caḡrannaḡ, 7 alii de filii

A. U. Thuitre ?

Fol. 33ba.

¹ Were overthrown.—proptatur ert, 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 no meabair pop Uib Maine ("in which the Ui-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-Iraid.—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.—Uiniari, A. Finiari, 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 *perin* ("themselves"), as in this case.

⁹ Sliabh-Mis.—Slemish, a moun.

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. Eugan, 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. 3), 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. 3), 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 Mumneću (accus. pl. of Mumneč, 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 Mume, 7 uictorie puerunt nepotes Neill. Conbað inna con.

Fogartach, R. S. Brega + 797

??

fr. grandaio, + uictoria.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ui.° iugulatio mac Cumareacā oc oðraib, aliuir uiait aliuir morpuir ep. Compoio cathimarecc itir da ua Cernacā, io ep Niall 7 Cumureacā, in quo ceciderunt Ecður mac Ðaif, 7 ceteri multi, hi paifci Calacpomo. Slogao Lagen la Ðonnchao pop Ðrega. Ino ule gaim iprino rampað .i. fleðoð mor 7 gaeð mor. Flaðruí filu Ðorhnaill pegir Connact. Cumurecc ino oenacā la Ðonnchao pop Ciannaðt. In coccac itir Ðonnchao 7 Congalað. Stpafer Calpacā la hu Pacpacā. Ðanboððgñi rapienir obut. Ino puð pola. Ðalpai imoai olchena, pene mortalicar. In bo ap mār.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ui.° In coccac cedna itir Ðonnchao 7 Congalað .i. mac Conaing, 7 bellum porcalair inna porciunn, ubi ceciderunt Congalað mac Conaing, 7 Cuau mac Ecno, 7 Ðermai mac Cloðgñi, 7 Ðunchao mac Cléni, 7 Flaðnia mac Maeleuin, 7 ceteri multi. Ðonnchao uictor puit.

¹ *Combat of the Cu's.*—Ðbað (for conbað, or combað) 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 Dece, co. Meath.

⁶ *King.*—pegir, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms filu and pegir are used in connection with "Flathruí" (the genit. form of Flathru, or Flathru), it follows

cf. dienebad
Plague of dogs

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.¹

[776.]

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. Flathrui, 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.

[777.]

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.

that some word like *mopp*, or *obitup*, has been omitted before *Flathrui*. 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'Connor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "Levis pugna, seu

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Dunnchado 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~~.

Ἐὸ ἐὰν φορκαλατ φοροῖρετ
 Δομνᾶχ οὐβαὶ δῆραχ;
 ὅα ἰμῶα ματᾶρ βοεὸ βρονᾶ
 ἰν ἔσαν ἰαρ νᾶ δᾶραχ.

+ 722

Comburzio cluana micc u Noir hi .u. iour iuil. Ino
 muē pola. In bó-ár mār. Lex Colum Cille la
 Donnchad 7 Dperal. Morp Etirpceili mic Aeðo mic +73
 Colggene, pegir .h. Cennrelaiğ. Dormitatio Ainpēel-
 laiğ, abbatir Connōire 7 Lanne ela. Niall pporāc
 mac Pepsaile (ann 1 ēolaim Cille), 7 Niall mac Conaill
 spaint rex veirceirt Dpeğ, 7 Tuatāc mac Creimtain
 rex Cualanō, 7 Flannabpa rex .h. Mail, 7 Aeð pinn
 mac Eðoāc rex Dal Riati, omney morptui punt.
 Siēmāc abatiṛa cluana Dairenn morptua ep. Pinan
 abbat Cluana auir, 7 Conṛtanṛ rapienṛ loā n-Eirne,
 quieuerunt. Cedir nepotum Mani in campo Dairben,
 ubi Arṛgal uictor erat. Eitni ingen Cinaðon morptua
 ep.

Fol. 336b.

†ct. Ianar. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° un.° Morp
 Pulartaiğ epircopi Cluana iparō. Oengur mac Aleri

¹ *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was uncertain whether this should be "Forcalad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad"); which ("Calad") he regarded as "probably the . . . Caladh of Calrnighe . . . in the present parish of Ballyloughloe [co. Westmeath]. *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 *Donnachad*.—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 Frosach*.—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), νᾶ αἰλιχῖρ, "in his pilgrimage;" 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*.

N.B.
 Cuann (Lann) n.
 alascay

R. Conn
 (Lann)

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 Donnchad³ and Bresal. Death of Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Ainfcellach, 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-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne; [778.]

⁵ *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

⁶ *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

⁷ *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

⁸ *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Ecl. Antiqq.*, p. 318, *sq.*

⁹ *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Cluain-ais*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

¹¹ *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 [Eanish, O'Donov. note *e ad an.*] was in Lough-Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

¹² *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

¹³ *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

¹⁴ *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.

h. of Aedh son of Colgu 778
at 14 of Nov. 780
for, he ruled for 30 years

pax Muḡdorne, Conall hua Oppeni abbat Letubai,
 Cinmeri abbat Raḡo nuae, Conna mac Conain, Moinan
 mac Cormaic abbat caṡpaḡ Furrī i Francia, Flaṡ-
 ruae pax Connācht, deṡuncti sunt. Douum mortali-
 tar non deṡinit, 7 mortaliṡar hominum de pennuria.
 Comburtio Cille dapo hi .iii. iour luin. Comburtio
 cluana moep Maeḡocc. Comburtio Cille deilge.
 In bolggach popp Erin hūile. Uentur maximur in
 pine autumnu. Muirpaḡ mac Oengura, pax apṡa
 Cianachta, iugulatur ep. Sloḡaḡ la Donnchad ipin
 Foḡla, co tucc giallu o Domnall mac Aeḡo muindeirḡ,
 rege aquilonip. Bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecitit
 Pappal mac Elapaḡ pax Deṡrmuman. Breislen
 Deṡri uictor fuit. Porboraḡ mac Maeletolai, abbat
 Roip chamm, moritur.

i.e. Sophanacht of Rathlin?
 of Corca Loighe?

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ix.° Comburtio
 Alcluade in Kalendip 1anuaru. Comburtio cluana
 Baṡenn 7 comburtio Balu. Mopp Muṡḡḡa mic
 Duṡḡaṡuaḡ. Bellum do maḡmāim re Colggen mac
 Cellaiḡ popp na hAipṡeru, ubi cecideṡunt multi
 ignobiler. Eilpin pax Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne
 abbat innre Baṡenn obit. Fuḡa Ruapraḡ a Oḡtur
 ochae, 7 Coirppi mic Laiḡḡnein, cum duobur genepibur

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 deṡinit, 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-Loighe (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 popp chamm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have popa Comán ("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-Maethog. 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 Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,¹⁰ and burning of Balne.¹¹ Death of Murchadh, son of Dubh-datuath. 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

[779.]

of the Uí Mhaine
(Uí Thadhail)
R. Uí Chomtharra
22. 785.
(2 Uí Ch. 793)

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 maómaim. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates "Prælium Domadhmaense"!

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 ancient 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

Sin Ann Chron.

of L. of Tethba
ed + 771.

Mac Baire (K. U. + 717)?

Laginentium. Donnchad persequitur eorum cum suis
sociis, uariisque 7 comburit pines eorum 7 aecle-
riar. Nix magna in Appulio. Pergur Maigi summa
mortuus est. Porbblai ingin Connla, dominatrix clu-
ana dironaig, mortua est. Augustin denncair, 7 seorač
mac sobarčain, 7 nadarču sapienr, mortui sunt.
Congreppio renodorum nepotum Neill Laginentiumque
in opido Tempore, ubi puerunt ancoritae 7 scribe multi,
quibus uix erat Dublitter. Macno mac Ceallaig,
abbas Tuin leŋclairi, quiescit. Lex tertia Commain
7 Ceŋain incipit.

Fol. 34aa. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º Dungalac
mac Conŋaile mortuus est. Magna comitatio in ardo
Machae, in quinquaginta die, in qua cecidit Con-
dalač mac Cillello. Senčan abbas Imlečo Ihair, 7
Orač abbas Iir moer, abbas innre Daime, 7 Saerŋal
huc Eoirngnae abbas cluana perta Moluae, 7
Duŋinnrecht mac Pergura abbas Pernann, 7 Cilngnač
episcopus ardo Breccan, 7 Moenac .h. Monaiŋ abbas
Lainne leire, 7 Pectač abbas Poŋair, 7 Colŋu mac
Cellaig ri .h. Crenčtain, 7 Cilbran .h. Lugadon abbas
cluana Dolcain, Nuara .h. Dolcain abbas Tommae
da olann, Dungal mac Ptančnač rex .h. Maŋl, Soerŋal

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. 39, 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'Connor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum").
"Synodorum," Clar. 40.

⁴ Dubhlitter. — Probably Dubh-
litter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin),
whose obit is given *infra* at the
year 795.

⁵ President. — uux. 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.

shuair mar, marthar cluiche
croo dosnegat spotha
shuag dhalla dipe
coscrad Ochtair ocha

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.

probably a peace conference

cf 7782

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; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Brecain; 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

⁹ *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 Ui-Cennselaigh [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.*, Introd., 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 Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Cañail rarieny, 7 Ferſur mac Eñac ri 'Dal Riati,
omney defuncti punt. Bellum pñe ne peraiñ ðreñ
por Laiñiu, die ramnae, in quo cediðit Cucongalt ri
Raño inbir. Diarmaiñ mac Conaiñ 7 Conaiñ mac
Dunñale, ða ua Conaiñ, 7 Maeluim mac Ferſura
7 Foſertañ mac Cumartañ, tuo nepoteſ Cepnañ,
uictoreſ erant belli Riñi.

Lotar Laiñin ar ramain
Do ðaiñ ðaſſin nað carrañ;
Niſſogað luğa ðiñi,
Por bñu Riñi po anrañ.

Eiceneñ mac Eirtenaiñ equonimur 'Doimliacc, 7 Cudinaire
.h. Ciappaige, moriuntur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° 1.° huaſepiðe
.h. Mailetoile, 7 Cormac mac ðrepañ abbaſ aipðo
ðreccain 7 aliaſum ciuitatum, 7 'Dubðolaſſ rex
pictorum ciſra Monoñ, 7 Muireðac mac huaſale
equonimur 1ae, 7 beccan lippeðari, 7 Scannal nepoſ
Taiðſſ abbaſ Acharð bo in ſepia Comñail, dominatur
xl.° in anno, 7 ðan[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Aeðan abbaſ ¶ 772, 7
poirſ Commain, 7 Ultan equonimur ðennñair, 7
Peðomnañ Tomae ða ñualann, omney perſepunt.

see of Mael Fude abb
1820?

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murrek and Burishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

¹ *Righe*.—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 son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth;⁶ Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward⁷ of Ia; Beccan Liffeachaire; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadhbo (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

[781.] s. of abbot Ros Com
† 779?

(† Uarcridhe 781. + 768
Harcridhe 764)

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.

⁵ *Steward*. — Or House-steward. *equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Monoth*.—One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

⁷ *Steward*. — *equonimur*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *ppriour*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁸ *Ban[ban]*.—Ban, A., B. "Ban-ab," Clar. 49; which adds the title "Airchinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Cloenad*.—Clane, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*.—Tuam, co. Galway.

+791. X Baéall Artgale mic Caéail reisir Connacht, pepir-
pinatio eius in frequenti anno ad inrolam 1ae. Del-
lum Cuirrié in confinio Cille Daro in ui. Kalenday
septimbri, tertia feria, itir Ruatracé mac Paelain
7 Dóran mac Muirpetaié, ubi ceciderunt Mugron mac
Flainn rex .h. Poilxi, 7 Dubdacié mac Laiógnein, h1
X ppecur. Ruatracé uictor fuit. Dóran captiuus ductus est.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ii.° Occurio
Domnall fili Plaiéniad, ríé .h. Poilxi, cluain Conaire
Maelduib 1 n-geirlinnu. Oengur mac Cunniníal
Fol 31ab. abba Doimíacc, 7 Cúill .h. Tírraiti, 7 Suairleé
ancorita celibur Lirr moer, 7 Baéallaé rapienr
Senéuae, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternaié rex nepotum
Carrcon in clericatu, 7 Rectlaitea Fódair rapienr,
7 Cloron rapienr, 7 Paelgur mac Tnúégaile rapienr
Cluana irairto, 7 Pergus epircopur Doimíacc, 7
Becc mac Cumurcaíé, omnes mortui sunt. Comburtio
airto Maéae 7 maíxi hÉu raxonum. Ignir horribilr
tota nocte rabbat, 7 tonitruum, h1 .iiii. nonar augur, 7
uentur magnur 7 ualioirrimur dirtruxit monar-
terium cluana Dronaié. Bellum Dúmai aÉaó inter
Dal nÉraíÉe inuicem, in quo cecidit Focarta nepor

¹ 'Baéall' 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.—h1 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 h1 ppecur, and writes "Duvdaerich 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-Tomain*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 43a.

⁶ In geirlinne. — 1 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 Ladgnen, 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; Ailili Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ui-Carrcon, in religion; Rechtlaite 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-

= i fothglu
[782.]
n-achannin ?
yelsine

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.

⁸ *Magh-eo.*—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184-5 *supra*.

⁹ *Saturday.* — nocte ῥαββατι. 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 hī Pernaē moep inter abbatem ⁊ equonimum, id est, Caſal ⁊ Piannachtaē. Moinach nepor Moinaiſ pex nepotum piliopum Cuair, mac Flaithniad abbat Cluana pēpta, mortui sunt. Scamaē. Porur dano patrion hī Cruaēniē, la Dubdaleiē ⁊ la Tipraiti piliūm Taidēſ.

b. kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iii.° Reētnia abbat cluana mace U Noir obit. Maelouin mac Oengura, pī cenel Loīſaire, ⁊ innrechtaē mac Qun-chada, ⁊ Ciapan abb Raſo maīſe oenaiſ ⁊ tīſe Moſinnu, ⁊ Ōeōgal pī hUmaił, ⁊ Cernaē mac Suibne equonimur aipō Maēae, ⁊ Coipenmeē nepor Ppēdeni pex nepotum Eēdaē Ulaē, ⁊ Maelcaeē mac Cūrcraiē minn, ⁊ Conall mac Cunnmail abbat Lurcan, ⁊ Cugairnaē mac Noennenaīſ pex genepur cōirppu, omney defuncti sunt. Comburtio Ōſo trum. Bellum pē n-Domnall mac Ōeō muindeiſ pōp cenel mBoſaine. baēall Duncado mic Dubdadaē, pēſir nepotum Maine. Flann epīcopur rapienr, abbat innre cain Ōeō, ueneno mortificatur est. Bellum cairn Conall in Ōionu, ubi Tipraiti uictor, ⁊ nepoteſ Flaēraē uicti. Riſgal itir Donnchad mac n-Domnall

note t. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

¹ *Ferna-mor*.—Ferns, 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 scamán* ("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'Connor 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 Tipraiti⁴ son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechtnia, abbot of Clonmac- [783.] BIS.
noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot MD.
of Rath-maighe-oenagh 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 Cuserad Menn; Conall, son of Crupnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noen-nenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,⁵ 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-Dego, was put to death by poison.⁷ The battle of Carn-Conaill⁸ in Aidhne,⁹ where Tipraiti¹⁰ was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Domnall*. — Originally written 'Donnchad' in A., but properly corrected to 'Domnall'.

⁶ *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 Con-naught.

⁷ *By poison*. — uenino, A.

⁸ *Carn-Conaill*. — See under the year 648 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note x.

⁹ *Aidhne*. — This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmaedugh, in the county of Galway.

¹⁰ *Tipraiti*. — King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 .Fiachnae mac nCeðo roen, occ 1nnrī narpriḡ 1
n-arḡeru ḡreḡ.

Orrī ḡriḡ

1n dāl occ 1nnrī na riḡ;

Donnchað nī tichet for murr,

Fiachna nī turoecht hī tir.

Aduentur reliquiarum rili Eire ad ciuitatem
Tailten.

Fol. 34 *la* ¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iii.º Dunchað
nepor Daimenī rex nepotum Manī, Maeloðtaraiḡ
mac Conaill abbar cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manað
rcriba, 7 Maeluin mac Fergura rex loða gabor, 7
Foelgur nepor Roilicḡ rapienr, 7 Muḡtḡigernḡ mac
Cellaḡ rapienr abbar 1nnre celtrae, 7 Ioreḡ .h.
Foilenī rapienr abbar ḡipor, 7 Ruairī mac Faelan
rex cunctorum Laginencium, 7 Concobar mac Colgen,
omnes peperunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultani.
Bellum Muairde, ubi Tirraiti uictor fuit. Eðað
mac Pocartaiḡ, abbar Foðlado 7 innrī Croðrann,
mortuur .ert. Ellpriḡ abatirra eluana ḡronaiḡ
mortua .ert.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º u.º Maeluin
mac Ceða bennan rex Iploðre, Scannlan mac Flainn

¹ *Donnchad*. — Monarch of Ire-
land.

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*. — Orrī, A. The *Four
Mast*. write Ciri, which is un-
doubtedly more correct. This stanza,
which is not in B., is added in the
lower margin of fol. 34a in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place
in the text.

⁵ *Would not come*. — nī turoecht
is seemingly a mistake for nī turochet,
the proper form.

⁶ *Of the son*. — pḡi, for rili, A.
and B. Dean Reeves, however,
prints "filiorum Eire" ("of the sons
of Ere"). *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

⁷ *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown,
in the parish of the same name,
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 194,
note d.

⁸ *Cill-manach*. — 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 Tailltiu.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) write "Cill-na-manach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnarnagh, 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 Kilnarnagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Girald. Cambr. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

⁹ *Ruadri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri 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 *innri Cprothrann* in A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ir-Luachair*. — See note¹, p. 188 *supra*.

18 of Tuadh - + Des-faba
R. U. Chremhain (?)
→ v. U. Fiachnach Muaidh

† 734

pi .h. Fíðgenti, 7 Típpairi mac Fep̃cáir abbar cluana
per̃ta ðrenainn, 7 Cellač mac Moinaiš, 7 Típpairi
mac Tair̃šs pi Connacht, Sneidriagaíl abbar cluana
mac Noir, Cellač mac Cormaic pi ar̃dae Ciannachta,
moriuntur. Uentur maximur in Ianuario. Inundatio
in Dairinir. Uirio terribilis hi cluain mac Noir, 7
poenitentia magna per totam Hiberniam. Bellum
inter Orraige inuicem, in quo cecidit Paelan mac
Porbaraiš. Fep̃or̃dač abbar Tuilian iugulatur er̃t,
7 ultionem eiu. (.i. Tuilean, Donnchač uictor fuit).
Bellum Liacpind inter Donnchač 7 genur Aeđa plane,
in quo ceciderunt Piačrai mac Cačail, 7 Fogaartač mac
Cumarcaiš rex Loča gačor, 7 duo nepotes Conaing, io
er̃t, Conaing 7 Diarmait. Bellum Cenont itir .h.
Eđač [7] Conaille, in quo ceciderunt Cačrae rex
Mušdor̃nae, 7 Rimič mac Cernaig. Mop̃ Porbaraiš
mic Sečnuraiš, rexir gentir ðógaine. Per̃tir que
dic̃itur reamač.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º ui.º Colggu
mac Crunnaiail abbar Lurcan, Clemenr mac Corbbeni,
Lep̃sur nepor Fíðcain rap̃ienr cille Maišnenn,
Robartač mac Móinaiš equonimur Slane 7 abbar
cille Foirbriš, Muiredač mac Cačail abbar Cille rap̃o,

¹ *Died*.—mop̃itur, A., B., (though O'Conor prints mop̃ui r̃unt). "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 eiu. 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 Cluainferta-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;⁴ and the avenging of him⁵ (*i.e.*, at Tuilan;³ Donnchad⁶ was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad⁶ and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and F'ogartach, 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 Corbhen; Lerghus Ua Fidheain, 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;

⁷ *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.

⁸ *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784).

⁹ 'Scamach.'—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan's Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note ³, 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 *oeconomus*), 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. 34 *ba.* Lomtuili episcopur Cille dapo, Snerobpan episcopur Cille dapo, Clócu ancorita Rafo oinbo, Conall mac Píogale rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum inter genur Conall 7 Eogain, in quo uictor fuit Maeluim mac Cléda alodain, 7 Domnall mac Cléda muindeirg in pugam uerripur ert. Bellum Goli in quo nepotes Briuin uicti sunt. Caímuš mac Duinncočaiš, 7 Dubroibeirg mac Cačail, inuicem ceciderunt. Dubdašairenn abbat Cluana ipairto aduiritauit parochiam episcas Muman. Ar nepotum Briuin hilmil apud nepotes Piacrač Muirpce, ubi omnes optimi circa regem Flačgalum filium Flannabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibčombair abbat Ečropoma obiit.

b. Ict. Ianar. Anno domini dec.º lxxx.º un.º Mopp Maeleuim mic Cléda alodain regir ino počlai. Mopp Cernaš mic Cačail. Mopp Ectgaile filu Daič, abbatir Muccirt. Luna pubra similitudine sanguinis in .xii. Kalendar Martii. Macoac abbat Saigre mortuur ert. Colum mac Pačgura episcopur Ločpi mortuur ert. Mopp Suaire mic Dungalaiš regir nepotum Briuin Cualand. Dubdaturat episcopur

¹ *Aldchu.* — Clócu, A. "Allchu," Clar. 49. The name is Cladhcu (Aladhchu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

² *Rath-oenbo.* — The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

³ *Died.* — moŋ 2, for mortuur ert, A. and B. "mortui sunt," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Ui-Briuin.* — There were several septa 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 *paríche*. 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-Iraid, visited the 'parochia'⁵ of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal⁶ by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirsee, 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.]^{BIS.}
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 (2) 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.

X
abbay pažo Aðo, paupat. Lex Ciaraui pop Connachta.
Comburcio Daire calgað.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Mory
Murgaile abbaty cluana macc U Noir. Piacnae mac
Aeðo poen, rex Ulað, mortuus est. Peðac mac
Cormaic, abbat Luðmarð 7 Slane 7 Doimlacc, 7
Sloiðeðac rex Conailli, mortui sunt. Formgal mac
Elaðaið, rex Cnoðba, in clericatu obiit. Poppuðall
episcopus cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Comburcio Cluana
iparpo in nocte papea. Hic magna an. ¶ Calentar
Man. Contentio in arto Maðae, in qua iugulatur est
uir in hortio oratorii lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu
inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltað mac Caðal. Eðuið
uictor fuit. Occisio cluano perdae Malsain la
Oengur mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aeð mac Tomal-
tað, 7 oratorium comburatum. Bellum inter Pictor
ubi Conall mac Taiðg uictus est 7 euarit, 7 Con-
stantin uictor fuit. Bellum Cloutigi inter Genur
Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo Genur Conaill proptrium

s. Uragalun (+765)

f. Spalan (+824)

Re. U. Farlye H.R.

+887 Fol. 35aa.

+820

¹ Rath-Aedha.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

² The 'Law' of Ciaran.—See above under the year 743; 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 Cnoðba.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁵ Cluain-Dolcain.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

⁶ Easter night.—In nocte papea 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 Innreachtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), 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 Roen, whose obit 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. [788.] Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliace, 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-Iraird, 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-

⁹ *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*. — *Occirrio*, A. Translated "burning," *Clar*. 49.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kilkilnert, 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*. — *εσαρριτ*, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

¹⁴ *Cloitech*.—The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 784=789) have *ιωμαριεεε κλαιουιγε* ("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. Cletis la hCeo oirniye* (the "battle of Cletech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Cletech 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.

after his widow had become k. Tara?)

24 ri ind Fochlaí!

6 PM. 'Hygharnu Mayhe Aí'

ert, 7 Domnall euaírt. Comburtio innre cáin Dego. Feirgil abbar Acaíð boó moírtuap ert. Bellum interlagenenrer deířabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id ert Orma zoire, quo Rogartaí mac Caíail uictur euaírt. Stráser Luigne la .h. Ailello in Acaíð ablae. Sarpugao baílu ípu 7 minn Patraic, la Donnchad mac n-Domnall, oc raíť airtír ap oenaí.

Íct. íanap. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° íx.° Moírt Noe abbatir Cinnšaraíð. Cormac mac Feířaile, Dungal mac Loegaire abbar Duin leťglairi, Maelcombaí abbar Glinne da loá, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siadaíl abbar Duiblinne, Cínacť mac Annchada ru .h. Liaťan, Tomaltaí mac Innrechaíř ru daí n-Araíde, moírtuap punt omner. Bellum Aťo poir pe n-Oaib Ailello pop Luířniu, in quo cecidit Duířaťuať mac Plaitřura, duap na tpu íloinnite. Comburtio Eťđroma mac n-Aeđo. Comotatio peliquarum Coimřin 7 Mochuae mic U Luřeoon. Caeter

+ 750

k. Conn
(46)

N.D.

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 *geometep* ("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 "Ferall," 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 Oilill 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.² Fergil,³ 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 Glenn-da-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

[789.]

col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

⁸ *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. 1538, and Todd's *Obits, &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*.—*να τρι ρλοιμντε*; 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 *να τρι ρλοιμντε* 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 Ulao la dal n-Arade. Bellum Conaill 7 Cyprian hic scriptum est in alijs libris.

X Ict. Ian. Anno domini dcc.^o xc.^o Cernach mac Muireadai, Preccmarc episcop Lurcan, Cuoinaire mac Conarai abbar apd Macae, Donngal mac Docallo rex na n-Arter, Artgal mac Catal rex Connact in hi, Soerberss abbar cluana macc U hoir, Caincompacc episcop Finnglairri, Sirne abbar bennair, Muireada mac Oengur ab Lurcan, omner defuncti punt. Dacall mac Tuatal mortuur ert. Amalgalad rex . h. Mani mortuur ert. Bellum apd ablae, ubi cecidit Diarmait mac Deices rex Teebae, 7 Pergur mac Algaile uictor punt. Cathorepad re n-Donnchad a Talti du cairn mic Cairin, for Aed ningor, in quo ceciderunt Catal mac Edaad rex nepotum Crentan, Maelpodartaiad mac Artaad, 7 Domnall mac Colgen. Oinertac mac Mogadaig, ancopita, pauraut.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.^o xc.^o i.^o Maelpuain Tamlactai, Aidan Ratan, Aedan . h. Concumbu, episcopi 7 militer Christi, in pace dormierunt; 7 Soerinug Enag duib mortur. Bellum rruita Cluana argai ubi cecidit Cinaead mac Artagaile, 7 Muirgir mac Tomaltaig uictor punt, 7 initium regni eiur.

¹ Slaughter.—Caerir, A. Ceter, B.

² Conall and Constantine.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Picts of Fortrenn. The "Juglathio" of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or "Constantin," as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

³ In other books.—in alijs libris, A. pecuntom alior libror, B.

⁴ Conasach.—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. 3.

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-Colum-Cille.

⁶ Ard-abla.—The "height (or hill) of the apple tree." O'Donovan identifies this place with "Lis-ard-abbla," now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 786, note q.

⁷ By Donnchad.—re n-Donnchad. The so-called 'translator' of these

Buachail?
de war betw. conall
fol. 35 ab.
afterwards k. + 799.

all R.
th. Ch.

A great slaughter¹ of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall² and Constantine³ is written in this place in other³ books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaisc, son of Conasach,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochoall, 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 Tailtiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,⁸ over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Crenthain, 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.] HIS. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders 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 *Ren*."

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-arggaid 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 ², p. 270.

= A. O'Connell
su B in leaf 84
ZCP. xiii. 234

bellum Airo maiccrime, ubi nepotes Ailello prop-
trati sunt, 7 Concobar 7 Aipechtač nepotes Cačail
ceciderunt, 7 Cačmuš mac Flaičbertaš, rex Coirpri,
7 Cormac mac Duibdaerid, 7 Dreibri, ceciderunt.
Drepat mac Flaičri rex dal Araide, Maelbepail mac
Aedó filii Cricáin 7 .h. Fiachrach, Donncoirci rex dal
Riatai, Cačmuš rex Calraš, Terc princeps Corcaš
more, obierunt.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ii.º Dubda-
leiti mac Sinaič abbat airo Mačae, Epunmail
Opoma in arclann abbat Cluana irairto, Coirpri mac
Laidgnein 7 Laiden dergabair, Doimteč princeps
Treit moer, Cinad mac Cumurcaš abbat Dermaš,
Flaičgel mac Taičlid abbat Opoma račae, perierunt.
Lex Coman la Ailobur 7 Muiršiu, for teora
Connačt. Lex Ailbi for Mumain, 7 ordinatio
Arthrois mic Cačail in pegnum Mumen. Sarugao
Paindelaiš la Formašal mac n-Dindanaiš, 7 eccur 7
innro airo Mačae, 7 suin duine ann la hU Crenštain.
Receptio Poindelaiš iterum i n-Airo Mačae. Como-
tatio reliquiarum Tolí.

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. 3, 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 7i laidgnein, "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 *Treit-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.

shann, not Conn.

4. *Ui Chrenstain*
L 42^d 5.

ghis's] reign.¹ The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,² were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dalaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;³ Donnecorci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,⁵ son of Sinach, [792.] abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraid; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,⁷ King of South Leinster;⁸ Dointech, 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 *occupatio* 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 *in: 738 pp of Clunard?*

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 *Airchinnechs* (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 35 ba. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Airectac
 .h. Faelain abbar air Maëae, 7 Aipiaë epircopur
 air Maëae, in pace dormierunt in una nocte.
 Tomar abbar Bennair, Ioré nepor Cernaë abbar
 cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Caënia nepor Suairé,
 abbar Tomae greine, 7 Lerben banaircinné¹ cluana
 Bairenn, paupauerunt. *In*gulatio Aipiaë fili
 Faelain. *Com*motatio reliquiarum Treno. Sloëac
 la Donnchar ad auxilium Laginentium contra
 Mumenenper. *U*artatio omnium inrolarum Britan-
 niae a gentilibus. Inoret Mugdornne maëen la
 Aëb mac Neill.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Dparrn
 ardocenn rex Laginentium occipur ept, 7 regina
 eir, Eëne ingin Domnaill Mibe. Pinfechta
 cetarperc, mac Ceallaig, occidit eor hi Cill éule
 tuman in sexta nocte port Kalentar Man, 10 ept
 .iii. pcpia. Occipio Cuinn mic Donnchara hi epie
 Oa n-Ólcán la Flann mac Congalaig. Lorcaë Reë-
 painne o geinntië, 7 Sci dorcaë 7 do lomraë.

¹ *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes *alair O fleadhag* ("alias Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Fleai. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), in which Airectach 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 Airectach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

² *Abbes*. — banaircinné. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinné they make learbhanban aircinn-eoch ("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'Connor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

³ *By Gentiles*. — a gentibur, B. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danes."

⁴ *Mugdorna-Maghen*. — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

= do [h]u seradh

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. Cathnia 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.]

Lagin?

= Brann Ard

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardenn,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.]

1st Crixin line removed.

(S. Cellach & Donnchad)

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 Ardenn.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note³.

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 New-castle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardenn, 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.

⁶ Sci.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has ῥcῥi (with a "punctum delens" under the letter ῥ) ὀρχῆραῶ [evidently for ὀρχῆραῶ] ῥοῶ ὀm ῥαῶ, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For ῥcῥi (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α ὀρχῆραῶ ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Son of Duggan or Tip. The
wishes? (DVK) + 746, & facts
of Munster, also abt. 799
Son of Donnchadh h. T.).

Poindealach (mac Meanaiḡ) abbar aip̃o Maḡae
rubita morte perit. Murcāb mac Pēpaḡaiḡ, Tip-
raiti mac Pēḡair o cloin pēpta ḡrenainn, Suairē
h. Tippiarai ab Cluana pōta, obierunt.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º u.º Dublittir
Pinnḡlairri, 7 Colḡsu nepor. Duineḡdo, Olcoḡur mac
Plaḡnn pili Eirc, rex Muḡman, pēribae 7 epircōpi 7
ancoritae, dormierunt. Offa rex bonur Anglorum
mortuur ert. Equonimur aip̃o Maḡae, Eḡu mac
Cepnāiḡ, mortuur ert inmatūra morte. Senḡan abbar
Cille aḡarḡ ḡroma pōta 7 ḡipor, 7 Suibne abbar Aḡa
trium, 7 Moenāḡ mac Oengura pēnāp Lurcan, omnes
obierunt. Mac Pēḡḡ[u]ra p̃i h. mḡruin, Duineḡarḡ
hoā ḡaire ḡuā Ciarrāide, mortui sunt. Caḡ Aḡa
pen, ubi Muirḡir euairt. Cloḡu epircōpur 7 anco-
rita Cluana ip̃aip̃o in pace quierunt.

Fol. 35 bb.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ui.º Mōp̃
Donnchada (mic Domnaill) pēḡir Tem̃po 7 Innpech-
taiḡ mic Domnaill p̃rat̃ur eip̃.

afforded & more accurate
data in Coll. Annals 5, 999.

O thur domain cialla can,
U. mile bliadan boip̃p̃adaiḡ,
I p̃or ip̃ ret p̃eip̃is rin,
Co clor ec deis mic Domnaill.

Cumurcāḡ mac Pōḡarḡaiḡ, rex deirceip̃t ḡp̃es, in
clēricatu; Rotechtaḡ Cpoibe, 7 Muirpēdaḡ mac Plaḡnn
ḡarāḡ, rex ḡentir mic Eircae, 7 Crunmael mac
P̃ip̃oac̃p̃iḡ, 7 Curoi mac Oengura rex ḡenep̃ir Loigairē, (+ 7

abt. Ann. + 768, s.

Subre (Sp. Ann. + 730)

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 Moenaiḡ, in the genit. form; nomin. Moenach.

² *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

³ *Of Munster*.—Muñen, A.; Muñan, 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 Druiḡ-fota*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁶ *Ath-triim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁷ *Ciarrāide*.—The Four Masters

Foendélach (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. Senchán, 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-fén,⁸ where Muirgis got off. Clotheu, 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.

Cumuseach, 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 Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarraighe-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherny.

⁸ *Ath-fén*.—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 Ailmeðair equonimur cluana mic Noir, omnes mortui sunt. Bellum Opoma rix, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Finnechtá 7 Diarmait hodur pater eius, 7 Finnechtá mac Pollamain, 7 alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill filii Persaile victor sunt.

Cia dorocair Aed la Domnall, corcar cicar;
Fui Aed finn fir i cat Opoma rix po hicað.

Contal filia Murcoda, abatirra tige rruite Cille dapo, dormiuit. Martatio Mithi la Aed mac Neill rparaið, 7 initium regni eius.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Eodur nepor Diçolla, abar Cille dapo, mortuus est. Comburtio inre Patraice o genntið, 7 boime na crið do bpeið, 7 pcpin Doðonna do bpiread doaið, 7 mnpeta mara doaið cene, eitir Epinn 7 Albain. Popinnan Imleço fia, 7 Contmað mac Muirneðo nepor Suairp Oithi, pcpiba Cluana mic Noir, pcpierunt.

¹ *Ailmedhair*. — O'Conor misprints this name "*Ailine-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailine* (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 *Drum-righ*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge." O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 793, 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. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

⁸ *Tech-sruithe*. — 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,⁹ it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe¹⁰ in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,¹¹ son of Niall Frasach,¹² and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of [797.] Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraice¹³ by Gentiles; and they ~~carried off the preys~~ *carried base* of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations¹⁴ [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,¹⁵ and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,¹⁶ descendant of Guaire Aidhne,¹⁷ scribe of Clonmacnoise, died.

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithe* means "house of seniors."

⁹ *Frasach*. — *φραγας* (the gen. form of *φραγας*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note ⁶, p. 169, note ², p. 230, and note ⁴, p. 248, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Inis-Patraice*. — "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 Gallaibh, *Introd.*, xxxv. note ¹.

¹¹ *Great devastations*. — *ινοδο-περα 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*. — *Μυρμινεος*, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Μυρμινεος*; the nomin. of which would be *Μυρμινεος*.

¹⁴ *Guaire Aidhne*. — *Ουονι*, in A. and B. See note ², p. 118 *supra*.

N.B.
 75 A. S. U. Brúin
 Tethba + 775 Fol 36 aa.
 K. Carbro Mór
 translation of Oengus mac
 Uiré (746), 794 + 795
 'abbot'; main & son of
 K.T. (779).
 47
 cf. 779 (A1)
 first mention?
 Carbro Tethba + 771?
 [Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° Bellum
 Duin ganiba inter Connaëta inuicem, ubi Corpaë
 mac Duinn, 7 Garceðað, 7 alii multi ceciderunt, 7
 Muirghis mac Tomaltaig uictor fuit. Bellum
 Finnubraë hi Teðba, ubi peger multi occurrunt, 7
 10 ept, Pepsur mac Algaile, Corpaë mac Ceiternae,
 peger genepur Coirppi .i. Dubinnrecht mac Artaigle
 7 Murchad mac Conomaig. Murchad mac Domnall
 uictor fuit. Iugulatio blaëmic mic Guaire, abbatis
 Cluana pota Doetain, o Maelpuanaig 7 o Pollamain
 filii Donnchada. Nix magna in qua multi homines
 7 pecora perierunt. Domnall mac Donnchada dolore
 a pratribus suis iugulatur ept. Peraðað mac Segeni,
 abbas Rečrainne, obiit. Anaili abbas cluana mic
 Noir, Ceiternae abbas Glinne da loëa, 7 Siadal .h.
 Comain abbas Cille acað, 7 Fiannaëtaë PERNANN, 7
 Suibne Cille deitge, 7 Dneirleu Deirpe uitam finierunt.
 [Ino lañcomart hi feil Miceil, dia n-eppeo in tene
 oi nim.] Lex patrum for Connaceta, la formgal
 mac Dindataig. Cilill mac Indrechtai, rex .h.
 Maine Connacht, mortuus ept, Dunplaë filia
 Flaëbertai mic Lo[n]grië dormiuit. wife of Maël Fossach, mother
 Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ix.° Airmeaðach
 abbas Bennčair, Connlaë mac Artaigle, Cillobur
 abbas poir Comain, Mimitenaëa abbas Glinne da loëa,

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 *peyrin*, "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-Baetain*; i.e., "Baetan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rech-rann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

K. Northern U. Brúin

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; Siadhail Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh,⁸ Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-dolge, and Breisleen 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.

⁸ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁹ *Breisleen 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, 736, 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.

Ulaid † 789.

perierunt. Loingreð mac Piaðnae, abbas Duinn leð-
glairri, Conðmað mac Donit abbas Corcaige móre,
perierunt. Peirgil nepos Tarðss, rex ba Luacan,
dormiuit. Cilill mac Persura, rex deirceirt ðreð,
transiit ex equo suo in circulo perie fili Cuilinn
Luacan, 7 continuo mortuus est. Belliolum inter
genus Loigairne 7 genus Arðngail. in quo cecidit
Piangalað mac Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-
galað mac Cençura uictores erant, causa inter-
fectionis fratris sui, id est ex Paelbi. Porcio reli-
quiarum Conlaid hi perierunt 7 argentum. Catcorpað
ita na hAirthere inuicem in Mað Lingsen, ubi
cecidereunt Maeloctarað abbas Daire eithne, 7 Connal
mac Cernnað

†. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º Porcio reliqui-
arum Ronan filii ðeprid in arca auri 7 argenti.
Fol. 36 ab. Ierusalem. .h. Lugadon, abbas ðluana Dolcan,
mortuus est. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepotes Eðnað
Coðo, in quo cecidit Eðu mac Cilella rex Coðo, 7

¹ *Dun-lethglaise*.—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., *Faillbe*.—Faillbe was apparently the brother of Piangalach, 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 *Conlaed*.—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 Eithnigh*. — O'Donovan,

[and] Mimtenacha, 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 Bregb, 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 Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,⁹ and Conmal, 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'vè 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 Derrynavlan, 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-Inaslainn, 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 Eochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 350.

ceciuit Cairceall mac Caṡail ex parte aduersa belli,
7 exercitur eiuſ uictor fuit. Bṡepal mac Seḡeni,
abbay lae, anno principatur ſui .xxx.º dormiuit.
Ruamnur abbay domnaḡ Seṡnaill mortuur ert.
Bṡepál pílía Caṡail, regina Donnchada, mortua ert.
Bṡepal mac ḡormḡaile, de genere Loḡaire, a patrui-
bur ſuiſ doloſe occiſur ert. Caṡrannaḡ mac Caṡail
Moenḡaigí, 7 Nintíḡ ancóſta, paupant. Ceſtar
pluualir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini .cccc.º .i.º Muirṡdaḡ mac
Domnaill ſi Míḡe mortuur ert. Sloḡaḡ la h Aeḡ
ſor Míḡe, co po pann Míḡe itir da mac Donnchada,
iḡ ert, Concoḡar 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Copmaic abbay
Slane, ſapienſ 7 iudex optimur, obiit. Feſgal
mac Anmcaḡa rex Oſſraiḡí mortuur ert. Macoiḡí
Aſuirṡſorán abbay Bennḡair, Muirṡdaḡ mac Olcobaṡ R. Munster
abbay cluana ſepta Bṡendain, Coſepaḡ nepor Fṡoiḡ max Nad
abbay Luḡmaḡ, Clemenſ Típe da glar, omíſſeſ felicitet
uitam in pace pṡineſunt. Aſſſu mac Ailella, rex
Muḡḡorṡne maḡan, mortuur ert. Euginir pílía Donn-
chada, regina regir Temoríae, mortua ert. Toḡal

¹ *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

² *Domnach - Sechnaill* ; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Ra-
toath, co. Meath.

³ *Befáil*.—This name means "Wo-
man 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 *Donnachad*.—King of Ireland.
His obit is given above at the year
796.

⁶ *Summer*.—Cſtar, 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 identifica-
tion 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, 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.

² *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 *omnes depuncti*. 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 Eugenia 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*.

loċa Riad la Muirġiur. 1 Columbae cille a gentibur comburta ert.

†ct. lanar. Anno domini dccc.º 11.º Quier Flainn mic Napġaile, qui in temptatione dolopir .xii.º anno incubuit. Aipŋinnan abbat Taġlaċtai Maelpuain paupavit in pace. Dunchad mac Conġaile, rex loċa Cal, a pratribur pui iugulatur ert. arġal mac Caġuraiġ, rex inŋolae Culenġi, de genere Eugain, iugulatur ert. Bellum puċai Conaill inter dūop filioŋ Donnchada, ubi Cilill cecidit et Concobar uictor fuit. Oengur mac Muġŋrom, rex nepotum Failġi, iugulatur ert dolore a pocur Finneċte fili Ceallaiċ, conŋilio regiŋ sui. belliolum inter Sogen et aicme Moenmaiġi, in quo multi interŋecti sunt.

Fol. 36 ba.

.b.

†ct. lanar. Anno domini dccc.º 11.º Doŋinall mac Aċċa mundeirġ, rex aquilonir, mortuus ert. Piacra mac Tuacail, rex nepotum Teirġ, mortuus ert. Quier Capatŋbrann abbatir ġipor. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimur Lurcan, mortuus ert. Uaratio Laginentium apud filium Neill duabur uicibur in uno menŋe. Paelan mac Ceallaiġ princeŋ cille dapo, et Cernaċ mac Dunchada rex Muġŋorne, perierunt. Congŋerrio penatorum nepotum Neill, cui dux erat Conomaċ

+782

of C. Conaill! K Tara
was of C. Eogain.

of Finnechta? slain in war?

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'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.

⁴ *Of Narghal*.—Nargāile, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Nærgāile. MS. B. has Nargāile ("of Narghal.")

⁵ *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-laght, 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 [802.]

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 Mugh-

ron,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, [803.] BIA.

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.

⁹ *Of Mughron.* — & 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.* — περ ἀκρίων, A. B. The words πρὶν in τὴν ἀκρίαν, 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.* — πενταδοκίμοι, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

= Uí Nialláin (cf. 7)

descendants of Cellach + 7

R. Uí Chremthann
† 791

abbay Airtod macáe, i n-dun éuaep. bellum inter nepotep Cnemtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Eóu mac Caṡail et Domnall mac Eṡdaṡ, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnclóair mac Airtaṡ uictor fuit. Sloṡaṡ n-Áedo oirṡnóí docum laigen co ru gíall fínfnechta ru laigen do Áeṡ. Tonitruum ualidum cum uento 7 igni in nocte p̄cedenti periam Patricii diripante plurimor hominum, id est mille et decem uiror i t̄ir Corco barcinn, et mare diuisit in polam f̄itae in t̄reṡ parter, et illud mare cum harēna terram f̄itae ab̄condit, id est in eo tā boō deac t̄i ēir. Ir̄in bliadainr̄i dāna nō f̄aepaṡ cleirich h̄epend ar p̄echt 7 ar f̄luaiṡeo la h̄Áedo oir̄n̄i, do ē̄reith f̄athaiṡ na Canoine. Taṡairt éeanannra cen éaṡ do coluim éille éeolach, hoc anno.

