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BY DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH,

AND EDITED,

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PRESERVED IN THE BURGUNDIAN LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS.

BY

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

PROFESSOR OF CELTIC LANGUAGES, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFANT;
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BERLIN.



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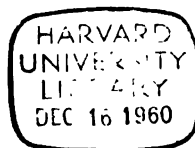
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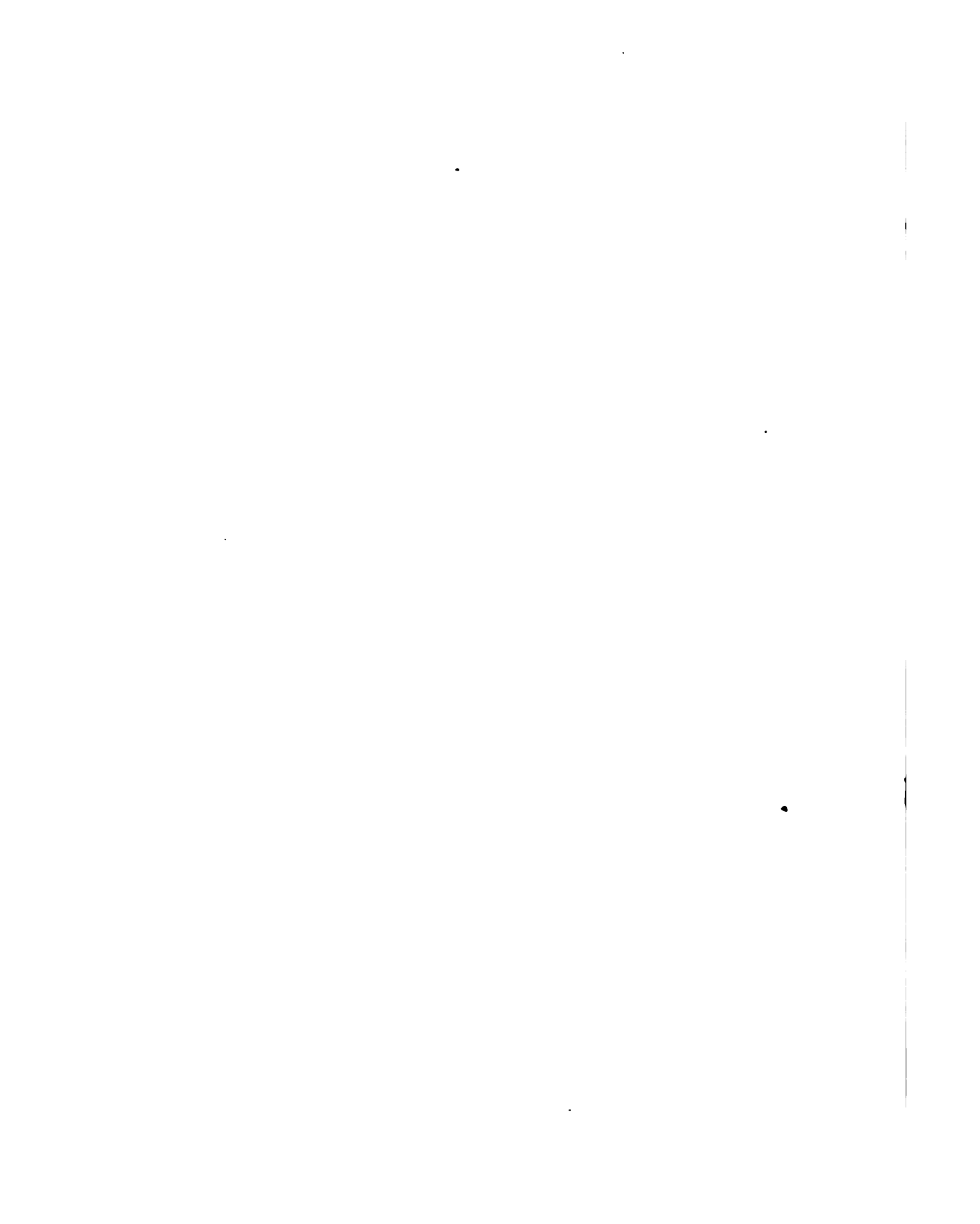
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following Three Fragments of Annals, never before published, were copied in the year 1643 for the Rev. John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus," by Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, or, as he anglicized his name, "Dudley Firbisse", from a vellum MS., the property of Nehemias^b Mac Egan, of Ormond, chief Professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws; but the MS. from which the present text has been obtained, and which is now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels (7, c. n. 17), is not in Mac Firbis's hand, but in that of a scribe who copied immediately from his MS., as appears from several marginal remarks.

The name of this second transcriber nowhere appears. It is quite clear,

^a *Dudley Firbisse*.—For some account of Dudley Firbisse the reader is referred to "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach."—Introduction, p. vii. to xii. Mr. O'Connor, of Belanagare, informs us, in a letter published by Dr. Ledwich in his "Antiquities of Ireland" (2nd ed., Dublin, 1804), p. 303, that Duaid Mac Firbis was instructed by the Mac Egan of Ormond, who were hereditary Brehons, and

professors of the old Irish laws. It would also appear that he studied for some time with the O'Davorans of Thomond. For his Translations from Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, the reader is referred to the "Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society," vol. i. p. 198 to 263.

^b *Nehemias* is the usual Latinized form of Gilla-na-naemh, as appears from a Gloss in Lib. T. C. D., H. 2, 13.

clear, from his marginal observations, that he was a classical scholar, and a critic of considerable acumen; and that he had carefully compared these Fragments with the "Annals of the Four Masters." He also made an Index to the whole, in which he gives the dates from the "Annals of the Four Masters," which dates Lynch has adopted in his "Cambrensis Eversus" without any attempt at correcting them, although they are sometimes two and three years before the true years.

In the present edition of these Fragments the chronology of the Annals of Ulster is generally followed, with the addition of one year. The original Fragments exhibit the Anno Domini in very few instances; and even where they do, their dates are almost invariably incorrect.

Of the age or nature of the MS. from which Mac Firbis copied these Fragments of Annals, we have no clue to form any correct opinion, as he, or the later transcriber who followed him, has evidently modernized the orthography. He tells us, in several places, that the MS. was effaced, and that he could not read some important passages in consequence of the shattered condition of the old book.

The first Fragment relates chiefly to the Northern Ui Neill, and was, probably, compiled in Ulster originally; but the other two evidently belong to Ossory, or Læighis (now Leix), and must have been compiled in some monastery in either of these territories. This is evident from the first lengthened notice in these Fragments: namely, of Feradhach, son of Duach, King of Ossory, whose death is entered in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 582. It is also very evident, from the detailed accounts given of the renowned deeds of Cearbhall, King of Ossory, and of Cenneidigh, son of Gaeithin, King of Læighis. The Comharba, or successor, of Molua of Cluainferta-Molua, is also referred to as having composed poems in praise of this Cearbhall.

It

It is a very curious fact, that while these Fragments dwell with particular emphasis upon the achievements of the princes of the territories of Ossory and Leix, and of those of their relatives, the Ui-Neill, not a single reference is made to the Dal gCais, who soon afterwards eclipsed, not only the princes of those territories, but the more powerful and royal Ui Neill themselves; and, what is still more remarkable, in the account of the Battle of Bealach Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cullinan was killed, A. D. 908, there is not one word said about the claim of the Dal gCais to the kingdom of Munster, although the work called "Cath Bealaigh Mughna," quoted by Keating, dwells upon it with remarkable emphasis. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, either that the Dal gCais had not risen to any remarkable point of power or celebrity before 908, or that the writers of these Annals were hostile to them.

The more lengthened stories and details of battles, in these Fragments, are curious specimens of Irish composition. Some of them have evidently been abstracted from long bardic descriptions of battles, and are interspersed with the wonderful and wild, the supernatural and incredible.

In the translation of the present Fragments nothing has been changed or modified; but the originals are given with scrupulous fidelity, as specimens of the manner in which our ancestors intermingled the wildest fiction with historical facts. The reader will remark this in the legend of Donnbo, in the description of the Battle of Almhain, as well as in the account of the shout of the King's Jester at the same battle, which continued to be heard in the sky for an incredible period of time.

The account of the battles between the Aunites, or Danes, and Norwegians, in Carlingford Lough, and elsewhere in Ulster, has probably been taken from an Ulster work on the Wars of the Danes

and Norwegians in Ireland, now unfortunately lost or unknown. The account of these wars, now in progress of printing by Dr. Todd, is a Munster and Dalcassian production, and dwells almost exclusively upon the achievements of the men of Munster, especially upon the renowned deeds of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, who are panegyricized in glowing bardic eloquence. The present Fragments, however, make no mention whatever of any opposition given by the Dal gCais, or other Munster tribes, to the Danes, from which it is sufficiently obvious that they were extracted from local Annals preserved by the Ui Neill, and other tribes who were adverse to the Munstermen.