Íct. Íanaip. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Muirēṡach mac Áim̄ir̄gin abbay Leit̄ṡlinne, Dubduin mac h̄ir̄ṡura, mor̄tuī f̄unt. Cuana, abbay main̄ir̄p̄eṡ é̄unt̄i, [ob̄it̄]. Moenāṡ mac Col̄gen, abbay Lur̄can,

verse

of Flann, also abbot
† 849. FM.

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 Airtaṡ. Not in B.

³ *Oirdnidhe*.—cop̄r̄i, A.; the words uel Oir̄n̄iṡ being written over it. Oir̄n̄iṡ, 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*.—oir̄p̄ante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is go nō map-

ṡaṡ ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co nō map̄b ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) 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, 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

probat & name writ; ann
U. Neill NTS

[804.]

cf. Barclay's

⁸ *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 *Ecccl. 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.

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ *Manistir-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

¹¹ *Unhappily*.—impetition. Not in B.

lector bonur, impelicer et lacrimabiliter uitam
piniuit. Fine abatirra Cille dapo obint. Duba-
bairenn .h. Dubain, princeps Cluana iraird, patri-
bur ruir additur ert. Cernað mac Ferdurro, rex
Locha gabor, mortuur ert. Slogað n-Oeða co Dun
Cuair, co po rann Laiḡnu itir da Muireðac, 10 ert,
Muireðac mac Ruadðac, 7¹ Muireðac mac DRAIN. 7829
lugulatio Copmaic mic Muirgiurra abbatir Darlice,
et uapratio porrea Ciaraide la Muirgior. Muircep-
tað mac Donnagale, rex Dreibne, mortuur ert. Cell
achaid cum opatorio nouo arderit.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º u.º In quibus
perilencia magna in Hibernia inrola opta ert.
Gormgal mac Dindagair, abbat aird Maðae 7 Cluana
auir, obint. Congal mac Moenaiḡ, abbat Slane,
rapient, in uirginitate dormiuit. Finnechta mac
Ceallais regnum suum accepit. Lex Patrici la hAeð
mac Neill. Merr moer. Loiteð doctur Denncair
quireuit. Familia lae occira ert a gentilibur, 10 ert
laxum. Connmað, iudex nepotum Driuin, mortuur ert.

¹ Was added.—additur ert, A.

² Loch-Gabor.—New Lagore, near
Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath.
See under the year 808.

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 dis-
trict in the barony of Castlereagh,
co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's
Ogygia, pt. III., c. 46.

⁸ Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of
Tomaltach, King of Connaught.

⁹ Died.—mortui punt (for
mortuur ert), 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 inrola
opta ert are not in B.

¹³ Gormgal.—See above at the
years 792, and 798.

¹⁴ Dindagad.—Written Dindanaigh
in the genit. form (nomin. Dindan-
ach), 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.

second census of
people (cf. next year)

K. Conn.

Fol. 366b.

transcription
of previous abbots!
brother was also ecclesiastic.

doctus

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-auis,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

¹⁶ *Obtained his kingdom.* —*pegnum puum 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*.

† 770.

Plaitnia mac Cínacá, rex nepotum Poilgi, iugulatur
ert iprait Imgain. Tír da glar ardet.

† Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Conomac
mac Duibdaire, ab airo Macae, rubita morte perit.
Occurio Arégaile mic Caéarai, rexir nepotum Cruinn
na n-Airéar. Iugulatio Conaill mic Tairé o Chonall
mac Acéaein i Ciunn tíre. Conruptio nouae ciuita-
tir Columbae cille hī Ceninnur. Elapir, ancorita
et repiba Loá creae, dormiuit. Luna in ranguinem
uerpa ert. Murchad mac Plainn, p. h. pōgente,
[obit]. Gentiles comburepunt inpolam Muireadai,
et inuaderunt porr Comain. Bellum inter familiam
Corcaíde et familiam cluana septa Drendain, inter
quar ceter innumerabilir hominum aeclepariticorum
et rublimium de familia Corcaígi.

b. Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Obitur Top-
baí (alíar Kalbaí, o Cluain epacha) repiba,
abbatir Aíro Macae. Tomar epircopur, repiba,
abbay Linne Duacal, quieuit. Paelgur princep Cille
achaid dormiuit. Slogad Muirgiurpa mic Tomaltai
co Connachtai, La Conéobay mac n-Donnachada, corici

¹ Rath-Imgain. — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

² Was burned.—ardet. do top-
caó, "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-tíre.—"Head of the land." Latinized "Caput Regionis" by Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See Reeves' ed. p. 57, note e. Cantyre, or Kintyre, in Scotland.

⁵ Cenannus.—hī Ceninnur, 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-Muireadaigh. — Inishmurray, off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo.

⁸ Ros-Comain. — Roscommon, co. Roscommon. It is not easy to understand 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, 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

[806.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise 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

4 803, 713

[807] BIS

¹⁰ *Slaughter*.— rcæoep , for cæoep (cæoep), A., B.

¹¹ *Calbhach*.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has obitup Caluamc . 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-aenagh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 808, note γ.

Fol. 37aa. *et* in oenaiḡ, *et* pugepunt repente poṛt tpeṛ nocteṛ ;
et mḡspauit *Alē* mac Neill in ob[uiam] eorum, *et*
 comburrit terminor Mḡoi, eorumque fuga caprit *et*
 hinulir rimulata eṛt. Iugulatio Cīnaeda filii Conco-
 bair in campo. Cobo, o Cruithnī. Finsnehta mac
 Ceallaiḡ, rex Lagen, hī Cill dapa de picu mortuū eṛt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º uiii.º] Dornu-
 tatio Toicteḡ (aliar Taiḡliḡ, a Tir imḡlair), abbatir
 apud Maḡae. Bellum itir U Ceinnrelaiḡ inuicem, ubi
 cecidit Ceallad toraḡ mac Donnḡaile, pī raḡa Etain.
 Occisio Dūnḡon principir Telḡa leirr, hī paul repine
 Patraice i taiḡ abaid Telḡa lirr. Baetan Cluana
 tuaircirt, Cuu quīaraen pecnabb Cluana, dormierunt.
 Iḡnir celestir pēcurit uirum in opatorio Nodan.
 Finbil abatira cluano ḡronaiḡ mortua eṛt. Inpṛeḡ
 n-ullao la hAlē mac Neill, dī rapugad repine Patraice
 poṛ Dūnḡoin.

Soirrit raeṛ raeḡ laechdaiḡ,
 Ullao la hAlē poṛpūbtar,
 Ir and anrit fo melai
 . . congail ḡreni bṛuḡmar.

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 pēp-*lēgin*, 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 Uí-Cennse-laigh (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.

the 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 Toichtech⁴ (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.⁹ 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 "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

¹² *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.

¹³ [*At*]—The original seems like *ec congairl* (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or *ec congairl* ("at Congal," *ec* for *ic*, *ac*, *oc*, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

¹⁴ *Brenè*.—"Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Tinpcanpat imteacht chalar,
In faite uallach ulach ;
Atceppa suib co n-ghennanb
Oc teét do ceallanb ulað.

Maelpočartaiğ mac Flainn, abbat Pindubraç abae 7 cille Moinni, obiit. Bellum la hultu etir da mac Piaçnae. Cairill uictor fuit. Eçaro euarit.

[Ct. lanar. Anno domini mccc.º ix.º. Caçina abbat Doimliacc, et Tigernaç fundator dairi Meilli, abbat Cille aáro, et Maelpočartaiğ mac Aeðgaile prinncepp ino aipecuil, Dociaroc periba, Caçal mac Piaçnaç rex Račo aipeir et uirorum Cul, et Eçaro mac Piaçnae rex Uloth, et Maelouin mac Donn-
gaile equonimur aipð Maçae, et Anlon mac Concobar rex Arðne, Macoirbb filiur Neutir, et Cellaç .h. Concoðaiğ, moriuntur. Suair abbat Glinne da loça dormiuir. Taroğ et Plaçnia, duo filii Muirgiurro, iugulati sunt o Luignið. Uartatio Luigne la Muirgiur. Laeç de Luignið Conacht cecinit :—

Ro marb Muirgiur mo macra,
Da romor rodomtheipri ;
Ir meiri impubart caiz
For braçait Taroğ tar a eipri.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note ⁸, 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-Moinni*. — Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmoone, 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'Connor's edition of this Chronicle.

⁸ *Rath-airthir*. — See above at A.D. 788.

x
S. of Donnyal (t. of
A. Arthur + 698. F. 101
A. Arthur, Decap + 861
A. Arthur

+ 78
the F.
muel
line of

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

plid

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) ρεπτιζιγ, a title, equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

¹¹ *Tadhg*. — τασός, 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*. — ταρ α ειγνι. The *Four Mast.* write ταρ ειγνι. 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.

y cona cain CS
Fol. 37ab
NE
 Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º Nuadh abbat
 aipio Maðae misrauit cu Connaçta cum lege Patricii
 et cum armario eip. Derbairt aige dia raðairinn
 oinið Tailten, cona peðt eð na carpat, la Aed mac
 Neill, io ept, muinnter Tamlaçta doðorðbai iar
 rapugao ternaionn Tamlaçtai Maeleruain duu Neill,
 et portea familie Tamlaçtae multa munera
 peðdita sunt. Admoep ingin Aida lagen in penectute
 bona morptua ept. Dimman Apat, Muminenrur anco-
 pita, uitam peliciter piniuit. Tuadgal abbat rruith
 Cluana morptuup ept. Strager gentiliun apud Ulta.
 blaçmac nepor Muirðuibur, abbat Dermaði, [obit].

b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º 1.º Flann mac
 Cellaiç abbat Pinnglaire, rpuiba et ancopita et
 epiropur, rubita morpte pepit. Item Eðair epiro-
 pur et ancopita ppinncep Tamlaçta, quieuit. Corpaç
 mac Niallçura rex Garbnoir, et Cernaç mac Flaçnia,
 rex Muððornað mðreð, morptui sunt. Nuadh loça
 hUamae epiropur et ancopita, abbat aipio Maðae,
 dopmiuit. Flann mac Congalað rex Ciannaçtai
 morptur. Oengur mac Dunlainge rex geneur Art-
 gal, Flaçberpaç mac Coirpu, ppinceper Cille more

¹ Nuadha went.—mis-
 rauit, A. moir (for morptuup
 ept), 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 Ordnide," 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 ðonnaçta, the first

c in ðonnaçta being wrongly mar-
 ked with the sign of 'infection.'

³ Tailtiu.—Teltown, in the barony
 of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁴ Tamlacht; or Tamlacht-Mael-
 ruain. 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, Termann' is translated
 by "privilege."

⁶ Aedh Lagen, i.e., "Aedh of Lein-
 ster." 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, went¹ to Connaught,² with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu,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] nrs. Finnghlais,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 Owny [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

⁹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

¹⁰ *Finnghlais*.—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 note⁹, p. 236 *supra*.

[810.] CS 811 (mally)

X

of Rethabla (†784)

enir, moriuntur. Aed roen, ní corco baircinn, mor-
tuur ert. Ar gennete la ríru hUí hAil. Ar Conmaicne
la genneti. Ar Calraígi Luirgg la hUí bhuin. Ar Corco-
roíde Míde la hUí Macuair. Ar gennete la Mumain,
í ert, la Cobtae mac Maeleuin, ní loea Léin.
Inroeo in deirceirí la Muirgiur mac Tomaltaig
i. ní Connacht. Lex Dairi for Connachtu.

unips!
†793, son dhu pínir
†839

* Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall
mac Daimtiġ princep Treoit moritur. Peraðae mac
Scannal ríuba et pacerdor, abbar Aðair boó, peli-
citer uitam finiuir. Ceallae mac Eðae, princep
Cille tóme, moritur ert. Ar nUimill la genneti, ubi
cecidereunt Corpae mac Plainroabrat, et Dunadae
rex hUimill. Loigairpe mac Congamna, rex gene-
pí, moritur. Congaltae mac Eirguine, reonab
Cluana repta, moritur. Kapalur rex Francorum,
immo totius Europae imperator, in pace dormiuir.
Lex Dairi la hUí Neill.

5. of abba
" "
f. 7. of
p. m.

Fol. 37ba.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Peitil-
mí abbar Cille Moinni et moer bres o patrre,
ancorita pprecipuur ríubaque optimur, peliciter
uitam finiuir. Tuataí píliur Duubtae, pprecipuur

¹ *Umhall*.—A district known as the "Owles," and "O'Malley's country;" and comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrischoole, 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 *Uí-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 Uí-Maine "of the South" is recorded.

⁷ *Son of Daimtech*.—O'Connor inaccurately prints *mac Dainlig*, "son of Dainlech."

⁸ *Treoit*.—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.

SCS 812 (2r.)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,⁷ abbot of Treoit,⁸ died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cel-lach 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. [812.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,¹⁴ and steward¹⁵ of Bregh on the part of Patrick, an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,¹⁶ a famous [813.]

⁹ *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltroom, 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.

periba et doctor cluana mac U Noir, dormiunt. Eitirpcel mac Ceallan¹, episcopus Glinne da lo² et Cinaed mac Ceallan³ episcopus et abbas Trelic moer, obierunt. Maelouin episcopus, urcinned Ectoroma, iugulatur est. Suibne mac Moenai⁴ equonimur Slane, et Formgal mac Neill filii Pergaile, mortui sunt. Slogad la Muirgiur et Porcella⁵ for Uu mMaine deiphoic, ubi plurimi interfecti, sunt innocentes. Porcella⁶ Pobair, abbas cluana mic Noir, et Or⁷ana⁸ abbas Cille pobair, Ronan nepos Locheirc episcopus, omnes dormierunt. Bellum inter Lagenenper inuicem, ubi nepotes Cenrelai⁹ prior-
trati sunt, et filii DRAIN uictoriam acceperunt. *i.e. from A*
Ceallach abbas lae, punita constructione templi Cenno¹⁰ra, reliquit principatum, et Diarmid¹¹ alum-
nur Daig¹² pro eo ordinatur est. Broen mac Ruad¹³rac
patrapa Lagenarum moritur. Lex Quianam for
Cruach¹⁴na eleuata est la Muirgiur. Saet mor 7
tromgallra. Niall mac Aeda, rex nepotum Cormac,
repentina morte moritur. Blathmac mac Cilgura
abbas t¹⁵pe da glair, et Blathmac dalta Colggen, abbas
inrolae uaccae albae, obierunt.

¹ Trelic-mor; i.e. "great Trelic." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Connor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trelic 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 prior ("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. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Cenno¹⁰ra (nom. Cenno¹⁰ar) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenannar (genit. Cenann¹¹ra).

⁷ Diarmait. — Diarmid¹¹ur, A. Diarmid¹¹ur, B.

⁸ Foster-son. — alumnur, A. alumpnur, B.

⁹ Ruadhri. — Apparently the Ruai-

Cruachan CS

R. Dajin

Emmett & Lavin?
Fadair abh. Kilgore 1804?

X

Y

2?

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 Diarmaid,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-Cormaic, 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.

South of the Suir

CS 814

mac Tomaltach CS L

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. *quiarani*, A., B.

¹¹ *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed h; *Cruacnib*.

¹² *Heavy diseases*.—*τρομαλαγ*, "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 Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Lough-ree (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.

†ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Moir
Muirgiura pŕ Connact.

Ri derŕ daischeé cen timbarŕ,
Muirgiur de Cruachain clannaiŕ,
Ro fariŕ mac Cellaiŕ cuirriŕŕ
Anoer oin berba bannaiŕ.

Cele iheru abbar cille Moinne [obit]. iugulatio
Corepaié mic fínnecti. Conall mac Neill, rex der-
ceirb ̅breŕ, moritur. Colman mac Neill iugulatur
ert a genere Conaill. Slogao la Acé iapum pop cenel
Conaill, iorpaiŕ Rogailneé mac Plaitŕura. Mael-
canaíŕ ancorita Lugmaié, Cellac mac Congaile abbar 4.81.
1ae, dormierunt. Orŕain Cluana creimha, 7 ŕuin tuine
inri, do ŕepaiŕ ̅breibne 7 do ŕil Caŕail. Pocarŕa
mac Cernaié, leé ŕi derceirb ̅breŕ, moritur ert.

Fol. 37bb.
b.

†ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º u.º Dungal
mac Cuanaé rex Roir, Tuacal mac Domnaill rex
airŕer Liŕi, iŕŕalaé mac Maelŕuŕmai rex corco
Sogain, Conan mac Ruacéŕaé rex ̅brutonum, Caŕail
mac Aŕŕaé rex Mugdornae, omner derpuncti ŕunt.

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-
snehta 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 Mash.*, 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
(Breifny-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 Rogailnech son of Flaithghus 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.] ^{BIS.}
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 Tyngysogion*, under 817.

= 2. di medóin??

S. Cethannach? + 773.

4 A1, FM.

817.

bur q. 819!

+820

Dubdaleit mac Tomaltaig dux namne, omnes peperunt.
Morr loréð peribae porr Commain. Comburtio
Cluana mic Noir de media ex maiore parte. Morr
Suibne mic Cuanach, abbatir Cluana mic Noir. Ceallaé
mac Muirgír, abbat Opomma capro, iugulatur est o
Septidiu mac Tuathail. Uentur magnus in Kalentir
Nouembur. Bellum do maðmam porr hui Piacraé
Muirce pe n-Diarmaid mac Tomaltaig, 7 lorcað 7
orpgain Foibren i epic Graicraig, ubi plurimi occurrunt
ignobiles. Morr Caðail mic Ailillo regir
nepotum Piacraé. Oportum Pobair comburtum est.
Ict. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º x.º ui.º Morr
Caðail episcopi, peribae et ancoritae, hui Dunbleni.
Morr Concuritne peribae principir Iainne Ela.
Tippaiti abbat Cluana perita Drentain, Cumurcaé
mac Cernach equonimur airo Maðae, obierunt.
Belliolum itir piru deirceirt Dreg et Ciannachta, i
toreradar ili di Ciannachtaib. Bellum ante Caðail
mac Dunlainge, et pe muinntir tighi Munou, por
muinntir Fernand, ubi .cccc. intercepti sunt.
Maeluile abbat Denncair exulat. Maeluin mac

+78
S. K. d.
X

¹ *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. *Namne* may have been written in mistake for *Umane* (Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

² *All died*.—omnes peperunt. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

³ *Death*.—morr. Not in B.

⁴ *Ros-Comain*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words *mortui sunt* are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

⁵ *Of the half*.—*de media*. Not in B. The expression "*de media ex maiore parte*" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

⁶ *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "*Druim-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 *Foibren*.—*Graicraighe*. See note ⁴, p. 222, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Mursce 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 Graicraige,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 Duibhleni, [816.] 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.* — Ὀρατορι-
um Fobair. For Ὀρατορι-
um Mast. (at A.D. 812), have
Θεπεταῖ. 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 *pu*, or
pé; but the Irish preposition *pe*,
with its variations *pu* and *pa*, 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.* — exulavit (for
exulat, or expulat), 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.

exulavit et. ?

S. Aindriach?

X

Cinnpaelaō princeps Raō boē, de familia Columbae cille, iugulatur est. Muinntir Colum cille do dul i Temair do episcopo Aeda. Maelduin rex Rois moritur. Dongall mac Tuathail, in Ardae, moritur. Cilleen abbas Fernann [obit]. Persur pater Lupat, abbas Finnglairri, obit. Siadal, abbas et episcopus rois Commain, dormiuit.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini MCCC.º x.º un.º Muiread mac Brian, leiriu Laigen, moritur. Clig anaiscenta

Fol. 38 aa. 7 rneachta mar robatar o notlanc rtellae co h-inuit. Imtech[et] doinde copais tirmas 7 alanaile n-abano.

X

Pon oin cumai ino loēae. Ete 7 rianlaigi iar loē Eōd. Oirp allti do ēorunn. Solaiē saurēige iarmae o ēete iar loēaiē Eirne a tiris Connaēt hi tiri hūa Craumtain; aliaque incognita per gelu et grandiner in hoc anno facta. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbas cille Poibris, Cernaē mac Congalaid rex Cnoēbai, moriuntur. Cuau abbas Lugmaō, co ririn Moētai, do dula a tise Muman por longair. Artri archinnech aird Maēae, co ririn Patraice, do dul a Connaēt. Aēd mac Neill co rluasaid co Dun

h. Briga + 778.

cf. Al. s. a.

fleur fr. Aed m. Neill

h. h. h. h.

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 episcopo (for do episcopo, "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 *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁷ *Epiphany*.—notlanc rtellae, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 815) have ó nottlanc, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch-Echack*.—Lough Neagh.

⁹ *Roefing*.—Solaiē. 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

th. of sol (galt. th.

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 Finnlgais,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

joint?
[817.] 4-804

n. pl. of sol. 'foundation'
that wd. be harum!
B. r. c.

CS. 818 princeps

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. 263 *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 534 *supra*.

¹⁶ Superior. — aīn (for aīchin-nech), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (abbat) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title aīchinnech, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, 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 princeps ("abbot" or "superior").

¹⁷ Aedh; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuair co ro rano Laighiu itir da huas brian. Air-
chinnlech Cille moire Enir do iarugad, 7 Dubinnrecht
a peccnap do ġuin ar a ineaib, la Laighiu. Orđgain
coccas du Cellach mac Pođeritaiċ pop Concobar mac
Muiređaiċ .i. mac ruiġ Laigen. Bellum actum ert in
regione Delbnae Nodot, .i. caċ Porat, ubi nepoter
Mani cum pege eorum id ert Caċal mac Murcaċo, et
alii plurimi nobiles, pporatati sunt. Reger nepotum
Đriuin, id ert Điarmaid mac Tomaltaiġ 7 Maelcoċaiġ
filiiur Pođeritaiġ, uictorep erant. Rectaċra nepor
Cnċola, abbat Đaminnri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir
iterum .xii. Calendar Nouembrii arpit tertia ex
parte fui.

Ĥct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iiii.º Uartatio
Laigen la hAeo mac Neill .i. tir Cualann urque Glenn
duorum ptagnorum. Morp Aeoċa mic Neill iuxta
uatum duarum uirtutum in campo Conaille. Belli-
olum inter genur Eugain 7 genur Conaille, in quo
cecidit Maelbepail mac Murcaċo. rex generis
Conaille. Murcaċo mac Maelduin fuit uictor. Belli-
olum itir Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Cairpell filiiur
Riċnae, et Muiređaiċ mac Eċaiċ uictor fuit. Catal
mac Dunlainge rex nepotum Cennrelaiġ et peccnap
Pernann moritur. Crunnmael mac Ailello prinncep

¹ *Dun-Cuair*. — See above, at the year 804.

² *Superior*. — airchinnlech. See note 16, p. 309.

³ *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note ⁸, p. 212. *supra*.

⁴ *Fought*. — actum ert, A. ġertum ert, B.

⁵ *Delbċna-Nodot*. — Delbċnae Lo-
tot, A. B. But the proper form is
Delbċna Nodot (= D. 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. multo, B.

⁷ *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait son of
Tomaltach, King of Connaught,
whose obit is entered at the year 832
infra.

⁸ *Daiminis*. — Devenish, in Lough
Erne, in Fermanagh county.

⁹ *Of the Kalends*. — Ĥct. tir, A.
Ĥct., B.

¹⁰ *Aedċ*. — Monarch of Ireland.

¹¹ *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uatum
duarum uirtutum (Mirabilium,

m. Armagh!

all within distance of
KT!

mile of M., where takes
Kail (KV) the head
distance in 809.

N.B

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. Rechtabhra 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-Conaill. 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 Cairell¹⁴ 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. Crunnmael son of

here perhaps lib.
"before of him"
"before of him"
cf. in conspectu aires

[818.]

cf. 817 (recte), where
fight v. ferns!!

O'Conor); over which an old hand has written ας ατ οα πορτα (a literal translation), in A.

¹² *Cinel-Conaill*.—γενιμυρ Conaill, 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 *Cairell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), Cairell (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*.—Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

Doimliacc, et Muireadae filiur Crunnmail abbat
 diript Teoroc, defuncti sunt. Congalaec mac Persura
 rex Cul moritur. Cengciger apud Macae cen aisi cen
 tucbaile repine, 7 cumure ann 1 torcair mac Eodaec
 mic Piaenae. Potur potnae moritur episcopus.

b.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ix.º Dalac
 mac Congura, prinncepr Doimliacc, moritur episcopus.
 Sloga La Murchad do druim ino eic co n-Oib Neill
 in tuaircirt. Concobar co n-Oib Neill in deircirt
 ander, 7 co laignib, donec deur eor reparauit per suam
 magnam potentiam. Cusartain mac Persura, rex
 Portreann, moritur. Maeltuile abbat Bennchar
 quieuit. Ferðlimib mac Creimtain accepit pignum
 Cairril.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º Crunnmael
 mac Oðrain, abbat Cluana irairto, obiit. Comul
 rex Saxonum moritur. Orsgan Eir o gennatib; praet
 mor do mnai do brio ar. Ceannfaelad mac
 Ruman, scriba et episcopus et ancorita, abb Ato
 truim, dormiuit. Sloga La Concobur mac n-Donn-

¹ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Disert-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 ⁵, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 693, note p.

⁵ *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger apud Macae (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*.—tucbaile repine. 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 ⁵, p. 289, *supra*.

⁸ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁹ *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

war in Connacht! X
 4818

n (868) + grandson (+900)
 both abbots.

of
 Newland

inv

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.] ⁸¹⁵ 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 [820.] 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 'fell asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar¹⁶ son of Donnchad to

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 ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

✓ ¹³ *Comulf*. — This name may be also read *comulþ*, 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

Ceolwulf. 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 *Benn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents οργανον ἑτιρ by *Orggan e tir*, 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

chada co h-apo acað Sleibe fuait. Uartatio na n-Clip̃ter copice Oñain Maðae.

X 2 of S. Bryn.
and the Annals of
dynasty) both seem to
remain loyal See
our letter in circa? Fol. 38 ba. X Macriaghail nepor Magleni, periba et episcopus, abbay bipor, peruit. Cl̃g anacenta, 7 pup̃peret inna muire 7 inna loca 7 inna aibni, co pucta graige 7 eti 7 ped- man iarmaið. Sloigeo la Mupcað mac Maileuain co fearaib into foeli copici airo m-brecan. Eluð iarum do fearaib ðres cuice .i. Diarmaid mac Neill co ril Ac̃a plane, co puziallpat ic orpuim Perfurro do Mupcað. Inpero per m-ðres la Concobar mac n-Donncað, conterp̃r̃ ecc Gualat. Inpero deirceip̃r̃ ðres leir aithp̃rað in Calent̃r̃ Nouemb̃r̃, co torcair rluað om̃or leir̃r de fearaib deirceip̃r̃ ðres, 7 co pu ziallpat h̃u Cernaigh ar eic̃in. Mor̃r forburaið abbat̃r̃ Ac̃aið bó Cainnig. Cumupcað mac Tuat̃ail, p̃ex airoe Ciannachta, iugulatur ert la Mupchað. Bellum Tarb̃gi inter Conãcta inuicem. Nepoter ðruuin pp̃ot̃rat̃i funt, plurimi nobiles interp̃ect̃i funt erga ducep̃, id̃ ert, Dunchað mac Móinaigh et Somgal mac Duncado. Nepoter Mani uictorep̃ erant, et Diarmaid mac Tomalt̃aigh. Strager uiporum

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. 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 *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel-Eoghain.

⁵ *Ard Breccan*.—Ardbraccan, co. Meath.

⁶ *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

⁷ *At Gualat*.—ecc *gualant*. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

⁸ *Uí-Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.¹ Devastation of the Air-thera^a as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil^a 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 Murchadh^a 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,

[821.]

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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. 663 *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*.—*enaga*, B. *enago*, 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

bank of Conil Egan? X

R.

Þreibern erza regem suum, 10 erz, Maelouin mac Ectgaile, la cenel Þeðilmto. Roiniurð for þru aþro Ciannachta þe Cumurcað mac Congalaiz, ubi ceciderunt Þuður mac Tisernaið et alii multi. Þuðu nepor Tuatail, ancorita et epircopur, abbaþ Lugmaio, dormiuit. Roiniurð þe n-oaib þarþain 7 Cuirneu 7 Fella þor Þelbna.

in N. M. L. R.

of R. T. R.??

in MD last not in MT

rest of g. g. f. were 15, 16, 17
his 2 sons

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º 11.º Þermain mac Donnchada, abbaþ Roirr eð, obiit. Dubdacið mac Maelotoli, abbaþ Cille acharo, dormiuit. Þeðnurcað Loða centoin, epircopur et ancorita, paupauit. Conaing mac Congail, rex Teðbae, moritur. Lea Þatruen for Mumain la Þeðilmto mac Cnemtain, et la hAþeruiz mac Concobair (.i. epircop aþo Maða)-Ronan abbaþ cluana mic Noir þeliquit principatum suum. Aþri 10 þenum 10 Murcað mac Maelouin, la Niall mac Aeo 7 la cenel n-Euðain. Þennitler muapapun Þennur mor. Galinne na m Þretan

+844

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

¹ *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note 11, p. 187 *supra*.

² *Euchu*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

³ *Anchorite*. — ancorita, A.

⁴ *Lugmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Cuirni*. — A tribe descended from Corc, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuirene, 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 e.

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 Delvin, 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 *Tethba*. — 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-Cianachta,¹ 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, and the Cuireni,⁵ and the Fella,⁶ over the Delbhna.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrich, 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

[822.]

CS 823 *Ca Feidhlimidh**R. Ailch*

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 bo 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'Dubhagain*, note ⁸⁵.

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 882 *infra*, Artri is described as "abbot" of Armagh.

¹³ *Murchadh* . . . was deposed. —The original is ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ Μυρσάδου; 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 mBretan*" ("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, *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

X exursum ert o Perðlimtið, cum tota habitatione sua,
et cum opatorio. Tene ti nim popra popuð n-abbað
i n-aptu Maðae, conurolouree.

X Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac
Perçura duæ nepotum Popindain moritur. Orççain
ðenncair ac airtiu o gentið, 7 corepað a ðerþaiçi,
7 peilçi Comçaili do cpoçao ar a perin.

Þrð ppr ppr,
Do ðeoin airtouç ina piç;
ðerþair mo enama cen çron
O ðenncon baça o'Oentrob.

Fol. 38 bb. Bellum inter uiror Teçbae inuicem, id ert bellum
Pindubrað, in quo ceciderunt Aeð mac Pogerçaiçi et
alii multi. Rorr Commain exursum ert magna ex
parte. Bellum inter Connaçta inuicem, in quo ceci-
derunt plurimi. Belliolum inter Dunchao et
Cumurcað duor peger Ciannachtæ, in quo multi
interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictor fuit; Cumurcað
euarit. Eochao mac ðreppail, pi ðal Çraide in
tuaircept, iugulatur ert a pocur pui. Spelan mac
Sloçaðaiçi, rex Conaille Muirçemni, moritur. Eitçal
Sceiliçç a gentibur paptur ert, et cito mortuur ert
pame et piti.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Cuanu
Lugmað, rapient et epircopur, dormiuit. Diarçait
huæ Aeða poin, ançopita et religionir doctop totur

"Gailinne" the same as "Gallogigia" (or Galloway).

¹ Burned.—exursum, apparently corrected to exursum, A.; exhausum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exursum.

² Fedhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

³ Bennchair. — Bangor, in the co. Down.

⁴ True.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b 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.

sent. Home

[823.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of 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.

x

'Twill be true, true,⁴

By the will of the supreme King of Kings,

My stainless bones shall be taken

From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobh.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.

= Tethba. See Note. Home

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite¹² and doctor of religion of all

[824.]

⁶ *Tethba.* — See note ⁶ under the year 822.

⁷ *Finnabhair.* — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Escaped.* — euairr, A. euairr, B.

⁹ *Eochaid.* — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

¹⁰ *By his confederates.* — a rōcīr rōcīr, 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 Gallaibh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note ¹, and p. 223, note ¹.

¹² *Anchorite.* — ancorrta, B.

Hiberniæ, obiit; et Cuimneð abbat Pinnslairri, Aetan abbat Tamlaðtae, Flannabpa princeps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Ailello, abbat Slane et aliarum civitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, pepit. Pergal mac Caðpannaig, rex Loða Riad, moritur. Maelbepail mac Ailello Cobo, rex dal Aðraide, moritur. Magna pestilencia in Hibernia insula penioribus et pueris et infirmis; magna famer et defectio panis. Oengur mac Maeloduin rex Loða gabor moritur. Slat Duin leðglairi du gennitib. Lorcud Maig bile cona dertigib o gentib. Roinud imMaig inir re.n-Ultair for gentib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roinud for Oppraig re n-gennitib. Flano mac Forceallair, abbat Lir moir, in pace dormiuit. Lex patricii for teora Connaðta la Aðtrið mac Concobair (.i. episcopus apud Maða). Orðain inhir Daimle o gennitib. Pallomon mac Rogertað iugulatur ert a fratre suo qui nominatur Ceallað. Martre Daimne mic Flainn o gennitib in h1 Colum Cille.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCC.º xx.º u.º Diarmat mac Neill, rex deircept breð, moritur. Niall mac Diarmata, rex Miðe [obiit]. Mac Loingrig, 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 famer panis.

⁴ *Loch-Gabhor.* — See note ⁷, p. 263 *supra*.

⁵ *Dun-lethglaise.* — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

⁶ *Over Gentiles.* — for gennit, A. for gentib, B.

⁷ *The 'Law' of Patrick.* — See note ¹¹, p. 281 *supra*.

⁸ *Three divisions of Connaught.* — See note ¹³, p. 269 *supra*.

⁹ *Artri.* — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as arphinnech ("herenagh") of Armagh.

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 Ui-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,¹ died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnglais, 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-Colum-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 Gallaibh*, 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. 130, note ⁴.

¹² *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note y.

¹³ *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [*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 Loingsech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) 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

= Adamrae

Fol. 39aa.

apud Maðae, in pace obiit. Arx mac Diarmata, rex Teðbae, per solum iugulatur ex. Clementi episcopo, abbat Cluana ipairo, feliciter uitam finiuit. Adomnae mori per hērino n-uile .i. robur plaige o mac Iellaen vi Mumae. Maelouin mac Dornigale, rex nepotum Meit, in clavicatu obiit. Lorcāð Beitne la Feolmīr, ploga Muman occo. Guin Artrað mic Muirgera mīg Teðbae. Lex Dari co Connacta iterum. Ruñnel princeps et episcopus cluana fēpta Brenaind moritur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º ui.º. Ectgur princeps Tamlaçtae dormiuit. Sapugao Eugain i n-apud Maðae, la Cumurað mac Catail 7 la Artrið mac Concobair. Orzgan Lurcan do fēnnitib 7 a Lorcāð, 7 innpeað Ciannachta corici oçtar n-Ugan, 7 orzgan Gall ino Artrið olçena. Bellum Leitī çaim pe Niall mac Aeðā, for hū Cremtain, 7 for Muirpeað mac Eaðoð mīg n-Ulað, in quo ceciderunt Cumurað 7 Congalað duo filiū Catail, et alii peger multi omniū Airgiallan. Corpeað omniū Tailten

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'Connor prints "*dictae Jellame*," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

⁴ *Of Munster.* — vi Mumae, A.; vi Muimae, B. O'Connor wrongly prints *di muniea*.

⁵ *Bethra* ; i.e. *Dealbha-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbha-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Anmhada (or O'Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

⁶ '*Law*' of Dari.—See above under the year 811.

⁷ *Ruthnel.* — O'Connor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it "*Ruthmael*."

⁸ *Cluain-ferta-Brenaind.* — "Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁹ *Abbot.* — princeps, 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.

CS 826 (edshcol)

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. 825), 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 Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 *infra*; and that of Eoghan at the year 833. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note s.

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. 825), 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 ⁸, 236 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Fair of Tailtiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailtiu*), in the co. Meath

Carmain?

x

pop Gailengais la Concobar mac n'Donnchada, in quo ceciderunt multi. Corprað oenais Colmain la Muireðac pop Laigiu dergabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Moenac mac Cpuinnmail, pecnap per Roir, mortuus est. Abniser abbar Cille acro dormiuit. Corprað tunais Laigen do gentib, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac Conongalt, rex na Portuac, et alii innumrabiles. Riððal occ ðipraib itir Feirlimib 7 Concobair.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º un.º hlaða mac Diarmata, pi Teððae, interpretur est. Robartað mac Caðaraiz princep cluana moep Arððae, Muireðu abbar Opom[a] in arclaino, Clemenr abbar linne Du[al]cail, dormierunt. Mucap mar di muccab mora in aiper n-arððae Ciannaða o gallaib, 7 martpe Teñnen anðopat. Suin Cinaeða mic Cumurcaiz, pi arððae Ciannaðtae, o gallaib, 7 lorpað Lanne leirpe Cluana moep o gallaib. Caðpoineð pe Leðlaðar mac Loingrið, pi dal Arpaðe, pop gennu. Caðpoineð aile pop gennu pe Coirppi mac Caðail, pi . h . Ceinnrelaiz, 7 pe muinntir tiðe Munðu. Ar Deaðna hi pello.

Vol. 39ab.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º un.º Muireðac mac Ruaðpað pi Laigen, Acð mac Cealliaiz princep Cille rapo, Maeldoborðon abbar cille Arpaile,

¹ *Conchobar*.—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 *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

⁴ *A great many*.—plurimi, A. mulci, B.

⁵ *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons-town), in the King's County.

⁶ *Fedhlímidh*.—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*.—ppinncepp, A.

⁹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 15, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

¹¹ *Tech-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

¹² *In treachery*.—hi pello 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] RIS. 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*.—*p-punncepp*, A.

¹⁵ *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note ⁹, p. 19 *supra*.

Cinaed mac Muḡroin rex nepotum Pailegi, Cormac mac Muirḡuipo princeps Sentruib, Cernall mac Fintnechta ri Delbna, Maelumai mac Ceiternaig equonimur Fintubrach, Orucan mac Taidg rex nepotum Meit, omnes mortui sunt. iugulatio Conaing mac Ceallaiḡ o Edoiḡ mac Cernaig, per solum. x Diarmaid abbat lae do d'ul a n-Clbain co minnaib Colum cille. Roineo for Connaeta re peruib Mide, in quo ceciderunt multi.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini MCC.° XX.° IX.° Oengur mac Donnchada rex telach Mide mortuus. Cormac mac Suibne abbat Cluana irairto, reuba et episcopus, in pace quieuit. Ceallaic mac Concairange, princeps Aciob erimtain, mortuus. Lorcac Poire la Perolimoib. Polloihan mac Donncaida iugulatur ex a Muiminenribur. Cumbae hUae mbruin in veirceit la Perolimoib. Iosep mac Neetan abbat poirp Commain quieuit. Fintnechta mac Doibcoida, rex genepur filu Ercae,

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 *Delbhna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

³ *Steward*.—equonimur (for oeconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write ppuoirp, "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁴ *Finnabhair*.—O'Donovan identifies 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 Edoiḡ, A. o Eoch[ar], B.

⁶ *To Alba*.—a nClbain; i.e. to Scotland.

⁷ *With the reliquaries*.—co minnaib, A. B. "With . . . reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of *minna* (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnaib*), see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

⁸ *Victory*.—Roineo (for rrometo), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Reineo, B.

⁹ *Telach-Midhe*.—O'Donovan explains 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 *Telaig*)-*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 Drucan 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.

CS 818 + again 829
 sorin ↓ CS 818

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King of Telach-Midhe,⁹ died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraid, 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 Bodhbchadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

[829.

¹¹ *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹² *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Cas^l.al (or Munster).

¹³ *Destruction*.—Cumbae. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *atcuma* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Rielly*), and *aithchumbe* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeus* (p. 881). For Cumbae (as in A.), MS. B. has Cumbae, which O'Connor wrongly translates "Conventio."

¹⁴ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septs 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*.—Finsnechta, B.

[obit]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat tuorum men-
rium i n-αρτο Μαῆας, obiit.

X | [ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° Diarmait
do tiachtain i n-hθpino co minnaib Colum cille.
Muirenn abatirra Cille dapa dorpuiuit. Airmeḏaḥ
ppincepp Maigi bile dimeppur ert. Cernaḥ mac
Duncon, repiba et rapient et racepḏor aipḏo Maḥas,
X | paupaiuit. Oenaḥ Tailten do cumure oc pḏaḥais im
pḏpin mic Cuilind 7 im minna Patraice, conno aḥa
ili de. Inpḏo Conaille do gennaiḥ, conaḥḡabḏo
Maibpḡiḡi aḥpi, 7 Canannan a bḡaḥair, 7 co pḡcḡa
Fol. 39ba. illonga. Caḥ do maḥmair i n-Aigheḥais pe gennaiḥ,
pḏp muinntir n-aipḏo Maḥas, conaḥḡabḡa pḡḡaḥe
mḡra dḡib. Mḡpḡ Dunchaḡa pḡli Conaigḡ, pḡḡir
Cianaḡḡas. Saḡḡḡo θḡḡain mainipḡḡeacḡ abbaio
aipḏo Maḥas, hi pḡḡaillnaiḡ, la Conḡḡḡar mac
n-Donncḡḡaḡ, conaḥḡabḡa a muinntḡ 7 copḡcḡa a
ḡḡaiḡi. Pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mac Cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ co pḡḡaḡ Muḡḡan 7
? laigḡen do ḡḡiḡḡḡḡḡ i Pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do innpḡḡḡḡ pḡp m-ḡḡḡḡ.
Inpḡḡo Lipi la Conḡḡḡar.

¹ *Suibhne, son of Forannan.* — Suibne mac Fairneḡ ("S. son of Fairneḡ"), 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' *Adannan*, pp. 315, 388. Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba (or Scotland), is recorded above at the year 828.

³ *Abbot.* — ppḡḡḡḡḡḡ, 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 pḡḡa; O'Curry's *Mann. and Cust.*, I. ccxxxiii, and 3, 541, and *Leabh. 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-aighech). — See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 252, note z). According to a statement in *Leb. 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.¹³

[880.] CS. 831

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-Aignech.

² *Son of Conaing*.—*pīlī* Conaill, corrected to *pīlī* Conaing in A.

³ *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 Abbacy of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

¹⁰ *In foigailnaig*.—*hī roigailnaig*. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Connor renders it by "incur-sione nocturna." *Rer. 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."

read: hī foigail (n)aidch

b. **Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° 1.° Cétna
 opggain airtod Mačae o genntib po tpi in oen m̃ip.
 Opggain Mucŋnama 7 Luŋmaib 7 Oa Meib 7 Opoma mic
 Ublae, 7 alanaile ceall. Opggain Duimliacc 7 pini
 Ciannactai cona čellaič huiLič o genntib. Epgabail
 Cilella mic Colgen o genntib. Tuat̃al mac P̃eračaič
 do b̃reit̃ do genntib, 7 p̃epin Adomnain, o Domnuč
 maŋan. Opggain pača Lupaič 7 Connipe o genntib.
 Cinač mac Ečdač, pi dal Araič in tuaircirt, iugu-
 latur ept per dolum a pocur p̃ur. Cinač mac
 Aiprač, p̃ex Cualann, et Diarmait mac Ruat̃orač p̃ex
 aip̃ir Lipi, moptui punt. Concočar mac Donnchada,
 pi Epenn, moptuut ept.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° 11.° Aip̃t̃pi
 mac Concočair, abbar airtod Mačae, et Concočar mac
 Donncoča p̃ex Tem̃po, uno menpe moptui punt.
 Ruat̃opi mac Maelepočartaič, leit̃ pi .h. Crem̃tain,
 moptuut. Niall Cailli p̃egnap̃e incipit. Roiniuč p̃e
 Niall 7 p̃e Mupcač p̃or gallu i n-daire Calgaib. Opg-
 gain cluana Dolcan o genntib. Cačpoiniuč p̃or muinn-
 t̃ir Cille dapo inna cill, p̃e Ceallač mac Op̃ain, ubi

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 *Mucŋnamh.*—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.*—Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

⁶ *Conchočar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

⁷ *Artri.*—See note ¹⁶, p. 309 *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. 42), 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-Crimhtain.*—Otherwise written Ui-Cremhtainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.¹ A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard- [831.] BIA.
 Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering
 of Mucsnamb,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-Lifè, 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 Shearmau's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

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iugulati sunt multi in regia Iohannis in autumnno. Iugulatio muinntipe cluana mic U Noir, 7 loircuð a tērmuinn copici dopur a cille, la Peirblimioð rix Cairil. Pon oen cumai muinntep Dermairi co dopur a cille. Moir Diarmota fili Tomaltair, regir Connacht. Moir Cobair mic Maileuin regir Iarmuman. Loircuð Lirr moer Moctu 7 ar Dermuman. Loircuð Opoma in arclaino o gennitib. Orssain locha briaerna for Congalach mac nEòda, 7 a marbad oc longair iarum. Rechtabra abbar Cille aear obit. Tipraiti mac Ruamlura, princep domnaið Sechnaill, moritur.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xxx.º iii.º Oengur mac Pergus, rex Fortrenn, moritur. Eogan Manir-terech, abb apud Maðae et Cluana Iparro, et Arppaie abatiua Cille dapo, dormierunt. Ceallað mac brian, ru laigen, 7 Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Teibhae, mortui sunt. Suibne mac Artrað, rex Moð-thorne n-uile, interfectur ert a pratribur ruir. Concobar mac Cillello occirur ert a pratribur ruir. Congalach mac Oengura, rex generis Loegaire, moritur. Tuatcar episcopus et rirba Cilla dapo obit. Cað for Genniti pe n-Dunabach mac Scannlain, rix .h.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lis-more, co. Waterford.