The account of the Gall-Gaels of Ireland who had joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism, is very important, as our previous ideas about them were very confused. O'Flaherty thought that these Gall-Gadelians were confined to the western islands of Scotland ("Ogygia," Part iii., c. 75); but it is clear from these Annals that they were also in Leinster and various parts of Ireland.

The account of the attack on Chester, in the third Fragment, was, probably, taken from some English or Welsh annalist, but no narrative exactly like it has been found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or any English chronicler.

The account of the battle between the Norwegians and Moors in Mauritania, and of the Blue-men brought by the former into Ireland, has not been found in any other writer.

As already observed, the spelling has been modernized by the later scribes, but very old words and phrases, with some idioms now obsolete, will be observed throughout; such as *բօրսարևնց*, *ստաօմնաւ*, *բօր մարբ*, &c. The spelling of the MS. has been carefully preserved throughout, though it is evidently not as old as the language in which these Fragments are written.

J. O'D.

FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.



FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.



FRAGMENTA tria Annalium Hiberniæ extractum [sic] ex codice membraneo Nehemiæ mac Ægan senis, Hiberniæ Juris peritissimi, in Ormonia, per Ferbissium ad usum R. D. Joannis Lynch.

Ab anno Christi circiter 571 ad annum plus minus 910.

[FRAGMENTUM I.]

[A. D. 573.] Ꝛl. Caé Feimín in quo uictur eꝛt Colman
beꝝ mac Diarmada et ipꝛe euaꝛt. bꝛénann dioror queuit
in Chꝛiꝛto, clxxx. anno aetatꝛ ꝛuae, uel ccc°.

Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Ꝛ. Léigim na ꝛéct Ꝛallanda ꝛin ꝛeacám.

[581.] Ꝛal. Caé Manann in quo Aodan mac Ꝛabꝛain uictor
eꝛat.

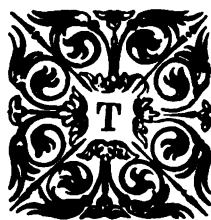
[582.] Ꝛal. Maꝛbað ꝛeapadaꝝ ꝛinn, mic Duac, ꝛi Orꝛaꝝe.
Ar é ꝛo imꝛꝛo an tꝛeap ꝛí ꝛe ꝛé Colaꝛm cille do cúaid do cum
míne,

* *Feimín*,—otherwise Magh Feimhim, a large plain in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The dates printed within brackets are added by the Editor. F. M. signify Four Masters.

° *Brenann of Biror*.—i. e. St. Brendan of Birr, in the King's County, of whom, see Four Masters, A. D. 571, p. 206; and Adamnan's "Vita Columbæ," lib. iii. c. 2; Colgan's Acta SS., p. 193; also Lanigan's



FRAGMENTS OF ANNALS OF IRELAND.



THREE fragments of Annals of Ireland, extracted from a vellum manuscript [the property] of Gill-na-naemh Mac Egan, senior, a man most learned in the Irish laws, in Ormond, by Mac Firbis, for the use of the Rev. Mr. John Lynch.

From about the year of Christ 571 to about the year 910.

[FRAGMENT L.]

[A. D. 573.] Kal. The battle of Feimhin^a, in which Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid [chief of the southern Ui-Neill] was defeated, but he himself escaped. Brenann of Biror^b quievit in Christo, in the 180th year of his age, vel ccc.

K. K. K. K. K. K. K. I leave these seven years vacant.

[581.] Kal. The battle of Mannan^c, in which Aodhan Mac Gabrain [King of Scotland] was victorious.

[582, F. M.] The killing of Feradhach Finn^d, son of Duach, King of Osraighe. He was the third king, who, in the time of Colum Cille, went

^a "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 38, *sq.* Annals of Tighernach, and of Ulster, A. D. 581.

^c *Manann*.—i. e. the Isle of Man. See ^d *Feradhach*, King of Osraighe, or Os-

níme, γ αρ έ πο αν φάε αμάιλ πο ιννιρ Colam Cille δ'Αοδ mac Ainmirec.

Τρεβλαιο μόρ το γαβάλ αν Φεραδαίγ. Clann Conla το εοι-
 γεαέτ το γαβαίλ ταιγε παρ: υαιρ το Chorca Λαιογδε δ'Φερα-
 δαé mac Duac, υαιρ γεαέτ ρίγ το γαδραδ Ορραιγε το Corco
 Λαιογδε, γ γεαέτ ριγ το Ορραιγιδ πο γαρ ριγε Chorca
 Λαιογδε.

Coccaδ ιαραν δορομ γε Cloind Conla, γ αρ ανν πο βασιριυμ
 'να ειλγ, αγυρ α γεοιδ υιλε αιγε ανν; αμάιλ βα βέρ το να ριγαίδ
 ευιλγ υπρα δ'ιοδαν .i. ροιαιλ αρ έαρυρ α εερανν γ α εεραννοα
 αιργιο, γ α εεοράιν, γ α η-εργηαδα, το εαδαιρε δ'ρογναμ 'ραν
 οιδέε; α μηρανουίδ, γ α ρριέεαλλα, γ α εεαμάιν ερέδυμα ρα
 ρογnum αν λαοι.

Rob ιομδα ιμυρηο γεοιδ αγ Φηαδαé, ραρα μόρ α ηγραδ λαίρ, γ
 δοηά αρ ολε ρριέ ιαδ, όιρ ní έυαλαρομ α βίγ νό α μόρ'όιρ πο αιργιο,
 ογ ερέν πο αγ ερυαγ α η-Ορραιγιδ, να ηιργαβέα αιγιοιόμ το εαρ-
 ραιγ α ινμυρ ριν υαδ το έυμδαé να γέδ ραιν. Ταγαεταρ ερα
 α μειε δ' ιοηηροικέιο Φηαδαίγ εοιγε αν εολεε το ηρειέ να γέδ
 λεό. Ερέδ αρ άιλ δυίδ, α μάα, ολ Φηαδαé? Να γεοιδ το
 ηρειέ linn, ολ να μιε. Νί βήρεαοι, αρ Φηαδαé, υαιρ ολε ρριέ ιαδ.
 Sochaide ρα εραιδιυρα γα ετινόλ; αγυρ εεαδαίγim-ρι μο έραδ
 ρέιν δομ παιδιδ υπρυ. Ρο ιμέιγριοε α μιε υαδ, αγυρ πο γαρρομ
 αγ αιέριγε δίερα; εανευταρ ιαραμ clann Conla, αγυρ πο μαρβ-
 ραδ

sory. *Four Masters*, A. D. 582, and Note.

* *Aedh, son of Ainmire*.—He was mo-
 narch of Ireland from A. D. 628 to 642.

'*The race of Connla*.—i. e. of Connla,
 son of Breasal Breac, ancestor of all the
 chiefs of Osráighe, except the seven here
 mentioned.

* *Corca-Laighde*.—This was the name
 of the inhabitants of the S. W. portion of
 the present county of Cork. O'Driscoll was
 chief of this race and territory after the es-
 tablishment of surnames in Ireland. It was
 co-extensive with the present diocese of
 Ross. This interchange of the Kings of

went to heaven; and this was the reason, as Colum Cille had told to Aedh, son of Ainmire^e.

Feradhach was seized with great sickness; [and] the race of Connla' came to take a house upon him, because Feradhach, son of Duach, was of the Corca-Laighdhe^f, for seven kings of the Corca-Laighdhe assumed the kingship of Ossory, and seven kings of the Osraighi took the kingship of Corca-Laighdhe.

He afterwards waged war with the race of Connla; and he was in his couch, having all his valuables^h there, as was the custom of kings to have couches of yew around them, in which they had a collection of their bars and ingots of silver, and their cups and vesselsⁱ, to give them for service by night, and their chess-men and chess-boards, and their hurlets of bronze for day service.

Many were the valuables in the possession of Feradhach, and great was his love of them; but in an evil way did he acquire them, for he had not heard of rich or poor in Osraighe, having little or much of gold or silver, that he did not seize, to take such property from him to ornament these valuables. His sons came to Feradhach, to his bed, to carry away the valuables with them. "What is your desire, O my sons?" said Feradhach. "To carry away the valuables with us," replied the sons. "Ye shall not carry them away," said Feradhach, "for they were ill-gotten. I have oppressed many in procuring them, and I consent to be oppressed myself by my enemies on
account

Corca Laighdhe and Osraighe is not noticed in the "Tribes and Territories of the Corca Laighdhe," printed for the Celtic Society, "Miscell.," p. 1, *sq.*

^h *Valuables*, *ṛéó*.—Property of any kind; *gama*, but particularly jewels. See the Will of Cathair Mor, in "Leabhar na gCeart."

and O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 59.

ⁱ *Vessels*, *ερεπαδα*.—In the Life of St. Darerca the *ecra* is described as a silver drinking vessel—"Quoddam argenteum vasculum unde potentibus personis haurire solent quod Hybernica lingua vocatur *ecra*."—*Brussels MS.*

ραδ Φεραδαχ, ἡ πucciραδ να ρεοδα ἡ δο εἰαιδ Φεραδαδ δο
cum nime.