³ *Druim-Inasclaind*.—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-Bricenn" (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 mem-thenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

⁶ *Ruamlus*.—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 *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁴, 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 [833.] 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

Qualrain in proxie
him Brecht. 14

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. 39 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'Connor 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 *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

¹³ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Frōgenti, du itopercatar il. Opzain Glinne da loēa o Zenntib. Opzain Slane 7 Pinnuſpaē habae o Zenntib. Lopcaō cluana mic U Noir ōemeōia ex maiore parte. Suin bpoceain mic Centepceain i n-Ōiōniu.

✕ Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º iiii.º Sloḡaō la Niall co ūlaḡniu coporoiḡertar pī pōraiō .i. ūpan mac Paelan. Cīnaēō mac Neill mic Ōeōa iugulatur ept la hūltu. Inopeō Mīde la Niall, co polopcaō conuici teē Maelēonoc. Cumurcaē mac Oengura, ſecnap cluana micc U Noir, moritur. Opzain Pēnnann 7 cluana moep Moēōoc o Zenntib. Coemēlur ababo i n-aro Maēa .i. Pōrūōan (o Raē mic Malair) i n-īnaō ōepmota (o ēiḡearnan). Eēaiō mac Conēonḡalt rex nepotum Tuiptri, 7 Caincompac mac Siarail equonimur ēille ōapo, 7 ūperal mac Copmac pīncepſ Cille ōumai ḡlīnn et alīapum ciuitatum, moriuntur, 7 Muircepaē mac ḡormḡaile, omney moritui ſunt. Pēḡſur mac ōoēbeaōa, rex Cairḡe braēaiōe, iugulatur epta Mumīnenribur. Mopp ōunaōaiḡ mic Scannlain pēḡir .h. Frōgenti. Lopcaō Cluana mac Noir tēptia parte pūi .ii. noin marpa. Lopcaō Mungairit 7 ala-

i ndon MS.A!

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 *coporoiḡertar*, and in B. also *coporoiḡertar*, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write *co pō opoais* ("when he ordained").

⁶ *Tech-Maelchonoc*. — The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, 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-dallocha 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-glenn¹⁰ 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 Seannlan, 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

[834.]

cf. 838 days back!
also 835. 847 &c

⁷ 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 *Raithinnmhalaie*.

⁸ In the place. — 1 n-nao. inoon, A.; innon, B.; both of which are

corrupt. The *Four Mast.* write : n-onaoh, 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-glenn. — 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.

[i]

not slain?
Munstermen!

naile ceall írmumen o gentið. Orðgain ðroma hlunð o gallaib.

- b. X 7 p/

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druihm hIng¹ by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] B18 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 Maelcerna, and Maelcerna 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 Breg, 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

disobedience (showing)

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 *ingulatur ept*, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerna were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Carried off*.—For *popraepunt*, B. has *ouxeptunt*. 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 "heronagh") of Ros-Commoin, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

Alldanleð, 7 Connmāc mor uictor fuit. Uartatio
cpudeliſſima a Gentilibus omnium finium Connac-
torum. Ap caða poppin Deir tuarciuſt o Gennetið.

Fol. 40ab.

¶ Ct. Iancar. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º ui.º Plaitroa
abbay monitpeð buti, episcopuſ et ancorita, Mar-
tan episcopuſ Cluana cain, requieuerunt. Maeluinn
mac Sechnraigh, ſi per-Cul, Tuacal mac Fiangalagh ſi
cenuil Aſogail, Riacan mac Finnecht Leithi Laigen,
mortui ſunt. Longar tpe ficht long oi Norðoman-
nais ſor doinn. Longar eile tpe ficht long ſor abainn
Lipi. Ro platraſ iarum in oi longar ſin mað Lipi 7
mað mðpeð etir cealla 7 dune 7 tpeba. Roinuð ſe
ſepaib ðpeð ſor Gallais ec Deoninni 1 Muðdornais
ðpeð, comotorepaðar ſe ficht oib. Bellum ſe
Gennetið oc Inbiuſ na m-bare ſor hU Neill o ſinainn co
muſ, oú ipolað ár naðráimeð, ſeð pſimi peſer
euarſepunt. Lorcað Innſeo cealtpea o Gentið. Cella
loða Eirne n-uile, im cluain Eoar 7 Daiminir, do
uilgiunn o Gennetið. Inopeð cenuil Coirppi cpum la
ſeðilmið. Roinuð ſor Muimneðu ſe Caðal mac
Muſſepro. Marbað Saxoilð toirið na n-Gall la
Cianacð.

S-stm? X

¹ *Connmāch Mor.* — His obit is given at the year 845 *infra*, where he is described as rex nepotum Druim, or King of the Ui-Briuin, a tribe whose territory comprised a large district lying to the east of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

² *Northern Deisi.* — A branch of the great tribe of the Deisi (which has given name to the two baronies of Decies, in the co. Waterford), whose territory embraced a large district lying about Clonmel, in the present co. Tipperary. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69, and

Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (2nd ser., 1875, pp. 425-7).

³ *Rested.* — quieuerunt, B.

⁴ *Abhainn-Liphè.* — The river Liffey; or Anna Liffey, as the name is sometimes incorrectly written.

⁵ *Magh-Liphe.* — The "Plain of Liphè" (or Liffey). The flat portion of the present co. Kildare, through which the River Liffey flows.

⁶ *Magh-Breghe.* — The "Plain of the Bregha." This comprised the southern portion of the co. Meath washed by the river Boyne. But its exact limits are uncertain.

⁷ *Victory.* — Roinuð, A. and B. A later hand attempted to alter Roinuð to Ropraoinuð, by inter-

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 Daimhinish, 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 [836.]

polating the letters $\pi\pi\alpha\theta$. But $\pi\theta\mu\pi\theta$ occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

⁸ *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.

⁹ *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 Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

¹² *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaelhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

¹³ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia; a tribe

X Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Cormac
 episcopus et rebus Cille poibriē, ūran Finglaisir
 episcopus et rebus, Tigernac mac Aedā abbat
 Finnabhair abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt.
 Domnall mac Aedā, princeps Ūroma urchaille, mori-
 tur. Cella mac Corprai princeps ino airicuil Doren-
 ciarocce, Cella mac Coirppi princeps Aedō trum,
 mortui sunt. Congala mac Moenai, rex nepotum
 filiorum Cuair ūre, subita morte uitam finiuit.
 Maelcon rex Loā lein .i. mac Cobtai, moritur.
 Righdā mori cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feidhlimid
 X 7 Niall. Docutu sanctus episcopus et ancoita Slane
 uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Ferradal equon-
 imus apud Maā obit. Bellum re Fennitib pop
 Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maeluin filius Muir-
 gora et alii multi. Ūran mac Paelain rex Laigen
 moritur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Mael-
 zaimr rebus optimus et ancoita, abbat Bennair,
 paupauit. Colman mac Robartai abbat Slane, Aedān
 abbat Roir cpea, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit,
 Maelpuanac mac Caūrai, rexnap Lurcan, mortui
 sunt. Cumrac mac Congalai, rex Ciannacta,
 moritur. Muirad mac Eadac, rex coicid Concobuir.
 iugulatur ert a suis fratribus .i. Aed et Oengur, et

Fol. 40ba.

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 Breg, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommair,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 Roscre.—Written ρορ cρae in B. But like ρορ cρea in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

¹⁰ Treoit.—See note ⁸, p. 300 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (τρει

φορ, "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 Breg, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

¹² CoicedConchobair. — 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.

alij multij. Cenneitig mac Congalaig, rex nepotum
 filiorum Cuair breg, a suo patre .i. Ceile, dolore
 iugulatur est. Cunnmael mac Fiannmael, equoni-
 mur Dernaig, iugulatur est o Maelsechnaill mac
 Maelruanaid. Peit di gallaib for loe Eedach, copor-
 tatar tuata 7 cella tuarcept Erenn app. Coemcloe
 abbat 1 n-ard Maiae .i. Dernaig (h. Tigernaig)
 in don forindan (o Rat mic Maluig). bellum re
 gennitib for riu forrenn, in quo ceciderunt
 Euzanan mac Oengura et bran mac Oengura, et
 Aed mac Doanta; et alij pene innumerabiles ceci-
 derunt. Lorcaid Fernann 7 Corcaide o Gennitib.

.d. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° ix.° Orssain
 Luigmaid di loe Eedaic o Gennitib, qui episcopus et
 paterfamilias et sapienter captiuos duxerunt et alios
 mortificauerunt. Floriacus imperator Francorum
 moritur. Lorcaid ard Maiae cona deritigib 7 a doim-
 liacc. Feridmuid ru Muman do inniuib Mide 7 breg,
 conuiderigib 1 Temraig, et in illa uice indero Cell 7
 beru la Niall mac Aeda.

Ir he Feridmuid in ru,
 Dianio opair oen laici,
 Citrige Connaict cen cat
 Ocur Mide do manraic.

Bruch. 15

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—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-Echack*.—Lough Neagh.

⁴ *Ua Tighearnaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dernaig is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Thighernan.

⁵ *In the place*.—in don (for in n-ard), 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 ⁸, 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 Bregb, 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 Eucanan 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.] HIS. from Loch-Echach,⁹ by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,¹⁰ Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.¹⁰ Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregb, 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'Connor suggests. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

¹⁰ *Cathedral*.—*domhliacc*; 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'Dubhagain*, 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

*But see 847
(duplicate?)*

rested

X

Morr Murcaða mic Aeða regir Connaëc. Suin Cín-
aeða mic Corcpair regir Bregmaine, i Tethba. Ioréþ
Roirr moep, epircopur et repuba optimur et ancorita,
abbay Cluana auir et aliarum ciuitatum, dormiuir.

X
[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º Genneti por
Loth Eaða beór. Cumpunout por Maelruanaib mac
n'Donnchada la Diarmait mac Concoðair, 7 marbat
Diarmata iarum la Maelpechnaill in eadem die, et
Maelruanaib in uita remanir. Aeð mac Dunchada
Fol. 40bb. iugulatur ep̄ dolore a pocuip Conaing mic Flaind in
conp̄pectu eiur. Longport oc Linn Duachaill ara porpta
tuæa 7 cealla Tethba. Longport oc Duiblinn
arporpta laigin 7 Oí Neill etir tuæa 7 cealla; corice
rliab blaðma. Slogað la Feolimir corici Carman.
Slogað la Niall ar a cenn corice Mað n-octair.

baical feolimir figlið,
foracbað ir na draignib,
Dorpuic Niall co nep̄t naða,
A cept in cata clardmiz.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indicating the place where they might be introduced into the text.

¹ King.—regir. Om. in B.

² Bregmaine. — A territory now represented by the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.

³ Tethba. — See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.

⁴ Cluain-Eois. — Written sometimes cluain auir in the text. Clones, in the co. Monaghan. After this entry, the following note is added in a later hand in MS. B.:—Cinnra m-bliagáin ro tiortangauir Lochlanaib a n-Ciunn arpuir do nep̄r ant p̄ncuip̄a. "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 *cumpunout*, which is decidedly corrupt. In the corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is *rraconearb*, 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-Duachail. — 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 Gallaibh*, 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 ⁹.

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King¹ of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coserach, King of Breghmaine,³ in Tethba.³ 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 Tethba⁸ 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.

³ *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 *Crosier*.—The original of these

17/ **Ict. 1anair.** Anno domini dccc.º xl.º 1.º Muirpeadae mac Cernaiḡ, equonimur aip̃o Maḡae, moritur. Seinñti for Duiblinn beoḡ. Fiñnechta mac D̃perail abbar Cille D̃umai ḡlinn, Cumruḡ mac Ruamluḡa abbar domnaḡ Seḡnaill, om̃ney mor̃tuĩ punt. Perolimiḡ Cille mope enip, ep̃iscopur, quieuit. Maelduin mac Conaill, p̃i Calatroma, do ep̃gaḡail do ḡenñtiḡ. Op̃ḡḡain Cluana mic Noir o ḡenñtiḡ d̃i Linn duaḡail. Op̃ḡḡain D̃irop 7 Saiḡre o ḡenñtiḡ d̃i Duiblinn. Longar Norḡmannopum for D̃oinn, for Linn poir̃r. Longar Norḡmannopum oc Linn raileḡ la Ultu. Moran mac Iñpechtaḡ, abb cloḡair mac n-D̃aimeni, du ep̃gaḡail du ḡallaḡ Linñae, 7 a éc Leo iarum. Comman abbar Linne duaḡail do ḡuin [do] loḡcaḡ o ḡenñtiḡ 7 ḡoiḡe-laḡ. Op̃ḡḡain tir̃ir̃t D̃iarmata o ḡenñtiḡ d̃i éoel uir̃ce. Ceallach mac Caḡḡin, abb D̃roma moep la hUl éḡaḡ, doḡm̃iuit. D̃ungal mac Peḡḡaile, p̃i Or̃raḡe, moritur.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º 11.º Mor̃p Maelruanaḡ mic D̃onnaḡa (i. p̃i Miḡe 7 athair Maelpechlainn). Mor̃p Caḡail mic Concoḡair. Aḡt-taḡan mac D̃omnaill iugulatur ep̃t doḡore, a Ruarḡḡ

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 ḡallaḡ b̃oinne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaibh*, p. 17.

⁴ *Linn-Rois*.—The "Pool of Ros." 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 *Clochar-mac-nDaimeni*.—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 (abbott 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. 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.

[841.]

something missing here?

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maclruanaidh son of Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn¹²). Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc¹³ son of Bran.

[842.]

² *Linn-Duachaill*.—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. 223.

mac ὕρσιν. Cínac̃ mac Conroi, rex genetr̃ Lúgair̃e, iugulatur ert o Delb̃ñ. Cumrũ mac D̃epero et Moínac̃ mac Sõt̃c̃adac̃, duo epircopi et duo ancopite, in una nocte mortui sunt i n-oir̃ir̃e Diar̃mata. P̃er̃g̃ur mac Põc̃ac̃, rex Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Máelēuile, p̃r̃iba et ancopita, in Italia quiescit. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat̃ Imlẽc̃o pio, moritur. Colgu mac P̃eac̃ac̃ ancopita paup̃auit̃.

Fol. 41aa.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelm̃it̃ic̃ mac Cínac̃eā iugulatur ert a G̃ent̃il̃ibur. Ronan abbat̃ Cluana mic Noir̃ D̃ormiuit̃. D̃r̃ic̃c̃eni abbat̃ Lõt̃r̃i obiit̃. L̃orc̃ãd̃ cluana p̃er̃ta D̃rend̃ain o G̃ent̃il̃i do Lõc̃ R̃i.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º For̃ind̃an abbat̃ aip̃o Mãc̃ae du ep̃s̃ãb̃ail du G̃enñt̃il̃i i Clõen com̃ard̃a, cona miñd̃ac̃ 7 cona muinñt̃ir̃, 7 a b̃r̃it̃ do long̃ãib̃ Luinñic̃. Op̃g̃g̃ain duin Mãrc̃ o G̃enñt̃il̃i, du in po mar̃bãd̃ Aẽd̃ mac Dũib̃dãcp̃ic̃ abb̃ Tipẽ da g̃lãir̃ 7 Cluana eir̃ñic̃, 7 du in po mar̃bãd̃ Ceit̃ep̃nac̃ mac Coñuiñair̃e, p̃ec̃nap Cille d̃apo, 7 alaile ile. D̃uñãd̃ o Gall̃ãib̃ (i. la Tur̃gẽir̃) p̃or̃ Lõc̃ R̃i, cõpõr̃tãd̃ar̃ Coñ-

¹ Two.—i (for duo), A. Om^d. in B.

² Night.—nõcte, A. nocte, B.

³ See note ⁹, p. 347.

⁴ Imlech-fia.—See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

⁵ By Gentiles.—a g̃enñt̃il̃ibur, B.

⁶ Lothra.—Lorrha, 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 com̃ard̃a 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 Luinnech.—Limerick.

¹⁰ Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

¹¹ Tír-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-Eidhnigh.—Clonenagh, 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-ferta-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 Cudinaise, 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.

¹² *Host*.—The word in the text is *ṡunab*, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is *ṡún*, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is *longer*, a fleet (from *long*, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have *ṡlóigeō*, 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. 38, 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. 843, notes d.—g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.

naēta 7 Mīde, 7 co po lopeairet Cluain mic Noir cona
 oerpaigiḃ, 7 Cluain pēpta ḃrenḃain, 7 Tir ḃa glarr, 7
 loēpa 7 alaiḃe caēpaēa. Piaēna mac Maeleḃpērail,
 abbaḃ Pinnḃubraē abae, moḃtur. Soḃmgaḃ mac Muir-
 eḃaiē, epircopur et ancorḃta lanne leire, quieuit. Caē-
 poiriurḃ por ḡennte pē Niall mac Aeḃa i maiḡ iēa.
 Orḡgāin Donncaḃa mic ḃollomain 7 Plāinn mic
 Maelpuanaig, la Maelpeēnaill mac Maelpuanaig.
 Turḡer ḃu epḡaḃail la Maelpeēnaill, 7 baḃurḃ Turḡer
 illoē uair iapum. Labraiḃ mac Ailello abbaḃ Slane
 moḃtur. Robaḃtaē mac ḃpērail, abbaḃ acharḃ bo
 Cānniḡ, moḃtur. Robaḃtaē mac Plāinn, abbaḃ
 Domnaig moep, moḃtur. Dunaḃ ḃi ḡallaiḃ Aeḃa cliaē
 oc Cluanaḃ andobair.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º u.º Caēal
 mac Ailello rex nepotum Maine, Peppomnaē rapierp
 et pēriḃa optimur aipḃo Maēae, Connḡaē mōp mac
 Corḃraiḡ rex nepotum ḃriuin, doḃmierunt. Orḡgāin
 Fol. 41 ab. ḃairlice ḃo ḡennḃiḃ. Niall mac Aeḃa rex Teḡro (i.
 ic linne Neill por Callainḃ), meḃpione moḃtur epḃ.

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 ¹⁵, 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 Moyleseaghlyn 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 andobair, 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 (= 833), *supra*.

¹³ *Calland*.—Represented by **1**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 c.) But this seems unlikely.

Mi caraim in uirgi n-duabair
Imteit feoð toeb m'arair,
Al Callaind ce nomaide
Mac mna baide po bair

Maelouin mac Conaill, rex Calatroma, iugulatur a Lagenenribur. Niall mac Cinnpaelað, rex nepotum Frogennti, moritur. Bellum pop Connacta re Gallaið, in quo Rigan mac Pergura, 7 Moðron mac Diarmota, 7 Aeð mac Caðrannaið, et alii multi, ceciderunt. Roimiuð re Tisernað pop Maelpechnaill 7 pop Rua[r]cc, in quo trucidati sunt multi. Muirpeðað mac Plaind, abb monistrepð Duti, mortu[u]r ert. Popindan abb airtod Maðæe du tiachtain a tirið Muman, co minnað Patraice. Coirppu mac Colman, abb Aða truium, mortuur ert. Conaing mac Perdomnaið, abbas domnaið Patraice, mortuur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. u. Peðlimið (i. mac Crimtain), rex Muman, optimus Scotorum, paupauit peribæ et ancopita. Maelpechnaill mac Maelpuanaid pagnare incipit. Toðal innri loða Muirpema[r] la Maelpechnaill pop rianlað map di maccaib bair Luigne 7 Galeng robatar oc inoruið na tuað more Gentilium. Roimiuð mār re Cernball mac

¹ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note ^a, p. 150 *supra*.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—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-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrik, 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 Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan⁷), 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

[846.]

*perhaps ended in religion?
of 847*

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'Connor incorrectly renders the original, *dí maccaib báis*, by "Vulgi profani."

¹² *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

¹³ *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gailengamora. 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 pop Agonn, in quo ceciderunt da cét déac. Maelgoan mac Eódač, rex ceniul Dogaine, mortuus est. Ceallač mac Maelpatraic, regnab per Roir
 X der abainn, mortuus. Connmač mac Cernaič, leđri
 Ciaraide Connačt, mortuus est. Artuir mac Muir-
 daig, pī iartair lipi, mortuus est. Cačal mac Corepaič,
 pī Fočart, iugulatur est a nepotibus Neill.

b.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini MCC.º XL.º III.º Mā
 magna in Icalenōir Februarii. Pinfnečta Luibniđi,
 anđoputa, et rex Connacht antea, mortuus est. Tuāč-
 car mac Cobčaič, rex Luighe, mortuus est. Cač pe
 Maelpečnaill pop genti i Popaig, in quo ceciderunt
 .iii. cét. Bellum pe n-Olcobur pī Muman, 7 pe
 Loriggan mac Cellaič co Laiđniu, pop Ğennai ecc piaič
 Nečtain, in quo cecidit Tompai epell tanire piđ X
 Laičlinne, 7 da cet dec imbi. Roiniud pe Tigeprnač pop
 Ğennai i n-Dairiu diuirt Dočonna, in quo ceciderunt
 da cet decc. Roiniud pe n-Euganacht Cairil pop
 Ğennai ice Dūn Maelctūile, in quo ceciderunt .ii. 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 prādonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has *agonn*. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note¹. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write pop *gallair āta cliač* ("over the Foreigners of Ath-cliač" ("Dublin"), which may be correct").

² *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note³, p. 85, *supra*.

³ *Vice-abbot*.—*recnap*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write *ppuoir* ("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-Rois, 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 *Ciaraide* (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] FEB.
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 Errell,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

⁶ *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*.—“Nechtán'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*,” *Intro.*, 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., *Intro.*, 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

Coemcloð abbat i n-aro Maðae .i. Diarmait in uicem
Forindain. Diarmait Cille Can dormiuit.

[Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º uiu.º Conaing
mac Flaino rex breð moritur. Coirppi mac Cinaedo
rex nepotum Mael moritur ert. Finnechta mac
Diarmata abbat Doimliacc, Maelruataig abbat aip
breccain, Oncu episcopus et ancorita Slane, obierunt.
Cilill mac Cumurcag, rex locha cal, moritur. Flaith-
bertach mac Ceilechair occipit ert a fratribus suis.
Muirfecht .uii. xx. long di muinntir rið Gall du ñach-
tain du tabairt greamma popi na Gaillu robardar
ar a ciunn, co commarcat hEreenn n-uile iapum.
Innechtach abb lae do ñachtain doçum n-Ereenn co
minðarb Colum cille. Robartach mac Colgen, abbat
Slane, exulauit. Plannacan mac Eðdach, rex uail
Aratho in tuaircirt, iugulatur ert a genere Eogan.
Maelbepail mac Cernag, rex Muðdorna, iugulatur
ert a gentilibus post conuersionem suam ad clericor.
Aipindan abbat Dennchair dormiuit. Forðair Mael-
reðnaill hi Crupait.

[Ct. Enaip. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaðach
abbat Cluana mic U Noip, 7 Tuachal mac Feraðach
abbat Rechpano 7 Dermaighe, 7 Ferðair mac Muirpe-
ðag princeps Lanne lepe, defuncti sunt. Oengus 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 834 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 Offa East, co. Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imail, 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 minðarb 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-Brecain, [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 Malsechnaill 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*.—*πορτ* *consecrationem quam ad clericos*. 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 *Rae ban*, "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*.—Dunrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

¹² *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note ¹³, p. 205 *supra*.

X
 Fol. 41^h. Suibne, rex Magdonna, iugulatur ert o Garrio filio Maelbrigtae. Cinaeth mac Conaing, rex Ciannaethae, du p^rit^ruioeth Maelsechnaill aneurth gall, co p^r in^ruio^r Ou Neill o f^rinaind co muir etir cella 7 tua^rta, 7 co p^r opt in^ruio^r lo^rca gabur do^rlo^re, corbo comar^rto p^ri a la^r, 7 copol^rper^rto leir de^rpta^rch Treoit 7 tri ar^r dec di doini^r ann. Droen mac Rua^rtha^r, rex nepotum Craim^rtain, et duo germani eius .i. Fogerta^rch et Bruatur, iugulati sunt a fratribus suis.

X
 Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° l.° Colgu mac Ceallaigh p^rincep^r Cille tommae, Scannal mac Tibraiti p^rincep^r domnaigh Sechnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaetha rex Cairil, mortui sunt. Cinaeth mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demeritur ert in lacu crudeli morte, o Maelsechnaill 7 o Tigerna^rch, di fo^rer^rmaib^r des doine n-Ereinn 7 comar^rbbaí patr^rae p^recialite^r.

Monuar a doine ma^rti,
 Ba fep^r a la^rti clu^rti;
 Mor liach Cinaeth mac Conaing
 hi lomand do^rum cu^rti.

X
 Tetact dubgennti du A^rth^r clia^r, co pal^rat ar mór du f^rinn^rgallaib^r, 7 co ro [r]la^rrat in longpo^rrt etir doine 7 moine. Slat do du^rgenntib^r oc lino tua^rail, 7 ar

¹ Garfidh.—Garrio, A. The Four Masters (848) write the name Garueth.

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 amending 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 f^rinaind co

muir, employed under the year 836 *supra*, where the extent of the territory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was thus indicated.

⁴ Level with the surface.—The expression in the text, comar^rto p^ri a la^r, means "equally high with its floor."

⁵ Was burned.—copol^rper^rto, for co ro lo^rper^rto, A. B. *co-ráise*

⁶ Cill-Toma. — Kiltoom, in the parish of Faughalsown, 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

⁸ 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 rolaicrat*, for *co ro ílaicrat*, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have *co ro inoicrat*; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) *sup inoicrat*, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

¹² White Foreigners.—Supplied from

mor. 7uib. Congalač filiur Irgalaič, rex Coille pollamain, moritur. Riğdal i n-ardō Mačae etir Maelpēnail co maičib leiči Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co maičib coicib Cončobair, 7 Dermait 7 Fečgna co pañāč Patraicc, 7 Suarleč co cleipčib Mičē. Cairpell mac Ruāčrač, rex ločā hUaitne, iugulatur ert dolore ante portam oratorii Tigernaiğ hi Cluain auir, o Conaillib Feppmuigi. Ečū mac Cernaiğ, rex per Roir, interpretur ert a gentilibur. Tippiarī nepor Ğaitenaiğ, abbas Lirr moer, dormiuit.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini 1000.° L.° 1.° Duo heredes Patricii .i. Porinnan reſiſa et epiſcopur et ančorita, et Dermait papienſiſſimur omnium doctorum Europae, quieuerunt. Uartatio aipō Mačae o gallaič Lintoae die pamčarc. Lučt ocht xx^{te} long di ſinogentič do roačtatōar du cač ſſi Dubgennti do ſnañ Aigheč. Tri la 7 tri aiči oc cačugad doaič, act ip re n-Duibgennti rommeabaič, co parğgabrat a ceile allonga leu. Stain fuğtiuur euari, et lepene decollatur iacuit. Moenğal abbas Aipōae ppačā, et Cennſaelad mac Ultain papienſ Ğoičē conai, et Lepgal pſincep Očnae, dormierunt. Foğertac mac Maelebpapai, rex

Fol. 42aa.

Ann. Four Mast. (849), and *Chron. Scotorum* (851).

¹ *Coille-Follamhain*.—According to the *Félire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, 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 856 *infra*.

⁴ *Province 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-Uaitne*.—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 846 *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 Matodhan³ 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. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,⁶ was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-aui,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.] *Dis. rivals? ju*
Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, *4834, 838, 847*
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 Snamb-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 (431).

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 *domnae iap ceayc* ("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. Scottorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

¹² *Three days and three nights*—111. la 7. 111. antei, A. B.

¹³ *Stain*.—Written like *Stam* (*Stam*) in A. and B.

¹⁴ *Ierne*.—Written *eyrcne* 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 Culfadd, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 405, note g.

¹⁶ *Othan*.—Fahan, in the parish of

78 na n-Airġialla, moritur. Caġal mac Dubaen, rex Oa n-Duaċ Aircatpoy, moritur. Forbaraċ mac Maeluġor, princeps Cille more Cindeic, moritur. Ar oi Gallau^o oconau^b inri^b airġer ħreg, 7 ar aile ue paiċ Alloan la Ciannacht, in uno menſe.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ii.º. Ailill mac Robartau^g princeps Lurcan, et Flann mac Rechtabrat abbat leiċ Manċain, et Ailgenan mac Donngaile rex Cairil, depuncti sunt. Aillean mac ru^g laiclinne do turdecht a n-Epno, copogiallrat Gall Ependo do, 7 ar o Ĥorċelarb. Ectigerni mac Ĥuairpe, rex laigen derġabar, iugulatur ept dolore. a Ĥruatar pilio Aċċo 7 o Cephall pilio Donngaile; et Ĥruatar pilior Aċċo iugulatur ept dolore a rochur ruy un.º die port iugulationem Ectigerni. Plaċnia abbat Ĥipor, episcopur, obit. Cephac mac Maelebhreail, rex Cobo, moritur. Caċmal mac Tomaltau^g, leiċ ri Ulaċ, a Hoſdomannur interpectur ept.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º. Tuatall mac Maelebhri^gti, rex nepotum Dunlain^gi, iugulatur

Fahan Upper, barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal. Formerly called Othan-Mura, from its founder St. Mura, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q, and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

¹ *Ui-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of Ui-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* — oconau^b inri^b, A. and B., apparently a mistake for oc nau^b inri^b, 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* — Lemanaghan, 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 laiclinne in A, and laiclinne in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

⁷ *Echtigern*. — The name of Echtigern appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach 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. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen. [852.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrihte, king of Ui-Dunlaing,¹² was deceitfully killed by his brothers. [853.]

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (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-Cobba, 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' *Antiqq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348–52.

¹² *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, 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.

εἶπε δολορὲ α ῥατρῖβυρ ρυῖρ. Maelreḃnall ῥεα
 X Tεῖρπο το δουλ co ρῖρῖ Muman copici inḃeun na
 n-Deṛi, α n-ḡialla το tabairt. Heṛeṛ Colum cille,
 ρapierṇ optimur. .iiii. id mάρτα apud Saxones martiri-
 zatur. Cṛeḃ Domnaiḡ moir itir Tigeṛnaḃ 7 Plano
 mac Conaing, aḃt ir ῥe Plano pomemair.

Fol. 42ab. | Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Caṡan
 abbatirra Cille dapo moṛitur. Sneachta co ῥeṛnu
 ῥeṛ .ix. Ct. Man. Cṛeḃ la hAḃeḃ mac Neill co hUlta, co
 ῥapḡab Connecan mac Colman 7 Plaitḃeṛtaḃ mac
 Neill, 7 ῥoḃairḃe cena. Pῖnrḃeḃtai ῥpaude iugulatur
 eṛt .i. mac Maelbṛiḡti. Ruibḡur mac Macnaḃ, abbaṛ
 moirirṛeḃ duiti, dimerṛur eṛt. Cilill abbaṛ Aḃhair
 boo, Robairtaḃ abbaṛ innṛe cain Deḡa ῥeṛiba, 7
 Muṛeḃaḃ ῖ aiṛde Ciannaḃta, moṛtui punt.

b. | Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º u.º Coirne moṛ X
 7 ῥiccet comtar ρυῖρῖ ῥṛim loḃa 7 ῥṛim aibne
 Eṛenn du ḃṛaḡteḃaiḃ 7 maṛclaiḡiḃ α .ix. Ct. Decim-
 bir urque ad .iii. iour lanuairi. Temṛeṛtuorur
 annur et arṛeṛṛimur. Maelreḃnall mac Mael-
 ruanaḡi i cCaṛiul, co tue ḡiallu Muman. Coḃaḃ moṛ
 etir ḡennai 7 Maelreḃnall co n-ḡallḡoiḃelaiḃ leiṛ.
 Deṛteḃ Luṛcan το loṛcaḃ α Noṛdṛmannir. Roiriuḃ
 moṛ ῥe n-Aḃeḃ mac Neill ῥoṛ ḡallḡaerḃelu i n-ḡlinn

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 *inneoin*, 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 ṛpomnu, B. A. has co ṛeṛnu, "to the shields."

⁴ *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monaster-boice, 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. 853), that Ruidḡus 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 aḃró 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, abess 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

*first mention in these
Annals!*

achavo boo in B., which is more correct.

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, 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.

⁹ *Frost*. — *Ficcet*, A., B.; probably for *ƿeccav*, "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 t). 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 "Gaill-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Roiċle co. pa lað leiŕ ar diñŕor diub. ðorŕm toereċ na n-Dubgennti iugulatur ert la Ruadŕaiġ mac Meirminn, ruġ m-ðretan. Sunbne nepor Roiċliċ, reŕuba et anċoruta, abbaŕ liŕŕ moeŕ, Cormac laŕŕaiġ ðriuin reŕuba et epiŕcopuŕ, in pace doŕmieŕunt. Sodomna epiŕcopuŕ Slane maŕturiŕatur.

Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Romuð re n-Imaŕ 7 re n-Clmaġ ŕop Caittil ŕind co na Gall-gaeðelaið hi tirið Muman. Moengal abb ŕobaŕ 7 Siadál diŕipt ċiapain reŕiueŕunt. Matuðan mac Muireðaiġ, rex Ulaċ, moŕtuŕ. Triar do loŕcað i Tailte di ċenð di nim. Uentur maximuŕ co ŕaġla ŕiðar, co comŕeaŕ inuŕi loċa. Cellaċ diuŕt,

O bai ŕenaċ ŕinn ŕotaŕl

Neceŕ ŕoŕ ŕeŕaið ŕetaib,

Tŕeŕ bliadain nŕ ar bŕeaið,

Alŕ tŕiċuit ar ċiic cetaib.

Fol. 42ba. Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cumŕuċ epiŕcopuŕ et ancoŕuta, pŕinceŕŕ Cluana ipaŕto, in pace paupauit. Cinaeð mac Alŕŕin rex Pictorum, 7 Aluŕŕ rex Saxan, moŕtuŕ ŕunt. Tŕŕaŕti ban abbaŕ Tŕiŕe da glar [moŕtuŕ ert]. Maelŕeċnaill mac Maelŕuanaġ co ŕeŕaib Eŕeŕo do tuiðecht hi tŕiŕe

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 *Glenn-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 a.

² *Ruadhri*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambrie*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

³ *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambrie*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

⁴ *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

⁵ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

⁶ *Caittil 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. Horn, 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 Caithil Find⁶ with his Gall-Gaidhel,⁷ in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,⁸ and Siadhal 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. 3) that Matudan die? 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. 325; 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

old boundary of Munster
of JCHAS. 1939. 18

Muman, condoirib .x. naitci oc Neim, 7 a n-innreth co muir fadoerr iar maotmair por arriaga oc capno lugdach, co fargabath ann lethri na n-Deire, Maelcron mac Muirebdaig. Tuc Maelreblainn iarum giallu Muman o belut Gabrain co Inri Tarbhnai iar n-Ere, 7 o Dun Cermnai co hAcrainn n-airtir. Pluualir autumnuir et perneio[r]rimur ppuigbur.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º l.º un.º Suarplec abbat Achairb bo, Cilill banbaine abbat bpor, Maelcoba óa Paelan abbat Cluana uatha, Paelgur abbat Roir érea, in pace dormierunt. Sloga moir la hAm-lap 7 Imar 7 Cephall i Míche. Ríghal maíe érenn oc raíe Aeóo mic bpuce, im Maelrebnall pug Teirpa, 7 im Petgha comarba Patraice, 7 im Suarplec comarba Pinnio, ic denum ríba 7 caincomraice per n'érenn, comó ar in dail rin dupat Cephall ru Oppaigí oghoir pamta Patraic 7 a comarba, 7 comó and do deáirb Oppaigí i n-oilri ru leé Cuinn, 7 arogaib Maelguala ru Muman a oilri. Maelguala rex Muman a Norðmannuir occirpuir ért. Seóonnan riluip Conaing, rex Cairgi bpaíaoe, moirup.

b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º l.º ix.º Slogaíeð laigen 7 Muman 7 Connaéet, 7 Óa Neill in deirceirt, rin

A., where it occurs after the word Saxon.

¹ *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Black-water.

² *Carn-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 Maelcron the title of *tanairi*, or "tanist."

⁴ *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabhrain." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhrain," (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-Cermna*.—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*.—*perneio[r]rimur*, A.

⁹ *Achadh-bo*.—*acirb bo*, A. *achairb 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] B18 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*—*ros* í *crea*, A. *ros* í *crea*, 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

Fol. 42bb.

poēla, la Maelrečnaill ruz Tempo, condeirib oc maiz
duñai i comfocur aipō Mačae. Do porbairt Aeð
mac Neill 7 Plann mac Conaing an dunað i n-aiēi, co
romairbrat doine por lap in dunað, 7 po meñaið por
Aeð n-iaiañ, co parcaib ilī ptante exercitu Mael-
rečnaill in ptatu ruo. Aeð mac Duibodabairenn, rex
Oa Fiðgennti, moritur. Plannacan mac Colmain
moritur. Niall mac Iallan qui parrur ert pa-
ralipin xxx. iiii. annur, qui uerratur ert uirionibur
prequentibur tam palrip quam uerip, in Cripō
quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º Inopeð Miðe
do Aeð mac Neill co n-ġallaið. ġopmlaið ingen
Donncaða, ameniprima regina Scotorum, port poeni-
tentiam obiit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º 1.º Domnall
mac Cilpin, rex Pictorum, mortuur ert. Aeð mac
Neill regnare incipit. [Sloicceð la] Aeð mac Neill co
ruza ġall im Miðe, 7 la Plann mac Conaing do
inopiuð Miðe. Pinan cluana can, epircopur et ančo-
rita, Muirġer ancorita aipō Mača, uitam in pace
pinierunt. Maelrečnaill mac Maelpuanaiz (mic
Donnchaða, mic Domnall, mic Murchaða Miði, mic
Diaqmada den, mic Oirmeðaið čaich, mic Conaill

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 - dumha*. — The "plain
(Magh) of the mound, or tumulus
(dumha)." 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 ptaturuo for
in ptatu ruo, A. B.

⁵ *Ui-Fidhgennti*. — A tribe situated
in the co. Limerick. See note ⁶, p.
150 *supra*.

⁶ *Iallan*. — Written ġiallan (in
the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.*
(A.D. 858). O'Connor prints (from B.)
mac Fallain, and the translator in
Clar. 49 writes *mac Fiallain*.

⁷ *Delightful*. — ameniprima (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,¹ who ~~rested at~~ Magh-dumha² 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 Dubhdabhairenn, 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 Donnchadh, 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,

amoenryrma, 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 Finniath, 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. 836, note u).

¹¹ *In peace*.—For *uiam in pace pntepunt*, as in A., B. has *uop-miepunt*.

¹² *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

X guébin, mic Suibne, mic Colmain moir, mic Diarmata
 veirg, mic Persgura Cerrbeoil), ni hÉpend uile, .ii.
 Calenbar Decembar, .iii. peria, anno regni rui xui.^o,
 defunctur ert. Ruarc mac Úroen, rex nepotum
 'Dunlainge, iugulatur ert. Maelodhor oa Tinodur, ru
 X leigir Goidéal, mortuur ert.

X Íct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o ii.^o. Ceó mac
 Cumurcaig, ní .h. Niallan, mortuur ert. Muireóac
 mac Maeleuin, reonap airo Maóae, 7 ní na n-airter,
 iugulatur ert o Domnall mac Ceóo mic Neill.
 Muirecan mac Diarmata, rex Nairr 7 airtir Lifi, a
 Norðmannir interpectur ert. Uain Ácáib aldaia 7
 Cnoóbaí, 7 uain feirt doatán or Dubaó, 7 uain mna
 an gobann ro peruidiret Gall, quod antea non per-
 pectum ert .i. a fecht ro rlatrat .iii. níg Gall peronn
 flaino mic Conaing .i. Ámlaim 7 Innar 7 Áuirle, 7
 Lopcan mac Caóail leo occa, ní Míde.

b. Íct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o iii.^o Lopcan
 mac Caóail, ní Míde, do óallaó la Ceó mac Neill níg
 Teíno. Concobar mac Donncaó, leítri Míde, do
 marbad i n-uirciu oc Cluain irairto la Ámlaib ní

¹ Ruarc.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

² *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neiland 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 *Muirecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Curbhall 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 Muirecan 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.

first mention of physician

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 Imhar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat.

[862.]

*Domnall
son of Aedh*

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,

by Amlaiph

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 *το ποίεον ατα* (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*.—*πο μαρβατο*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is *πο βάσθατο*, "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.

Conchobar

Fol. 43 aa. Gall. Roiniud mór re n-Clé mac Neill 7 re Flaunn mac Conaing for Anrís mac n-Clé co n-Ultaib, i tír Conailli cerb. Muiread mac Neill, abb Luġmaig 7 alanaile cell, moritur. Clégen brútt epircopur Cille dapo, et periba et anđorita et penex pepe .cxi. annorum, paupauit.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iii.º Eclippir solir in Ķalendr Ianuari, et eclippir lunae in eodem menre. Cellach mac Cllella abbar cille dapo et abbar la, dormiuit in regione Pictorum. Tigenaċ mac Pocartai, ri loċa ġaġor 7 leġri ġreġ, mortuur ert. ġreatain du inġarbu ar a tír do řaxanaib, corogabaċ caċt foruib imMaen ċonain. Tadoġ mac Ĥiarmata, rex nepotum Cennelaiġ, interpretur ert dolore a řratribur řuir et a plebe řua. Connal equonimur Tamlaċta, 7 Tuatál mac Arġurro prim-epircop řortřenn 7 abb duin Caillenn, dormeipunt.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ii.º Cllelaif 7 Cluiple do dul i řortřenn co Ģallaib Ģrend 7 Clban, co ř' innriřet Ģriřtentuait n-uile, 7 co tuġrat a n-ġiallo. Colġu 7 Clé, da abb mainiřreċ ġuiri, in uno anno mortui řunt. Ģernaċan mac Cumuřcaig, rex Raċo arġir, iugulatur ert dolore o Móracaan mac Cléacaan. Clé mac Neill pořlat uile longpořtu

¹ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

² *Anfidh*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Ulidia, is written Ćnbhith by the *Four Mast.*, and Ćnbith in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "Airthera," (see note thereon, page 372, note ³), or by the "Conailli-Murtheimne," another name for Conailli-Cerd.

³ *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Of the moon*.—lune, A.

⁵ *Cellach*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

⁶ *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

⁷ *By Saxons*.—do Saxanaċaib, 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 Conaill, over Anfidh² son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conaill-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 Bregb, 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. Conmal, 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 Auisle¹ 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,¹² was treacherously slain by Moracan¹⁴ son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mænia Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

⁹ *Steward*.—*equonimur*, for *oëconomur*, A. B.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁸, 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., Intro., pp. lxxii., lxxix.

¹³ *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

Sal (i. aipir ino Foela) etip cenel n-Eugain 7 Dal
n-Clairde, co tuc a cennlai 7 a n-eti 7 a croda allong-
port ep cat. — Roimioð forab oc loč Pebail, ar a
tucda da .xx. deac cenn. Loč Leibinn do foud i pail
co tarla a partiu croo amail reathanu inna imbečtar.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º la.º ui.º Maeluinn
mac Aeda, rex Aligi, in clericatu dolepe extenro
quieuit. Robartač Finnglaipri episcopur et reuba, et
Conall Cille reipe episcopur, et Corerač Taiği taille
reuba et ancorita, et Ogeodcar abbat Conoipe (et
laine Eia), et Cormac nepos Liačain reuba et epir-
copur et ancorita, in Cypso omnes dormierunt.
Maeluile abbat Cipne ip̃ip quieuit. Suape mac
Duibdaipenn moitur. Aban mac Cinaed[a], ruz-
domna Connaet, do orcaim p̃i daiğio o foelačan mac
Diarmato. Cuip̃le ceptiur rex gentilium dole et
pappicrio a p̃atribur p̃iur iugulatur ep̃. Bellum
por Saxanu tuarcepta i Cair Eðroc, re n-Dub gallaib,
in quo cecidit Aligi rex Saxan aquilonalium. Lorač
duine Alilaim oc cluain Dolcan la mac n-Đačini 7 la
Maelciaran mac Ronain, 7 ar cet cenn di aipečaið

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 Foreigners.

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 Nennius*, 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 ¹³, p. 12 *supra*.

¹¹ Condere.—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

¹² Lann-Ela.—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

Cathroinuadh! X

cf. 877

S-stem.

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-artach of Finnghlais,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;

[866.]

1 of the 3 King, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

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 *ἰρτιρ* (*rectè* ἀρτιρ) is written *ἰρτιρ* in A.

¹⁴ *Aban*. — This name is written *huppán* (*Huppán*) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

¹⁵ *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in Eng-land.

¹⁶ *Alli*. — *Ælla*, 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.

Ḡall in eodem die apud ducer predictor in confinio cluana Dolcain. Muireadaċ mac Caċail, pī nepotum Cpeñċainn, paralyrī longa extinetur ert.

.b.

Ĵet. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.^o lx.^o uii.^o Ceallaċ mac Cumurcaċ, abbar Pobair, iuuenir rarienr et ingeniorirrimur, perit. Conomaċ abbar Cluana macc U Noir in nocte Ĵalendarum Ianuarii in Cpurto dormiuit. Daniel abb Ḡlinne da laċae 7 Tamlaċtae, Coimċan mac Dalaiḡ ab Doimlacc. bellum pe n-Aċċ mac Neill oc Cill Oa n-Daiḡri pōp Ou Neill ċpēḡ 7 pōp Laiḡniu, 7 pōp rluaiḡ mor vi ḡallaiḡ .i. tpi cet uel eo ampliur, in quo ceciderunt Plann mac Conaig ruiḡ ċpēḡ n-uile, et Diarmait mac Eitirpceili pī loċa ḡaċor, et in ipso bello plurimi gentiliū trucidati sunt, 7 Paċtna mac Maelduin ruḡdomnai ino Poċlai, dorodaip 1 rruḡguin in caċa, et alii multi.

Plann mac Conaig coriu ruiḡ,
Rogab tīr ba Taidc maic Cem,
Ro ar arriḡ ċepna cori
Ḡarr n-or ar mchaib ril Neill.

Āndam aicriu ino inbīr,
hliḡpe caingen hī cummōib,
Cen laċ Ĵernarde pōdomin,
Cen plann ċpēḡmaiḡ burōniḡ.

¹ See note 17, p. 377.

² *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written *Glenn-da-locha*. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

⁴ *Diomliacc*.—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, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman 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*.—tpi cet, A. But B. reads ix. cet, 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 Ui-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 sept. 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.

Mr Aed
aduid

Conſgal mac Peoaiḡ abbaṛ Cille delḡa, ṛeṛiba, quieuit. Ερῡπτιο ιḡνοτα aquae, de monte Cualann, cum pṛeiculiṛ aṛṛiṛ. Uentur maḡnur in ṛeṛia Martini. Rechtaḡṛa mac Mṛcaḡḡa, abb Corcaḡe moire, doṛmiuit.

Fol. 43^{ba}. ꝥct. 1anaiṛ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Martan abbaṛ Cluana macc U Noir 7 Ðaiminniṛi, ṛeṛiba, Miallan eṛiṛcopuṛ Slane, doṛmieṛunt. Coṛmac mac Elaḡaiḡ abbaṛ Saiḡṛe, eṛiṛcopuṛ et ṛeṛiba, uitam penilem ṛiniuit. Flann mac Peṛḡaiṛ, equonimur aiṛḡ Maḡa et ṛinceṛṛ Lanne leiṛe, heu breuiteṛ uitam ṛiniuit. Maeleiaṛain mac Ronain ṛiḡnia aiṛḡiṛ Eṛeno, ṛeinio ṛoḡla ḡall, iugulatur eṛt. Cepnaḡ mac Eaḡaḡ, toirṛech Muḡdoṛna m-ḡreḡ, Ruaḡacan mac Neill, toirṛech Oa Forindan, moṛtui ṛunt. Oṛecain aiṛḡḡ Maḡa o Alilaim, copoloṛcaḡ cona doṛḡaiḡiḡiḡ, .x. cet eṛiṛ bṛiḡ 7 mṛaḡbaḡ, 7 ṛlat moṛ ḡena. Ðonnacan mac Cetṛaḡa, ṛex Oa Cennṛelaḡ, iugulatur eṛt doḡoṛe a ṛocio ṛuo. Alilill Cloḡaiṛ, ṛeṛiba et eṛiṛcopuṛ, abbaṛ Cloḡaiṛ mac n-Ðaimen, doṛmiuit. Ðubtaḡ mac Maeḡtuile, doctiṛṛimur latinorum totiuṛ Euṛopaḡ, in Cyṛto doṛmiuit. Maeḡbṛiḡti mac Spelan, ṛex Conaille, in cleṛicati obuiṛ.

ꝥct. 1anaiṛ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleāḡ

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 15, p. 205, *supra*.

⁶ *Champion*.—ṛiḡnia, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) ṛṛeinṛeṛ. lit. “mighty man.”

⁷ *Mughdorna-Bregh*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Bregh (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 ṛolṛcaḡ, for co ṛolṛcaḡ, A., B.

¹⁰ *Between the captives*.—eṛiṛ bṛiḡ. The *Four M.* (867) have eṛiṛ ḡṛeoḡaḡ,

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 Lannleire,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 *bhain*, "captivity."

¹¹Treacherously.--*ccoloye*, A., *per* *colum*, 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.

¹³Of all Europe. — *ccociup* *Eu-ropae*, B.

¹⁴*Indeidhnen*. — *inveitnein*, A., B. But the form is *inveitnein* in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of *inve*, the Irish defin. article, and *evnen*, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note ². It

Inoieðnein, episcopur et ancorita et abbar Cluana
 ipairto, optimur doctop pelegionir totur hiberriae,
 paupant. Inoieð Laigen la hAeð mac Neill o Að
 cliað co Gabruan. Cerpball mac Dungaile collin
 aocotada dia n-inoieð co Dun inbolc. Forporartar
 Laigin dunað Cerpball, et mac Gaðine et alioy occi-
 derunt, et reuepripunt in fugam cum rege suo .i.
 Muireðac mac Druin, et trucidati sunt alii de illis.
 Dalac mac Muirceartaig, duæ generis Conaill, a genito
 sua iugulatur ert. Diarmait mac Deimnata inter-
 pecit uirum in arto Maða ante ianuam domus Aeo
 regis Terho. Dubdaile abbar Leit moer Mochoe-
 mhoc, et Maeloðor ancorita abbar Daiminre, et abbar
 Diurp Ciaraín Delaig tuin .i. Cumscuð) repuba et
 episcopur, Comgan pota ancorita Tamhlactae daltae
 Maelruain, Conola ancorita Opoma cara aipoe
 Ciannachta, omnes in Christo uitam puerunt. Ob-
 repio Aileð cliaðe a Norðmannur .i. Amlaib et
 Inar, duo reges Norðmannorum, obrederunt arcem
 illum, et derpuerunt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et
 predauerunt. Maelreðnaill mac Neill, leðri der-
 cipit Dpeð, interpretatur ert dolore o Ulr dubgall.
 Cobtað mac Muireartaig, princep Cille daio, dormiuit.
 [Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° Catalan mac
 Inorechtaig, leðri Ulað, iugulatur ert dolore con-
 pilio Aeo. Amlaib 7 Inar do ðuiecht appuiri tu

Fol. 436b.

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 *Cerpball 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 re-
 ferred to.

⁵ *Son of Gaithin*.—Cennedigh,
 King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned
 above at the year 866.

⁶ *Liath-mor Mochoemhoc*.—Now
 known as Leamokevoe, 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 Uluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh¹ son of Niall, from Ath-cliath 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

fine - the fine?

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tallaght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

⁸ *Druim-cara*. — Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note ⁶, p. 306 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ail-Cluath*. — The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note ¹², p. 115 *supra*. Written *Áilac cluáthe*, 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.

[870.]

Ἀῖ ἐλιά α Ἀλβαν, τοῖς ἀταῖς long, et ppeῶα maxima hominum Anglorum et Britonum et Pictorum deducta εἶτ pecum ἀδ ἡibernam in captiuitate. Expugnatio diuin Sobairce, quod antea non perfectum εἶτ. Gaill ecco la Cenel n-Eugain. Ἀιλίλλ mac Dunlainge pegir Laginenrium a Norðmannir interfectur εἶτ. Ἀιλίλλ episcopus, abbas Poðair, in Cyprio dormiuit. Cypri mac Ἀλμαῖδ inreo Cloðrann 7 Poðlaðo Míðe, abbas, sapiens, et peritissimus hystoriarum ꝛcoticarum, in Cyprio dormiuit. Colgu mac Maeltuile, pacerdor et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire Tommaen, quieuit. Moengal ailiðir, abbas Bennðair, uitam penilem feliciter piniuit. Maelmíðe mac Cumurcaíð, pecnar cluana mic Noir, moritur.

b.

Ἰκτ. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º i.º. Gnua princeps Doimliacc, ancorita et episcopus et scriba optimus, [obit]. Maelruainair mac Maelðaurarðoa, duar neptum filiorum Cuair inð poðlai, moritur εἶτ. Cennmaelao nepos Moðtígern, rex Cairil, extenro dolope in pace quieuit. Perðomnað princeps Cluana macc U Noir dormiuit. Ἀρτῆα rex Britanorum ꝛpaða Cluade, consilio Cypstantini filii Cinaðo, occitur εἶτ. Maeltuile episcopus, princeps Tulian,

¹ *Ath-cliaith*.—"Ford of hurdles."

A name for Dublin.

² *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

³ *Great multitude of men*.—ppeῶα (ꝛpaῶa) maxima hominum, A. B. ppeῶa is evidently here used for the Irish bꝛaio, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captiuitate, would indicate.

⁴ *To Ireland*.—in ἡibernum, A. in ἡiberniam, 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*.—Lagenencium, 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 ꝛcoticarum, as in A., B has ꝛcotorum.

⁹ *Slept*.—dormiuit, A. quieuit, 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 Piets, 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]. Maelruanaidh, 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*. — ὀρεναρ. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is πρῶτος, i.e. prior.

¹² *Gnia*.—Written like γνῶ, in B.

¹³ *Anchorite*.—ἀγκυριτής, 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 Cyprio dormiunt. Loingsreāc mac Poillein, princeps cille Cypri, moritur. Roḃartaāc Dernaige reḃba optimus paupauit. Mugron mac Maelecoḃtaāc leḃri Connaāc moritur eḃt.

Fol. 44aa.

¶ Ct. Ianaḃ, lunae .xxiii. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° ii.° Flaḃbertaāc mac Duibroip, rex Corcunḃruaāc inuḃ, hḃlaāmaran mac Ḃrocán rex nepotum Piaācāc Clḃne, Dunaācāc mac Rogallniāc rex generis Corḃri moep, moriuntur. Leḃlabar mac Loingsreāc, rex in coicrḃ, uitam penilem finiuit. Inḃar rex Norḃman-norum totius hiberḃiae et Ḃritanniāe uitam finiuit. Dungal mac Moenaāc, princeps Inḃri can Deā, in pace quieuit. Donnucan mac Plannacan a Conaing mac Plainḃ per dolum iugulatur eḃt. Oenaāc Tailten cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna, quod non audiuimur ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus et reḃba, abbaḃ n-Oenḃromo, quieuit. Flaḃbertaāc mac Muircertaāc, princeps duin Chaillḃen, obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianaḃ, lunae .ix.º. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º iii.º. Ceḃ mac Piaḃgurra, princeps roḃa Commain, episcopus et reḃba optimus; Maelmopra mac Diaḃmata

¹ *Tulian*.—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 ³, p. 19); now Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.

³ *Corcunḃruadh-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 "Eogh-anacht-Ninaiis" (or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oilill Oluim] of Ninas.) See *Labor na h Uidre*, p. 22a, where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eóganacht 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-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

⁵ *The Province*.—in coicrḃ, 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 coicrḃ, 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 Coreumdruadh-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 Tailtiu⁸ 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-Caiden,¹¹ died. [872.]

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fianguis, abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor- [873.]

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," *de gum meoin*.

⁶ *Ended life.*—*amam amuit*, A. B. has in *Cyrrto queuit*

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha.* — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

⁸ *Tailtiu.*—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.*—*cecioit*, A. *cecī* (probably for *cecioitpe*), B.

¹⁰ *Nendrum.* — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

¹¹ *Dun - Caiden.* — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

episcopur et rebus ; Torraíð princeps Tamlaçtae, episcopur et rebus optimus, in Christo dormierunt. Peçna episcopur, heper Patricii et caput religionis totius Hiberniae, in priore nonas Octimbur in pace quieuit. Slogaí la hCceð mac Neill co Laiçmu, corporabat cell Aulí, 7 aile cealla do loçað cona deitaiçib Ceall moir muiçí anir du orçain du Gal-laiç.

X Kt. Ianair, lunae .xx.^a Anno domini .cccc.^o lxx.^o iiii.^o Moengal tairí Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartað mac na cerda episcopur Cille dapo, et rebus optimus, et princeps Cille achaidh, et Laçtnan mac Moçtigern episcopur Cille dapo et princeps Fernann, [obierunt]. Muiredað mac Dpau cum exercitu Laginèriur urque ad montem Monduirinn uartaui, et ad ruam iterum regionem ante uerperam reuerfur ert. Congreppio Pictorum fpi Dubçallu, et ptager magna Pictorum facta ert. Oirtin mac Alaiç regis Norðmannorum ab Albano per dolum occirur ert. Maccoirí princeps Tamlaçtae, et Bennaçta episcopur Lurcan, in pace dormierunt. Peçtnað abbat Glinne da loça obit.

Fol. 44ab.

.d.

Kt. Ianair, 1.^a lunae. Anno domini .cccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

¹ 'Fell asleep.'—dormiuir (for dormierunt) A. qe (for quieuerunt?), B.

² Of religion.—relegionur, A.

³ Day before the Nones.—in pri-or (for priore) A. n. nonas, B.

⁴ Cill-Aulí.—See note ³, p. 19 *supra*.

⁵ Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note ⁸, p. 236 *supra*.

⁶ By Foreigners.—du gullaib, altered to du gallaib, A.

⁷ Tanist.—tairí; 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 Lachtan. — Harris blunders greatly in stating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 793 *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 Lachtan whose obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep'¹ in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion² 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 M^{agh}-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 Lachtnan¹¹ 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. Custantin¹⁵ son of Cin- [875.] B18.

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 alban* 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 Alban-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

Cyrtantín mac Cínáeda rex Pictorum, Cínáed abbat aethair bo Cannúg, Congalaé mac Fínneéta rex na n-Áirgialla, Feðac princeps úiriré Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennrelaig, a ppatribus suis occisus est. Oenac Tailten cen aigi ríne caúra iurta et digna. Doínnall episcopus Corcaige, peribá optimus, rubita morte perisit.

Id. Ianair, an.^a lunae. Anno domini mccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Eogan et Maeltuile nepos Cuanac, duo abbates Cluana macc U Noir, in pace dormierunt. Donnchad mac Ceðaccain mic Concobair o Flaunn mac Maelreénall per solum occisus est. Ruairí mac Muirminn, rex Hyrttonum, du tuíðeét docum n-Érend for teiðeo re Dubgallac. Maelbriúge episcopus Slane in pace dormiuit. Belliolum occ loé cuan eisir Finnigenti 7 Dubgenneti, in quo Albann dux na n-Dubgenti cecidit. Soðartaé mac Brocain, dux nepotum Cormaic, mortuus est. Coeméloud abbat i n-ardó Maéae .i. Áenmíre in uicem Maelcóba. Catálan mac Ceprnagá 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*DisertDiarmata*.—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*Corcach*.—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 Achiadh-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. Eogan and Maeltuile Ua Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. 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. Mael-brighte, 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., Ainmiré in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,¹⁰ died.

[876.]

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 Cambriæ* and *Brut y Tywyssogion* 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 abbis (αββατις) 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-Bolcc (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

Íct. Íanaip, xx.^a iii.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Ruaidhri mac Muirpmínn, rex Britonnum, a Saxonibus interemptus. Aed mac Cinadan, rex Pictorum, a pociur suir occipus est. Garbrið mac Maelbriðte, rex Conaille, decollatur est o auib Eðac.

Ruaidhri Manann mínn n-aíne,
Aed a críchaib Cinníne,
Donnchad domna pín platha,
Garbrið mínn Maða míne;

fo. giur ?

O dopalaím ar m'aíne,
Fugeir crícha mo críde;
Lecca huara íar n-aíne
Baile for barrfínn bile.

Cumrcað mac Muirpdaíð rex nepotum Cremtáinn o Ulltaib occipus est. Maelpatraice mac Ceallaið princeps mainítreð buiti rubta morte perit. Uentus magnus et fulgor. Prop pola fluxit co púta a papti epo 7 pola for na maíð. Oenac Taitin cen aigi ríne caura iurta et digna. Eclippir lunae iobur Octobur, x.iii. lunae; quappi tertia uigilia .iiii. periae, solisque dispectus .iiii. Íct. Nouembur, lunae xxiii, quappi .iii. hora diei, .iiii. periae, solis .xii.

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. 438. 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-tirè*.—Kantyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Garbsith*.—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 barrfínn 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 [877.] of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. 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-tiré⁴ ;
Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;
Garbsith,⁵ ornament of smooth Mucha.

Manau (Godanin)

inflame ?

It ~~outs~~ my heart's limits,
When I call to mind
The cold flags over princes !

⁶

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.

⁸ *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumha 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*ba*. diebur interuenientibus. Sepin Colum cille 7 a minna olcena du tiaðtain doðum n-epeno for teiðeað pua Gallaið.

[Ct. Ianair, 1111. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º 1111.º
Ceoð [Finnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoriae, in
.xii. [Ct. Decimbrum i n-Drum in arclaino i epið
Conaille dormiuit.

Duodecem calaino cheolac
Decimbru dian a thorden,
I n-epbaite aihru aihub
Ceoð Cilið aihru Garðel.

Fer pial forparò ferparde,
Diarumbu lan Temair thipeð,
Sciath fpu omna epnaide,
Di tem broga mac Miled.

Flann mac Mailpeðnaill pagnape incipit. Tizepnað
mac Muireðaið epircopur, princepp Druma in ar-
clainn, extenro dolope paupauit. Fergil mac Cum-
raro, abb domnaig Sechnaill, do marbad i n-duinetatciu.
Oengur mac Cina[e]ða, dux fer n-arda Ciannaða,
moputur. Maelcoðo mac Cpuinnmaeil, princepp aipò
Maða, do epgaðail do Gallaið, 7 in ferpleginne .i. Moða.

¹ *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, 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 *Druim-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-duinetatciu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in depredatione."

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 [Caille²], 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 Malsechnaill 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 Aiumeri, 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 *Aiumere*, *Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Ἀρκολε μορ πορ σετραίβ ἱρῖνδ ερριῦῆ. Πολε μορ ἱρῖνδ
οἰόμουρ. Μαιλερε ουα Οα Κρεῖταινν occiυρ ερτ.
Υαλγαρξ mac Πλαῖθερταιξ, ριζομννα in τυαιρειρτ,
μοριτυρ. Ριρῖνεῆτα mac Μαιλεκορεραι, ρεα Λιγνε
Connaḃt, μοριτυρ. Ἀνμερι πριnceπρ .ix. μηνιυμ 1
n-αρδ Μαῆα δορμιυιτ. Ουγγαλ πριnceπρ Λεῖγλιννε
μοριτυρ.

Ἰct. 1anair, xu.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o ix.^o
Ρεραῖαῆ mac Κορμαic, abbaρ 1ae, παυραυιτ. Μαι-
ciaραιν mac Conaing, ρεα Τεῖβαι, in clericatu uitam
renilem ριuiυιτ. Ουιβλιτιρ πριnceπρ Cluana αυιρ et
τιῖε Ἀρῖνδαιν, μορτυυρ ερτ.

Νι ερριβ βαρρ cen τοlμαι

Νι ροαῆτ ῖναρ co μαrбу,

Νιρ ιαδαο ταlam τρεbταῆ

Ρορ ρεκαῖρῶ βαῖrо ampu.

Μυιρεκαν mac Κορμαic, πριnceπρ Σετραίβ, μοριτυρ.
Μαιλμιῖῆ mac Ουιβιντορεῆτ occiυρ ερτ.

Ἰct. 1anair., xi.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxxx.
Ρεῖκαιρ abbaρ Ὀenneκαιρ μορτυυρ ερτ. Κρυννμαel
Cluana cain, eπιρcoπυρ et ancorita, δορμιυιτ. Οερ-
ταῆ Ciannain το coρεραῆ το ῖαλλαιβ 7 α lan το ὀοιuiῆ-
το bριῆ αρρ, et πορτεα Ὀαριῆ τιραnnυρ μαῖγνυρ

¹ *In the Autumn.*—ἱρῖνδ οἰόμουρ, for ἱρῖνδ ῖοῖόμουρ, A. and B.

² *Lwighne 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 *Feradach.*—See Reeves' *Ad amnan*, p. 391.

⁵ *Ia.*—*Iona*, in Scotland.

⁶ *Tethba.*—See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.

⁷ *Dubhlitir.*—Literally “Black-letter.”

⁸ *Cluain-Eois.*—Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

⁹ *Tech-Airenain.*—The “House of Airenan.” Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *There tasted not death.*—*meppib* βαρρ. 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 *! rala*
 Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Fins-nechta son of Maelcoreraí, 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 [879.] 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.

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, [880.] 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

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) write 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. 836, 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. 44^{bb}.

Norðmannorum a Ciannano occisus est. Mael-princill mac Mušpoim rex Oa Failgi moritur. Oenšur mac Maelčaurarðoa princeps Airo rraða, Oenacan mac Ruatpač princeps Lurcan, Flaitēman mac Ceallaiš rex Oa mbruin Cualann, moriuntur. Suibne episcopus Cille dapo quieuit. Ruitgel episcopus abbas imlečo Ibaip quieuit. Maelpabaill mac Loingsiř, rex Cairge brachaidhe, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair, un.^a lunae. Anno domini mccc.^o lxxx.^o 1.^o Slogeđ la Plann mac Maelpečlainn co n-Gallair 7 Ģordelaib ipa počla, condeiriđ 1 Mař itip da Ģlair co r' innreo leiř airo Mača. Muirceptač mac Neill, abbas dape Calcaš et aliarum ciuitatum, paupauit. Imtočaim itip Lorcean mac Corepač, ři O Niallain, 7 Donnacan mac Rořertaš řiř řerññiřge. Belliolum itip Conaille Muirčeimne 7 Ulltu, itorčair Acrič mac Ačea rex Ulač, 7 Conallan mac Maeloduin rex Cođo, et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictores erant. Scannlan princeps Duin lečĢlairri iugulatur est o Ulltaib. Cormac mac Ciaraip, reenas cluana řerta Ģrenainn et princeps řuama da Ģualann, moritur.

¹ *Killed by Cíanan.*—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was "killed and burned" in Ath-clíath [Dublin] "through the miracles of God and Cíanan." The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the "Barid son of Ottir" referred to at the year 913 *infra*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 273–4.

² *Maelisinchill.*—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uí-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

³ *Ard-sratha.*—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

⁴ *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

⁵ *Carraig-Brachaidhe.*—See note ¹¹, p. 325 *supra*.

⁶ *Magh-itiir-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 *Uí-Niallain.*—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cíanan.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] Flaitheman, son of Cellach, King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidhgel, 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 Cíaran, 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, *imtoctam* *irip* *Lorcan* 7 *Donnac* *can*, 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.

Concobar mac Taidg, rex teora Connaċt, uítam penilem finiuít. Aċċan princepp Cluana ipaird in pace quieuít. Dubinnre, princepp innri cain Deġa, morítur.

[Ct. 1anair, lunae xiiii. Anno domini mccc.º lxxx.º 11.º Maelruain episcopur Lurcan in pace dormiuít. Cumurcaċ mac Domnall rex Cemuil Loegaire morítur. Braen mac Tígernaiġ occipur ert o Anriċ mac Ġairbiċ.

Ġnoen mac Tígernaiġ cen ġoi,
Carla epclor fon mbít che,
Oengur do ġuin amal loen,
Caní oen do deċraib De.

Morŕ mic Cúrlí o mac Iepŕní 7 o ingain Maelpeċnall. Anriċ mac Muġrain, duġ Muġċorŕna mĠreġ, iugulatur ert. Eoċoccan mac Aċċo, leċ ŕi Ulaċ, iugulatur ert ŕilur Anriċ mic Aċċo. Caċaraċ mac Robarŕaċ, princepp airċ Maċa, in pace quieuít. Oengur mac Maele-tuin, ŕuġdomna in tuairŕirt, decollatur ert o dal Aċraċe.

b.
Fol. 45aa.

[Ct. 1anair, lunae xx.ª 1ª. Anno domini mccc.º lxxx.º 11.º Cilbrenn mac Maċtiċ, princepp Cluana ipaird, extenro doloŕe dormiuít. Suairleċ princepp airċ Ġreccain uítam penilem finiuít. Domnall mac Muirŕecain, rex Laginenŕium, iugulatur ert a rocur

¹ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

² *A good old age*. — The words *uítam penilem finiuít* are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by *iaŕ nċeigċetharċ*, "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 *Ġnoen*.

⁷ *Iergni*. — Called *Iepcne* 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 Domnall, 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 Melsechnaill. 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-Breacan, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Etyene in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., Introd., 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 Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

⁹ *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, 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. Coirpri mac Dunlainge, rex iarthair Lifi, mortuus est. Conaing mac Flainn, iugdomna Ciannachta, decollatur est a Laginenribur. Donnegan mac Condalaiġ, rex Ciannachta glinne gaimin, moritur. Dunacan mac Tuatcar, duar Galeng collumpraċ, iugulatur est o Galengaiċ moraiċ. Cormac mac Ceiternaiġ, pectus Tine da glar 7 cluana pecta ħrenainn parauit. Rogallneċ abbas ħennċair, Dunacan mac Cormac abbas mainiŕtreċ ħuiti, Conallan mac Maelteimin princeps inuiri can Deġa, dormierunt.

[Et. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Tuilelaċ abatira Cille dapo dormiuit, et Scannal episcopuŕ Cille dapo moritur. Domnall mac Cinaeċa p̄ ceniuil Loegaire in cleŕicatu obiit. Maeltuile mac Peċtnaiġ, princeps Glairre noŕde mortuus est. Maelpatraice mac Maelecaurpaŕda, rex na n-Āirġialla, iugulatur est a rochir ruir. Eclippir solir, et uirae sunt itellae in coelo. Maeluim mac Oengurro, rex coille Pollaġain, moritur. Cormac, princeps Cluana ipairċo et episcopuŕ Doimliacc, extenŕo dolore parat. In mac oc Croeċ lairre do labraċċ dia da ġuir iar na ġeinimin, quod ab antiquis temporibur non auditum est. Muireċaċ mac ħrain rex Laginenŕum et princeps Cille dapa, dormiuit. Dunetaċe do denum i Cill dapo. Muġnon mac Cinnġaelaċ, princeps cluana pecta ħrendain, moritur.

¹ *Iarthar-Liphe.* Or *Iarthar Lifi.*
—See note ⁷, p. 100 *supra*.

² *Cianachta*, i.e. the *Cianachta* of Bregħ (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Cian, the son of Oilill Oluin, King of Munster in the 2nd century.

³ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin.* — See note ⁷, p. 182 *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.* — *ŕecnap.* The *Four M.* (at A.D. 881), say *p̄prioŕ*, 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. Donncuan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin,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. Rogailnech, 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, abbess 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 Fechtnach, 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. [884.]

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 probably is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

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*. — *Unerate*. 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, xxi. l. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º u.º
Eiremhon mac Aedó, leť in Ulať, o Eoloir mac Egní
occipitur ert. Clothobar mac Maeleuile, pectap
Cluana irairt, 7 Robartac mac Colcan princep Cille
tomae, dormierunt. Piaenae mac Anpít, rex Ulať, a
pocur pui iugulatur ert. Scannal mac Fergil, prin-
ceps domnaí Sechnaill, a ppatribus pui occipitur ert.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ui.º Murcá
mac Maeleuinn, ríghomna í[n]to íochla, do marbad o
flannacan mac Fogerac, in Fernmacha. Tísepnac
mac Tolair, ríghomna deircept Dreg, iugulatur ert
a pocur pui. Eipítal do éachtain lairín ailiéir
docum n-Ereno, co cain domnaí 7 co porcetlaib maíib
ailib. Eéuib Lanne mac Comgáin, episcopur, uitam
penilem piniuit. Maelmura ríghíleo Erenn mortuur
ert.

Ní parlaig talam togu, ní tharzaí Tempu turu,
Ní taircell Eriu irmar fep ro Mael mí[n]gla[n] Mura.
Ní eppib barr cen dolmai, ní roacť znar co marbu,
Ní ríadad talam trebtať por pencaró badó ampu.

.b.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ui.º Mael-
coba mac Cunníthail, abbaí airto Mača, uitam penilem
piniuit. Maeluile mac Cilen, princeps cluana pecta
Drenaino, paupauit. Maelpatraice fepiba et 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 Ierene (or Eirne) 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-Domnaigh*.—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 Colcu, 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 Bregh, 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. CS 887

There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Temair 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.] MS.
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).

⁹ *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as
"Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of
Othan, 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.

optimur, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muinteri Patræice
 fpu rliað a n-der, quiescit. Dunchad mac Duibda-
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caíroiniúð for Flann
 mac Maelpechnaill re n-Gallaib, du itopðair. Ceð mac
 Concobair rex Connaçt, 7 Lergur mac Cruinnein
 episcopus Cille dara, 7 Donncað mac Maeloduin
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerpall
 mac Dungaile, rex Orraigi, pubita morte perit.
 Cucenmaðair princeps imlecho Iðair paupauit. Tolarg
 mac Cellanig leit ru deirçit breg uitam penilem
 finuit. Siçpuit mac Imair rex Norðmannorum a
 fratres suo per uolum occipit ert. Oenac Tailten
 cen aigi cecidit.

Fol. 45ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Slogad
 la Domnall mac Ceðo co repaith tuairçit Epenn 7 co
 nGallaib cu hU Neill in deirçit. Maelmarðain
 comarba Caimnið moritur ert. Moenach princeps
 Cille aðairð orummota moritur ert. Oenac tailten
 cen aigi.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum
 ardere uirum ert in nocte Calendarum Ianuarii.
 Maelpatræice mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter
 dormiuit. Eusan mac Cinnraelad, princeps imlecho
 Iðair, iugulatur ert. Giblecan mac Maelbriçte, rex
 Conaille Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-
 gaile, rusan ruið Terhpa, in penitencia dormiuit. Aip-
 metad princeps Maigi bile dormiuit.

¹ Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² To the south of the mountain. — fpu rliað a n-der; 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 mæp (or steward) by "Serjeant."

³ Flann. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

⁴ Cu-cen-mathair. — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

⁵ Imlech-Iðhair. — 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 Bregb, 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, ^{Bar}son of Aedh, [888.] 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-dromafota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu⁶ not celebrated.

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. Eugin son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

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*.—1 nocte. 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 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º (aliai xc.º i.º).
 Flann mac Maeleuin, abba 1a, in pace quiescit.
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Failgi, do opeain
 xri daisib i cluain fota; Muinir Pini do raruzað
 i rind eclair, 7 minna Pinnia do raruzað oco 7 do
 lozcað. Maelmorðā mac Saibit o Ceallaç mac
 Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Concalle Muir-
 teinne. Cormac princep Pobair 7 taniri abba
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla,
 princep Ormona in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechnraç
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuit. Poit princep mainir-
 tpeç buite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,
 ancoirta et reuba optimus Cluana macc u Noir, dor-
 miuit. Danrcal polai an muir a n-Clbain, exc. .ii.
 traisib ina fot, xiiii. fot a tullri, iii. traisi fot
 meoir a laime, iii. traisi fot a rpona. Silir gair
 uile hi. Maelraðuill mac Cleirig, rix Clōne, mor-
 tur ert.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º i.º (aliai xc.º ii.º).
 Maelbrigit, abba Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuit.
 Uentur magnus in pēria Martini, conuapzgar pōar
 mar i r naib caillib, 7 coruc na daisib ar a lā-
 raisib, 7 na traisi olcena. Maelcorzic, princep Lotri,

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-Mackfini, 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. 3), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (scriptura) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian's reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish *taniri* (or *tanairi*), which means "second," or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inaslainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—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. ? cf. *Brucht. 17* ?

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
"Swifne," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*
and in *Flor. Wigorn.* at 892, and in
the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See
Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, 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 ³.

⁶ A woman.—Meaning, of course,
a mermaid. *Banycal* 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 *mil moy* (or whale;
lit. "great animal").

⁷ *Aidhne*.—Or *Ui-Fiachrach*. A
territory in the south of the county
of Galway, which comprised the
present barony of Kiltartan.

moritur. Tigrinan mac Sellačan, rex Breinne,
moritur.

Fol. 456b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º 11.º (aliar xc.º 111.º). Mocta dalta Petznai, episcopus ancorita et periba optimus aipio Mača, in pace quieuit. Cumurc a cengcigir i n-aro Mača, etir cenel n-Eogain 7 Ultu, du itoreparadap ilí. Cač por Dubgallu re Saxanaib, du itoreparadap rluaiğ tairmide. Merchair mor por Galluib Ačto cliač, condečadap i n-erruič, in dala rano dıb la mac n-lmair, ino rann n-aile la Sičppit n-lepıl. Congalač mac Flannacain, rıgdomna m-Breğ, in pace quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º 111.º (aliar xc.º 111.º) Maelodhar mac Forburaiğ, maer muinnteri Patraice o pleib řadeap, paupauit. Lačtna[n] mac Maelčiarain, rex Tečbai, moritur. řepřur mac Maelmıčıl, equonimur Cluana mic Noir, dořmıuit. Mac lımair itepum docum n-Epend.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º 111.º (aliar xc.º u.º) Dublačtnai mac Maelğualai, rex Cairıl, moritur. Maelpetair episcopus, princepř Tıre da ġlar, moritur. Cellač mac Flannacain, rıdomna Breğ n-uile, o řoğarřač mac Tolairğ dolore iugulatur epř.

Nı řıl mac rığ rığı tor,
řo Ceallač n-ğorımaıneč n-ğlan;
Teğlač řo teğlač ino řır
Nı řıl řo nim nıabča ġal.

¹ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, 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-cliath*.—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 Ath-cliath,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. Lachtnan, 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."

(mæp) of the "family" (munntir), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this mæp (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 *ṛiāḡ*) 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.

Muirpead mac Eochocain, leť n̄ Ulot̄, o Aethere mac
Laigne occirur ert. Nix magna 7 arcolt mor. Aeth
mača do orcain o Galluib Aeth cliať .i. o Gluniaraino,
corucrat deichenbur 7 peťt cet i m-brat.

Truag a noeb Patraic nap anaťt t'ernaicti
In Gall cona tuagab̄ ic bualaro do deťtaiḡi.

- b. **Ĳct.** 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xc.º .u.º (aliar xc.º
ui.º) Blamac princep Cluana mic Noir, Moran Oa
burde princep ĳipor, uitam penilem p̄m̄erunt. Cinaed̄
mac Flannacain p̄domna ĳreš moritur. Sitrucc
mac Imair ab alir Norðmannir occirur ert. Mael-
močerġi, mac Inðrechtaiḡ, leť n̄ Ularo, a pocir
p̄ir occirur ert. Cumurcať mac Muirpead̄, rex
per n-arda Ciannačta, o Ultaib̄ occirur ert. Ar
n-ðoganachta la Orraiḡi. Ar n-Gall ra Conailiu 7
la mac Laigne, in qua cecidit Amlaim .h. Imair.
Maelačib̄, tanar Cluana mic Noir 7 princep
Daiminir, do dul mart̄ra la Delmna. Flannacan
mac Ceallraiḡ, n̄ ĳreaš, a Norðmannir iugulatur ert.
Flann mac Lonain .h. ġuair̄ do ġuin lar na Deire
Muman.

Fol. 46aa.

Ĳct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xc.º ui.º (aliar xc.º

¹ *Pity*.—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b 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 *Cinaedh*.—MS. B. has *Cinaeōo*, which is the genit. form of the name.

⁵ *Sitrucc*.—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 alir, 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-clíath, *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~~ *protect*:
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy oratory."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,³ abbot of [895.] *ira*. Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,³ abbot of Birra, ended a long life. Cinaedh,⁴ son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of Bregb, 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 Bregb, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,¹¹ son of Lonan Ua Guaire,¹² was slain by Deisi of Munster. *He/*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

³ *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁹ *Son of Laighne*.—This was Aidith (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 *reacnabb*

.i. *prior* ("Vice-abbot," *i.e.* Prior), at the year 891, where an explanation is given as to the cause of the martyrdom 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 *Fingil* ("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 note², p. 118 *supra*.

un.^o) Caſuraċ mac Perſura, tanare abb aipō Maċa, relegiorur iuuenir, paupaur. Caſpoimurċ ma Mael-finnia mac Flannacain ſop Ulu 7 ſop dal n-Ōraiċe, tu itorepaſar ilī im ſiġ dal Ōraiċe .i. im Muireċaċ mac Mic Etiġ, 7 im mac Maelmoċeirġi mic Inſpech-taiġ, ſi leſi Caſail, Ōrodeit mac Laiġni uulneratur euairt. Uaſmaran mac Concobair, rex .h. ſailġi, a rociur ſuir per ſolum occiur ert.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o xc.^o un.^o (aliar xc.^o un.^o). Ōrodeit mac Laiġni, rex Uloċ, a rociur ſuir per ſolum occiur ert. Pſop ſola pluait i n-aipō Ciannachta. Coirppu mac Suibne, aipcinneċ Lanne leire, ſopmuit.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o xc.^o un.^o (aliar xc.^o ix.^o). Mercell abbar Imleċo Ibaip, Ōptaġan abbar Corcaġi, Ōpſal perleiġino aipō Maċa, mopiuntur.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o xc.^o ix.^o (aliar dccc.^o) pluualir annur. Mac Etiġ mac Leſlabair, rex dal Ōraiċe, mopiur. Ōrcolt mar ſop ceſraib. Moenaċ mac Coeman, abbar Doimliacc, mopiur. Taċġ mac Concobair, rex teopa Connaċt, extenſo ſolope paupaur. Domnall mac Caupantain, ſi Ōlban, mopiur.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.^o (aliar dccc.^o i.^o). Maelpuanairċ mac Flaino ſilī Maelſeċnail, ſiġ-

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 "Aindarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

³ *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note ⁹, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

⁴ *Associates*.—rociur, for rociur, A.

⁵ *Ard-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. Aiddeit³ 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). Aideid⁴ 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 fleeing 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" (τρεῖς 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-

Fol. 45
(recte 46)

domna n-Érend, o Luighnib occipur ept .i. o maccaib
Cepnaíain fili Tardec 7 o mac Lorcain mic Caíail,
ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelcpon mac
Domnaill, rex genepur Loégaire, et princeps Roir ec .i.
Dubcuilind, et alii multi. Pri daigib po h-orta uile.
Tippaiti mac Nuadat, aircinneé Condaire et aliarum
ciuitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 laétraig briuin. Coemcloib
púg i Cairul .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain tapairi Cinn-
segaín .i. Finngaine.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 1.º (aliar dcccc.º 11.º).
Finngaine rex Cairil a pocur pui occipur ept per
volum. Inoapba n-Gennti a hÉre .i. longport Ata
cliaé, o Maelpintia mac Planacain co peparib bpeí, 7
o Cerpall mac Mupicain co laigib, co papeabrat
precht mar ti a longaié, coneplarat leémarba iar na
n-áin 7 a m-bruiúé. Pogaptaé mac Plaino, princeps
laétraig briuin, mortuup ept.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 11.º (aliar dcccc.º
11.º). Cancompuc epircopur et princeps Lugmaio,
Maelciarain abbat Tipe da glar et Cluana eionig,
Ceallaé mac Soeráura, anórita et epircopur aipó
Maéae, in pace dormierunt. Maelpinnia mac Plan-
nacain, rex bpeí, religiorur laicup, mortuup ept.

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 Lorcain*. — The name of Lorcain's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcain, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

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 Lorean,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 Cenngagain,⁸ i.e. Finnguine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finnguine, King of 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. [901.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh;⁹ Maeleiarain, 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. [902.]

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 *Cenngagain*.—This was a nickname for Finnguine. 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 Durbail oc baig ar bnegmae,
 Dripero ceé drong n-dolbae;
 Mael rial Finnua popoll febrac
 h-Go ruad rogorm roglae.

X

Daithiunn ru reim cen gabad,
 Ardchli of Emna oenuch,
 Per adferdim cen boegul,
 Da ru Eirinn a oenuir.

Maelrinnua per cen h-ulla,
 Coimriu breg breo dar dinna,
 Delbda ru rogac ratgorm,
 Plac copac caelonn Crinna.

Cennetiḡ mac Gaithi rex Laithre, Annadriḡ mac
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, mortui sunt. Occurio Treoit
 o maelmūiḡ mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote
 Maelreḡnaill, per consilium Flann fili Maelreḡnaill.
 .b. ¶ Et. Ianar. Anno domini mccc.º iii.º (aliar mccc.
 iii.º) Ioseph abbat Cluana mic Noir in pace quiescit.
 Sapugad Cenannra la Flann mac Maelreḡnaill, por
 Donnchara .i. a mac radherin, 7 alii multi decollati
 sunt circa oratorium. Dungal episcopus princeps
 Glinne da locho, uitam penilem in Christo finiuit.
 Ithar ua hliḡar do marbad la riru Fortpenn, 7 ar
 mar n-imb. Flann mac Conaill, abb imlecha Ithar.

Fol. 46ba.

¶ Et. Ianar. Anno domini mccc.º iii.º (aliar mccc.º
 u.º). Maelciaraín mac Forpcirín, epcop Laimne 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-dolbae. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-dolbae.

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 every² 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.³

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maeltuired, 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,⁸ 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 Glenn-da-locha, ended an old age in Christ.⁹ 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 quiescit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečnail
cu Orraig. Laētnan abbar Perna mortuup ert
Innairi caēa etir da mac Aēda .i. Domnall 7 Niall,
co po tairmeirceō tria impide ceinuil n-Boḡain.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.^o u.^o (aliar dcccc.^o
ui.^o). Flann mac Domnall, piḡdomna in tuaircirt,
mortuup ert. Eicneēan mac Dalaig, rex generup
Conall, mortuup ert. Slogad la Flann mac Mael-
rečlainn co riru Muman, co r'innreō leir o ḡabran
co Luimneē. Ciarmac ri .h. Fiōgenti. Inṑpechtach
abb Bennēair mortuup ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.^o ui.^o (aliar dcccc.^o
uii.^o). Colman rcriba, epircopur Doimlīacc 7 Lurca, in
pace quiescit. Pergiill, epircopur Finnoubraē abea, 7
ppincep Inṑeronein, uitam penilem in Churto finiuir.
Annur mortalitatar. Dubrinna mac Eilge, pi muig
hīēa, mortuup [ert].

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.^o ui.^o (aliar dcccc.^o
uiii.^o). Slogad la cenel n-Boḡain .i. la Domnall mac
Aēdo 7 la Niall mac Aēdo, co polrcaē leo Tlaētḡa.
Maelmarṑain ppincep Luḡmaiō paupauit (i maiḡ
Ailbe, hi peil Dagaia [Inbir] daile .i. in 10 Septimbir
i Maiṑ 7 i tpeṑ dec). bellum etir riru Muman 7
leir Cuinn 7 Laiḡiu, in quo occipur ert Cormac mac
Cuileannan pi Cairil, cum alur regibur ppeclapur.
hi sunt, Fogarṑaē mac Suibne ri Ciaraōe, Ceallaē mac

¹ *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

² *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnlaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

³ *Gabhra*.—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 Ciarmacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Uí-Conaill-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁶ *Uí-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-Níall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann¹ son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtnan, 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 Gabhran³ 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 Doimliace and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidenen, 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.] ^{HIS} 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 Cuilennain, 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 *F. Sher-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.* (903), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuirche," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerri-currihy, co. Cork.