Καλ. ἡ α ρι ρο αν σεατραμαδ Καλ xx von 32 Καλ. τερτα αἰ αν
δεερε.

Quiet Colom Cille lxxvi anno aetatir ruae, unde Fedelm
cecinit :

Uc iar ρir an the gabeta ir in lin
he brecc baol i mdoimn.

. 32 Καλ. ρεαcom.

Καλ. Α° Δμ. δεχ. Πιονταν να Εαδαδ Αβ Cluana ειδνεδ,
cinn monad na hEorpa quieuit in quinta ρeria, unde Colman
mac Φεαρῆυρα cecinit :

Δια Δαρδαοιν πucciad Πιονταν,
Ir πο ἡined ap talmain,
Ar δια Δαρδαοιν ατ βατ
Ar mo ρλιαρταιδ coimzela.

Καλ. Initium ρegiminir Αοδα Uairioδnaiz.

Καλ. Αοδ Uairioδnac incipit ρegnarē uui. anñ. .i. Αοδ mac
Domnaill, mic Muirceaptauiz, mic Muiridaiiz, mic Eozain.

ϔict naon da τταιnic ρε na ριῶδαῖννα δαρ λαρ Οενα Μυρα,
ρα ινδαιλ α λαιμα αρ αν αδοινη ατά δαρ λαι αν δαιλε. Οεαν
αινη

¹ *Valuables*.—Which were really their own; and therefore Feradhach, having voluntarily abandoned them, went to heaven.

² *The 24th*.—This correction of the observation, "I omit 32 years," is itself evidently an error; for, if the last entry relating to Feradhach, son of Duach, belongs to the year 582, the year 610 is

the twenty-eighth year after it.

³ *Boyno*.—A marginal note opposite these lines says: "Hæc erant in margine," i. e. in the margin of the original MS. The verses here quoted are not found elsewhere.

⁴ *Fintann Ua Eachach*.—Who this Finn-tan was, is not yet cleared up. See Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 591, and Colgan's

account of them." His sons departed from him, and he took to earnest penance. The race of Connla afterwards came and slew Feradhach, and carried away the valuables, and Feradhach went to heaven.

[594.] Kal. And this is the 24th* [recte 28th] Kal. of the 32 Kals. omitted at the *Deest*.

The repose [*quies*, i. e. death] of Colum Cille, in the 76th year of his age. Unde Fedelm cecinit :

Alas ! in truth he who was caught in the net ;
The speckled salmon who was in the Boyne!

I omit 32 years.

Kal. A. D. 610, Fintan Ua Eachach^m, Abbot of Cluain-eidhnech, head of the monks of Europe, died on Thursday; hence Colman, son of Fergus, sung :

On Thursday Fintan was born,
And was conceived upon the earth,
And on Thursday he died
Upon my white sheets.

[605.] Kal. The beginning of the reign of Aedh Uairidhnach^a.

Kal. Aedh Uairidhnach began to reign [and reigned] 8 years; i. e. Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muredach, son of Eoghan.

On one occasion he came, when a royal prince, to Othain-Mura^c; he washed his hands in the river which is in the middle of the town.

Othain

Acta SS., pp. 350, 355. The first of January, 610, was Thursday. This date is not found in any other Annals.

* *Aedh Uairidhnach*.—Monarch of Ireland from the year 605 till 612.

* *Othain-Mura*.—Ocham, or Focham

Mura (Fothain of S. Mura), now Fahan, near Loughswilly, barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal. The river is now a very small stream. This singular story about Aedh Uairidhnach is not found elsewhere, so far as the Editor knows.

αινη να habann αρ υαιτε αιμηγέτη αν βαλε .ι. Οέταιν. Ra ζαp
 von υιρce να cυp μά αιγιδ, πα ζαp pή να μυνητη pηp, Α pί, αρ
 pέ, να cυp αν υιρce pη πο ταγαιδ. Cέdon? αρ αν pί. Αp nάp
 λfm α pάδ, αρ pέ. Cά nάpε ατα δυτε αρ αν pηpηnde νο pάδ? αρ αν
 pηg. Αp εαδ πο, αρ pέ, αρ pαιp αν υιρce pη ατα pιατεc να
 clépéc. Αν ann, αρ αν pί, τέιδ αν clépéc pέin αρ imétegun? Αp
 ann go δεimou, αρ αν τόcclac. Nι namά, αρ αν pί, cυppeao fom
 αιγιδ, acé cυppeao um bél η ιβαο, αγ ol τηp mbolgoma de, υαιp
 αρ pacapθαicc λfm απc υιρce ι τεείδ α imétegun.

Ra hιμηpιδ pαin νο Mύpa, η πο αλταg buide νο Oηia αρ
 ηpηp μαp pη νο beie αγ Αοδ, η πο ζαιpmed cυicce ιαpοαin Αοδ
 Αλλαν, η Αοδ Υαιpιδηnac αινη οile νο, η α pfb πο pαιδ Mupa
 ηp: Α ηic ιονήαιn, αρ pέ, λοg να ηαιpηιδen pη cυγαpη νο'n
 Eγλαp, γεαλλαιm-pι δυτε ι pηιαθηαιpe Oέ ηιγε n'Εipenn νο ζαβαη
 go ζαιpηο, αγυp go mbéra buaid η cοpγυp νοο nάηmδib, η ηοο
 bépa βαp αναβαιδ, η cαιépe cοpp αν cοimδib αρ μο λάim-pι, η
 γυιδpeao-pa αν cοimδιο λαc, go mba epine bépυp τυ νοn
 bioé.

Nίop buδ cian τηa ιαpοαin cο πο ζαp Αοδ Αλλαν ηιγε
 n'Εipenn, η νο παδ pήpanna pυέαcα νο Mupa Oéna.

Rucc ιαpam Αοδ Αλλαν cοpγαιp ιomδa νο Λαιγηib, η να
 nαιmδib αρ cεana.

Ro buí τηa océ mbliadna ι ηιγε n'Εipénn, η πα ζαp ζαλαp
 βαp

¹ *Jakes*, *Falceé*.—i. e. veil-house, i. e. latrina, the Temple of Clausina.

² *Another name*.—This is a mistake; for Aedh Allan, monarch of Ireland, flourished from A. D. 734 to 743, whereas Aedh Uairidhnach came to the throne in the year 605, and died in 612. This mistake is continued

throughout; and wherever, in this legend, our author has Aedh Allan, we must read Aedh Uairidhnach. For all that is known of the history of St. Mura Othna [or Mura of Fothain—*Othna* (for *Fothna*) is the *gen.* of Fothain], see Dr. Todd's Irish Nennius; Appendix, "Duan Eirennach." In the

Othain is the name of the river; and it is from it the town is named Othain. He took of the water to put it on his face, but one of his people checked him: "O King," said he, "do not put that water on thy face." "Why so?" said the King. "I am ashamed to tell it," replied he. "What shame is it for thee to tell the truth?" said the King. "This is it," said he: "It is upon this water the *jakes* of the clergy is situated." "Is it into it," said the King, "the [chief] cleric himself goes to stool?" "It is verily," replied the young man. "Not only then," said the King, "will I put it [the water] upon my face, but I will put it into my mouth, and I will drink it" (drinking three sups of it), "for to me the water into which his fæces drop is a communion."

This was told to Mura, and he returned thanks to God for Aedh's having a faith like this; and he afterwards called unto him Aedh Allan; and Aedh Uairidhnach was another name^a for him. And Mura said to him: "Beloved son," said he, "I promise to thee, in the presence of God, the reward of that veneration which thou hast shown to the church: [viz.] that thou shalt obtain the sovereignty of Erin soon, and that thou shalt gain victory, and triumph over thy enemies; and thou shalt not be taken off by a sudden death, but thou shalt take the body of the Lord from my hand; and I will pray to the Lord that thou mayest depart old from this world."

It was not long after this until Aedh Allan assumed the kingdom of Erin; and he granted fertile lands to Mura-Othna.

Aedh Allan afterwards gained many victories over the Leinstermen, and his enemies in general.

He was eight years in the sovereignty of Erin, and then his death
sickness

margin of the MS. is this note: "*Fide* nãd sunt *diceret*:" i. e. Aodh Allan and *infra*, p. 15, Cloð Allan et Cloð Uairidhnach are different persons.