Cerball pi Orraighi, Cilill mac Eughain princep tpuin
 X Corcaighi, Colman princep Cinn etiġ, 7 ceteri. Flann
 mac Maelpeclaino pi Terpraċ, Cerball mac Muirrecan
 pi Laigen, Caċal mac Concobair pi Connact, uictorep
 puerunt. Caċ belaiġ Muġna. Diapmaic princep
 Daire Calzaġ in pace quieuit. Cormac ancopita
 princep Droma moir, moritur. Maeloġrai mac
 Congalaigh, pi Loċa gabop, per volem occipit ert o
 Poġartaċ mac Tolairġ.

Fol. 45bb.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º un.º (aliar dcccc.º
 ix.º). Cerball mac Muirrecan, rex optimus laġinen-
 rium, vologe mortuus ert. Muġron mac Soċlaċian
 rex nepotum Mane. Dec nepor leċlabair rex
 vail Aphaċe, depunctus ert. Douina mortaliat.
 Amalġaċ mac Congalaigh pi domna Dpeġ, 7 in deirġi mac
 X Maelteimin peliġiorus laicup, decollati sunt o Con-
 allis Murteimni. Cumurcaċ mac Cilello, equonimur
 aipio Maċa, quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º ix.º (aliar dcccc.º x.º).
 Caċroinib pe Flann mac Maelpeclain cum pui piliu
 por pui Dpeirne, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tisernain, 7
 alii nobiles multi interfecti sunt, Aeċ mac Mael-
 patraice, pi .h. Piacraċ, o Miall mac Aeċo interfectus
 ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º (aliar dcccc.º
 xi.º). Poġartaċ mac Celi rex nepotum piliopum Cuair
 moritur. Eitigen mac Pingin, princep Treoit, penilem
 uitam piniuit. Di ġrein vo piċ 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*.—*laġinen-*
tium, corrected to *laġinen-*
rum, A. laġi 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.

note they are all given equalities

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.]

⁵ Religious. — *pelegiorur*, A. B.

⁶ House-steward. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B.

⁷ Rested. — *queuit*, A. *mor* (for *moritur*, or *moriturus* *erit*), B.

⁸ Flann. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ 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.

not in the Annals.

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff. *cf. 914f.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac-[911.] *ms.* luighe, 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! *Why do you lament him not, ye poets*

It is a cause for plague.

It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man, *concocted?*

Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces;

The great, illuminating gem,

Who was the lamp of every choir. *choir*

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirichen, 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, Maeltuirc 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*.—*Comet* τ , 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 Lappen-berg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

τῶν τῶν, μορμῶν. Congalaë mac Gairbith, πῖ
Conaille, α ρῶν ἰσχυλῶν ἐπ ἰρῖν νομαῶ μῖρ ἰαρ
n-orcain in ταιῖ ἀβαῖ ἰ n-Oruim inarclaino for mac
Maelmorða 7 for Muirvedaë mac Cormaic princep
Oroma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrigte in pine eiurom
anni moritur. Caëpoiniur pua n-Donnchad Oa Mael-
pechnaill, 7 pe Maelmitchië mac Flannacain, for Pogar-
taë mac Tolairg pῖ τῶν τῶν ὁρεῖ, 7 for Lorcain mac
Donnchada, 7 for Laiḡniu, co pargabrat ἰῖ ἰτῖν bar
7 ergabail. Caëpoined pe n-ḡentiḡ for pῖrinn noz
ēoblaig de Ἰλταῖ ἰ n-aiurp. Saxon, ou ἰτορεπαοῖ
ἰῖ ἰm Cumurcaë mac Maelmoēorḡi mac pῖḡ Leiḡi
Caḡail. Sloḡeḡ la Niall mac n-Āeḡo co Connaḡta, 7
caëpoiniur pua for ὅcu τῶν τῶν Connaḡt .i. for Ou
Āmalgaidh 7 for pῖr pῖmāill, co pargabrat rocharde
ἰτῖν bar 7 ergabail, ἰm Maelcluiḡe mac Concobair.
Pluuiarῖ atque tenebropur annur. Maelbrigte mac
Torncain ou teḡt ἰmMumain do pῖarplucaḡ aḡiḡir do
ḡpetnaḡ.

† Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xiii.° (αἰαρ dcccc.°
xiii.°). ἰτορεḡ τῶν τῶν ὁρεῖ 7 τῶν τῶν Ciannaḡta
o Flaunn mac Maelpechnaill. Cealla ἰῖ do pῖrugaḡ
leir. Maelbrigte mac ḡibleḡain, πῖ Conaille, do ḡuin
o huiḡ Eḡoch quarto menpe pegni pῖi. Sloḡar la
Niall mac n-Āeḡo ἰ n-dail n-Āraide ἰunio menpe,

¹ *Son*.—His name is given as "Gair-
bith" 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., ob-
viously by mistake for im, as in the
Ann. Four Mast. (908=918).

⁵ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented
by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

⁶ *Uí-Amalgaidh*.—"Descendants of
Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose
name is now represented in that of
the barony of Tirawley [τῖν Ἀḡmal-
ḡarḡ], co. Mayo.

⁷ *Umhall*.—A district comprising
the present baronies of Murrisk and
Burrishoole, 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-Inasclainn, 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 Lorecan 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 Maismoherghi; 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

cf. p. 214

Loingreč .h. Lečlabair, pī val Araidhe dī a tairpečt oc
 Pregabul, 7 maíom pāir co pargab a braitair ar a
 lupg. i. Placruae .h. Lečlabair. Aed mac Eodocain pī
 in coicrō, 7 Loingrech pī val Araidhe, dī a tairpecht oc
 cairn Erenn, 7 maíom poraib. Cerran mac Colman
 topeč cenel Maelē, 7 mac Allacain mic Laičtečain
 7 alale, du facbail ar a lupg. Aed, imorro, cum
 paucissimis ex pugna pueris 7 acerrime intra pugnam
 perierunt, quorundam ex militibus Neill propterruit.
 Dubgall filius eius uulneratur euarit. bellum nauale
 oc Manann etir Dairio mac n-Oitir 7 Ragnall .h.
 Imair, ubi Daire[ō] pene cum omni exercitu suo dele-
 tur ert. Nocoblač mar dī Gentib oc Loč dacaeč. Sič
 etir Niall mac n-Oečō pī n-Allib 7 Aed pūg in coicrō,
 oc Tealag occ, i. Kt. Nouembir. Slogad ino pōčlai
 la Niall mac n-Aečō hī Mičē hī mīr Decimbir.
 Scopair oc Spellag eilltī pī Cpora coil aniar. Luid
 ploč h-uad arin dunač du ragaid arba 7 condair.
 Durnarair Oengur .h. Maelpečlainn, cona braitair
 olčēa, 7 co ploč pēr Mičē, co pargabrat coicep ar
 cečpačait Leo im Coinnecan mac Muirpečtač, 7 im
 pērgal mac Oengurra, 7 im Uačmaran mac n-Allib, 7
 im Eruadan mac Garrib toirech .h. mōperail Mačā, 7
 im Maelpuanač mac Cumurcač toireč ril Duibčire,
 7 im Maelmburčtī mac n-Aečōacain, 7 im mac n-Eru-
 man mic Aečō, 7 im Placrag mac Cellačain, 7 im

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 Carnewry (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*.—1n coicrō (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~~, *capt up with /* i.e., Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,² and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, ~~met~~ them at Carn-Erenn,³ but were routed. Cerranson of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechan, 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 Manann,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 Malsechlainn, 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 *Ruennen*

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 rísomna na n-Clir-
gialla.

Ni-n-écar?

Óron do Spellaig eilte huair,
Ruamamair cuain na tairb;
Arbert Cormacan rí Niall,
Nac in lecar riar tiagam rair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.^o xiiii.^o (aiair dcccc.^o
xii.^o). Oengur .h. Maelpechnaill, rísomna Tempaí,
reptimo iour Februairi raria tertia mortuur ept.

Deannacht for láim Cíno mic Dínno,
Ro marb Oengur rínn muat Pail:
Maí ino arriain gairíó gear,
Dígail Aeda allam am.

Domnall mac Aedo, rí Clig, uerpo equinoctio in peni-
tentia mortuur. Ríuisecht Flainn mic Maelpech-
lainn o maccaib .i. o Donncharo 7 o éonóbup, 7 inopeó
Míre uatib co Loé rí. Sloget ino póclai la Niall mac
n-Oeóa rí n-Clig co rogaí nairm Donncharo 7 Con-
coibup ríia reir a n-aíar, 7 co fargaí opat itir Míre
7 Dpeíga. Maelciarian mac Eóacain, príncep Cluana
h-aui 7 episcopur aip Maí, anno lxx.^o aetatis rue,
Scannlan aipchinnech Tamhlachta 7 Scannlan aipchin-
nech na Congbala glinne Suileib, in Chripto mori-
untur. Ruarcc mac Maelbriúte, rí Murecraíoe éire,

¹ *Grellach-Eillte*.—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 Muircheartach 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*.—rísomna, A.

⁴ *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of Grellach-Eillte, 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 westwards, 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. Ruarcce son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,¹⁰ was killed

f. 410

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-cois, 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 ġuin tpe meġail 7 ta[n]ġnaċt o huiB 'Dungalaiġ.
Topmaċ map meinic do ġentiB do ċiaachtain oc loċ
daċaeċ beor, 7 inopeco tuaċ 7 ceall Muman h-uaiB.

b.

Ķct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º u.º (aliai dcccc.º
xui.º). Plann mac Maelpeċlainn (mic Maelpuanaid
mic Donnchada), pi Tempaċ, reġnani annuĩ xxx. et ui.,
et menribur. ui. et diebur. u., anno aetatiĩ pue lx.º uiu.º,
octaua die Ķalendarum lunuĩ pēia pēptima, hora

Fol. 46ba.

diei quari pēptima, moritur. Poġartaċ mac Tolairġ
pi deiŋeipt ħpeġ moritur. Annle mac Caċan, pi
Uaċne Ćiaċ, do bar[ugato] o Ģallaib loċa daċaeċ.
Ćeċ mac Ćilello abbaĩ cluana pēpta ħpēndain,
Conliġan mac Ķraighen topech .h. Lomain Ģaela,
Martain abbaĩ poĩĩ Commān, moriuntur. Niall
mac Ćeċa ipuġe Tempaċ, 7 oenaċ Tailten do aiġ^[e]
laiĩ, quod multuĩ temporiĩ ppetemurpum eĩt.
Ģall loċa daċaeċ beor do inniuċ Muman 7 laiġen.
Maelbarrpino pacarod Cluana mic Noĩ moritur.
Ćpo Maċa do loĩeaċ diaĩ 1 quĩt Ķalendar Mai .i.
a leiċ deiĩpeĩtaċ, corĩn toi 7 corĩnĩ paboll 7 cupĩn
ċucin 7 corĩnĩ liĩ abbaĩ h-uile. Coblaiċ inġĩn Ķuib-
tuĩn, comarba ħpĩġti, quieuit.

Ķct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ui.º (aliai dcccc.º
xui.º). Sneaċta 7 h-uaiċt uĩĩar, 7 aiġ anaiċenta, iĩĩn
bliadain re, comtar puiĩre puiĩ loċa 7 puiĩ abaiĩn
Ćpēnd, co po la ar di ceċraib 7 enaib 7 eiċnib. Ćĩĩoi
ġpāĩnui olċēna. Cometĩĩ celum ardeĩe uiĩum eĩt.
Ķolum ċēĩneċ do arċpũũto co toĩaiĩn iaiĩ n-Ćuiĩn

¹ *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is written by way of gloss, in the orig. hand in B.

² *Who reigned.*—reġnaniĩ, in A. and B.

³ *Of June.*—Iunia, A. The criteria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to the common computation.

⁴ *Uaithne-Ćiaċh.*—A territory now represented by the barony of Owneybeg, 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-dachaeach; 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-dachaeach. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-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-dachaeach still plundering Munster and Leinster. Maelbarrfind, 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. Coblaith, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Bruid. 18-20

CS 915 d'athnuaghadh

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*

glun-ouð *pegnape* 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-dečaið ðar muir rair. Siuruc .h. 1maip
 cona čobluč do šabail oc Cinnfuaic i n-airiur laigen.
 Ragnall .h. 1maip cona čobluč ailiu co Gallu
 loča ðačaeč. Ar nšall oc neimlid la Mumain.
 Ar n-aile la Eoganacht 7 Ciaraide. Slogao .h. Neill
 in ðeircipt 7 in tuaircirt la Niall mac nAeða rig
nEpend co riru Muman, do čocuð rru Šenniti. Sco-
 par ala laičiu pičet mir Augarc oc Topor glečrač
 i Maiš řeinhin. Dollotar in Šenti ippin tair ipino
 lau četnai. Purruparparatapar in Šoridil etir čeirt
 7 meðoin laei, 7 cačaišret co erparRAIN, co tor-
 čair amail čet řer eturru, acht ip lia dočep vi
 šallaič. Dollotar teorcobraio aru longport na
 nŠenniti rru tóir ammuinripe. Imorpoiret in
 Šoridil por culu dočum a n-dunaið řerir toir de-
 denaiš .i. ře Rašnall ři Dušgall, co řloš vi Šal-
 laič uime. Laið Niall mac Aeða co n-uatib i n-ašaið
 na Šenti co tarmaic dia truit an inguin. Anair
 Niall iarpin řičet n-aide a n-dunaið řur n[a]
 Šenniti. Arbreč uaið rru laignu ar a n-šabtiř cačt
 dicein řur in longport. Roinir cač Cinnfuaic poraič
 ře Siuruc hi 1maip, condio ann docep Augaire mac
 Ailello ři laigen, 7 Maelmorða mac Muirecain ři
 airčir ři, Maelmoeðoc mac Diarmata řui et epir-
 copur laigen, Augran mac Cennetiš ři laičre, et
 ceteri ducer atque nobileř. Siuruc .h. 1maip do
 tuirrecht i n-Ač eliač. Eične ingen Aeða, in uepa
 poenitentia et in řeria Martini, řepuncta erc.

Fol. 46bb.

¹ *Cennfuaic*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuaic with Confeý, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuaic as on the "border" (i n-airiur) of Leinster, whereas Confeý 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-Dachaeach. 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 beseige 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 Airther-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 Ath-cliath. Eithne,⁸ daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

¹ *About*.—am (for amail, "like"), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

² *Cennfuait*.—See note ¹. A marginal note in A. reads *du iorcpa-*

ḡap u. c. uel paulo ḡap, "where 500 or more fell."

⁸ *Eithne*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregli.

*for in. risset, or risset
-risset. risset? history*

10. side of U.R.T.?

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Mæleoin, abbot and [917.] bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,¹ [and] Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell asleep³ 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 went² 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. Eithilfleith,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 Cnoghbbha,¹⁰ went to the Gentiles, with a view to defending the North of Bregb 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, *Intro.*, p. lxxxvi, note ¹.

⁷ *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

⁸ *Eithilfleith*.—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*.—Æthelflæd, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of the Mercians. See the previous note.

¹⁰ *Cnoghbbha*.—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.

70000.° aia.°) Cairc for rept [Ct. Mai, 7 mincáirc ala
 laitiu do fampatō. Ceō Oa Maelrečnail do dōallaō
 F. l. 47aa. Le bratāir, la Dōnnchad pī Mīde. Deillum pē nGentiō
 occ Dūiblinn for. Goidelu, du 1 torcāir Niall (i.
 glundub) mac Ceōdo, pī Erenn, tēptio anno regni sui,
 xiii. [Ct. Octimbur, iii. pēria, 7 du itorcāir Ceō mac
 Eōōocain pī coicēō Conōobair, 7 Maelmīēō mac Plan-
nacain pī Drēs, 7 Concobar .h. Maelrečnail pīdomna
 inō fōēlai, 7 mac Dūibrinaiš .i. Maelcraibī, pī na
 n-Aspiallu, et alī nobiley multī.

Dronac inōiu hēriu h-uas,
 Cen ruyis ruas ruzi giall;
 [Cf deccir nime gan grem,
 Pairsi muiše Neill gan Niall]

[M]rta mēōair mairiur rir,
 Mirta rīē na ruba rlois;
 Mī cumainš oenach do ain,
 O porbaid in bpoenach bpoim.

[Trúas] rin a maš m-Drēs m-burōe,
 C tīr n-alaino n-asgūde;
 Ro rēair rīr rīš rīrīech,
 Rōrācāib Niall māmguinech.

[Caiti maī iartair betha,
 Caiti grian] cēē airmšreša;
 Inōio Niall cpoēa Cnuēa
 Ro malair a mōr-ēruēa.

Cētt mac Platēbertaš pī Cōp-Mōrpuas, Tigernac
 .h. Cleirīš, pī .h. Piāčrac Alōne, mōrtui runt.

¹ *Little Easter*.—mincáirc. 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*.—du 1 torcāir, 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 (coicēō or "fifth")
 of Ulster. See note ⁶, 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 Core-Modruagh, [and]
Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

⁶ *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.

(sons of Flann 6 M.)
CS 918. First instance
in Annals?
(863 A.D. Tann blinded k g
Maelcraibhi)

Surv

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ix.º (aliaq dcccc.º xx.º). Maelmuire, princeps airdo brecain, moritur. Caþroinuð re n'Donncað .h. Maelreðnaill for Gentí, du itorðair ár n-dinair. Finðar epircopur et reþiba optimus Doimliac feliciter paupauit. Scannal Roirp Creae, et reþiba Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Sitruic ua hlmair do dergiu Aca cliað per potestatem diuinam. Domliac Cenannra do bþriuð o Gentib 7 roðaiðe martpai ann. Domliac Tuilean do lorcað in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennan p na n'Deri Muman iugulatur ert.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º (aliaq dcccc.º xx.º i.º). Moenac mac Siaðail, comarba Comgail, cenn ecna innre Epenn, doþmuir. Domnall .h. Maelreðlann per solum occipit ert a pratre suo Donnchað, quod aptum erat. Ciapan abbaþ Daiminre paupat. Maelreðlann .h. Plann puðonna Teinrað, Piaðra mac Caðalain p Coille Follamhain, Ragnall .h. Imair pí Finngall 7 Dubgall, omnes mortui sunt. Soitþriuð .h. Imair i n-Að cliað. Cinac mac Domnall, princeps dape Calcað 7 Opoma tuama, 7 cenn adcomairc Conall in tuaircirt obit. Muiriuðt da Gallab illoð Peðail .i. Acob co n-dib longab tþichat. Cenpiz i n-inir Euðain do dergiu co cron 7 co leir doib paucir in ea remanentibus per torporem. Pergal mac Domnall p ino [p]oðlai i n-ercairtoiu þriu co romarð luðt lungai toib, 7 co robþir in lungai co nuc 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 *Maelsechlann*—Maelsechnaill, B.

⁶ *Coille-Follamhain*—See note 7, p. 403 *supra*.

⁷ *Gothfrith*—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maeltuirc, 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-clíath, through Divine power. The 'doimliac'² of Cenannas was broken by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there. The 'doimliac'² of Tuilen was burned on³ 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-clíath. 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

Donnchad?

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose departure from Ath-clíath (Dublin) is recorded under the year 919.

¹ Died.—*nonem obut, A. obut, B.*

⁹ *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'Connor's ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47ab

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-aipep ēipe Conaill. i. mac
h-Uaḡmaran mic ḡairiḡ cum .xx. nauibur. Inḡpeḡ aipḡ
Maḡa hī .iiii. id Nouembur o ḡallaiḡ Aḡa eliaḡ .i. o
ḡoḡburḡ Oa lḡaiḡ cum ruo exereitu .i. h-irint paḡurn
ria feil Martain, 7 na tairi aepnaiḡi do anacal laiḡ
cona lucht de ḡeilḡ de 7 oī lobraiḡ, 7 in ceall olḡeana,
niri paucir in ea tectir exaurtir per incuriam. In-
ḡpeḡ leḡan uatib for ceḡ leaḡ .i. riar co h-ḡur .h.
Labraḡa, riar co ḡanḡa, roḡuaiḡ co Maḡ nillren.
Aḡt in rluas paḡuaiḡ doḡparraiḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac
Neill, 7 Aḡigneḡ mac Muḡraḡo, co remio foraiḡ 7 co
parḡabrat ile, paucir elappir rubriḡio rublurḡur
noctir. Ecḡipir lunae hī .xii. ꝑct. Ianuarii, .iii. rēria,
pḡima hora noctir. Plaiḡberḡaḡ mac Muirceḡtaiḡ,
abbay Cluana moep, moritur.

Cuḡu anduḡ inḡbaiḡ h uaiḡ,

Cuḡu alluḡ [a] veigloir;

Inḡio Plaiḡberḡaḡ rinn raiḡ,

Rorcap rri mīaḡ Cluana mōir.

ꝑct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° i.° (aliaḡ dcccc.°
xxi.°). Maelpoil mac Ailella, rui 7 eppcop ril Aḡḡa
Slane, Taro mac Paḡlain rī .h. Cennḡelaiḡ, Cernaḡmac
Plaḡnn pḡinceḡp Lanne lépe 7 moep muinnḡur aipḡ
Maḡa o ḡelaḡ duin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Corḡan,
cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc per mḡreḡ n-uile, omner

¹ *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer.

See note ³, p. 154 *supra*.

² *Gothfrith*.—See note ⁷, page 440.

³ *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

⁴ *Inis-Uí-Lábrada*.—O'Labrada's Island. Not identified.

⁵ *Magh-Nillsen*.—Magh-Uillsenn, *Four Mast*. Not identified.

⁶ *Chuin-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*.—anduḡ. The

name of the composer of these lines is not given. O'Connor'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'Connor (*Ann. Four Mast.*, ed O'Connor, 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 Ath-cliaith, *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-Nillsen.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?

Smu

~~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 Faclan, 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. Henneasy, p. 193, note ^e.

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-linè, 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 ipair, Pepsalac eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Doimliac, Colgu mac Maeltempuil abbat Slane, omnes dormierunt. Longur Luimni^g .i. mic Ailche pop Lo^e ri, co po optatar Cluain mic Noir 7 h-uile innri into lo^ea, co pucrat p^{ri}ao mair etir op 7 ar^gat 7 innbura ilⁱ.

Fol. 47ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.^o xx.^o 11.^o (aliar dcccc.^o xx.^o 111.^o). Maelpatraic mac Morainn, princeps Orma clia^e 7 Airo p^{ri}ac^a, mortuus est. Spelan mac Congalai^g, ri Conaille, per dolum occipus est. Inore^b per n^orra 7 Lanne lepe 7 per Roirr in eodem menre. Inore^b Cille plei^be o Gentib^o de rnam Aig^{ne}e, 7 Dublitir pacar^o ap^o Ma^ea do ^oul martra leu. Cucongalt pacart Lanne lepe, 7 tetra Epenn etir gu^e 7 cru^e 7 roar, in pace quieuit. Maelclui^e mac Concho- bair, p^{ri}domna Conna^et, per dolum occipus est. L^{ig}a^e ingen mic Maelpeclainn, r^{ig}an r^{ig} b^{re}s, mortua est. Finn mac Maelmor^oa, p^{ri}domna Lagen, a p^{ri}atre suo occipus est. Maelcallann princeps d^{ir}irt Diarmata quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.^o xx.^o 111.^o (aliar dcccc.^o xx.^o 1111.^o). Longar di Gallai^b pop lo^ea Eirne, co p^{ri} innp^{ri}et innri into lo^ea 7 na tuac^a imbi ran can. A n-der^ge d^{ri} into lo^e ipint i^{ri}mp^{ri}a^b ap^o ciunn. Gall pop lo^e Cuan, 7 Maelouin mac A^eo^a, p^{ri}domna 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 ¹⁵, p. 205.

⁶ Cill-sleibhe.—Or Cill-sleibhe-Cuilinn. Killevy, in the county of Armagh.

⁷ Snamh-aignech. — Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. 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. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic son of Morand, abbot of Druim-eliabh and Ard-sratha, died. 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-aignech,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. [923.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners 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

[923.]

on both sides

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," (cantaire 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'Connor 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.

¹⁰ *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coicið, do ðotaim leu. No-ðoblað map de ðallaið loða Cuan do baðað oc pertair Ruðraighe, du in robatuð nôi cet aut eo ampliu. Sloðað la ðoðbrið .h. n-lmaið o cðt cliað co luimneð, co parðbað rlog ðimaið ðia muinþið la mac n-clilðe. Moðta eppcop Oa Neill 7 racapt aipð Maða in pace quieu. Muirðað mac Domnall tanape abbað aipð Maða, 7 apðmaep Oa Neill in ðeipcipt, 7 comapba ðuiti mic ðronaig, cenn aðcomapc Per mðpeð n-uile ocaib cleipcið quinto ðie Kalendapum Decimbrium uita ðecerrit. Mael-morðað mac Conðale ppincepð Ðaiminni quieu.

[Ct. 1anap. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii. (aliað dcccc.º 25º). Dubðall mac Cleða, pi Ulað, a ruið iugulatur epð. Lopcan mac Ðunchaða, pi Ðpeð, penile morpe moritup. Caðal mac Conðobaið, pi Connacht, in penitentia obiit. Ðomnall mac Caðal do mapbat li a braðaið .i. la Taðc, per dolum, 7 alu ppeclapi ðe Connaðtaið.

[Ct. 1anap. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º u.º (aliað dcccc.º 26º). Opðain ðuin Sobaiðe do Ðallaið loða Cuan, in quo multi hominep occipi punt 7 capti. Roimiuð pe Muircepað mac Neill for Ðallu oc pnam Cligneð, ubi .cc. decollati punt. Colman ppincepð Cluana ipaið 7 Cluana mic Noið, 7 repiða 7 episcopup, in Chpicto quieu. Perðup mac Ðuiligen, pi Luipð, do mapbat o pepaib Ðpeipne. Longup loða 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 Buite; 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 Buíte⁶ son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregb, 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 Bregb, 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-Aighech,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-Aighech*.—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. Alptann mac ḡoḡbríḡ, hi príd nonar Septembur. Roineḡ re Muirceptaḡ mac Neill oc troḡut Cluana na Cruimḡer in .ii. ferra i quinnit Ict. Enair, du itoḡčair Alptann mac ḡoḡbríḡ cum magna pḡage exercitur fui. Ro cabat caḡt pechtmuine for alleḡ oc aḡ Cruimḡne, co tainic ḡoḡbríḡ ri ḡall o aḡ cliaḡ via coḡair.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° iii.° (aliar dcccc.° xx.° ii.°). Maelbrigte mac Tornain, comarba Patraic 7 Colum cille, pelici penectute quieuit. Siḡruic .h. Imair, ri Dubḡall 7 Finngall, immatura aetate mortuur ert. Longar Linne du deḡḡiu, 7 ḡorpiḡ do deḡḡiu Aḡa cliaḡ, et iterum ḡoḡbríḡ reueppur ert ante finem rex menrium. Corpaḡ n-oenaiḡ o mac Neill mic Aḡo im Donncharo .h. Maelrechlainn, reo dominur repapauit eor fine ulla occipione. ḡoaḡ mac Duibroa, ri Ciannachta ḡlinne ḡaimin, occipur ert o Muirceptaḡ mac Neill. Puacarta mac laḡtnain, rex Teḡba, dolore a rua familia occipur ert. Cormac epircopur ḡlinne da loḡa, 7 archinnech, quieuit.

.b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° ii.° (aliar dcccc.° xx.° iii.°). Baḡḡene comarba ḡrenaino ḡipor quieuit. Mupḡel ingin Maelreḡlaino in penectute obuit. Maelpuanaḡ mac Concobair occipur ert o ḡonncharo. Donncharo mac Domnaill mic Aḡo a

¹ *Linn-Uačail*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachail. 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 33 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-Duachail. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uačail 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-cliath 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-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Taittiu'] by the son of Niall⁴ son of Aedh, against Donnchad⁵ 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 Lachtnan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested.

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

[926.]
CS 926 (Cummac)

[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.—Fine ualluy occipione, 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 Muirgel 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 Flaun, son of Maelsechlainn.

Norðmannir interpretur ert. Mac Ailche for loē
n-ēāc co muiriuēt di Gallaiβ, co po inder innri in
loēa et conpina eiur. Diarmait mac Cerpail pi
Oppaiβi moruiur ert. Ceile comarba Comgail, et
apostolicur doctur totuiur hiberne do dul i n-ailēri.

Tri noi, noi ced do bliadnaib,
Rimēir po riaglaib reilib,
O gein Cuirr gnim cen den,
Co bar carō Ceili clerig.

Ciaran comarba Cainneib quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º uiu.º (alia
dcccc.º xx.º ix.º). Tuatā mac Oenacain, reuba et
episcopus Doimliae 7 lura, 7 moer muinnteri
patraice o pleib padē, heu immatura etate quieuit.
Longar for loē Eppren i Connactaib. Ceile comarba
Comgail, reuba et anchorita et apostolicur doctur
totuiur hiberne, lix.º anno etatir fue, xiiii.º die ¶ Ct.
Octimbur, in perigrinatione feliciter Romae quieuit.
Sloḡaō la Donnchad co liat ruim fri mac Neill.

Abbreō nech fri Donnchad donn,
Ririn ronnchad rlati clann,
Cia beit liat ruim ar a chinn,
Ala gilla diardaino and.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ix.º (alia
dcccc.º 30.º). Soēpuē .h. iñair co n-Gallaiβ Alā eliaē
do toḡail dercca Ferna, quod non auditum ert anti-
quur temporibur. Flano Poḡair, episcopus et anco-

¹ *Son of Ailche*.—See the note regarding this person, under A.D. 921 *supra*.

² *Ceile*—Successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The *Four Masters* write his name "Cele-dabhail" (926), and add that he went to Rome.

³ *Ceile-Clerigh*.—See last note. The original of these lines, which is not

in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 49a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text (which is on fol. 48b).

⁴ *Scribe*.—reuba, A.

⁵ *To the south of the mountain*.—This is one of many entries in this Chronicle regarding the office of steward of Patrick's 'family'; but the limits of his district are nowhere

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, 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. [1928.]

See my note at 906

(i.e. Munchertach)

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 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, [1929.]

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

⁶ *Loch-Orbsen*.—Loé Eppren, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

⁷ *Ceile*.—See note ² under the last year, regarding him.

⁸ *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.

riata, in penectute peliciter paupat. Saili pop loē
 Eāc, 7 allongport oc Rubu mena. Saili pop loē
 Deaēraē i n-Orraēgi.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° (aliai dcccc.°
 xxx.° i.°). Tippiati mac Annrene, comarba Ciapain,
 extenro dolore obiit. Cennraelao mac Lorcaim, prin-
 cepp Cluana air 7 Cloāir mac n-Daimeni, 7 taniri
 n-apaō air Maā, paupauit. Maeleoin, epircopur
 et ancorita Cēo trum, peliciter quieuit. Deirbail
 ingen Maelpinnia mic Flannacain, regina Tempaē,
 mortua ert. Cernaān mac Tigernain, rī breibne,
 mortuup ert.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 31.° (aliai dcccc.°
 32.°). Perdomnaē mac Flannacain princepp Cluana
 irair, rēria optimup, quieuit. Topulb iarla do
 inarbaō la mac Neill. Maelgipucc comarba Peičene
 Pobair dormuiut. Longreē .h. Leēlobair, rī dal
 Cpaōe, mortuup ert. Airmetaē princepp Cuile
 raēin a Gentilibur interpretur ert. Cnaēō mac
 Caimelbain, dux genepir Loēāire, iugulatur ert.
 Longar pop loē rī.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno Domini dcccc.° 32.° (aliai dcccc.° 33.°).
 Roiniūō rīa Pepsal mac Domnaill mic Cēō, 7 rīa Siē-
 ppaiō mac h-Uāēmupain .i. mac ingine Domnaill, pop
 Muirceptaē mac Neill, 7 pop Conaing, immatē h-Uāā,
 itopāir Maelgarō rī Deplair, 7 Conmal rī Tuatī
 aēaiō, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellaiē, rex Orraēgi, optimup
 laicup, mortuup ert. Maíom rīa Conaing mac Neil

Fol. 49ab.

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." *Adamnan*, 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). Tipraití 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. Maeleoin, 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-Iraid, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.⁴ Maelgirice, '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 Sichfrídh 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 Tuath-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

⁶ *By Gentiles.*—α γεντιλιου, A., α γεντιλιου, B.

⁷ *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.

⁸ *Conaing.*—He was son of Niall

Glandubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ *Derlas.*—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

por Ultu oc rubu Conchongalt, i torcraatar .ccc. uel paulo pluḡ, Matudhan mac Aetha co coiceb̃ Eḡenn, 7 co n-ḡallaiḡ, co po opṡaṡar co ḡliaḡ beṡa riar, 7 co Mucnam faḡer, conopṡarraiḡ Muirceṡaḡ mac Neill, co remaib poraiḡ, 7 co porḡaibṡet ḡa xṡ^o ḡec cenn, 7 a n-ḡabail. Ceilican mac ḡairbḡiḡ, ḡua na n-Ḳirḡer, moṡṡui punt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ḡcccc.^o 33.^o (aliaṡ ḡcccc.^o 34.^o). ḡoḡṡṡiḡ .h. h-1maiṡ, i cṡuḡelirrimur Noṡṡ-mannopum, ḡolope moṡṡuṡ eṡ. ḡubḡilla mac Ro-bucan, ḡua nepotum Copmaic, ḡolope occirur eṡ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ḡcccc.^o 34.^o (aliaṡ ḡcccc.^o 35.^o). Copmac ḡalta Moenaḡ, pṡinceṡṡ Achaṡ bo, obuit. Maebṡiḡṡe, pṡinceṡṡ Maṡiṡṡṡeḡ, quieuit. Muirceṡaḡ mac Maebṡiḡṡe, pṡinceṡṡ ḡoimliaṡ, im-maṡuṡa aetate obuit. 1niṡ Loḡa ḡaḡar ḡo ḡoḡail la h-Ḳmlaiḡ .h. n-1maiṡ. hUam Cnoḡḡai ḡo ḡoḡail ḡo iṡiṡṡe ṡeḡṡṡain cetṡai. ḡairḡṡer ḡiḡṡar. Cṡaeb̃ mac Coirṡṡi, ḡua nepotum Ceṡnṡṡelaiḡ, cum multir a Noṡṡmannir iṡṡṡeṡṡur eṡ. Concobar mac ḡoim-naill, iṡṡoimna Ḳiliḡ, moṡṡuṡ eṡ, et ṡepultur eṡ in cimiteṡio ṡeḡum in aṡṡ Maḡa.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ḡcccc.^o 35.^o (aliaṡ ḡcccc.^o 36.^o). loṡeḡ pṡinceṡṡ aṡṡ Maḡa, eṡṡcopur et ṡapienṡ et ancopṡa, in ṡeneṡṡute bona quieuit. Cluan mic

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechtain, 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*. — coiceb̃ Eḡenn; 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 moṡṡui punt for moṡṡuṡ eṡ.

⁶ *Of anguish*. — ḡolope, 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 of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of angutsh.⁶ Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain. [933.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,⁷ rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliace, died immaturally. 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-Ceinnsealaigh, 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. [934.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,¹¹ abbot of Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. [935.] His. 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

mount of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Conchobar*. — *concuſcar*, 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 *ro élaínn garb gaela*, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Noir do orcaim o gallaibh Acha cliaeth, 7 anao da aithi doabh inoi, quod antiquis temporibus inauditum est. Maelpatraic mac Maelstuile, princeps apud Maça, in penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° ui.° (aliaz dcccc.° 37.°) Diarmaid mac Ailello, princeps Cille cuilinn, in penectute quieuit. Bruatar mac Duibgille, rex nepotum Ceinnrealaigh, iugulatur est. Garbhrieth mac Mael-eitigh, rex per Roirr, a fratribus iugulatur est. Crongilla mac Cuilennain, p[er] Conaille muirteirne, dolose moritur. Conaing mac Neill, prodomina n[on]nenn, moritur. Bellum ingen[er] lacrimabile atque horribile inter Saxones atque Norðmannor[um] crudeliter geritum est, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis euasit .i. Amlaibh; ex altera autem parte multitudo Saxonum cecidit. Adalstan autem rex Saxonum magna uictoria ditatur est. Macetiigh mac Anghremain, p[er] Mogdorna magen, mortuus est. Peðac princeps Slane mortuus est.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (aliaz dcccc.° 38.°). Dubtaeth comarba Colum cille 7 Adomnain in pace quieuit. Maelcainigh mac Conaill, princeps Tuilain, obit. Pepsal mac Domnaill, p[er] Ailiigh, mortuus est. Imnairi caetha etir Donnchaod mac Flaann 7 Muirceprtaeth mac Neill, co po riethaigh Dia. Amlaibh mac Goethrieth i n-Ach cliaeth iterum. Cell Cuilinn do

¹ Not been heard.—7 *auditum*, for *inauditum*, 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-cliath; 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. Mael-cairnigh 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-cliath. Cill-Cuilind¹⁰ was

⁵ *Mughdorna-Magen*.—A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (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.

2 *principes in 17th. + ?*

opcaim la Cmlaim .h. nlmair, quod non auditum ert
antiquir temporibur. Slogao la Donnchad .h. Mael-
reclainn piš Tempač, 7 la Muirceptač mac Neill piš
n-Clis, do čačt for Gallu Čča čliač co p' inopiret o
Čč čliač co Čč Truirten. Concobar mac Maelcein,
pi hu Poiłxi, iugulatur ert o Laigmič.

Čt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 38.º (aliar dcccc.º
39.º). Opcaim cille Cuilind o Gallu Čč čliač olro-
čain na pu menic. Čpičan mac Maelmuire, pi .h.
Piačpač, moritur. Toğal Clis for Muirceptač mac
Neill, 7 a tabairt condici longair, conio porraile
diaairi. Slogao la Donnchad i m-Đreağa, 7 Finnabair
aba do apcaim, 7 in pacart do marbat for lap na cille,
7 alaile olčena. Marom pia Congalač mac Maelmičič
for Galenga morab (7 beccač), oc Čč čaloarc, du
itorcpatar il. Ččalčrtan pi Saran, čleiči n-opčain
iartair domain, pecupa morte moritur. Finnečta
mac Čallaiğ, comarba Čaire, in Čypto quieunt.

Fol. 49bb.

b.

Čt. 1anair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º 39.º
(aliar dcccc.º 40.º). Slogao la Donnchad 7 la Muir-
ceptač co Laigmi 7 co Muimneč, co tučrat a n-ğallu
oiblinaič. Suibne mac Conbpetan do marbat o
Gallu. Niall mac Perraile do ġuin ocop [do] baru

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 ročain 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'Connor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!"

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-clíath, when they devastated from Ath-clíath to Ath-Truisten.¹ Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Uí-Failgí, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind² by the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, a thing not often done.³ Crichan son of Maeltuired, King of Uí-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 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

[938.]

Probably 939 of 938?

he transferred himself?

concordance, etc.

[939] BIS.

This must have been the 'circum'.
20. S. 1000

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 ⁵⁷). 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 [la] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.

1. [La] Muirceartaic mac Neill. Plann ingen Donnchada, rígan Ailiú, moritur. Crech La Donnchad 1 m-Órpeis, co ro ort lano lepe. Quier Muirceartaic comarba Comgail.

[Ct. 1anair, xx. ix. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (aliar dcccc.º xl.º). Secc mor combtar ruirirri locha 7 ppotha. Natiuitar Brian mic Cennetig. Slogad La Muirceartaic co ro ort Míde 7 hU Fálgi co n-deochaid 1 n-Órraigí, co tuc a peir uaidí, 7 co r' innir na Deiri, co tuc Ceallačan rí Cairil lair rri peir n-Donnchada. Maelruanais mac Flainn (i. rídomna Ailiú) do marbad do cennul Conaill. Eoðu mac Scannail, archeinnech imlecho lhair, moritur. Oenacan, racart Duin lethglair, moritur.

[Ct. 1anair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (aliar dcccc.º 42.º). Dunchad mac Suétainein episcopus Cluana mic Noir, Poelan mac Muirceartaic rí Lagen, moritur. Caíromed re n-Uib Fálgi por Gallaid Acha cliait; reo in ppecedente anno hoc pactum est. Dun lethglair do arcan do gallaid. Do rígal Dia 7 Patraic porru. Tuc Gaillu dar muir, co ro gabra[t] a n-inir porru, co n-eplai in rí, co ro marbrat Goidil por tír. Da mac Lorcain mic Dunchada do marbad do Congalach mac Maelmúitig. Maelmocta, archeinnech Cluana irair, quieuit. Cluain mic Noir do inoimut do gentib Acha cliait, 7 Ceall dara.

Fol. 50aa.

¹ Lann-lere.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

² Passable.—ruirirri; 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 rluasad na h-uirri, 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 Muircheartach 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-lere,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 Cínel-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-Iraid, 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-croiccenn ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

⁵ *In subjection*.—*ḡru nēir*. 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 δεccc.° 43.). Roiniuð pop Gallu Loða euan pe leið Caðail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muirceptað mac Neill (.i. Muirceptað na coðall croicinn), y Ailið, 7 Eðtoir iartair beaða, do marbad do ðentið pprima pema, iii. Ict. Martai, (.i. la blacair mac Sopraio y [Dub]gall, ic ðlair liaðain hi taið Cluana cáin pep Roy).

Deirrið rigal ocyr oit
Pop yil clainne Cuinn co bpað;
Nao maip Muirceptað ba liað,
Dilecta iatð ðarðel n-ðnað.

Arð Maða do arcaia hi teipt Ict. ap a bapað o na ðallaið cetnað. Lorcan mac Paelain, y Laiðen, do marbad do ðallaið. Cellach mac Déce, y val Araro, do marbad o muinntip tpea ða[n]ðnað.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini deccc.° xl. iii.° (αλιαρ δεccc.° 44.°). Flaithbertað mac Inñanien cenn in pace quieuit. Coirppi mac Maelþatpae, y .h. liaðan, Finn mac Mutain, y Corco Laiðði, do marbad do pemað Maiði Féine. Conðalað mac inñaimiðð, 7 ðroen mac

¹ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

² *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now represented 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 Muirchertach 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 descendants, 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. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have ruled only one year. It is further stated that he was slain by the Foreigners of Dublin (Athcliath) after having defeated them in the early part of the day (iaip rói poppo i túr lá).

⁹ *Malice*.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders tpea ðang[n]aðt by "murderously."

¹⁰ *Head*.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn ("head"). Flaithbhertach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his acces-

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 Imhainen, 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 Scattery 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 Castle-lyons, 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-Luighdhi* (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.

Maelmorðai pi Laiſen, do arcaim Al̃a cliaṫ co tuerat peotu 7 maine 7 brait moir. Donnchaṫ mac Flainṫ (mic Maelſreac̃lainṫ, mic Maelſruanaig, mic Donnchaṫ), pi Teimraṫ, annir .xxv. tranſactir in pegno, morituir. Maelſeṫeni comarba Pinnia, Dungal mac Caṫain, in Cſirto dormierunt. Caṫ ſoirṫ poṫaṫain pi Cellaṫan por tuat Mumain, in quo multī ceciderunt.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc. xl. 4° (alias cccc. 45.). Secc mor anaiṫenta, comtar ſuirpi na loṫa 7 na h-aibne. ſaill loṫa Eṫṫ do marbaṫ la Domnall mac Muirſeptaig 7 li a braṫair .i. Plaiṫberptaṫ, 7 orſain a loingri. Maeltuile mac Dunain, comarba Tigernaig 7 Cairnig, recupa morṫe morituir. Cuṫṫaṫ mac Muṫeaṫa pi iarṫair Connaṫt, Maeluin mac ſairbiṫ pecnap airṫ Maṫa. blacair do ṫelṫuro Al̃a cliaṫ, 7 Al̃mair tar a eiri. Opem do muinntir hOī Chanannan do marbaṫ do Congalaṫ 7 Al̃mair euarain i Conaillib.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc. xl. u.° (alias cccc. 46.°). Cluain mic Noir do orcaim do ſallaib Al̃a cliaṫ, 7 cella per Miṫe olcena. Maelbeṫach airṫinnch Daiminnir morituir.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc. xl. ui.° (alias cccc. 47.°). Slogaṫ la Ruairpi .h. Canannan co Slaine, conṫairṫiteper ſaill 7 ſoirṫel .i. Congalaṫ mac Maelmoriṫ 7 Al̃mair euarain, co poimib por ſallu Al̃a cliaṫ, in quo multī occirī et meppi runt. Lan inṫ [ṫ]innſairibis Patraice do arſut ſil o ceniul Eogain do

Fol. 50ab.

¹ *Maelsechlaind*.—"Maelsechnaill," in B. The clause is added in a later hand in A.

² *Fell asleep*.—ṫormuir, 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-Muirtheimhne, 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.

patraice. scolaisi .h. Ceðacain, ní Dairtraigi, 7
 Gaibit mac Muireðaiḡ n-omna .h. Creintain, 7 Ceð
 .h. Ruairc, mac Tigernain, ní ppiḡuin. Droen mac
 Maelmorðá, ní Lagen, do marbath for creic i
 n-Orpailḡ. Caḡuraḡ mac Ailei, epiḡcopur ceneoil
 Eogain, moritur.

.b. Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. un.º (alias
 dcccc.º 48.º). Blocair mac Gorpuiḡ, ní Gall, do marbath
 la Conḡalaḡ mac Maelmiciḡ, 7 pe cet dec etip suin 7
 brait. Anmepa .h. Aolai comarba Ciaraín mic int
 fair, Colman mac Maelpatraice princepḡ Slaine, do
 gabail 7 a éc etairru. Gormlaidh ingin plann mic
 Maelpeclann in penitencia mortua epḡ. Natiuitap
 Maelpeclann mic Domnaill.

Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º 8.º (alias
 dcccc.º xl.º ix.º). Sloḡaḡ la Matuðan mac Ceðo 7 la
 Niall Oa n-Eruilb, co po inḡep Conailliu 7 Oruim
 n-inapclann 7 inip cain Deḡa. Creic la .h. Canannan
 co po inḡep riru lí, 7 co po marḡ plaitberpaḡ .h.
 Neill. Ceðan Tuama da ḡualann in Cypḡto paupairit.
 Poḡarpaḡ mac Donnacain, ní Oirḡiall, in penitencia
 moritur. Sloḡaḡ la Conḡalaḡ mac Maelmiciḡ, co po
 inḡep .h. Meic 7 Ppenniaḡ.

Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dcccc.º 49º (alias dcccc.º
 50.º). Donnchaḡ mac Domnaill, ní Míðe, do marbath
 dia braitpuiḡ. Oel ní Dpetan moritur. Scoḡine air-
 chinnech Dairmaigi, Maelpindan epiḡcopur Cille dara,
 Cleipcen mac Conallan airchinnech daire Calḡaig, in

¹ *Datraigi*.—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 *Gormlaidh*.—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 Malsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Malsechlainn⁶ 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 Inis- (Cone, Armadens & Shalkeen)
cain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, (Quinn 949)
when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbheartach 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. (Monaghan & Farney)

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 *Malsechlainn*. — Malsechlainn 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. Matuodan mac Aedá do marbad o
 uib Edoe .i. o macaib bpoim, roo Deur illum u[]n-
 cauit in breui tempore in morte iporum. Ruaidri
 ua Canannan do marbad do gallaib .i. ríomna Ereno, X
 iar forbair pe mír for Mídiu 7 for Breghu, 7 iar cor
 air Gall .i. oí mile uel plúr. Niall Oa Canannan
 7 ppuéguin, et alii pauci. Meap mor anai centa. Cloicteé
 sláne do lopeaó do gallaib Aéta cliaé. Baéall ino
 eplama 7 cloc ba deé oí clocuib, Caeneáir ppleigino,
 [7] roéaire móp imbi, do lopeaó.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º l.º (aliair dcccc.º
 51). Maceitig mac Cuilennan, pí Conaille; Suairpe
 .h. Porannan airéinneé Aroa ppaéa, moritur. Soé-
 ppué mac Siptiuc co n-Gallaib Aéta cliaé do opcan
 Cenannra 7 domnaig Patraic, 7 Aipo Breccain 7
 Tuileain 7 cille Scipe, 7 alaiiu cealla oléna. A
 Cenannur po opta h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia
 hominum uel plúr, cum maxima ppea boum et
 equorum auri et argenti. Aed mac Maelpuanaió,
 Decc mac Duinócuan, pí Teébaí, Cenneitig mac
 Lopeain pí Tuatmuman, Garbié mac Lopeain pí pper
 leaíhna. Niall moélaé do marbad do éoirpí tria
 meabail. Deé oibair. Clamtrpura mor for Galluib
 Aéta cliaé, 7 pué pola.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º li.º (aliair 952º).
 Scannal airéinneé domnaic Seénaill, Plann airéinneé

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 512 *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 Domhnall 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 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' of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

(sub. kingdom of shryph)

no claim whatever!

in?

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. xevii.

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.

Ṭroma cliaḃ, Cypṫántin mac Aḃḃa pī Alban, Pṛp-
domnaḃ comarḃa Ciarain, moṛṫui punt. Caḃ for pīpu
Alban 7 ḃṛetnu 7 Saxanu pīa Gallaiḃ. Plann .h.
Cleirūḡ, pī ḃeipciṛṫ Connaḃṫ, Ṭomnall mac Ṭonnchata
pīdomna Ṭemṛaḃ, Cele clam 7 ancopita, Plann mac
Maelṫiaḃṛaḃ, aipcinneḃ Maḡi etir ṫi glaiṛ.

[ct. 1anaiṛ. Anno domini dcccc.º Lii.º (aliaṛ 953.º).
Cluain mic Noir ṫo aṛcain ṫo pṛaiḃ Muman co
n-Gallaiḃ. Maelcoṫaṛo comarḃa Comḡaill 7 Mocol-
moc. ḡailengṫa ṫo aṛcain o U Cremṫainn. Ṭomnall ṫia
Fol 506b. tairpecht Muirceṛṫaiḡ co pargabṛat aṛ cenn. Mael-
maṛṫain mac Moenaḡ, Ruatḃacan mac Eitigen pī
aṛṫiṛ ḡailengṫ, Maelṫatṛaic mac Corcan pṛpleigino.
Alṛṫo Maḃa, Maelmuirṫ aipcinneḃ Ṭaiḡi Pṛḡḡnai,
Cennṫaelat aipcinneḃ Saiḡṛe, Ṭṛṫmaṫ mac Ṭorṫṫa
aipcinneḃ Līṛ moir Moḃṫu, Ṭubinnṫi eṛṫcob ḃenn-
ḃaiṛ.

[ct. 1anaiṛ. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (aliaṛ dcccc.
54º). Plannacan mac AlḂḃon comarḃa mic Nīṛṫe 7
Colmain Ela, Maelcoluim mac Ṭomnall, pī Alban,
occipur eṛṫ. Conn mac Eṫṫṫain mic ḡaṛḃiḃṫ, pī Muḡi
ṫumai, ṫo maṛḃaḃ. ḃoṫibaṫ moṛ ṫo Eṫṫo. Aṛ moṛ
ṫe Coirṫṫi 7 Ṭṫḃai ṫṫ n-O Ruaiṛ, co ṫorḃaiṛ ann
.h. Ciarṫai pī Coirṫṫi. Ceileḃaiṛ comarḃa 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 *'Comarḃ' of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

⁵ *Mocholmuc.*—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, Cusantín 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 the same name, barony 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.

finnain, Roðarþað comarþa Colum Cille 7 Adomnain, in Chyrto þauræuerunt. Niall .h. Tolairgð, Ceallačan þi Cairil, Rectarþa arþinneð Cille achard, moriuntur. Þran mac Domnall, þi Ceniul Loegaire Þreð, iugulatur ert.

¶ Ct. Ianaþ, ui. þeria, iii. Lunæ. Anno domini mccc.º Liiii.º (aliar 955º). Oengur mac Conloingri arþinneð Maige bile, Oengur mac Maelþriðte arþinneð Doimliacc, moriuntur. Alene þi Mugðorþa Magen 7 Mugðorþa Þreð, 7 Inðerþi mac Moðain do toitiþ allurð Congalalð 1 Connaçtu. Slogað la Domnall mac Muirþerþalð co longalð o ðualð inðir þor loð n-ðað, þor Ðabail, þarþ na h-ðirðiallu þor loð n-ðirne, iarþriþ þor loð n-uaðtar, co þo opt in mðreirne, 7 co tuc ðiallu hli Ruairc.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianaþ, ui. þeria, xii. Lunæ. Anno domini mccc.º Lu.º (aliar 956º). Maelþarþaic mac Conþretan arþinneð Slane, Oengur mac nOçain comarþa Þeðene, Ðarðene þui erþuc Ðuin leð ðlarþi. Taðc mac Caðail, þi Connaçt, morþuþ ert. Congalalð mac Maelmiðð (mic Plannagain mic Ceallalð mic Congalalð mic Conang ðurþalð mic Congalalch mic Alða þlane), þi Erenð, do marþað do Ðallalð (Alða cliað) 7 laignib oc Taig Ðurpann ilaigrib, 7 Alcð mac Alciði þi Teðba, et alii multi. Moenað comarþa Þinnia 7 þerþeiðinn arþo Maða, Maelþriðte mac Ðruðain, comarþa Mic

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.—do tuitim allurð. 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 Son.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnan,¹ and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille² and Adomnan,² 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 Bregb, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias³ 955). Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliece, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregb, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army⁴ of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbheg⁵ 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, *Ōcā clīat*, 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.

(k. A. afterwards, k. T.)

Níppre 7 Colman h-Éla, Muirpeðac mac Eicnechain, moriuntur. Domnall pegnapre incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (alias 957º). Caðurac mac Dulgen (o ðruim ðorpara), comarba pātraic, rui ep̄cop Goidel, in Churto Iheru paupavit. Maelpoðartac rui Cairil, Colman mac Congaile comarba Molairre, Eðu mac Anluain rui Loða cal, Scannal mac Luathuib comarba Lirr ep̄ mortui punt. Maelcoluim .h. Canannan, rui cennit Conaill, Moða mac Gormacain, Flann .h. h-Abðacain airċinneċ Glinne da loca.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (alias 958). Flann mac Moðloingsi comarba Tigepraiċ 7 Maeltoio. Tanarac mac h-Uioir, comarba Bennair, do marbat do Gallab. Niall .h. h-Éruib. Tuacal mac Aduċaire, rui Lagen, moritur. Lugair mac Colgan, airċinneċ Slane, in penitentia moritur. Pinaċta mac Laċtna, airċinneċ Perna, moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liiii.º (alias 959). Cluain mic Noir do arcaim do p̄raib Muman. Marŋtan comarba Coimċen, Dubuin comarba Coluim cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Duðabairenn mac Domnall, rui Cairil, a rui occipit ep̄t. Moenaċ mac Cormaic, airċinneċ Lirr moir.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Lix.º (alias 960º). Sloċat la Domnall mac Muircepraiċ co dal n-Abraide,

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. Fermanagh).

⁵ *Lock-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'Connor prints *Comhorba Laisserin*, 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 (alias² 957). Cathasach son of Dulgen³ (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 Echú 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]. [956.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Mochloingse, '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. [957.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was 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]. [958.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Domnall,¹² son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he [959.]

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' *Adarnan*, 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 occiur ept i n-*Uí* cliaí. Maíom for Cammán mac *Uí* cliaí mic *Soé*puí oc Dub. Muireadaí mac *Per*surra co ro la moceairt Connaí. Caínoí aircinneí lír moir quieuit.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.*° *lx.*° (*aliar* 961.°) Saisget teneó do *Uí*decht iar put *Laí*gen aniaróer, co ro marb mile éet do doenió 7 altaí cotigi *Uí* cliaí. Mac *Ere*ada, *ri* .h. *Uruin* [*r*]eola, obuit. *Ual*gar *ri* *Thar*traí a ruir occiur ept. *Per*traí *ri* Caril a ruir occiur ept. Conaing .h. Domnallan, aircinneí *Cló*air mac n-*Da*meni, quieuit.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.*° *lx.*° 1.° (*aliar* 962.°) *Cre*é la *Flaí*deptaí mac *Con*óbaí, la *ri*ó n- *Uí*cliaí, i n-*dal* n-*Uraí*de, co *ri* inder *Con*óire, *con*ótaréetar *Uí*cliaí, co ro marbad ann, 7 a da braíair .i. *Ta*ó 7 *Con*o, et *ali* multi. *Eugan* mac *Muire*adaí, *er*ri *Erenn*, do marbad do *Uí*ó *Paí*li. *Oengur* .h. *Mael*-*Do*raí a ruir *iug*ulatur ept.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.*° *lx.*° 11.° (*aliar* 963.°). *Longa* la *Domnall* .h. *Neil* de *Da*bull tar *Sliaí*

fol. 51ba.

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. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

⁴ *Muiredhach.*—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 Dubhdaílethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

⁵ *As far as Ath-cliaí.*—cotigi *Uí* cliaí, A. B. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49, wrongly renders the clause cotigi *Uí* cliaí 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-cliath. 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 [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory ex- [961.] pedition 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships¹⁰ [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,¹¹ across Sliabh-

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 Claney or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Ross-clogher, 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 Blackwater River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uait co Loë n-Annenne, quod non pactum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Dubdalethi. Eicneð mac Dalaið ri na n-Airgiall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occiri punt o Muirchat mac Dalaið, a ppatre. Ro marbat dono in Muirchat rin pocedoir irin mui ðetna. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Papatric, natuip est. Mac Cellachain ri Cairil moritur. Zoppaið mac Cmlaith moritur est. Comarba Tigerað moritur .i. Coencompac. hualgaric .h. Maltrea occipit est o Muirchertach maigen.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º lxiij.º (aliar 964º). 1r i ro in bliadain deðenað ino lantao ðoir o tainic Papatric i n-Eirinn. Maelmuiraið mac Flaino mic Eicneðain, 7 a mac, do marbat do ðloinn fiangura. Dubrcuile mac Cinaeda, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. Pupuðran mac Decce, ri Deplair, do marbat do cenul Eogain tria ta[n]ñact 7 mebaul. Muircepað mac Conðalaið mic Maelmuirð, piodmna Tempað, 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 (=1965), 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'*.—inno lantao ðoir. 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 Dubhdalethe,³ Eienech 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 Maitrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] MS. of the 'just completion' [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eienechan,⁸ and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,⁹ rested. Furudhran son of Bece, 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'Connor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecta intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rev. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Connor 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 Victorinus (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 *Eienechan*.—This was apparently the Eienechan 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 Congalaid occipyr ert. Ceall dapa do arcaim do
gallaid, pet mipeabile pietate mipeptur ert tria
Niall .h. n-epuile, petemptur omnibur clericiu pene
pro nomine domini .i. lan in taidi moir pance[τ] dpuicti,
7 lan in derctaidi, ipet do puagell Niall tuid dia arpat
perin.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxi.° (alias 965°).
Dorta mór díulocta i n-epuile, co penad int adair a
mac 7 a ingen ar biað. Caþroineð pua n-Oib Canannan
co torcair and Domnall. Cað etir ppu Alban
imoneitir, ubi multi occipr punt im Donncharo .i. abb
tuine Caillen. Coemcloð abbat i n-aro Maða .i.
Dubdaleche in uicem Muireadai (o rliab Cuilinn).
Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill, la puð Teñrað, co po opt
Connaðta, 7 co tue giallu o hu Ruairc. Iorep 7 Duncað
abbato eipe ða glar, Cinaeð abb lip moir Moctutu,
in Cyprio quieuerunt.

Fol. 51ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxi.° (alias 966°).
Muireðac mac Pergura, comarba Patraic, Caþurað
mac Muireadan eppcop aopt Maða, Paelan mac
Cormaic pu na n-Deire Muman, Paelan pu Laigen,
moptui punt. Maelmuire ingen Neill nuc Aða
moptua ert. Dubdabairpenn comarba buiti uitam
piniuit. Pergal .h. Ruairc do marbat la Domnall
mac Congalaid, la puð Dpeð.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lx.ii.° (alias 967°).
Dub mac Maelcolum, pu Alban, do marbat la
h-Albanðu peim. Tizepnað mac Ruairc, pu Carce

¹ *Wonderful*. — mipeabile (for mipeabili), A., B.

² *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

³ *Intolerable*. — díulocta (for dífulocta), A., B.; diófulaid, *Four M.* (963).

⁴ *Themselves*. — imoneitir, A.; imonectir, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenetop, 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 wonderful 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 (alias^s 965). A great, intolerable,^s 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.

bought [back] ?

[964.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of 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. Mael-muire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairenn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc⁸ was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha.

[965.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael-coluim, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tignach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

[966.]

between Scottsmen about Etir" (1), where many were killed about (1) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

⁵ *Dun-Caillen* — See note ¹¹, p. 375 *supra*.

⁶ *Muiredach*. — See above at the year 959.

⁷ *Sliabh-Cuilinn*. — Now Slieve-Gulion, 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*. — Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

Ḃraḁarḁe, moritur. Caḁ formaile (.i. ic Raḁḁ bḁua) cenul Eogan for cenul Conaill, du itorcair Maḁliru .h. Canannan, ru cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceptaḁ .h. Tarḁe puomna Connacht, et alii multi. Aeḁ .h. h-Ḃtḁ, ru .h. n-eḁaḁ, a ruir iugulatur epḁ. Maḁgamain mac Cennetiḁ, ru Cairril, do arcaim Luimniḁ 7 dia loraḁ. Cerpball mac loraic, puomna laigen, do marbaḁ do Domnall, do ruḁ ḁreḁ.

- b. **I**ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. un.º (aliaꝝ 968). Ceallaḁ .h. ḁanan, comarba Comgaill, moritur. Muirceḁaḁ comarba Caimniḁ, Flaḁberptaḁ mac Muirceḁaḁ, ru .h. neḁaḁ, moriuntur. Sloḁa la Domnall .h. Neill co laigiu, coror inḁir o ḁerba ruar co ruice, co tuc boroḁa mor lair, 7 cotarat forḁair for Gaill 7 for laigiu co cenn ḁa mḁr. Conmaḁ comarba Ultain quieuit.

Ict. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. un.º (aliaꝝ 969). Cmaeḁ .h. Caḁmaḁ aipḁinneḁ ḁaice Calcaḁ, Maḁlpinnen mac Uḁtan eꝛcop Cenannra 7 comarba Ultan 7 Cairniḁ, Eogan mac Cleiruḁ eꝛcop Connaḁt, paupauerunt. Soeplaḁ ingeḁ Elḁcomaiḁ .c. annḁr moritur. ḁeollan mac Ciarmaic, ru loḁa gaḁor, in Chꝛḁto quieuit.

Ict. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. ix.º (aliaꝝ 970). Cenannur do arcaim do Ḃmlaim cuaran. Maḁom for Ualgaꝛe .h. Ruairc ru Concoḁar mac Tarḁe, co ro marbaḁ cum pluꝛimḁr. Sloḁa la ruḁ nḁlaḁ .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 Gaill*, 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-
bee) 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.] *ms.*
comarb of Congall,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 Tadhg,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.

⁶ *From Berbha westwards*.—This
should be from Berbha (the river
Barrow) eastwards.

⁷ *Comarb of Ultan*; *i.e.* successor of

St. Ultan of Ardbraccan, and abbot
of that place. The *Four Masters*
(at A.D. 966) state that Connmach was
also a priest of Cenannus, or Kells.

⁸ *Amlaimh Cuaran*.—See note ⁴, p.
456, and note ⁹, p. 465, *supra*.

⁹ *Conchobar son of Tadhg*.—King
of Connaught at the time. His obit
is entered under the year 972 *infra*.

h-Artgar mac Matuðan, co Gallaið, co po opt Condere, 7 co parðaið ar cenn. bellum Cille mona ria Domnall mac Congalaið, 7 ria nCm̃laim, pop Domnall .h. Neill, du itorðair Artgar mac Matuðain, ri Ulað, 7 Donnacán mac Mailmuire, arðinneð, 7 Cinaeð mac Cpongaille ri Conaille, cum plurimur. Orcain Lugmaio 7 Opoma inapclainn la Murchad, la pið nCiligi. Orcain Mainistireð 7 Lainne leipe la Domnall, la pið nEpend, ubi in una domu .cccl. accenri punt.

X

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.° lxx.° (aiair 971). Culen [mac] Illuib, ri Cliban, do marbad do Drctnaið iproi caða. Domnall .h. Neill, ri Temrað, do innarbu a Miðe do clainn Colmain. Niall mac Acða, ri Ulað, moritur. Tuaçal comarba Ciapain, Maelramna comarba Cairnið, moruntur. Ceallað .h. Nuadac do marbad do Gallaið i n-torur in ppoinntigi. Slogad la Domnall .h. Neill co piru Miðe, co po opt a n-ule cella 7 dune, 7 co po opt .h. Paigi 7 Poðarta.

b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.° lxx.° i.° (aiair 972). Cað etir Ulu 7 Dal-nCraide, itorðair ri in coicid .i. Acð mac Loingrið, 7 alu. Murchad mac Finn do marbad la Domnall cloen per dolum. Caðurað mac Pergura, comarba Duin, moritur. Poðartað 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-inasclainn 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.] BRS. 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.

⁸ *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" (in-doray) 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 marbhad la Domnall mac Congalaidg, tria mebal. Crunnmael arpcinnech Glinne da laea moritur.

X | Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxi.º (aliaf 973). Concobar mac Tairc, ru Connaect, moritur. Caet etir Murchad .h. Flaithbertaidg 7 Connachta, du itordair Caatal mac Tairc ru Connaect, 7 Seibennaec mac Aeda ru .h. Maine, 7 alu multi. Maelmaire arpcinnech Dairmaighi do batad i n-Er ruad. Decan comarba Finnen, Ailill arpcinnech Glinne da laea, recupa morte moriuntur. Dubdalece comarba Patraic for cuairt Muman, co tuc a peir.

Fol. 55aa.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx. 3.º (aliaf 974º). Murchad .h. Flaithbertaid do dul for creic i cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mor, conitarruad oen xai conerbailt de oc Duin cloitighe, do cummain 7 aepighe. Diarmait mac Dochartaidg, comarba Molairc, moritur ert. Donnchad finn, ru Mide, do marbhad la Aeda mac Duibcinn. Roeniuad ru nUgairc mac Tuatail for Oppaidg, itordair Diarmait mac Donnchada. Maithm aile dono ru n-Oppaidg for hUib Cennpelaidg, itordair Domnall mac Cellaidg.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini lxx. 4.º (aliaf 975º). Etgar mac Etmonn, ru Saxon, in Chyrto paupavit. Domnall mac Eogan, ru bpetan, in alicru, rogaruad

¹ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

² *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³ *Es-fuaidh*. — 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 *Comarb 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 ¹.

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 [972.] 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 Dairmagh,² was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.³ Becan, comarb of Finnen,⁴ Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand.

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 *a mbeil for faiscem* by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire *Donnchad 7 Ciannin* 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. *add Ty. xvii. 33*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar¹⁰ son of Edmond, [974.] King of the Saxons, paused / Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,¹¹ in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach *✓*

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 6.

abb Daire, mortui punt. Papatlach arpcinneē Reē-
pann a gentilibus occipit ert. Cnaeth .h. Arpuzan
(.i. do ril Cernaiš potail), pprimecip Epenn, quieuit.
Domenn mop ipin blicāin rin.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. ii.° (aliar 976°).
Maēgānūin mac Cennetiš, ri Cairil, do mapbat la
Maelmuarō mac mōrain. Donnchad mac Ceallaiš,
ri Orraigi, Domnall mac Congalaiš, ri bpeš, mortui
punt. Conaing .h. Pinan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman
Ela, paupauit. Taōš .h. Ruarōpāc ri Cianaēt occipit
ert i n-Ultaib. Setna .h. Doman, arpcinnech nOent-
roma, in sua domu exurit ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. iii.° (aliar 977°)
Muirceptaē mac Domnall .h. Neill, 7 Congalaē mac
Domnall, da rišdomna Epenn, do mapbat la hAlmlaim
mac Siptuca. Sillacolaim .h. Canannan do mapbat
la Domnall .h. Neill. Almlaim mac Aluilb (.i. ri
Alban) do mapbat la Cnaeth mac Domnall. Conaing
mac Cadain, comarba Moedoc, mortuut ert. In hoc
anno Platiēptaē mac Muirceptaē natut ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° 7.° (aliar 978°).
Piaēpa arpcinneē 1a quieuit. Caē etip brian mac
Cennetiš 7 Maelmbuarō ri Dermuman, co torčair
Maelmuarō ann. Caē bīclainde pop laišmī sua
n-ſallanb Ōēa cliaē, vā itorčair ri laigen .i. uſaire

Fol. 52ab.

¹ *Rechra*.—See note¹³, 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 Muirchertach 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 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 Bregb, 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. [975.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of 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. [976.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh 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 [977.]

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-trostain, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1036 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Maelmhuaidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuaidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Caithrimuib mac n-Áir-
giallaib for cenel Conaill, du i torchair Niall .h.
Canannan, 7 alii multi. Corcaé mor Muman do
arcaim la daigið. Ler mór Moctiu do arcaim 7 do
Uorcud].

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx.º 8.º (aliar 979º).
Muirpenn ingin Congalaiz, comarba Brigte, quieuit.
Leclabhor .h. Piaéna, pí ðalaparðe, per dolum occirur
ert. Conchobar mac Finn, pí úa Paile, mortuur ert.
Áirpeétaé .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Erend, in pace quieuit.

b.

[Cl. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx.º 9.º (aliar 980).
Caé Tempaé pía Maelpechnaill mac n-Domnaill for
Gallab Áto cliaé 7 na n-inðpeð, iprolað verð ar
Gall 7 nept Gall a hEirind, dú itorchair Ragnall mac
Ámlaim, mac píð Gall, 7 Conaíal mac aepu Gall, 7
alii multi. Domhnall .h. Neill, arpu Erenn, port
penitentiam, in arð Maéa obuit. Muðron, comarba
Colum cille etir Epirn 7 Álbain, uitam feliciter
piniuit. Rumann .h. Áebacan, comarba Tígerinaiz,
Murchad mac Riada, comarba Comain, paupauerunt.
Dubgall mac Donnchara, pídomna Áilíð, a ppatre puo
.i. o Muirpeðac mac Flaínn, interfectur ert. Muirpeðac
mac Flaínn ante mensem integrum a gente pía decol-
latur ert. Comaltan .h. Cleiríð, pí .h. Piaépaé Áríðne,
mortuur. Tígerinan, .h. Maelðoraib .i. pí cennuil

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 Fírbis states that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

³ *Maelsechnaill*.—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 *Mughron*.—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 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. [978]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] nis.
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] Mur-
chad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,⁷ 'paused.' Dubh-
gall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by
his kinsman, i.e. by Muiredhach son of Flann. Muire-
dhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people
before an entire⁹ month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King
of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldor-
aidh, 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.

⁸ By.—α, uel o, Λ. o, B ; which seems more correct.

⁹ *Entire*.— $\iota\eta\tau\iota\varsigma\mu$, A., B.

Conaill a puir iugulatur ert. Drogen mac Mureada, pu laigen, do epgabail do gallaib, 7 a marbad iarium.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx.º (aliair 981º). Domhnall .h. h-Aitidh pu .h. nEada, 7 loingsreac mac Roðartac pu .h. Niallain, do comtotim. Cleircen mac Donngaille comarba Feichin, Eogan .h. Cadain comarba Drenaind, Sinae mac Muirtilen comarba Comgail, in Churto dormierunt. Mepp anaenata ipin bliadain rin.

Fol. 52^{ba}. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º i. (aliair 982º). Bruatar mac Tigernach, pu .h. Cennrealach, moritur. Archu mac Neill do marbad do maccaib Aroðair tria mebal. Aed .h. Dubdai, pu tuarceirt Connae, recura morre moritur. Opcain Cilli tarad iñur phuirte lairce.

¶ Cal. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º ii.º (aliair 983º). Cormac mac Maeleisiran, comarba Moctutu, Muireadac mac Muirecan, recnap aird Maeda, moriuntur. Catpoiniudh pu Maelechnaill mac Domnaill, 7 pu n-Flun-iaru mac Omlaim, por Domnall cloen, por ri laigen (7 por iñar puirt lairge), du itorpatar il ioir baðad 7 marbad, im Gilla Patraic mac iñair, 7 alu. Aed .h. Moðran, comarba Darinchill, iugulatur ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (aliair

¹ Bran. — The name is written Drogen 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 *Tigernach*.—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-Cennselaigh*, 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. Cleirichen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;³ Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year.

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. A⁶dh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.⁶

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 Maelsechnaill 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

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*.—*ιπορκαρ*, A. *ιπορκαρκαρ* (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*.—*ιουλατury οητ*. The abbrev. for interlit follows (*ιουτ*), as if by mistake.

984^o). Uirpne .h. Lapan, airċinneċ daire Calcaicċ, muirpeacċ .h. Flannacain, pēpleiġint aipō Maċa, paupant. Dubdapaċ mac Domnallan, m Deplair, a ruir interpretur [ert]. Domnall cloen, m Lagen, o hūib Cennpelaig occirur ert. Flaicċbertacċ .h. hān-luain, m .h. Niallain, per dolum occirur ert o hūib bperail.

[Ct. 1anair, u.p.; L.u. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° iii.° (alair 985^o). Poġartaċ .h. Conġaile airċinneċ Daim-innri, Flaicċlem airċinneċ Saiġri, Maelpinnia airċinneċ Domnaig Paṛpaic, in Chpūto quieuerunt. Sloġat la Maelpeċlainn mac n'Domnall i Connacċtaicċ, cotapait maġ nOī illuaitpēo. Cpeċ polaiġa la Con-naċċta co loċ nĀinnō, copo loirpet 7 copo mapbrat pī per cell. Maelpeaċloinn mac Domnall do inṛiuā Connacht, 7 do ċoġail a n-innpeaċ, 7 do mapbaċ a toirpeach.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° u.° (alair 986^o). Cumape mop (.i. i n-aro Maċa) ipin domnuċ ria luġnapaċ, etir .h. Eċaċ 7 .h. Niallain, du itopċair mac Tpenair mic Celegan 7 alu. Na Dānair do ċuioecht i n-airper Dailpatai, .i. teopa longā, co po maġċa peċt pīċit dūiċ, 7 co po pentā olċena. 1 Coluim cille do arcaim do Dānapiaċ aīdċi notlanc, co po mapbrat in apaiċ 7 .xii. uiror do rruicċiċ na cille.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (alair

¹ *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

² *Derlas*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

³ *By the Ui-Bresail*.—o hui bperail, A. o hūib bperail, 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'Connor, mistaking the signification of illuaitpēo

("into ashes"), translates "vastat planitiem Aoi in regione Luathre."

⁶ *Secret*.—polaiġa. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders cpeċ polaiġa by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for polaiġa have po aċla moċ, 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 Domnallan, King of Derlas,² was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. 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 Domnall, 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 Domnall, 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 Lammas, 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 Eglish (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*.—*cumayc moy*. Dr. O'Connor 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 antemensem Augusti"! For *cumayc* ("commotion," "conflict"), he read *cayc* (Pascha). The parenthetic clause *in-armagh* ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

¹⁰ *Others*.—*alain*, for *alun* A., B.

¹¹ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Caí Manano rí a mac Aralt 7 ríar na Danairib, ubi mille occurrunt. Deirdre moir co ro la ár dooine 7 inbela i Saxanair 7 Dretair 7 Goidelair. Ar moir for na Danairib ro oirg 1, corpo marbtha tri ar. 7 tri cet dui.

.b. Íct. Ianair. 1. p., l. ix. Anno domini mccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (aliar 988). Dunlang mac Duibhdaibhenn, rí-domna Cairil, 7 Muirgír mac Conchobair, do comtuitim in hÍb Druim Sinna. Congalaí .h. Cuilennan rí Conaille, 7 Ciardáille mac Cairbellan rí tuaircirt breí, do comtuitim. Laidhnen mac Ceirbaill, rí Fennmuir, do marbhad i n-ard Maí la Fergal mac Conaing, rí Ailí. Colum airéinneí Corcaíde, Duibhdaibhenn airéinneí Dóirí Conair, doirmierunt.

.b. Íct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (aliar 989). Dunchad .h. Druen, comarba Ciarrin, optimus rebus 7 relegiorum, do eadib i n-ard Maí (in .xiii. Íct. Februarii) ina aileirí. Dunleóglair do arcaim do Gallair, 7 a lorcá. Glun iairn rí Gall do marbhad dia moíair fein i meirce. Gormáí mac Aralt, rí innirí Gall, do marbhad i n-Dalriada. Dunchad .h. Robocan, comarba Colum cille, mortuus est. Eochad mac Ardagair, rí Uladh, do dul for rluagad i

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 Briu’) 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 gumad air in Gallair ro buó éoir Dunchad .h. Druen, “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 Saxon-land, 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 Bregb, 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 note¹, last page.

¹⁰ *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

¹¹ *Dal-Riata*.—The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.

cenel Eogain, co pargaib ann .h. nAitid. Dubdaleiti, comarba Patraic, do gabail comarbui Coluim cille a comairle per nEreann 7 Alban. Eimilið mac Ronain, ri na nAipðer, do marbad do Connaillið cerd. Macleiginn .h. Murcádaín, aipðinneð Cuile paðain, moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx. ix.º (aliair 990). Daire Calcaig do arðain do ðanaraið. Airapo mac Coirri pimecer Erend, Aed .h. Maeluoraid .i. ri ceniul Conaill, morui sunt. Cað Cairn poruroma ria Maelreclainn por Tuatmumain, i torðair Domnall mac Lorcain ri .h. Porca, 7 alu multi.

Fol. 53aa.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xc.º (aliair 991). Donnchat .h. Congalaig, ruomna Tempach, per dolum occipir ert la Maelrechlainn. Taðc mac Donnchat, ruomna Orpaig, o peraið Muman, Aed .h. Ruairc ruomna Connaet, Dubdarað .h. Piacnai, o ceniul Eogain, occipir sunt.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xc.º i.º (aliair 992). Maelpetair .h. Tolaið, comarba ðrenaind, Mael-pinnia .h. Maenaið comarba Ciapain Cluana, dormie-punt. Donn .h. Duinncean, ri Teoðra, moritur. Sluagad la Maelreclainn i Connaetair, co tuc gabala

¹ *Aitid*.—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 1023, 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 Mael-sechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

Chron. Scot. (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erarl of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note⁴ 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 Arderoney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, 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 brēimnno by a later hand in A

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

mona lairr. Tadhriu ingnað aithi seile Stepan, combo crotepɜ in neñ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (i. p., l. 111.) Anno domini 1000.º xc.º 11.º (aliaɜ 993º). Tuacal mac Ruba comarba Finnen 7 Mocholmoc, Concobar mac Cerpail .h. Maelreclainn, morɜui punt. Maelruanar .h. Ciardai, ɜ Cairpri, do marbar do ɜpaið Teðba. Da Ua ðanannan do marbar. Eiceneð .h. Leogan, ɜ Luighne, do marbar la Maelreclainn i tairɜ abbaio Domnaix Patraic. Mael-
 rinnian ua hOenair, comarba ɜicini 7 eppcop tuac Luighne, in Chpɜto ihɜu paupauɜ. Cleirðen mac Maeleuin, ɜ .h. neðac, a ruir iugulatur epɜ.
 Ðunið a mór ɜor ðainið, 7 ceðraið 7 beðaið, ɜ Epunð uile ipin bliadainriu. Muiracan (o Ðoið domnaix), comarba Patraic, ɜor cuairɜ i tɜr neðgan, co ɜo epɜeð ɜrað ɜix ɜor Acð mac nDomnaill i ɜiaðnuɜe ɜañða Patraic, 7 co tuc morðuarɜ ðuarɜɜe Epenn.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini 1000.º xc.º 11.º (aliaɜ 994º). ɜogartac mac Ðiarmara, ɜ Corcoðri, do marbar do ɜalengaið Copainð. Mac Ðubgail (i. Acð) 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 653 *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 *Domnach-Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, 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 Mocholmoe,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. Cleirichen 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 Corann.¹³ Aedh, son of Dubhgall, 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.

Donnchara, rí domna Ailiḡ, occipit ep̃. Sop̃ Colum cille do lopeaḡ do Maelpeḡlaimn. Cono mac Congalaiḡ, rí .h. Pailḡi, do marbaḡ. Maelmuire mac Seanlaimn, epp̃cop aip̃o Maḡa, quieuit. Siṛpuic mac Amlaim do innarba a h-Cl̃ cliaḡ. Raḡnall mac Imair do marbaḡ do Murchaḡ.

Fol. 53a^b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º iiii.º (aliaṛ 995º). Cínacḡ mac Maelḡolaim, rí Alban, do marbaḡ per volum. Domnacḡ Patraic do arḡain do ḡallaiḡ Cl̃ cliaḡ, 7 do Muirceṛtaḡ .h. Congalaiḡ; per Deur uinḡicauit in moṛte ip̃riur in fine euṛdem meñriṛ. Colla aip̃chinneḡ Inñri caḡaiḡ moṛit̃ur. Clepcen mac Leran, r̃acart aip̃o Maca, quieuit.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º u.º (aliaṛ 996º). Tene diaṛ do ḡabal aip̃o Maḡa, co na paṛcaib̃ deṛtaḡ na ṡamliac na h-ep̃ṡaib̃ na r̃ionemeḡ ann cen lopeaḡ. Diaṛmaṛ mac Domnaill, rí .h. Ceinnpeḡlaiḡ, ḡillapaṛtraic mac Donnchara, rí Oppaiḡi, Copmac .h. Congalaiḡ, comarba ṡaiminñri, moṛt̃ui r̃unt. Cpeḡ la Conaille 7 Mugṡop̃na 7 tuairciur̃t mḡpeḡ co ḡlenn r̃iḡe, conuṛtaṛaib̃ Cl̃ mac Domnaill rí Ailiḡ, 7 cotapaṛ ṡebair̃ ṡoib̃ 7 copemaib̃ poṛaib̃, copo marbaḡ rí Conaille aip̃o .i. .h. Cponḡilla (.i. Matuṡan) 7 alu pl̃uṛim̃i (.i. ṡa cet).

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ui.º (aliaṛ 997º). Maṛom poṛ huib̃ Meib̃ ic Sp̃uḡair̃, r̃ia mac

¹ *Sord-Chohim-Cille*. — 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 Raghnaill 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 Scatterry Island, in the Lower Shannon.

⁴ *Lightning*. — tene diaṛ. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene r̃aiḡnén. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene diaṛ by "the fyre Diat," mistaking diaṛ apparently for *divinus*.

⁵ *Church-grove*. — r̃ionemeḡ. Translated *turris* by O'Connor. But the term is comp. of r̃io (a wood, or grove), and nemeḡ, 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-colum, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. [994.] 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-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. *A. Ailech omitted*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the [996.] NIS. 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 Connor*, 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 Srueel, in the parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

¹¹ *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Apparently the Donnchad Finn, King of Meath, whose death is recorded at the year 973 *supra*. See the third entry, p. 505.

n'Donnchada pinn 7 ríu fepaib Roip, co torchar ann rí .h. Meit, 7 aili. Maelpechlainn mac Maelpuanad, rídomna Aili, do éc do fepaib. Cluan íraib 7 Cennanur do arcaib do gallaib. Domnall mac Donnchada pinn do ballad la Maelpechlainn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, rí bpetan tuairceir, moritur.

[Ct. 1anair, (un. p.; l. xx. ix.) Anno domini mccc.^o xc.^o un.^o (aliar 998^o). Slogad la Maelpechlainn 7 la brian, co tucrat giallu Gall ríu robur do Gaibelaib. Dubdaleithi, comarba Patraic 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.^o iii. anno aetatis ríe (.i. i quint noim iuin), uitam finuit. Lorcad airid Mača de media parte. Domnall mac Duinnchuan, rí Dartraighi, do marbad do Galengair. Sluagad la Maelpechlainn i Connactu, co po innir. Sluagad n-aill la brian i llaighiu, co po innir.

Fol. 53ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.^o xc.^o un.^o (aliar 999^o). Sillaenan mac Agda do marbad do ríu Ronain tria mebal. Sillaenur .h. Cuilennan do marbad do Aisgiallaib, 7 aili multu. Donnchad mac Domnall, rí Laigen, do egsaib do Sitruc mac Amlaim .i. rí Gall, 7 do maelmorad mac Murchada. Rí Laigen do maelmorad iarruidiu. Lia Ailbe, ríu dínognaib maighi bpeib, do tuirim. Do ponta ceiteora cloca muilinn di iartain la Maelpechlainn. Crech mor la Maelpechlainn o Laighiu. Mac Eicnig mac balair,

¹ From sorcery.—do fepaib The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this "by physic given him." But O'Connor, more correctly, translates "arte Magica." Fepaib seems related to *propaib*, "a sorcerer," as in O'Reilly'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.—ríu robur. The *Four Mast.* have ríu ruabair, which O'Donovan translates "to the

joy." But the use of the preposition ríu, 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 noim iuin, "on the 5th of the Nones of June." But this is an error for i quart noim 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. Maelcoluim 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 submission~~³ to the Irish. Dubhdaleti,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 Donncuan, 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

good conduct?
475 page 341

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 Teffia. 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 Deece, co. Meath).

⁹ *Monument*. — τῶν τεσσάρων. 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.

ἢ Ἀργιάλλ, οὗ ἡλὺ Ῥαῖρε ὁccῖρῦρ ἐρτ. Ἰνῶρεῶ .h. νεῖαῖ ἡ ἡλλεῶ mac Ὀmnall, co tuc boḡpoma moḡ app. Slogaḡ ἡ Ὀrian, ἢ Cairil, co Gleann mamma, co tangḡaḡar ḡaill Ἀῖα eliaῖ ὡα ḡuaḡaḡar, co laḡnῶḡ imaille ḡriu, co remaiῶ ḡoḡro, 7 co ḡolaῶ α n-ár, im Ἀḡaḡ mac Ἀmlaḡḡ 7 im ḡulen mac nḡtḡgen, 7 im maiῖḡ ḡaill olḡena. Ὀo luῖḡ Ὀrian iaḡḡin 1 nḡḡ eliaῖ, co ḡo opḡ Ἀῖ eliaῖ leiḡ.

- .b. [Ct. 1aḡar, 11. ḡ^a, L^{axi}. Anno domini 1000.º 10.º 10.º (aliaḡ milleḡḡimo). Hic ἐρτ octauḡ ḡeḡaḡḡimur quincenḡimur ab aduentu ḡancti ḡatḡci ad bapḡ-ḡanḡoḡ Scotoḡ. ḡḡḡextilḡ 7 embolḡimur ḡḡin bliḡḡan ḡin. Ὀmnall .h. Ὀmnallan, ἢ Ὀḡḡilḡ, Ὀo maḡḡaḡ ἡ ἡλλεῶ .h. Neill. 1ḡḡar ἢ ḡuḡḡ laḡḡi Ὀo ec. 1n ḡaill Ὀoḡḡi 1 n-Ἀῖ eliaῖ, 7 α n-ḡeill Ὀo Ὀrian. ḡlaῖḡḡeḡaῖ .h. Canannan, ἢ cenḡul Conaill, α ḡuḡ occῖρῦρ ἐρτ. Ἀḡo .h. Cḡaḡḡaḡ Ὀo ḡallaḡ. Slogaḡ ἡ Ὀrian co ḡeḡḡa nḡme 1 maḡ ḡḡeḡ. Ὀo loḡar ḡaill 7 laḡḡin cḡeḡ maḡcaῖ ḡemḡu 1 maḡ ḡḡeḡ, conḡ ḡaḡaῖ Maḡḡeḡlaḡn, 7 pene omḡeḡ occῖḡ ḡunḡ. Ὀoluiḡ Ὀrian ḡḡa ḡoḡ α ḡulu cen ḡaῖ cen ḡḡoḡḡḡ, coḡeḡḡe Ὀomino.

- .b. [Ct. 1aḡar, 111. ḡeḡa; L. 11. Anno domini milleḡḡimo (aliaḡ milleḡḡimo ḡḡimo). Coeḡḡloḡ abao 1 n-aro

¹ *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as *in cḡeḡaῖ mḡḡ maḡḡi caḡa*, "the great depredation of Magh-Cobha."