βαιρ ανδρην Αοδ Άλλαν, γ πα εuar uad αρ εfην Μύρα. Τάμγ Μύρα, γ πο πάδ αν ρί ριρ : Α ελέριγ, αρ ρέ, παρ μεαλλαιρ, uair do παδρυν παλλ αρ άρ η-αιτίγε, uair do ραολεαμαρ επέδ βρείτιρρι βειε γο mba ερίη μέ im βfταιδ : γ αν δαρ linn ατα βάρ ι ρφαυρ δαή. Αρ ρίρ, αρ αν ελέρειαé, ατά βάρ ι ρρογυρ δαιε, γ πα τιμδίβεαδ do ραογάλ γ tuccair ρειρcc αν εοιμόfδ, γ ιηηιρ γά ηί do ριγηιρ in πα εράιδιρ αν κοιμοιδ. Ιηοιρρfδ, αρ αν ρί, huδ δόιγ lfm do εράδ αν κοιμόfδ. Ρα ρυαβραρ, αρ ρέ, ριρ 'Ειρηνη do εινολ do εum αν επλείβερι εαιρ .ι. Καρρλαοιγ da εομ-αρδύccάδ εuar, γ εfαé δήμορ do δfηαή ανη, γ αρfδ ροδ αιλ γο ρφαοιτέα εene αν ειγί ριη γαé εράέηόηα ι μηρfηηαιβ, γ ι η-Αιριυρ Γαοιδιοι, γ πα ρεαδαρ ρο βα διομαρ μορ ραιη.

Rob olc ριη, αρ αν ελέρειαé, γ ηί ηfδ ριη ρο εοιμόβfδ do ραογάλ.

Ρα ρυαιδριυρ δονο, αρ αν ρί, δροιέfδ do δfηαή ι εCluaiη Ιράηρ, γ α δfηαη γο μορβαλεα ριυη co ρο μαηρfδ η'αιηήρι ραιρ γο βράé.

Ρα ιηηιρ ηειé ιμοα αήλαδ ριη.

Νί ηί διβ ριη, αρ αν ελερειαé, εοιμοιβιυρ do ραογάλ.

Ατά δονο αγυη ηί οιλε, αρ αν ρί .ι. αν ηίργαιρ ρυιλ αγοη do Λαιγηδ ; uair αρεαδ ροδ αίλ δαή α ρριρ uile do εομαργαιη do εum caéa, γ α μαρβαδ uile ανη, α ηηα γ α μογαιδ do εαδαιρτ ριρ ρογηαή do Uib Néill. Σιηηι εuaiρceαρτ η'Ειρfηη do εαράιρτ ρο Μιδε, γ ριρ Μιδε ρορ Λαιγηδ. Ué, uc, ερα, αρ αν ελέρειαé αρfδ

¹ *Carrlaegh*.—Carrleagh, a mountain near Ailech, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

² *Airiur Gaoidhel*.—i. e. *regio Gadeliorum*, now Argyle, in Scotland.

³ *That was bad*.—Did the Irish erect palaces of great altitude, or great stone

bridges, in the year 612, when King Aedh Uairidhnach died? It is very much to be suspected that this romantic story was written after the introduction of Norman towers and castles into Ireland.

⁴ *Cluain-Iraird*.—Now Clonard, in the county of Meath.

sickness seized on Aodh Allan, and he sent for Mura. Mura came, and the King said to him: "O cleric," said he, "thou hast deceived us, for we have neglected our penance, because we thought that through thy word it would come to pass that we should be aged in life, and now, methinks, death is near me." "It is true," said the cleric, "death is near thee! and thy life has been cut short, and thou hast incurred the anger of the Lord; and tell what thou hast done by which thou hast offended the Lord." "I will declare," replied the King, "what I think has offended the Lord: I desired," said he, "to collect the men of Erin to this mountain to the east; i. e. Carrlaeagh*, to raise it, and to erect a very great house upon it; and my wish was, that the fire of that house, every evening, might be seen in Britain, and in Airiur-Gaeidhel"; and I know that that was a great pride."

"That was bad", replied the cleric; "but that is not what has cut short thy life."

"I also desired," said the King, "to build a bridge at Cluain-Iraird", and to build miraculously, that my name might live upon it for ever."

He also told many things of a similar nature.

"It is not any thing of these," said the cleric, "that shortened thy life."

"I have another thing to tell," said the King: "the hatred which I have for the Leinstermen; for my wish would be, to collect all their men to battle, and to kill them all therein, and to bring their women and their slaves to serve the Ui-Neill"; to bring our race in the north of Erin into Meath, and to settle the men of Meath in Leinster."

"Alas!

* *The Ui-Neill*.—i. e. nepotes Neill, i. e. head and King. St. Mura was the patron of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, of whom Aedh Uairidhnach was at this time of the Cinel-Eoghain, or Race of Owen, who formed a large section of this family.

“ Alas ! alas ! ” said the cleric, “ this is what has shortened thy life ; for this people, which is hateful to thee, i. e. the Leinstermen, have saints to pray for them before the Lord, and Brigit is greater than I, and her prayers are more powerful than my prayers. But, however, the Lord is merciful and forgiving, and do thou immolate^a thyself to him for the cruelty which was in thy heart towards the Leinstermen, that thou mayest be in a kingdom more lasting than thy temporal kingdom.