² *Glenn-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbottstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note ³, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

³ *Etigen*.—Written "Echtigern," an Irish form, in Todd's original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

⁴ *Alias 1000*.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,

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-cliath, 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-cliath; and Ath-cliath 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-cliath, and in submis- *Has. Feartagh 1000 year* sion 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

"hic est millisimus (sic) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

⁵ *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by bī 7 embł 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 uncem Muirecan (o
 boiē domnaich). Pepsal mac Conaing, pī Ailiē, moritur.
 Miall. h. Ruairc do marbat do ceniul Eogan 7 Conall.
 Maelpoil comarba Feichin moritur. Cpeē la pīru
 Muman i n-deirciurp Mīde, conurtaraiē Oengur mac
 Carraiē, co pargabret na gabala 7 ap cenn léo.
 Tochur aēa Luain la Maelpehlainn 7 la Caēal mac
 Conēobair.

Fol. 53bb.

[Ct. 1anair, u. pēria; L. x. iii. Anno domini M.º 1.º
 (aliar millerimo 2.º). Slogad la Drian co aē Luain,
 co puc giallu Connaē 7 pēp Mīde. Slogad Aēda mic
 Domnaill co Taltin, 7 luīō for a ēulu fo pīē. Tpen-
 pēp mac Celecan, pecnar aipō Mača, do mharbat o
 Macleiginn mic Cairill, pī Pērnmaig. Cpechad
 Connaet la Aēd mac Domnaill Mēpleān pī Sailēg,
 7 Drotuē mac Diarmata, occipī punt la Maelpehlainn.
 Colum aipchinnech imleā 1ēair, Caēalan aipchinnech
 Daiminre, moriuntur. Cēpnāān mac Plaind, pī
 Luighe, do ēul i Pērnmaig for cpeīē, co pomarē
 Muirceptaē. h. Ciapēai, pūgdomna Cairppe. Slogad
 la Drian 7 la Maelpehlainn co Dun dealgā, do
 ēuinnciō giall for Aēd 7 for Eochaid, co po rēarratar
 fo orāē.

[Ct. 1anair, ii. p., L. xx. iii. 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 (*rectē* 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'Geoghegan's Transl. of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknose."

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 Cairell, 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 Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

⁷ *Vice-abbot* — *pecnap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

⁸ *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Luue, 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 incepit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(aliaf Millerimo 3.^o). Plannchao .h. Ruaðin comarba Ciarain, Dunchao .h. Mančain comarba Coemhgin, Donnğal mac Deoan, aipchinnech Tuama greine, Eogan mac Cellais aipchinnech arda bpecan, quieu-
punt in Cyp̃to. Sinač .h. Uarğura, p̃i .h. Meič, 7
Cačal mac Labrađa, erri Miđe, do comtuimim. Ceal-
lach mac Diarmata p̃i Orpaği, Ačđ .h. Confiac̃la p̃i
Tečđa, Concobar mac Maelpečlainn p̃i Corcumruačđ,
ocur Ačep Ua Traiğtečđ, occip̃i punt. Ačđ mac
Ečtigep̃i do marbačđ 1 n-dairčaiğ đep̃na mór Moedoc.

.b. Kt. Ianair, un. p., l. u. Anno domini M.^o iii.^o (aliaf
M.^o 4.^o). Oengur mac bperail, comarba Cainniğ, 1 n-ard
Mača in peregrinatione quieuir. Eochaid .h. Plan-
nac̃an, aipchinnech l̃ir oeiğđ 7 Cluana Fiac̃na, p̃i
F̃ilidechta 7 penčura, l̃x.^o unii. anno aetatis p̃ue obuit.
Ğilla Cellaiğ mac Comaltan, p̃i .h. Fičp̃ac̃ Ađone,
brian mac Maelruanaig, occip̃i punt. Domnall mac
Plannacan p̃i p̃ep̃ Li, Muip̃eoačđ mac Diarmata p̃i
Ciaraiđe Luac̃ra, moriuntur. Cač Craibe telča etip̃

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 Traiğtech" by "of the feet." But Ua Traiğtech was a family name in Clare. O'Connor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Ua) Traiğ

tech" by "Historicorum dux precipuus."

⁶ *Ferna-mor*. — The "Great Alder tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, 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 Coreumruadh,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, [1003.] BIS. 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 Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna." See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (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. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b 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. 1003, 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

Fol. 54aa.

Ulltu 7 cenel nEogain, co remaiõ por Ulltu, co torc̃air
ann Eochair mac Arõgair, pi Ulão, 7 Dũtuinne a
brãair, 7 a da mac .i. Cũuilis 7 Domnall, 7 ap int
rluaig arcena etir mãi 7 pãi .i. Gãrbiẽ pi .h.
nẽoac̃ 7 Silla pãraic mac Tomãtaig 7 Cumũrãc̃
mac Flãroi, 7 Dub̃lañga mac Ãẽai, 7 Cãalan mac
Ẽrõc̃, 7 Conene mac Mũrcẽpãig, 7 põglu Ulão
archeana; 7 po ĩacht in im̃guin co dun Ẽdach 7 co
Druim bõ. Do põair ann dono Ãẽ mac Domnall
.h. Neill, pi Ãlĩg (7 ãli, xx. nono etatir anno, p̃g̃ni
uero x^o). Ãc̃t ar̃berat cenel nEogain ĩr uãiõĩ p̃ein po
mar̃bão. Donnchão .h. Lõngrĩg, pi dal nÃrãoe, do
mar̃bão do c̃eniul Eogain p̃ep̃ dolum. Slogão la
D̃rian co t̃pãc̃t nEõaile, do d̃ul tim̃cell, co po c̃air-
m̃ĩrc cenel nEogain. Da Ua c̃anannan do mar̃bão la
hUa Mãel̃dõrão. Dub̃rlane .h. Lõp̃can, ãrchinnech
im̃lẽca ĩbãir, qũieũt. Mãel̃p̃ẽclainn pi Tẽm̃pãc̃ do
ẽr̃cop, cop bo c̃rolĩgi b̃ãir dõ.

X
b.

¶ Et. Ianair, ii. p., l. xii.^o Anno domini m^o iii.^o (ãliar
1005^o). Ãẽ .h. Flãnnacan, ãrchinnech Mãin Colum
cille, Ragnall mac Sõrãõ, pi na n-iñni, Concobãr mac
Domnall, pi Lõca Dẽĩcẽc̃, Mãel̃p̃ũg̃te .h. Rĩmẽda, abb
la, Domnall mac Mãc̃ñia, ãrchinnech Mãiñĩt̃p̃ẽc̃,

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 1003.

¹ *Dun-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-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawohelly."

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 Cumuseach 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-Eoithaile,⁴ to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain⁵ prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraídh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcain, 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.]^{mis} Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;⁷ Rag-nall son of Gothfraid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;⁸ Maelbríghde Ua Rímedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia.

county of Tipperary. See note ¹, 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-Cé*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Chriſto. Gilla Comgail, m̄ Ulad, do marbad o Maelpuanaigh, a germano ruo. Aed mac Tomaltach do marbad la Flaithbertach .h. Neill, la inopeo leiti Caſail. Muircean (.i. o boit domnaigh), comarba patrach, lxx.^o pecundo anno etatir fue, Aed Treoit rui ino echna 7 i crahud, uitam pinierunt i n-aro Mača. Caſ etir ſpiru Alban immoneitir, i torčair m̄ Alban .i. Cinaed mac Duib. Roiniud ic loč bupcenn for Ultu 7 hū Ečač, m̄a Flaithbertach, itorcair Ardan m̄gdomna .h. Ečač. Slogad la brian co m̄gair Erenn ime, co h-aro Mača, co farcaib .xx. unga do ór for altoir patrach. Luid for a culu co n-etire per nErenn lairp.

[ct. lanair. iii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.^o ii.^o (alia 1006). Airmedach mac Corcraigh epircopur 7 periba ardo Mača in Chriſto quieuit, 7 Pinſume abb Roir cpe moritur. Maelpuanaigh .h. Dubta 7 a mac Maelpeclainn, 7 a bpačair Seibennač, mortui punt. Ecmilič .h. Acič, m̄ .h. nEcač o Ultaič, Maelpuanaigh mac Flannacain o Conailič; Caſalan m̄ Gaileng, occiri punt. Slogad timceall Erenn la brian

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 ², 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-Domnaigh*.—The clause o boit domnaigh, 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-Brierenn,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 Muirise, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tír Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Ity-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 Connaceta, pop. Epp ruarō 1 tip Conaill, tria ceniul Eogain, pop. perptair Campa 1 n-Ulta, 1 n-oenad Conaille, co roactatar im luignaraō co belac n[ō]uin, co tapair oigheir rañta patrair 7 a comarbai .i. Maelmuirpe mac Eoāda. bellum etip fipu Alban 7 Saranu, co remair pop Albanū, co pargabrat ar a n-deg daine. Maelnambo (.i. pī .h. Ceinnpealaiš) a ruir occipir ept. Gilla Comgaill mac Ardgair mic Mada-dain, .i. pī Ulat, do marbat dia bratair .i. do Mael-ruanair mac Ardgair.

Fol. 54ab. **I**ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. ix. Anno domini m.º iii.º (a.ia 1007). Maelruanair mac Ardgair do marbat o Matuðan mac Domnaill. Ceallach .h. Menngoran, arphinnech Corcaide, quieuit. Tremper .h. Daigellan, pī Dairtraig, do marbat do ceniul Conaill pop loč Eirne. Motaðan mac Domnaill, pī Ulat, do marbat don Dure 1 n-ecluir bprgte pop lap Duin daletglar. Cuconnaet mac Dunadaiš, toirpech pīl nAnmchada, do marbat la brian per dolum. Slogao la Flaithbertach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultaib, co tuc peēt n-etipe uairiō,

¹ *Brian*.—In the lower margin of fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is written, with reference to Brian:—

Ingnaō fhaō Cua cen choiboen,
Gail cen impam im eirniš,
Oen ben do teēt tap luacair,
Ua cen buacail ic neimleir.

"Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua without 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 Diarmait (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 *Corcedh*.—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 Domnall, 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-Anmhada,¹¹ was treacherously slain by Brian.¹² A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

CS 1005 *his estate nam*
n. Eronn

⁷ *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener." — *Ṭreimep*, A. B. has *ṭreimep*, which is nearer to the correct form *ṭreimep* (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast*.

⁸ *Dartraighi*. — Or Dartraighi-Coinise, 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-Anmhada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmhach; 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 ro marb si leſi Caſail .i. Coinulaſo mac Oenſura.
 Slogaſo la ſrian co ceniul Eogan, .i. co 'Dun droma i
 toeb aſpo Maſa, co tuc .h. Criſiden, comarba Pinnen
 Muſi bile, po boi i n-etiſeſt o Ultaib i ceniul Eogan.
 In Torc, si Ulaſo, do marbaſo do Muirſeſaſ mac
 Moſoſan, i n-ſiſail a aſar, tria neſt De 7 Paſraic.
 Muirſeſaſ mac Criſean do ſeipſu comarbuſ Colum
 cille aſi ſia. Cſnuſuſ aenaiſ Tailltean la Mael-
reſnall. Peſdomnaſ i comarbuſ Colum cille a
comarſeſe peſ nſpenn ſſin ſenaſ ſin. Soſſeſela moſ
 Colum cille do ſubſaſt ſſi inſo aſoſi aſ inſo iapſom
 iapſarach in ſaſmliacc moſi Cenannaſ; pſim minſo
 iapſaſi ſomain aſaſ in comſaſi ſenſaſ. In ſoſeſela
 ſin do ſoſbaſl ſia ſiſeſt [aſoſe] aſ ſiſ miraib, iap
 n-ſaſt ſe a ſiſ, 7 ſoſt ſaſiſi. 'Domnall mac 'Dunb-
 ſuſinne, si Ulaſo, do marbaſo do Muirſeſaſ mac Maſa-
 ſaſin, 7 do Uapſaſeſ ſleibe ſuaſt.

.b. [Ct. 1anai. ii. p. l. xx. Anno domini M.º un.º
 (aliar 1008). Peſdomnaſ comarba Cenannaſ, Ceſleſaſi
 mac 'Quinneſaſin mic Ceinneſiſ, comarba Colum 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 *Dun-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'Connor's version of this Chronicle.

³ *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

⁴ *Magh bilé*. — Movilla, in the county of Down.

⁵ See note ⁹, 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 *Tailltiu*.—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 Dumdroma² by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,³ successor of Finnen 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. Ferdomnach⁹ [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. Domnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS.
 Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas;¹³ Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,¹⁴ son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

⁹ *Ferdomnach*.—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*.—Qno, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for *aróce* (or *aróaro*, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

¹³ *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdomnach 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).

see note on p. 577
 was only E. of Meath?
 as a sign that he was still
 the 'Cyprian' King of

Cremhtainn (aliaf abb Típe da glas), Maelmuire comarba Caimniú, in Churto dormierunt. Muireóac mac Maiođain, ríomna Uiaio, do marbad a ruir. Raétna, comarba Finnía Cluana íraip, quieuit. Secce moir 7 rnechta ó'n uio. io Enaip co cairc.

b. Íct. íanaip. uir. ; L. Anno domini M.º uir.º (aliaf 1009). Creótióail moir la Maelreólainn for Laióniu. Caéal mac Caplura, comarba Caimniú, Maelmuire .h. Uíctain, comarba Cenannra, moirui punt. Maelan (.i. in gai moir), rí .h. Doréain, do marbad do éemul Éogain i n-ard Maóa for lap trin moir, tria comeróí na da rluaf. Donnchad .h. Ceile do óallad la rlaíéberpaé i n-uir Éogain, 7 a marbad íarum. Maíom for Connacta ríá perráí éreíre. Maíom dāna re Connacti for perráí éreíre. Creó la rlaíéberpaé .h. Neill co ríru éreó, co tuc boproma moir. Maelmoiró, rí Laióen, do ércur co robriro a éorr. Dubéablaíó ingen ríó Connacht .i. ben ériain mic Ceinneitíó, moirtua érc. Oratorium aip Maóa in hoc anno plumbo réóitir. Cloéna mac Céngura, pprimíle Érenn, moiruir.

¹ *Tir-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 Caimnech*; 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 Cenannas*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁵ *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortan," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardraccan, 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-Iraid, 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] BIS. great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech,² [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 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

⁸ *Breifni*. — Corruptly written *bpeibne*, 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. 54ba.

Íct. 1anair. i. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.º ix.º (aliar 1010). Caſal mac Conſobair (ní Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muireſaſ. h. Ceſa, ní Muſcearaſe, Caſal mac Duibſara, ní Fermanach, moritur iunt. Maelfuſſain. h. Ceſbail arſ ſuí Eſenn 7 ní Eoganachta loſa Lein; Marſcan mac Cenneſeíſ, comarba Colum mic Eſenſthainſ 7 Inni celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muireſaſ mac Moſloingſ, archinnech Mucnama, in Chriſto dormierunt. Ceſ mac Cuinn niſdomna Alíſ, Donnſuan ní Muſſora, occiri iunt. Slogaſ la Drian co Cloenloſ pleibe Fuair, co ro ſaſ etipe leiſe Cuinn. Ceſtar torſſa, autumnus fructuorur. Scanlain. h. Dungalain, princeps Duin leſſair; parugus Duin ſair, 7 a ſabairt amaſ, 7 a ſallat a Finaſair, la Hiall mac Duibſuinne. Deſbail ingen Taiſ mic Caſal morſua eſt.

Íct. 1anair. ii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (aliar M.º xi.º). Dunaſaſ in peſſera Colum Cille i n-arſ Maſa. Flaſberſaſ. h. Ceſſinan comarba Tíſernaſ,

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 (*MS. 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 Scotorum*."

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-Éltra*. — Inishealghra, 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. Maelsothain³ Ua Cerbhaill, 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 eich 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.

(reanoir 7 rui eppuc, do suin o peparab bpeirne, 7 porrea in ciuitate rua mortuur ept). Muirpodaē mac Cricāin, comarba Colum Cille 7 ppeleisinn arō Mača, in Chpuxto dormierunt. Plaitbertaē .h. Neill (.i. rī Oilig, co n-ocairb in fochla, 7 Murchad mac mbricain co peparab Muman 7 Laignen, 7 .h. Neill in derceirt), do innreō ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ecc. do brait, 7 bú imda. Maelpuanairē .h. Domnaill, rī ceneoil Luģdaē, o peparab maģi lēa, Oengur .h. Lapan .i. rī cenel Ennai, o cenul Eogain na h-innri, occiri punt. Aēō mac Maģamna, rīdomna Cairil, mortur. Slogad la Plaitbertach .h. Neill co Dun Eōdaē, co ro loirc in dun 7 co ro bpi a baile, 7 co tuc aircpe o Niall mac Duibēuinne. Slogad la brian co Maģ coraind, co ruc lair rī cenul Conaill .i. Maelpuanairē .h. Maelpōraib, rī a ppi co Cenn coraib. Dalaē diript Tolai, comarba Feicē 7 Tolai, in bona penectute mortuur ept. brian 7 Maelreclainn iterum in claj[r]i rua oc Enach duib.

[Ct. lanair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º i.º (alair M.º 12.º) Teiom tpegarit irin bliadain irin i n-aro Mača, co ro marb āp. Maelbripte mac in gobann, ppeleisinn arō Mača, do ec de, 7 Scolairi mac

¹ *Fell asleep*. — dormierunt, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for dormiebat or dormiuit. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. iiii. anno etatir rue, u. [Ct. Enair, in nocte rabat in Chpuxto quieuit; (i.e. "rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January").

² *Fochla*.—See note ⁸, p. 429 *supra*.

³ *Ua Domhnaill*; or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

⁴ *Cinel-Lughdach*. — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Aimmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Cinel-Enna*. — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-

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 Annaghduff. 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.

Clepcen, raeapc apd Mačā, 7 Cennpaelac ant řaball
 .i. annčapa tořaičē, mořtuī punt. Slogac la Plaič-
 beptač mac Muirceptaič, la řař nččiliř, i cinel Conaill,
 co poacht mař Cetne, čo tue bořačail moir 7 co
 tainic imřlan. Slogac la Plaičbeptač dořiđiri i cinel
 Conaill, co poact Druim cliab 7 tracht nčothaili, co
 po marbpat mac Ğillapatraic mic Pęřęale .i. Niall,
 7 co tuępat maiřm řop Maelpuanač .h. Maelđopaič,
 acht nı řarřbač neč ann. Slogac caleic tap a n-eiri
 la Maelpečlaino i tir nčogain co Mař đařačul, co po
 loiręet a cpečā telaiř nčōc, co puc řačail. Slogac
 la Plaičbeptač ber copici apd Ulađ co po ořt in
 člřd, 7 co tue řačala ir moač tue ři řiam etir bpař
 7 innile, cē nač ařimęep. Slogac la Đřian i mař
 Muiręeinne, co tue ořřoęep do čellaib řatraic do'nt
 řluagac řin. Maiřm řop Niall mac Đuibđuinne řia
 Niall mac Đocharđa, đu itořčair Muirceptač mac
 čřtan, řiđomna .h. nččōč, 7 řiřač mic Đocharđa iarum.
 Coencompac .h. Scannlan ařchinnęech Đaimiri, Mac-
 lonan ařchinnęech Roir cpe, mořtuī punt. Oengur
 ařchinnęech Slāne do marbđo do ařchinnęech Đubač.
 Čřinan mac Đopmlačā, ři Conaille, occirur eřt o
 Coinčualřm.

.b. Ĥct. 1anair, u. ř., l. Anno đomini m.º x.º n.º (aliař
 m.º 13º). Cpeč la Maelpečlaino i Conaillič i n-điřail

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-Eothaili*.—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-Ulađ*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

⁸ *Victory*.—Described as *cač na mułlac* ("battle of the summits"—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh 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 Malsechlainn, 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 Malsechlainn 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.

paraiscti rinnraibhí pátraic 7 bpiri baélaí pátraic, a
 forgaire Maílmuire 7 brian. Creé mor la hUalgarc .h.
 Ciarðai, la piú Coirppi, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, hi
 Gailenga, conurparaid uathad de g daine do lucht tairgi
 Maíltechlainn iar n-ol ipin uair rin 7 atte merca, co
 tarporat caé doib tpe diumur, cotopcair ann Donnchar
 mac Donnchara rinn, piodmna Teinrach, 7 Cernačan
 mac Plann pi Luighe, 7 Senan .h. Leocain pi Gaileng,
 7 alu multu. Maíltechlainn iarum dia toppraétain, co
 pargabéa aigi na gabala, 7 co topcair leir hUalgarc
 .h. Ciarðai pi Coirppi, 7 alu multu. Slogad la Plait-
 bertac la piú nCilic coruigi Eo i taeb Cennhra, co
 pargab Maíltechlainn in tailéi do. Gíllamoconna
 mac Foşartais, pi deirceirt breş, do ec ina éotlud i
 tigh Maíltechlainn iar n-ol. Leir dorata na Gaill poi
 araðar 7 da gall ic poirpet ar a tairgaib na n-diaş.
 Maíom for pipu Miðe icon Óraighnen, pia n-Galliab
 7 Laigim; c. l. occiri punt im plann mac Maíltech-
 lainn. Slogad la brian co hCé in éairtinn, ubi
 per tper menper [pemanrit]. Creé mór la Murchar

¹ *Finnfúidhech*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 465.

² *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crosstaf*, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

³ *By the advice*.—a forgaire. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. Forgaire is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

⁴ *Maílmuire*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

⁵ *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciar-dha, 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 atte, "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' ¹ of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic, ² by the advice ³ of Maelduire ⁴ 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 were ⁷ 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 Ed ⁸ 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:—

Nímalotar luan pop pect,
Fíu míde fíu fíu míde;
Datar fáilte fáilte no clor,
lecon draighnen don topor.

"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 brian i llaighiu, co ro oipe in tip co Gleann da locha 7 co cill Maighnenn, 7 co ro loipe in tip uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diaphníte. Ar gail la Cathal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibhdabairenn, du itorchair Amhladh mac Siempuc .i. mac ruš gail, 7 Matgamain mac Duibhilla mic Amhlaim, 7 cetepu. Marom for Connachta rí a nUa Maeluoraib, du itorchair Domnall mac Cathail (.i. in catt), rídamna Connacht. Muirceptach mac Ceóda .h. Neill do marbad do dal Ríatai.

Fol. 55aa. *Daingiu imda do denaib la brian .i. Cathair Cinn coradh 7 inip gail duib, 7 inip locha Sainglenn. Laigin 7 gail do focaib ríu brian, 7 forbair per Muman 7 brian ic ríeib Maíre co ro innriret laighiu co hAcclia. [Flann mac] Mairpeilann do marbad do Galluib Acclia.*

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º]

[Ct. 1anair. ui. peria, l.º xx. ui. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º] hic est annus octauus circuli decimouimalis, 7 hic est .cccc. 7 .lxxxii. annus ab aduentu sancti Patricii ad baptizandum Scotor. Peil Hugoir rí a n-uic 7 minchair i rampaib ipin bliadainri, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. Slogur la brian mac Cenneitig mic Lorcain, la ruš nEpeno, 7

in A. and B., which have merely ^b u p m^{er} (recte m^{er}) m^{er}. 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 Corcaich (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 - Cinn - 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,³ 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-Mairei, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. [Flann,⁷ son of] Malsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

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 Shrovetide, 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 Malsechlainn 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 Malsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, *Mál-seclainn* 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 Genties 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. Hennessy), p. 250, note ².

la Maelpeclaind mac Domnaill, la riġ Tempraċ, co h-Ac cliaċ. Laġin uile do leir i cinol ar a cinn 7 Gaill Aca cliaċ, 7 a coimlin do ġallaiċ loċlaind leó .i. x.c. luireċ. Ġnítir caċ croċa etorra do na ppieth inntpamail. Maĩoir iarum pop Gaill 7 pop Laġniu i toraġ co pur dileġait uile do leir, in quo bello cecidit ex atueppa caterua Galloppum, Maelmorċa mac Murchada ri Laġen, 7 Domnall mac Perraile ri na Portuaċ. Cecidit uero a Gaillir Dubġall mac Amlaim, Siuċraĩ mac Lothuir iarla Innpri orce, 7 Ġilla Ciapain mac Ġluinaiynn, riġdomna Gaill, 7 Oitir dub 7 Suarġair, 7 Donnchad .h. Epuilb, 7 Ġpirine, 7 Luimne, 7 Amlaim mac Laġmaind, 7 Ġprotor (qui occidit Ġrian), .i. toireċ na loingri loċlannaiġi, 7 u. mile itir marba 7 bathad. Dorochair imorpo a ppietuin o Ġaĩdelaiċ .i. Ġrian mac Cenneitiġ, apori Ġaĩdel Epenn 7 Gaill 7 Ġpetan, Aġurt iartair tuairceirt Eoppa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchad, 7 a macrċe .i. Toirpdelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conaġ mac Duinnċuan mic Cenneitiġ, riġdomna Muman, 7 Moċla mac Domnaill mic ġaelain, ri na n-Deiri Muman, Eoċo mac Dunaĩaġ, 7 Niall .h. Cuind, 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 elxvii., *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 *Donncuan*.—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 Dubhghall son of Amlaimh; Siueraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Örc,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 Donncuan,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

Winter-attack

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.

² *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of

[Cúduiligh] mac Cennetiġ, tpi coimġe ħriain; ōa pūġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, 7 Maelpuanaiġ .h. hEirġinn pi Aġrġne, 7 ġEirġinnacġ .h. Dubagain pi Ĥep maiġi, 7 Mac Deatġacġ mac Muirġeaiġ cloin pi Ciapaiġe luacġra, 7 Domnall mac Diapmarda pi Corco ħarġeint, 7 Scannlan mac Caġail, pi Eoganachta loġa lein, 7 Doġnnall mac Eirġin mic Cainniġ, moġ ġġaep Maiġ 1 n-ġġbain, 7 alu multu nobiler. Luġ ġra Maelmuirġe (i. mac Eochadġa), comarġa Ĥaġraic, co ġruirġib 7 co minnaiġ, connice ġorġ Colum cille, co tuc ap corġ ħriain pūġ Eġeint, 7 corġ Muġcharġa a mic, 7 cenn Conaiġ, 7 cenn Moġlai, co po aġnachta 1 n-ġġro maġa 1 n-aiġaiġ nui. Oġ aiġġi ġec imoġro ōo ġaġġacġ Ĥaġraic ic aġe na corġ, pġoġter honoġrem ġeġir poġpiti. Ounlang mac Tuatġail, pi laiġen, ōo ġc. Cat ġtġr Ciān mac Mailmuaiġ 7 Domnall mac Ouirġabairġenn, co toġġair ann Ciān 7 Caġal 7 Roġallaġ, tpi meic Mailmuaiġ, 7 āġ impu. Caġal mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiscinn (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 ōa pūġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, "two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Ceallaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, ōa, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for Taroġ, and that the name .h. Ceallaiġ 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 *Hy-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. Ĥepn maiġe, 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-Baiscinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoín; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] 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-Baiseinn;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'Domhnaill, 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."

ri .h. nEēdaē, do marbad la Donnchar mac brian. Maíom ría Taōg mac brian for Donnchar mac brian, co pargbad Ruairí .h. Donnacan ri Aráð. Sluagad la .h. Maíleoraid 7 la .h. Ruairg, 1 maš Nai, copo marbpat Domnall mac Caíal, 7 sup innpu-ret in maš, 7 co rucpat a n-íallu Connaēt, licet non in eadem uice. Maíom for dal n-Araíde ría n-Ultaí, ubi multi occiri punt. Flaitēbertaē mac Domnaill, comarba Ciarain 7 Finnen, 7 Ronan comarba Peicin, 7 Conn, .h. Dīgíraí, in Chírto dormiepunt. At imda tra airíri na bíadnara.

Fol. 55ba.

Íct. Íanaí. iii. r., l. iii. Anno domini M.º xº u.º Domnall mac Duibobairpenn do marbad la Donnchar mac brian a caē. Flaitēbertaē .h. Neill do ēecht 1 Míde, do coíair Maíltechlaind. Maíltechlaind íarum for ríuaígeō illaígníu, co po opt laígníu, 7 co tuc bopoma mor 7 aítíre laígen lair. Níall mac Pírgaile mic Conaíng a ruo genepe occipur opt. Muir-certaē mac Muirēdaí .h. Neill occipur opt o Uib Tuírtíre. Donnchar .h. Íoaí, ri Cíannaēt, do marbad o čeneol Eogain. Muir-certaē .h. Lorcain airchinneē

¹ *Ui-Echach*. — "Descendants of Echaidh." The tribe-name of the O'Mahonys of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Core Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note ⁹, p. 535.

² *Aradh*. — Also called Aradh-tíre and Duharra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

³ *Magh-n-Aí*. — 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-n-Aí, 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'Connor erroneously renders the original, *licet non in eadem uice*, by "prope centum numero, in eadem 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 Domnall 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 Clonmacnoise 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 Digrairdh,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 Goaigh,¹⁰ King of Cianachta,¹¹ was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Loreain, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

[1015.]

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 Digrairdh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digrairdhe is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Caeimhghin (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 .iii., 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 *Donnichad Ua Goaigh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

¹¹ *Cianachta*. — The Cinnachta of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Lothra, Cernač mac Caithraí arphinnech Duin Le-
glairi, Niall mac Deircan arphinnech Mungarpe,
Donngal .h. Canntein arphinnech Tíre da Glair, in
Churto dormierunt. Ceó .h. Ruairc, ní bpeirne, do
marbad la Taó, la níg Connacht, do Lore .i. as loč
Neill i maí, Alí, do fáeraí na bačla lru, conio eó rin
tall nígí ar a níl cenmoča Ceó a mac aňain. Plait-
berpač mac Domnall comarba Ciapain 7 Finnein 7
čronain 7 feičin, quieuit.

KL Ianair. i. p., L. xiiii. Anno domini M.º x.º ui.º
Plannacan mac Conaing, forairčinneč arda Mača, 7
Muirgíur arčinneč lír oeičeo, in Churto dormierunt.
Eične ingen .h. Suairt, comarba bpučte, Diarmait
.h. Maistelča comarba Comčall, quieuerunt. Macłias
apo ollaiň Epeno mortuur ept. Cač etir Ulta 7 Dal
n-Čraide, co remio pop Dal n-Čraide. Do puir ann
Domnall .h. Loingnig, ní Dal n-Čraide, 7 Niall mac
Duibčuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, ní .h. Tuirpu,
7 alu multu. Niall mac Eochada ba coperač. Mac
Muirčoič mic Plaino, ní pep Muigí lčā, a puir
occirur ept. Donnucan mac Dunluing, ní Laičen, 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'Conchobhair 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 (Croszier) of Jesus." The so-called 'translator' of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders do fáeraí na bačla lru by "rescuing the crostafte of Jesus," which is wrong; the word fáeraí (regarded by the translator as meaning "rescuing") signifying "protection." See O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dict.*, v. fáeraí. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O'Curry's *MS. 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 Derean, 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 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. Donnucan, 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 Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly'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 *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsach." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsach"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

¹² *Many*—*multæ*, omitted in B.

X

Ταδς .h. Rian pí .h. Drona, do marbad la Donncharo mac Gíllapatraic, for lap Leitglinne. Dun leitglairi do uile-lorcad. Cluain mic Noir 7 Cluain perta 7 Cenannur do lorcad. Airbertac mac Coiridobran, aircinnec Roir ailithir, do ec. Sit i n-Epinn.

Fol. 55bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. xx. iiii. Anno domini m.º x.º iii.º Oengur mac Carracis colma, rigdomna Tempraic, mortuur ert. Pergal mac Domnaill mic Concoðair, rigdomna Cilig, do marbad o ceneil Eogain fein. Flann .h. Deicce, pi .h. Meit, a ruir occirur ert. Cormac mac Lorcan, pi .h. neðdaic, do marbad o Uib Trena. Donncharo mac Donnchara .h. Congalacis, rigdomna Epenn, a ruir occirur ert. Muireðac .h. Duibheoin, pi .h. mac Cuair Dpeð, do marbad la Plaitbertac .h. Neill. Ar Gall 7 Lagen i n-foðba la Maelreclainn. Oengur mac Flaino, aircinnec Lanne lepe, Cormac .h. Mailmíðe, airchinnec Drona pate, mortui runt. Gíllacur .h. Lorcan, pi Caille Pollaíñan, do marbad i Cenannur. Conn, mac Concoðair mic Eicneicain, mortuur ert. Glenn da locha do lorcad ex maiore parte.

¶ Ct. Ianair. .iiii. p., l. x. Anno domini m.º x.º iii.º Gormgal in Ardailean, pprim anncára Epenn, in Chpirtó

¹ *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.

² *Ros-aithir*.—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. 349, 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. Duibheoin*, 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-Breg*, in the present county of *Meath*. See *O'Donovan's* ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

⁸ *Odha*.—Corruptly written "*Fod-bai*" (dat. form of "*Fodba*"), in A. B. According to *O'Donovan*, *Odha*

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 Cosdobrain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir,² died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son 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 Beice, 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 Eínechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal 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

quēuit. Broen mac Maelmorpda, pī laigen, do dallao
i n-clē cliaē la Sīrpucc mac Claim. Maelan, mac
Eicniē .h. lōpcan, pī Galeng 7 tuat lūigne uile, do
marbad do īaitniē. Slogao la Cenel Eogain co Cill
Pabpucc, co pō marbrat opeimm moir, 7 co pargabret
Gillacpirt mac Conaing mic Congalaig .i. muipe clainne
Sinaig. Oentruē do arcaim do pēraē Manac. Dom-
nall .h. Caimdelbain, pī Loegaire, 7 Cairmīde peētaipe
Maelfeclaind, do marbad la pīru Cell 7 Eile a tar-
puēt cpeīce. Ino petlu mongaē do arēpugao in hoc
anno pī pē coicēigīr i n-ampīr foēamair. Gilla-
coluim mac Muirēdaig .h. Maltrea, 7 Clē .h. Epūd-
ain, pī .h. mōpēraēl Maēa, moptui pūnt.

[Ct. 1anair. .u. p.; l. xxi. Anno domini M.º x.º
Clene mac Opene, pī Muēdopn, 7 Oppene .h. Cāpapaig,
pī na Saithne, do marbad la Gailengu. Ceall rapa uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ardaillen 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 Lorcaim*.—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 Fircal (now known by the name of Eglish), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.

Christ. Broen¹ son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-cliath, by Sitriuc son of Amlainh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Loreain,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 Caisimidhe, Malsechlainn'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 Autuunn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Maltrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,⁹ died.

ruler? of 1030.

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'Fogarty's and O'Carrolls.

⁸ *Hairy star*.—*petlu mongac*. 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 ², last page.

do loṛcað do ðeirið diaitt. Doimnall mac Mail-
 Fol. 56^{aa}. seclainn, comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmog, in Churto
 quieuit. Ardgar 7 Archu, meic Mailseclainn mic
 Maelruanaid, da rigoamna Ailið, a ruir occipí punt.
 Sillacoemgin mac [Dunlaing], rídomna laigen, a ruir
 occipur ert. Maðgamain, mac Conaing mic Duinncean,
 rídomna Muman, do ecaib. Plaitbercāð .h. Neill do
 techt i tír Conaill, co ro opt tír nEnna 7 tír Luðac,
 Ruaidrí .h. Ailellan, rí .h. nEðac, do marbat la
 ríru Fernmáisi. Ro marbta, imorro, da mac Ceinn-
 eitið .i. Conðalað 7 Sillamuire, ina diðail pocetoir.
 X Eirce do ðabairt do hilið Cairprein im Donnchad mac
 mÓrain, co ro tērcāð a bor deap de. Dairliac Dep-
 maizi do buriuð la Muircepcāð .h. Cairraiz, for
 Maelmuaid rí rēp Cell, 7 a ðabairt ar ar eigin 7 a
 marbat iarum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. iii. p., l. ii. Anno domini M.^o xx.^o Ceall
 dara cona dairtið do loṛcað. Gleann da laða uile
 cona dairtið do loṛcað. Cluain ipaid, 7 Cluain
 mic Noir, 7 Soru Colum cille, tērtia parte, cpmate
 punt. Plaitbercāð .h. Eochada do ðallad la Niall
 mac Eochada. Sillaciapain mac Opene, rí Muðorpa,
 do marbat do rēpaið Roir. Maelmuaid mac Opene,
 rí Muðorpa rri pe oen lai, do marbat la .h. mac
 Uair Dpeð. Ard Maða uile do leir do loṛcað .i. in

¹ *Comarb of Finnen and Mochol-
 moc*; i.e. abbot of Moville and
 Dromore, co. Down.

² *Maelseclainn*.—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 Donncean, brother of
 Brian Borhumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.
 1014 *supra*.

⁵ *Tir-Enna*.—See "Cinel-Enna,"
 under A.D. 1010 (note ⁵, p. 524).

⁶ *Tir-Lugdach*.—See note ⁴ p.
 524 *supra*.

⁷ *Ui-Caisin*.—This was the tribe-
 name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

⁸ *Dermagh*.—Dunrow, in the barony
 of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁹ *Ua Carraigh*; 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 Mocholmuc,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 Donnucan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna⁵ and Tir-Lughdach.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.

Clann
Domnail
m c Aeda
Cenniliak

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 Breghia), 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, (*flor.* A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be

ταμλιας μορ cona ταιῖ το λυαῖδε, 7 in cloicēē cona cloccanḡ, 7 in Saball 7 in Toai, 7 capbat na n-abao, 7 in tpenčatar pprecupta, 1 teipt kt. Iun, 7 illuan pe cingceiḡir. Maelmuire mac Eochaḡa, comarba Patraic, cenn cleipeḡ iartair tuairceipt Eopra uile, in .xx.^o anno principatur sui, 1 teipt noin Iun, dia h-aine ria cingcigir, in Christo quieuit. Amalgaid 1 comarbur Patraic, doceir tuaiḡi 7 eclairi. Finnloeḡ mac Ruaiḡri, ri Alban, a riur occirur ep. Ceḡ .h. Innechtaḡ, ri .h. Meitḡ, do marbat do Uib Niallain.

kt. Ianair, .i. p.; l. xiii. Anno domini M.^o xx.^o 1.^o X Maíom ria nUgair mac Dúnlung, ri Laigen, for Sit-riuc mac Amhlaim, ri Ceḡa cliaḡ, oc on Deilgne Mogoroc. For cruicnechta do pēḡain 1 n-Oppaiḡiḡ. Cpeḡ la mac Ceḡa .h. Neill dar Uib Dorrēinn batar 1 maḡ itechta, 7 romarbrat in Leḡderḡ icon tairnecht com-tair(ḡetar forḡla Airḡiall ina diaḡ 7 peiḡe. Uel ric, in Libro Dúibdaileiḡi narratur, comitairetar .h. Meitḡ, pt.) comitairḡetar .h. Meitḡ, 7 Mugdorpa, 7 na Saitne 7 riur Pērnmuḡi, 7 .h. Dorrēain cona riḡaḡiḡ. Robai dono .h. Ceilecan 7 .h. Lopean, co n-Uib Dpēpal

distinguished from the *Ui-Mac-Uais* of Tethbha (or Teflia), 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*.—eclairi, B. eclairi, 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 Donnsléibhe, King of Ui-Faelain, 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,'¹ 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 Innrechtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by [1021.] Ugaire,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliaith, 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 Lethderg 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 Lorcain, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

shk ??

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 ⁸, p. 169 *supra*.

¹¹ *Ui-Dorthain*.—Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Arddracan 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-Uib Niallain ar a cinn a n-Aenac Mača co
comparḡatar uile ime, co ruc mac Aeḡa a gabail
tairrrib uile, 7 nī raibe acht da .xx. deḡ oḡlaḡ, 7 do
ceḡ rochaide etarru por lap Aenac Mača. Sic in
libro Duibdaileiḡ. Upanacan .h. Maeluir, arpu
Mīde, do baḡaḡ dia belltaine illoḡ Ainninde. Aḡal-
ḡaid comarba Paḡraic do ḡul ipin Mumain cetna cup,
co tuc moḡeuarḡ. Ceallach .h. Caḡaraḡ, nī na Saithne,
do marbaḡ do ḡenel Eogain. Mac Flainn mic Mair-
reḡlainn .i. nīdomna Temraḡ, Aeḡ .i. nīdomna Ailḡ,
7 Domnall .h. Murchada, occipī punt.

[Ct. Ianair, .ii. p., L. xx.^o iii. Anno domini M.^o xx.^o
ii.^o Mac Cerball nī Ele, 7 Domnall .h. Cellac nī
Roḡarḡ, Siḡruic mac Imair, nī Ruirḡ Lairḡ, occipī punt.
Macleḡinn mac Cairill, nī Ailḡiall, Flann .h. Tacan,
arḡhinnech Daḡrmaḡi, Lachtnan (.i. i n-Aḡo Mača
arbaḡ), comarba Innpī can Deḡa, in Chruḡto doḡ-
mīepunt. Mairreḡlainn mac Domnall (mic Donn-
chada, airḡuḡ Eḡenn, tuir Oḡḡain 7 oḡreḡair iarḡair

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), ḡ Aḡo M. (“or of Ard-Macha”).

³ *Loch-Aininne*. — Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Saithne*. — 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*. — nīdomna Ailḡ. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

⁷ *Elī*. — 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 Cerbhall, 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.

X similar Tig

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of 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. Macleighinn son of Cairrell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,¹⁰ and Lachtnan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha¹¹), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,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

[1022.]

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

¹ *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, 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.

⁹ *Port-Lairge*.—This is the Irish name of Waterford.

¹⁰ *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*.

¹¹ *Died in Ard-Macha*.—The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

¹² *Inis-cain-Dega*.—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.

¹³ *Son of Donnchad*.—The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domann do ceasb ipin tpep bliadain, xl. pegni rui, ipin tpep bliadain lxx. aetatip ruae, in .iiii. nonas Septimbrii, die uidelicet dominico, pecunda lunae. Muir-
 čompac poppino [p]arce etip Gallu Ača eliač 7 Niall
 mac Eochada, pi Ulaod, co po muio popp na Gallu, 7 co
 polao a n-derg ar, 7 co po dairčea arčena. Muircep-
 tač .h. Carragis .i. piodmna Tempač, do marbat on
 Sut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Maíom i pleiſ [p]uait por
 Airgiallaib pua Niall mac Eochada, co po cuireo
 derg ar Airgiall anó. Mačgañain mac Laoighean, pi
 Pearnmuíſi, do marbat do čačalan .h. Cuičean por
 lap čluana Eoir. Muiren na tangač occipur ept.

[ct. 1anair, .iii. p.; L. u. Anno domini M.º xx.º .iii.º
 Fol. 56ba. Epcrai epcrai i .iiii. epcrai Enair, i .iiii. io Enair, dia Dar-
 dan. Epcrai greine autem i xx. .iii. ino epcrai cednai, dia
 Dardan, cinn coectižer i noi [ct. Domnall mac Ačea
 bic .h. Maelpeclainn do marbat o mac Senan .h.
 Leočan. Donnchad .h. Duinn, pi bpeš, do žabail do
 žalluib ina n-airiucht fein, 7 a bpeič dar muir.
 Ločlainn mac Maelpeclainn do marbat a ruir. Tačž

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 "Brienus 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-
 cly, where the subject is well discus-
 sed. 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-clíath and Níall, 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 Níall 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. *See Tig. Christopher supra* 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

[1023.]

² *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. I, p. 71, ad an. 1023.*

³ *Senan Ua Leochain. — King of Gailenga-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, Níall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin.*

¹² *Brian; i.e. Brian Borumha.*

mac brian do marbhad o Eilif. Concobair .h. Carraig
do marbhad lair na Sutu. Leobelein pi bpetan do ec.
X Oenpreicc, pi in domain, do ecaib in pace. Tap a eiri
X rogaib Cuana piise in domain. Da .h. Macchainen
do marbhad do galengai. Domnall .h. hEagra, pi
Luigne Connacht, do marbhad do .h. Concobair pi
Connacht.

.b. Ict. Ianair, .iiii. p., l. xii. Anno domini m.º xx.º
iiii.º Ugaire mac Dunlaing, pi Laigen, 7 Maelmorða
mac Lorcán, pi .h. Ceinnrelaig, teib do gabail porra ic
Dubloic, la Donnrelaibe mac Maelmorðai, la piig. h.
Paelain, 7 a tuirim and. Donnrelaibe iapum do
marbhad do hUib Muirdeai. Caib Aca no croiri i
Corunn, iap .h. Maelmorðai 7 .h. Ruairc, co po muir
por u Ruairc, 7 co po laib a ap. Cuana .h. Loican,

¹ *Eli*.—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'Melaghlinns) 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 Cambriae* under A.D. 1023.

⁵ *Henry*.—Oenpuc, 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-Bregia (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the *Galenga*, 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 *Dubloch*.—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. [ms.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,¹⁰ by Donnsléibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsléibhe 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 Imaal, 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 cat oc at na croiri,
Pechtatar ri cen tairi;
Ro únaó collaib Copann;
I ri na Conaill a mairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise
Men fought without weakness.
Corann was filled with corpses;
The Conaill had its glory."

¹³ *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

prímeicey Epenn do marbhad i Tebtha (d'fearaib' Teabtha
fein). Drenat a n-aen uair in lucht ro marb. Firte
piled innrein. Domnall mac Aedá, rídomna Ailiš, do
marbhad do Gíllamurá mac Ocan. Maeluinn .h.
Concaille, rí .h. Niallain, do marbhad do hUib
Dorpréain. Maelruanaid .h. Ciardai, rí Cairbri, a
ruir occirur ert. Crech la mac .h. Neill co ro ort
.h. Meit 7 .h. Dorpréainn.

[Ct. lanair, ui. p. l. xx. iii. Anno domini m.º xx.
u.º Plannabha comarba la, Muiréadac mac Mušpoin
comarba Ciaraín, Maeleoin .h. Doran comarba Daíre,
Cennraeíad mac Flaithbertaig, airchinnech Daiminnrí,
Maelbrúgta .h. Cricíden comarba Finnein 7 Comgaill,
Dubinnrí .h. Fairéllaiš airchinnech Droma lethan,
Saerbrethach abb Imlecha ídair, in Chrišto dormie-
punt. Niall .h. Concobair, rídomna Connacht, Sepp-
gaela rí Dreg, occirur punt. Maelreclainn fott, rí
Míre, do ec. Sluagad la Flaithbertaí .h. Neill i
m-Dregaid 7 i n-Gallaid, co tuc gíallu Gaídel o gíallab.
Crech la Cačalan, rí Fernmuigí, for pparib' Manac.
Crech la ríru Manac ro cetoir co loč n-Uaíne co ro

Fol. 56bb.

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 *Flannabha.*—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398.

⁵ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise.

⁶ *Comarb of Dáire*; i.e. abbot of Derry.

⁷ *Flinnian 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 Crichidhen, 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 Gillamara 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

CS 1022

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,⁴ [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;⁵ Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;⁶ Cennfaeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimlinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian 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] Gergaela, 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 ³, under A.D. 1023; p. 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlainn is stated to have died, *do lore extenso*.

¹⁰ *To the Foreigners*. — *n-Salluib*. 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-Coininnse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 850, note y.

loirperet, 7 co po mapbrat uin. p. u. dec for bru
ino locha. Termonn Feichin do arcaim do Caſſalan .h.
Crican.

[ct. 1anair, uin. p., l. ix. Anno domini M.º xx.º uin.
Slogad la mac mbruiain i Miðe 7 i mbreru, 7 co Sollu,
7 co laighiu, 7 co hOrpaignu, co puc a n-giallu. Slogad
la Flaitheptaç .h. Neill i Miðe, co tuc giallu, 7 con-
dechaido for leic aighið i n-inir Mochta, co po innir.
Slogad la mac Eochada ipin uair cedna co Solla, co
po loir, 7 co tuc brait moir uairðib 7 reotu. Silla-
ciapain mac Ualgaire, toirrech .h. Dubinnrecht, do
ec. Maelpuanair .h. Maeluorair do ðul ina ailiðri.
Cinirgin .h. Morða, pi loigri, interpectur ert.
Muirperetac mac Congalag pi .h. Pailgi interpectur
ert. Peall la Domnall .h. Ceallag for Muirperetac
.h. Ceile, co po mapð ina aighiuch.

[ct. 1anair, i. p., l. xx. Anno domini M.º xx.º uin.
Ruairi mac Rogartag, pi deirceirt ðreð, do eadib ina
ailiðri. Taðg mac Sillapatraic do ðallad la Donn-
chad mac Sillapatraic, pi Orpaigni. Slogad la mac
mbruiain i n-Orpaignib co po lapat Orpaigni ar a muir-
tipe, im ðogra mac n'Dunadag, pi pil Cnuchada, 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. 26, 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 *Ard-ri* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

⁵ *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say *tar muir*, "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 Brian² 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 Flaithbheartach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir apčena. Domnall mac Plaičbertaiš .h. Neill do ecaib. Roin pu Miše, 7 Donncharo .h. Duinn pu bpeš, do comtuirim i cač. Cačalan .h. Cpičan pu Pepnmuiši, 7 Culoča .h. Šaipbeiš, pu .h. Meič, do comtuirim i n-epšail. Cpeč la cenel Eogain por Ultaib, co tucpat boroma mor. Dun Caillenn i n-Clbain do uile lopcato. Donncharo mac Šillamoconna, comarba Sečnaill, papientirimur Scotopum, in Colonia quieunt.

.b.

Fol. 57aa.

Kt. Ianair, ii. p., l. i. Anno domini m.º xx.º iiii. Tašg mac Eachach, airčinneč cille Dalua, Apt airčinneč Mungairit, in Chyrpto dormierunt. Šillacurp mac Duibcailinn, uapal facapt airš Mača, do ec ipRoip Comain. Drian .h. Concobar 7 Scopnn .h. Ruairc, Plaičbertač .h. hŠurđan, Concobar mac Echata, occipir punt. Maelmočta, pu pep Roip, o Conaillib occipur ept. Opeccain Doimlacc la pipu Manač. Mac Concuaillgne, pu .h. nEachach, do ec. Širpiuc mac mic Clmailm, pu Šall, 7 Plannacan .h. Ceallang, pu bpeš, a n-dul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eogain i tip Conaill, co tucpat gabala mora. Deptač Slane do čutim. Donn .h. Conšalaiš do marbat do čonaillib.

Kt. Ianair, iiii. p., l. xi. Anno domini m.º xx.º ix.º Donnpleibe mac bpozorbain, pu .h. Poilš, a puip occipur ept. Donncharo .h. Donnacan, pu pepn-

¹ *Roin*.—So in A. and B. The words ni čuigim ro ("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-Cailen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

³ *Comarb of Sechnaill*; 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 Gairbhídh, 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-Caillen² 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.] his. Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,⁵ [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubheuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comáin. 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 Doinliacc 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. Donn- [1029.] sleibhe,¹¹ son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. 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 Igerree, n Concaille, do comtutim i Cill
rleibe. Brian .h. Concobair, ríomna Connacht, a
ruir occirur ep. Aed .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h.
hOengura, 7 airchinnech Opoma cliaib, 7 tri .xx.
tuine, do loicad impu i n-inir na lanne. Muircep-
tae .h. Maeluoraio do marbad do Uib Canannan.
Amlaim mac Siuruc, n Gall, do epgabail do Ma-
gamain .h. Riagan, n Bre, co pargab da .c. dec bo,
7 .ui. xx. ead mBretha, 7 tri .xx. unga do op, 7 cluim
Carlura, 7 atriye David eir laigiu 7 lea Cuin, 7
tri .xx. unga do argut sil ina unga geimleae, (conio
ceitri picio bo cuin focall 7 impioe, 7 ceitri oetirpe
do Riagan sein fpi rí, 7 lan loe braeao in tpeap
oetirpe). Maelcolum mac Maelbruge mic Ruairi,
Maelbruge .h. Brolan, pprimaeap Epenn, moptu
punt. Pear do taear a traet Corcabaircinn, 7 batap
oct troigdi eir a eio 7 a fopopann.

¹ *Son of Igerree.*—The *Four Mas-
ters* state that his name was Cinaedh,
and that he was son of "Angeirree."
In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col.
6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of
'Ingerree,' and over "Ingerree" is
written the name Muiredach, by way
of gloss; from which it would appear
that "Ingerree" 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 *Drum-cliaibh.*—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 tri
.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* (933), 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 Igerree,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-eliabh,⁴ and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.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 ἑῖς, for α ἑῖς (α ἑῖς), 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.

[ct. 1anair, u. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.^o xxx.^o
 Bpéal Conailleč, comarba Ciaran, Eochaid .h.
 Ceitnen, comarba Tigernaiğ, apó pui Epend i n-ecnai,
 i n-apó Mača quieuerunt. h. Crimthir, .i. Oengur,
 comarba Comğail, do ec. Flaitbertač .h. Neill do
 buil do Roim. Tağs .h. Concobair, pı Connacht, 7 in
 Ʒot, pı Mıðe, occıri punt. Ruaidrı .h. Cınannan do
 marbad la hCeč .h. Neill. Tağs mac Lorcain, pı
 .h. Cennrelaiğ, do ec ina alıřı a n-ğlinn da loča.
 Cıřnara mac Mıclıağ, apó ollam Epenn, do ec.
 Eochaid mac ino abarı do marbad don Ure .h. Ru-
 adacan, i mečail. Cenel Eogan do bıriıuđ luıngı .h.
 Loıngrıč pop lap Oentıriıı. Maelıuin mac Ciarmac,
 muıpe ceneoil mđınnığ ğlinnı, do marbad do Con-
 čobur .h. Loıngrığ. Tağs mac Cačail mic Concobair
 interpretur epı o maelpeaclainn .h. Maelpuanarıđ,
 pı Crımčainn.

Fol. 57ab

[ct. 1anair. ui. p., l. iiii. Anno domini M.^o xxx.^o i.
 Flaitbertač .h. Neill do čıachtain o Roim. Apó

¹ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthemhne.

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 eich ghıl*, 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 Maelruanaidh, 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- [1030.]
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 Com-
ghall, 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 Canan-
nain 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
X 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
Maelsechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of
Crimthainn..

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua [1031.]
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 ignor-
ance of Irish of the so-called trans-
lator, who thus renders the very simple
text above printed:—"Maelduin mac
Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-
Binni 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. :—

Seirreḡac do ḡrian ḡrca,
No tḡrian ḡ'airnib ḡubcorcra,
No do ḡerḡaib ḡaraḡ ḡuinn,
No do ḡnoib ḡalaḡ ḡinnḡuill,
ḡogaḡar cen ḡaḡa tinn

1 n-aro Maḡa ar oen ḡinginn.
"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten
grain,

Or a third of [a measure] of pur-
ple-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."

mḃrecain do arḡain do Galluib Ḃḡa cliaḡ. Da cet tuine do loḡcaḡ ipin daimliae, 7 da cet do bḡeic̃ i m-bḡait. Ceall dapa do loḡcaḡ tḡia anpaiceḡ tḡoḡmna. Slogaḡ la mac Eochada co Talaig n-oc, 7 noḡo tapaḡḡ m. Ḃḡeḡ .h. Neill do ḡeacht ina timceall rair, co tuc tḡi mile do buaib 7 da cet ap mile do bḡait. Slogaḡ la mac Eochada i ḡhlib Eachach, co po loḡc Cill Combair cona daireḡ, co po maḡb̃ cethrap do cleiric̃, 7 co ruc. xxx. do bḡait. Slogaḡ la mac mḃriain i n-Orpaigib̃, co po laḡ ap a muintipe, im Maelcolaim Coinḡiseḡ 7 alu multu. Caḡapaḡ comarba Coeḡḡin do ḡallaḡ la Domnall mac Dúnlaing. Cḡeaḡ int ḡneachta la hḂḡeḡ .h. Neill i tḡi Conaill, co po maḡb̃ .h. Canannan, ḡi cenunt Conaill. Ua Donnacan, ḡi Ḃḡaḡ tḡipe, do maḡbaḡ do .h. ḡriain .i. Toirḡdelbach.

.h.

[Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. xu. Anno domini m.º xxx.º ii.º Maḡḡamain .h. Riacaḡ, ḡi ḡḡeḡ, do maḡbaḡ do Domnall .h. Chellaig per volum. ḡilla Comḡan mac Maelḡḡiḡe, moḡmaep Muḡeḡe, do loḡcaḡ co coeacat do daimib̃ ime. Domnall .h. Maelḡopaḡ, ḡi cenel Conaill, mac Maḡḡamna mic Muḡḡeḡaig, ḡi Ciapaḡḡe, Domnall mac Dúinncoḡaig, ḡi ḡaileng, occip̃ ḡunt. Eḡḡu .h. Conaing, ḡiḡomna Muman, occip̃ḡ eḡt o

¹ *Son of Eochaid.*—Niall, son of Eochaidh (sl. 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 Dungannon 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. Donuchad

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 *Toirdhelbhach.*—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-clíath. 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 Uí-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 Tír-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,⁷ King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tíre, was killed by Ua Briain, i.e. Toirdhelbhach.⁸

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]⁹ ^{hrs.} 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-Cé*, and *Ann. Four Mast*.

μουνητιρ Imlecha. Μαριον Όρομα benncair por Ulltaib
 ρια n-Αἰρξιαλλαῖ. Μαριον inbip Doimne ρια Σιρμαuc
 mac Αἰῆλαim, por Conaillib 7 por Uib Dorprṑainn, 7
 por Uib Meitṑ, ἱppalaṑ a n-ap. Maeltuile eppuc aipṑ
 Maṑa in Chpupṑo quieuiz. Αεṑ .h. Porpreiṑ do ḡabail
 na h-epṑocoiṑe.

[ct. 1anair. 11. p. l. xx. 11. Anno domini m.º xxx.º
 11.º Μαριον ρια Mupchaṑ .h. Maelpeṑlainn por
 Conṑobar .h. Maelpeṑlainn, co po maṑbaṑ Maelpuan-
 aiṑ .h. Capṑaiṑ colma, 7 Lopean .h. Canṑelban, ρι
 Loegaipe, 7 alii multi. Conn mac Maelpatṑaic, ap-
 chinnech Mungapṑi, quieuiz. Concobar .h. Muipṑṑaiḡ,
 ρι Ciapaiṑe, occipur epṑ. Cenach Capṑain la 'Donn-
 chaṑ mac ḡillapatṑaic, iap n-ḡabail ρiḡi Laiḡen-
 Αἰṑepḡin .h. Cepbaill, ρι Eile, Cu Mumain mac
 Ruaiṑṑi .h. Cetṑaṑa, moṑṑai ρuṑṑ. Μαριον itip
 Eile 1 toṑcair ḡṑaen .h. Cleipṑṑ 7 Muipṑṑaṑ mac mic
 ḡillapatṑaic, 7 alii multi. Mac mic ḡoete mic Cinaṑṑa
 do maṑbaṑ la Maelcolaim mac Cinaṑṑa. Oengur .h.
 Caṑail, ρι Eoganachṑa loṑa Lein. ḡṑṑin Peṑaiṑ 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 *Inbher-Boiane*.—The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

⁴ *Maeltuile*—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 *Mungairit*.—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 MacGillapatrik inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory 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 Carman⁸ [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 Cetfadh, 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 Boete* 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 *Oiill Oluin*, King of

poil ic tēppraim fóla por altair patraine i n-ard
Mača, coram omnibus uiuentibus. Ceð mac [P]laic-
bertaig .h. Meill, pi Cliaig 7 puomna Epenn, porp
penitentiam mortuor ert aicci feili Annriar.

[Ct. 1 anair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M°. xxx°. iii.°
Maelcoluim mac Cinaeða, pi Cliban, obiit. Cmlaim
mac Siuic do marbad do Saxonais, oc dul do Roim.
Gillasechnaill, mac Gillamoconna, occipit ert. Duð-
daingen, pi Connacht, a pui occipit ert. Donnchad
mac Driain do innreð Opraigi do leir. Caðal maipitir
aipinneð Corcaide, 7 Conn mac Maelpatraic aip-
chinnec Mungarpi, in Chirto dormierunt. Slogad
Ulad i Mide, co teð mic Mellen. Gilla Pulapraig,
pi na n-Dere Dreg, occipit ert. Macna .h. huchtan,
pepleiginn Cenannra, do bathad ic tiachtain a hCl-
bain, 7 eulebad Colum Cille, 7 tpi minna do minnaib
patraic, 7 tpiça per impu. Suibne mac Cinaeða, pi
Gallgarðel, mortuor ert.

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 *Maelcolaim*.—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 *Mungairit*.—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 hUchtaim*.—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 Flaithbertach 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. Gillasech-naill,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 Mungairit⁵ 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.⁶ Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi⁷ of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,⁸ lector of Cepannas, 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 *Adamnan*, 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). *Adamnan*, 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. 1031, 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.

[Ct. Ianaip. iii. p., l. x.iii. Anno domini m.° xxx.° u. Cnút mac Sain, pī Saxon, do ec. Caṡal mac Aṡṡalgaṡa, pī iapṡaip Laigen, 7 a ben ingen mic ṡillaṡoemṡin mic Cīnaeṡa, 7 a ṡu, do maṡbaṡ 1 n-aen uaip do mac Ceal-laiṡ mic Dunchaṡa. Plaiṡbertaṡ .h. Mupchaṡa, pī ceniul Boṡhaine, cum multiṡ occipup epṡ. Iapnan .h. X Plannchaṡa, cu na naemṡ 7 na pīpen, do ṡeachṡ for cpeṡ 1 n-Delbna, conitaiṡtetar uaṡi do Delbna im aipṡ co tapṡat eliaṡaṡ oṡ, 7 co po maṡbaṡ Iapnan, 7 āp a muinṡipe, tṡia neapṡ na naemṡ. Ragnall .h. hīṡaip, pī puiṡt Laiṡi, do maṡbaṡ 1 n-ṡṡ eliaṡ la Siṡpuc mac ṡmlaim. ṡpṡ mṡpēcain do apēcain do Siṡpuc mac ṡmlaim. Sopṡ Colum Cille do apēcain 7 do loṡcaṡ do Concobup .h. Maelprechlaṡn, ina ṡiṡaṡl.

Fol. 57bb. [Ct. Ianaip. .ii. p., l. xx. iiii. Anno domini m.° xxx.° u.° .b. Domnall .h. hīaṡmupan, pī pep li, o ṡal ṡpaiṡe, ṡṡolog .h. Plannacan pī Teṡṡa a puiṡ, Domnall .h. Plann, pīdomna Tempach, o pepaṡ ṡpēipne, Mupchaṡ .h. Incappal 7 Niall mac Muipṡiṡa, ṡa pīṡdomna iapṡaip Connachṡ, omney occipī punt. Cuchiṡe mac Eigneṡān, pī ceniul Ennai, obuṡ. Donnchaṡ mac Dunchaṡ, pī Laigen, do ṡallaṡ la Donnchaṡ mac ṡilla-

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.—iapṡaip Laigen. This is probably a mistake for apṡep Laigen (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. Cnút¹ 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-clíath, 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 Malsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Tip puts here plundered
1031 (xvii. 372)

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]⁸ 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 Breifné; 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 blinded⁹ 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.

πατραι, conepbailt de. Flaithbertaë .h. Neill, aip̃p̃ri
Ciliḡ, poṛt penitenciam optimam, in Chrip̃to quieuit.
Oengur mac Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluana,
Ceallach .h. Sealbaigh, comarba Darre, in Chrip̃to
dormierunt. Ruairi mac Taiḡ mic Lorcain do
ḡallat la mac Mailna-mbó.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º xxx.º iii.
Caṡal mac Ruairi, p̃i iap̃tair Connacht, do ḡul dia
ailit̃p̃i co hC̃p̃o Maṡa. Flann .h. Maelrechlaunn do
ḡallat la Concobar .h. Maelrechlaunn. Arṡu .h.
Celegan .i. p̃i .h. m̃ḡp̃erail, 7 Ruairi .h. Lorcain, p̃i
.h. Niallain, occip̃i runt 1 C̃p̃oer̃ḡ c̃aille, o Muirṡaṡ
.h. Ruṡḡacan, 7 o hUḡḡ Eachach. Cu-inm̃an .h.
Robann, p̃i P̃uip̃t L̃arce, a p̃uip̃ occip̃ur ep̃t. Cear-
naṡan ḡot occip̃ur ep̃t la .h. Flannacan do hUḡḡ
Maine. T̃p̃i hUḡ Maelḡp̃ar̃iḡ do marbat. Fluiḡ
doineinn mop ip̃in bliṡṡair̃p̃i.

¶ Ct. Ianair. i. p., l. xx. 1. Anno domini M.º xxx.º
iiii.º Cuinñiḡden Coinñṡe, comarba mic Nip̃p̃i 7
Colmann ḡla, Colman cam .h. Conḡaile, comarba

¹ *Flaithbertach*.—A marg.^e note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in ṡp̃oṡṡan, "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 *Comar̃ of Barr̃e*; i.e. successor of St. Barr̃e (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

⁴ *Tadhg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinnsealigh. 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-Ceinnsealigh (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 Donnchad̃, King of Ui-Ceinnsealigh (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—Concobar*.—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 of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann⁶ Ua Melsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar⁶ Ua Melsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,⁷ King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebhcaille,⁸ by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-inmain⁹ 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 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 *Craebhcaille*.—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-inmain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Mumhan*, "Hound of Munster."

¹⁰ *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. *puint lairgi*, B.

¹¹ *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Connor 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 .h. Connepe (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. Gillaſcirt mac Caſbair .h. Domnaill do marbad la mac Cuinn .h. Domnaill. Caſ etir Cuanu ri Allſaxan 7 Otta-ri, X
 Frangee, i torcſair mile im Otta. Ope allair .h. Ruadacain, ri .h. neachach, do marbad do clainn Sinaigh i n-aro Maſa, illuan ſeile Ulltan, i n-diſail marbta Eochada mic ino abair, 7 i n-diſail paraighi aro Maſa. Maſom ſop huiſ Maine ſua Dealbna ſop lap Cluana mic Noſſr, i n-aine ſeile Ciarrain, in quo multi occiri punt. Cuſuiliſ .h. Donnchada, pſomna Cairil, do marbad o' O ſaelan.

Fol. 58aa.

ſct. Ianair. .ii. p. l. ii. Anno domini M.° xxx.° ix.° Iaco ri ſpetan a riur, Domnaill mac Donnchada ri .h. ſaelan o Domnaill .h. ſerſaili, Donnchad ſerſ .h. Ruairc o hui Conſobair, Ruairi ri ſerſmuisi a riur, Ceſ .h. ſlanacan ri Luirſ 7 .h. ſiaſpac, omner occiri punt. Donnchad mac Gillaſatſraic, airoſi laigen 7 Orpaigh, Macnia comarba buiti,

¹ *Cuana*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note¹. 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 Orrier, co. Armagh.

⁴ *Ulltan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Brecain (Ardbraccan, 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) notes²⁶, ²⁸.

⁷ *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciaran 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 Fernmagh, 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

4 1030

[1039]

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 Venedotiae" 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 Ruaröpi*, "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.

episcopur et plenur dierum, Ceilechair .h. Cúilennan comarba Tigernach, ruam intam feliciter piniuit. Muirpead mac Flannacain, porairchinnech aird Mača, do hUí Eachach. Muirpead mac Flaithbertach .h. Neill do marbad do Leirpennach. Cephall mac Paelan o Galluib occirur ert.

b.

Ít. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.^o xl. hic ert annur millrimur 7 xl. mur ab incarnatione domini. Corpead mac Ainngeda, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Diarmait .h. Sechnurach comarba Sechnall, in Churto dormierunt. Corcran cleirech, cenn Thorra im crabad 7 im eena, in Churto paupauit. Dunchad .h. Caneghe, perleiginn aird Mača, mitirimur ac doctirimur, in Churto paupauit. Donnchad mac Crinan, pi Alban, a ruir occirur ert. Alpat, pi Saxan giuar, moritur. Ceall dapa uile do loread im feil

¹ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

² *Ended*. — piniuit, A. pini-
runt, B, in which the three obits
here recorded are combined in the
one entry.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*. — Flaith-
bertach "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 Leirpen-
nach, the *Annals of Tigernach* and
the *Four Masters* have do Uí
Labradha, "by the Uí-Labhradha."
See *Ann. Lock-Cé* (ed. Hennessy),
Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

⁵ *Comarb of Flannan and Bren-
ainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe,
in the county of Clare, and of Clon-
fert, 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
Adamnan, p. 398, and also pp. 279,
321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was
principal of the Columbian founda-
tions both in Ireland and Scotland.

⁷ *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot
of Dun-Sechnall (now Dunshaugh-
lin), in the county Meath.

⁸ *Corcran Clerech*. — "Corcran the
Cleric." After the death of Mael-
sechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*),
there seems to have been an interreg-
num 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 Clerech 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.]^{B18} 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: — *complætuit for hEunro rru re óá bliabain .xl. (no. 2.) Cúan .h. lothcan, Copcran clerech*; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothcain, 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'Connor prints *guais*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *ru Saxon giuair* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note ¹¹.

mícheil. Ceannannur do loírcad. 'Dun da leéglar do loírcad 7 ilcéalla aréna.

[Ct. 1anair .u. p.; L. xx. iii. Anno domini m.º xl.º 1.º At imda éra na h-airí etir marbat doene, 7 éc 7 crecha 7 caða. Ní cumaing nech a n-innirín do leir, acht uate do ilib díb ar daiḡ aera na n-doene do fír tpeoto. Mac beathad mac Cinnmepe aró ollam aró Maða 7 Epenn aréna. Domnall peḡar ḡac ḡail na mbo do marbat do Laiḡuib. Muirceptaḡ mac ḡillapatraic do marbat do hui cáillaidhe a meḡail. Creḡ la hCúigiallu i Conaillib, co ro bfuirḡar Conaillle forpo i Maḡ Daḡainneḡ. Creḡ la .h. Neill i nhuib Eachach Ulad, co tucrat creib moir. ḡilla-comḡail, mac Duinncean mic Dunlaing, do bpeib a eill dapa ar eicin, 7 a marbat iapum.

Fol. 58ab.

[Ct. 1anair .ui. p.; L. u. Anno domini m.º xl.º ii.º Pearna mor Moedoc do loírcad la Donnchad mac mḡruain. Glenn Uirren do loírcad do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in dairpḡeḡ do bfuirḡad, 7 cet duine do marbat, 7 .iiii. cet do bpeib eirí, i n-díḡail Perna mópe. Loingreḡ (.i. h. plaiten), comarba Ciaraín 7 Cronaín, quieuit. Ceḡ mac inḡ abair, (.i. mac Mailmuire 7

¹ And deaths.—7 6c, in A. only.

² Domnall Remhar; 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-Moedhoc*.—"Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

⁶ *Glenn-Uisenn*.—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-Ceinnsealaigh*, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note ⁶, under A.D. 1036, *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 Donnucan, 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.

⁹ *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-cbaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcain," 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 Dunlaing, pi Laigen, 7 Domnall mac Aedá, pi .h. bairrche, do éuitim la Gíllapatraic mac n'Donnchada, pi Orraigi, 7 la Macraith mac Donnchada, pi Eoganachta. Plann mac Mailrechlainn, rídomna Erenn, do marbad tría mēa-bail. Maelpetair .h. hAilecan, pepleiginn 7 toirec macleiginn arpo Mača, do marbad do peraið Fern-muiði. Ailill Mucnoma, cenn mīanač na n-Goerðel, in Colonia quieuit.

[ct. 1anair .iii. p. ; L. xii. Anno domini m.º xl.º iii.º Cačal mac Ruairðri, pi iarčair Connacht, do ec ina ailčri i n-aro Mača. Domnall .h. perčale, pi Fortuač Laigen, do marbad dia čainib sein. Plann .h. Anberd, pi .h. Meit, o hui CerpuiLL, o piğ Fern-muiði; Aed. .h. Conřiacla, pi Tethba, o Muirceptač .h. Mailrečlainn; Cennetig .h. Cuirc, pi Murceairðe, occiri runt. Ceallach .h. Cleircin, comarba Fínnein 7 Močolmocc, Cairpi .h. Laiðgnein, archinnech Ferna 7 tiğ Moling, Gíllamočonna .h. Duiboirma, in pace dormierunt. Maíom Maelecoennaiğ por brú Súipe, por Orraigi 7 por Epmumain, pe Capptač mac

¹ *Corcach-mor*. — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

² *Domnall*.—The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Cé* is Domnall.

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*. tría mēa-bail, A. Tría mēa-bail, B. Both readings being corrupt.

⁷ *Mucnamh*. — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

⁸ *Fortuatha-Laighen*.—See note ⁷, 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 Fernmagh. 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 Fergaile, 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 Laidhgnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,¹² [and] Gilla-mochonna 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*.—*тѣтъа*, A.

¹⁰ *Muscraíde*.—Otherwise Muscraíde-Chuirc ("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 Noville, 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. Mullens, 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 MacCarthy's of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Saerðbrethais, i papabað .h. Donnacain, pi Apat. Maíom pua cenel Eogain por cenel Conaill i termonn Dabheoc.

b. ^{Fol. 58ba.} ¹ Ct. 1anair .i. p.; L. xxii. Anno domini M.º xl.º iii.º Cumurcað .h. hCilillen, pi .h. nEðað, do mapbað o hUib Capacan. Niall .h. Ceilecan, pi .h. mðperail, 7 a bratair .i. Trenfer, do ðallao do macaib Maítoðain tria mebaí. Domnall .h. Cuirc, pi Muireraðe, do ðapbað do hUí Laíein 7 do hUí Oirreim. Cpeð la Niall mac Maípreðlainn, la pið nCilíð, por hUib Meit 7 por Cuail[n]ge, co puc da cet dæc bó 7 rocharðe oi brait, i n-diðail íaraiðti cluice ino eðechta. Cpeð eile dono la Muirceptað .h. Neill por Muðoorna, co tuc boíoma 7 brait i n-diðail íaraiðti in cluic cetna. In cleirpeð .h. Conðoðair do mapbað.

² Ct. 1anair .iii. p.; L. ix. Anno domini M.º xl.º u.º Muirpeðað mac Soerfura aipchinnech Daímliaç, Caðarað .h. Caðail, comapba Coeimgin, Maenað .h. Círoubain, aipchinnech Luðmarð, in pace doírmieíunt. Congalað .h. Loðlainn, pi Corcumbíuað, ðlun íarainn .h. Cleirðen, pi .h. Cairppi, ílaðberptað .h. Canannan pi ceníul Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetpaða,

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 Celechain. See note 7, under the year 1037 *supra*.

⁵ *Trenfher* (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.]^{BIS.} hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.³ 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 Cleirichen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written Τρενερ (for Τρενφερ) in A., and Τρενφερ in B.; the proper form being Τρενφερ.

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 λυγδ for λυγβαο) in B,

ορῶν Μῦμαν, μορταί ρυντ. Αἰρῆννεχ Λεῖτλιννε
 το μαρβὰδ α ν-τορῦρ νὰ αἰλλε. Cpeð la Muirceprtað
 .h. Neill 1 peparð ðpeð, conurparrarð ʒairberð .h.
 Caðurairð, ρι ðpeð, 1 Carran linne, 7 an muir lan
 ar α ðinn, co topðair Muirceprtað ann, 7 alii multi.
 Carrðtað mac Soerbprerhaiz, ρι Eoganachta Cairil, do
 lopcað 1 tið ðeined do hii Longarcan mac Duinnucan,
 cum multiρ nobilibur urtir. Cað etir Albanðu etarru
 pein 1 topðair Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

[Cl. 1anair. .iiii. p.; l. xx. Anno domini M.^o xl.^o ui.^o
 Muirceðtað mac Flaitbertarð .h. Neill, ριðamna Ailið,
 7 Aiteið .h. hAiteið ρι .h. nEchach Ulað, do lopcað 1
 tið teneð la Conuilað mac Conðalaiz, 1 n-Uachtair
 ðipe. Aρt .h. Ruairc, ρι Connacht, do μαρβὰδ do
 ceniul Conaill. Pερðal .h. Ciapðai, ρι Cairpρi, do
 μαρβὰδ do .h. Flannacain, do ριð Tebða. Concobar
 .h. Longrirc, ρι ðal Aρaiðe, do μαρβὰδ do mac Dom-
 nall .h. Longrirc, ilaiðnið. Maelpatraic .h. ðileoce,
 aipð pερleizinn aipð Maða, 7 ρui epabairð 7 uaiðzi,
 in penectute bona quieuit. Dubdalerið mac Mael-
 muirce do gabail na ρipupa leiðinn.

Fol. 586b.

[Ct. 1anair. u. p.; l. i. Anno domini M.^o xl.^o uii.^o
 Snechta mop ipin bliððain ρι o ðeil Muirce (ʒeipðið)

¹ *Ua Cetfadha*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetfadha, who is called "Head of the Dal-Cais" by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of ορῶν Μῦμαν, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momoniae," 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 1036 *supra*.

³ *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O'Casey. See note ⁸, p. 542 *supra*.

⁴ *Cassan-linne*.—See note ¹², p. 443 *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 *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donnucuan is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

⁷ *Between*.—εταρρῦ, B. Not in A.

⁸ *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at

Domnall Ua Cetfadh,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 Longarcan 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 Tebththa. 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 1036. 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 *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmegan, which are included in the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

¹¹ *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

Mast. the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in Ui-Buidhe, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceart* (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 fpiṣṣ tamail, co ro la ar n-daine
7 innile 7 fiaḁmíl in mára 7 en. Natiuitar Dom-
nall mic Amalgaḁa .i. comarba Patraic. Muir-
ceptaḁ mac mic Motaḁan, pí .h. mḁperail, do marbaḁ
i n-Ḃro maḁa do Mataḁan .h. Ceilecan per dolum.
Lann ingen mic Selbaḁan, comarba Ḃrigte, in pace
quieuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbaḁ la .h. Concobair.
Cpeḁrluaigeḁ la Niall mac Maelpeḁlann i mḁpeḁu,
co ro marḁ .h. nḁppenan.

b. X X X X
[Ct. 1anair. iii. p.; l. xii. Anno domini m.º xl.º
iiii.º Dunlang mac Dungal a ppatribur pui occipit
ert. Porgal .h. Maelmuarḁ pí per Cell, Gíllacolaím
.h. hḁigniḁ aipḁriḁ Ḃirgíall, Cennpaelaḁ .h. Cuill
aipḁpíli Muman, Maelpabaill .h. hḁbinn pí .h.
Piacraḁ Ḃríne, moḁtuí punt. Cloḁna aipchinnēch
imleḁa íḁair, pḁrdomnaḁ .h. Innarḁaḁ comarba
Pinnen, Dunchaḁ .h. Ceileḁair comarba Ciaraín
Saḁḁu, in pace quieuerunt. Comarba Pḁair 7 ḁa
per dec ḁa aḁ ḁraíḁ do eibiltin imaille pui, iar n-ol
neime do rat doíḁ in comarba ro h-innarbaḁaḁ aḁ
pḁirne.

[Ct. 1anair. i. p.; l. xx. iii. Anno domini m.º xl.º ix.º
Amalgaḁ comarba Patraic, xx. ix. annor tranpactiḁ

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. 573, *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 Domnall¹ 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] BIS. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacolum Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,⁷ chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill 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.

Fol. 59aa.

in principatu, penitenti in Christo quiescit. Maelcainnig .h. Taidhlig comarb Daíminni, Tuathal .h. Uail archinnech doiti conair, in pace quiescerunt. Plaitbertaé .h. Loingrig do marbath la mac Concobair .h. Loingrig. Muirceptaé mac Maelpeclainn do marbath la Concobair .h. Maelpeclainn, var airteé De 7 daine. Concobair .h. Cinnfaelad, pi .h. Conaill Gabra, inar .h. Beice pi .h. Meit, occipi punt. Dubdaleiti do gabail n h-ardaine ar a firur leiginn in eodem die quo mortuus est Aíthalgaid. Aed .h. Forpreit do gabail na firura leiginn. In hoc anno natus est [P]lait[bert]aé .h. Lait[is]nen, pi Per[n]-muigi.

[Ct. 1anair. .ii. p.; L. iii. Anno domini m.º l.º dominice incarnationis. Maelpuanad mac Conchoirne, pi Eile, Donnchar mac Gillafoelain pi .h. Failgi, occipi punt. Ceall vara co na daímlia do loptaé. Maelan perleiginn Cenannra, rapienitrimur omnium hibernentium, Dubtaé mac Mileóa comarba Cainnig, hUa scula archinnech innri Caiaig, Maelouin .h. hEiceptaig archinnech Lotra, Cleirčen .h. Muineóc, tuir crabaio na hEreinn, in pace quiescerunt. Diarmad .h. Cele archinnech Telca Forcepn, Maelpeclainn mac Cinnfaelad, mortui punt. Scannep etir firu Muigi 1ta 7 Airgiallu, i toréair Eochair

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 ¹⁵, 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 *Ui-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~~ ^{protection} 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. Tulow, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

X .h. hOirreín. Duibdeleirí for cuairt cennuil θozáin, co tuc tpi cet do buaib. Cluain mic Noir d'arceain fo tpi irind oen raibí, reacht o fil Anmchada, 7 pa dó o Calraighib coyna Sinnchab.

X [Ct. lanair .iii. p.; L. xu. Anno domini M.º L.º 1.º Muirceptaic mac bpuic, pi na nDepe Muman, do loycaio do hthib Faellan. Mac Buatan mac bpuic do marbat i n-damliac lip moir do Maelrechlainn .h. bpuic. Amalgaid mac Cañail, pi iartair Conacht, do ðallao la hAeb .h. Concobair. Larðgnen mac Maelain, pi Saileng, cum rua pegina .i. ingen in Suir, do dul dia aileirí do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac Loelainn do innarbat a piñi Telca og, 7 Aeb .h. Perçail do piçab.

b. [Ct. lanair .iiii. p.; L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º L.º 11.º

Fol. 59ab.

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-Anmchadha*.—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 Calraighe above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighean-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, 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 ⁴⁶.

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 ³, 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 Mast.*, have "Faellan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbruadar 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. 15⁶. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,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 Ferghail was made king. † 1054

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.¹² Domnall [1052.]^{BIS.}

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 *11 e pa pi Ulao anno 1052 Niall mac nEochobair, qui uenit ipso anno go hOrpnaige. Ri Gall .i. Echmarcach mac Ragnall ap na mnarba o pu[is] laigen .i.*

Διαρματο mac Mail na m-bo, 7 in pi[is]e do fein de pin. "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 Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel*, &c., p. 291, note (²²). 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 MS. 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. brian do marbad do Connachtaib. Domnall mac Gilla-chriost mic Concual[n]se occipit ept o pið per Roir. bpoen mac Maelmorpðai, pi laigen, do ec i Colanea. Macraib .h. Donnchaða, pi Eoganachta Cairil, do ec. Ectigern .h. hAllgrian, comarba Ciapan 7 Coman, Muiredač .h. Sinačan, maep Muman, in pace dormierunt. Gilla-patraic mac Domnall, recnap aipð Mača, do marbad do mac Alpcōn .h. Ceilecan a mebaib.

Ict. Ianair. ui. p., l. ui. Anno domini m.º l.º iii.º Mac na h-aidēi .h. Ruairc, piodmna Connacht, a marbad do Diarmait .h. Cuinn a n-innri Loča apbač. Muiredač mac Diarmata, aipchinnech Roir cpe, hUa Ruatpach aipchinnech Terpmoinn feicin, Flaitberpač .h. Maelpaðail pi Cairce bpacarðe, Doilgen uapal facapit apð Mača, Domnall .h. Cele aipchinnech Slane, Mupchat .h. Deollan aipchinnech Opoma cliač, omner in pace dormierunt. Cpeč la mac Ločlainn 7 la pipu Muigē iča pop cenel mðinnig Loča opočait, co pucpat tpi .c. bo, 7 co po marbrat Dubemna mac Cinaeða, recnap Cluana picaa, 7 Cumacha mac Claircē, moep Daib cap. Maelcpon

¹ *Domnall Ban Ua Brian*.—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'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Ecol. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

³ *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (*maop Patraic*).

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-Arbhach*.—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 Ros-cré.

⁷ *Termon-Fecin*.—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 [1053.] Ua Ruaire, 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-cliaabh—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 *, 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 correlatives. The Translator in *Clar*. 49, renders moen by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Caṡail, m̃ ḃpeṡ, a mapbat do U Riacaín. Donnchad .h. Ceallaṡaín, m̃domna Cairil, do mapbat do Orpaigib. Niall .h. Eignig, m̃ per Manac, do mapbat do peruib Luirṡ. Coṡlan m̃ Delmna a puir per dolum occiprur ep̃.

[Ct. Ianair .an. p. ; L. xiiii. Anno domini m.º l.º iii.º. Innar mac Arailt, m̃ Gall, do ecaib. Ceṡ .h. Perṡail, m̃ Telṡa og, 7 mac Arṡon .h. Ceilecaín, m̃ .h. m̃ḃperail, do mapbat do peruib Perinmuig. Dubṡal .h. heṡacaín, m̃ .h. Niallan, do mapbat do U laṡein. Maṡm Finnmuig, for Uib Meib 7 for Uachtar tpe, m̃a nUib Eacach, do itorcair in Croibdeṡṡ m̃domna Uachtar tpe. Ceṡ mac Cenneitig mic Duinnṡuaín, m̃uire clainne Cairṡdelbaig, do mapbat do Connachtuib. Caṡ ep̃ir p̃iru Alban 7 Saxanu, i torṡadap t̃ri mile do peruib Alban, 7 mile co leṡ do Saxanaib im Dólunn mac Finnṡuir. Loṡ p̃uibṡ Oṡpáin i p̃leib ṡuaire do eluib .

Fol. 596a.

have brought the steward or "serjeant" 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 Cashel [or Munster], whose obit is given at the year 953 *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 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-Odhrair¹⁰ in Sliabh-

[1054.]

1018, 1130

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *muiún 7 opoan* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term *muipe* ("steward") of this chronicle "Maritimus dux;" probably thinking that *muipe* was the same as *muipe*, 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 ppreaptra* ("with opposition").

¹⁰ *Suidhe-Odhrair*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seecran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hiberniae*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 213.

α n-depeð aroðe þeile Miceil, co n-dechaid ipin Pabaill, quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

Ἰct. 1anair .i. p.; L. xx. ix. Anno domini m.^o l.^o u.^o Domnall ruad .h. brian do marbað la .h. nethinn. Maelmarcain mac Crrida, comarba Comghall, Colum .h. Caðail archinnech Ruir ailithir, Oðor .h. Muiredaig archinnech Lurca, Sillapatraic ri Oppaigi, Piaera .h. Copepain, omnes in domino dormierunt. Maíom ria Tairdelbach .h. mbrian for Murchad .h. mbrian, i torparadar .iiii. cet im. u. toiriuca dec. Cað Martartarigi, ria Dubdalei comarba Patraic, for mac Loingrig .h. Maelreclainn .i. comarba Finnein 7 Colum cille, tu i torparadar ilí.

Ἰct. 1anair .ii. p.; L. x. Anno domini m.^o l.^o u.^o Caðurac mac Surrarðain, comarba Caimni 7 Cianacht, Cetraio cenn cleirec Mumán, quiescunt. Cæð .h. Poppeio, apð pøpleiginn Ciro Maða, in .lxx. u. ætatar pue anno, in pace quiescit.

Ro tect poneib cein po mar,
Cæð .h. Poppeio in rui rean;
hí .xiiii. caleno iulí,
Lúio int ercop cum ap ceal.

Σορμγᾱλ, πρῶμ ἀνμκαρᾱ ἰννρι Ὀαρκαργρενν, πλenu

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 Mast.*, 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-ailithir*. — Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

⁵ *Tairdelbach Ua Briain*. — Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note ⁹, 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*

Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the F'abhall,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-ailithir;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 Mael-sechlainn, *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 Darciargrenn,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 *Darciargrenn.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darcairgrin. 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.

tiernum in penitentia pauparum. Taðs mac in cleirig .h. Concobar do marbad do Uib Maine. Etrú mac Lobraða, toirrech Manach, tuir opdaim Ulat, in penitentia moirtuor eir. — Crech la Niall mac Maelprechlainn por. Dal n-Clairde, co tuc .xx. c. do buaib 7 tri .xx. duine do brait. Gíllamura mac Ocan, pechtairpe Tealcha og, moirtuor eir. Flann mainistrech, airp perleiginn 7 pui penchura Erenn, in uita eterna requiescit. Tene zelain do tiachtain co po marb triar ic diorupt Tola, 7 mac leiginn oc Supo, 7 co po bair in bile. Crech do cuair Eochair .h. Plaiten airde noblaic mór, i maig nleá, co tuc .u. cet bo copuici uirrin .i. co h-oduin muiği hUatá, 7 poracrat na bu irin obainn, 7 po baete oétur ap .xl. oib, im Cuilennan mac Dergain.

Fol. 59bb.

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 *Gíllamura*. — See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

⁴ *Telach-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 *Disert-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 in bile (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'¹ 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 af 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
 X 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 *míle* (which O'Connor prints in *iníle*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in *míle*; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in *bíle*.

¹ *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written *adann Maige nítcha* (*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.

² *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

¹⁰ *In the river*.—*ryn oðunro*, B.

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