The King was then anointed, and he took the body of the Lord, and, dying immediately, went to heaven.

I omit seven years^b.

[612.] The beginning of Maelcobha's^c reign.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, reigned three years. A star^d was seen the third hour of the day.

Kal.

[615.] Kal. The killing of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, by Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna. The repose of Diarmaid^b, third Abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The beginning of the reign of Suibhne Menn.

Kal. Suibhne Menn assumed the sovereignty of Erin after Maelcobha, for thirteen years, until he was slain^e by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan.

One day, as Fiachna^d, the father of this Suibhne, was going to visit his ploughing—for he was not at all a king—he called to mind how persons succeeded to each other in the sovereignty of Erin; he was seized with great pride of mind and ambition, and a covetousness
of

^b *Diarmaid*.—The death of this third Abbot of Clonard is not recorded in the published Annals, nor noticed by Archdall.

^c *Was slain*.—In the year 628.

^d *Fiachna*.—This story of Fiachna, the

father of the Irish monarch, Suibhne Menn, is not given by any of the other Annalists, nor even by Keating, who was very fond of giving stories of the same kind. It is clearly not very old.

φαίσιμ α κυβδε πε ρή έαορα αγυρ δο ρήτααταδ ι ρρεαάτρα
 κορναή ριζε, υαιρ νί ———— δί ι τορε, αρ ρειριόμ, να ταιριμυζ
 ιμυμ ; αάτ τυάτυρ λινο αγυρ βιαδ ιρειζ, αρ ρέ, αγυρ τινολτυρ μαίτε
 ινναά κυάαινη, γ ταβαιρ λόρ δόιβ; αγυρ ζαιριμδ α μναοι άυιυε
 ανδραιη γ κομραιιδ ρρια, αγυρ ζαά ιμραδθαδ ρα βυι ρειμε να
 μήμαιοη ρα άυιρ ρα κοιμπερε υαδ, γ αρ αα αν μναοι ρα βαιο αν
 τιμραδθαδ ρα βαιο αιυιριμδ ιαρ ριη, γ αρ ανδ ριη ρα κοιμπεδ
 αν Συιβνε Μήνορα α μβριοιηη α μάταρ. Ιη ταν τρα ρα ειριζριμδ
 ό μναοι, αδ βήτε αν βήη: αν υατιολραυδαρ αάα ιρεαά αρ ρί?
 Ααα, αρρ Φιαχνα, Νί υιηζιμ αρ ρροάυιδεδ ρέιη .ι. ριζε ρήρα
 υο άορναή. Τυιζάταρ αρριη ιαριη κοιυδ να αιζιυδ μόρ ρεμ-
 άεάαά να υαυιρειζάιδ υο βεραδ να αλanna αιζεντα μόρα.

Λά δυοη υον τσυιβνε ρι να ζιλλα όζ να άαιά γ α βήη, ρα ραιδ
 ρια μναοι; αρ ιοηζναδ λιοη, αρ ρέ, α λαίζιβ ρο ζαρ ό Cene-
 Eogain άιζήρρυρ ρορ αά ιμορρα: αρεδ ρα ραιδ αν βήη τρε cene-
 ροάυιδεδ, αιδ υυιυρι, αρ ρί, ζαν αρυαρ υο δήναή, γ υυι ρομπα υο
 άοααδ ρρια αάα, γ κορζυρ υο βρειά ζο μιοιυ. Αρ αήλαιδ ριη
 βιαρ, αρ έιριοιμ.

Ταιριζριμ ιαρ ριη αμαά αγυρ ρέ αρμτα ρα μαυιδιη αρ να
 βάραά, γ υο ράλα οαλαοά υο λυάτ γ ειριυε αρμτα, γ υο
 ροιηε κοίμραα ρριρ ζο ρο ζιαλλ αν άόζλαά υο ριυδ ζαε δά, γ ρο
 ζιαλλ ρλυαζ μορ υο αήλαιδ, γ ρο ζαδ ριζε η-Ειρηνη.

Ραλ. Μορρ Συιβνε Μιηη.

[715.]

* *The race of Eoghan.*—i. e. the descen-
 dants of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine
 Hostages (ancestor of the O'Neills and
 other families of Ulster), father of Muir-
 redhach, the great-grandfather of Suibhne
 Menn. See next note.

' *The death of Suibhne Menn.*—He was
 son of Fiachna, who was the son of Feradh-

ach, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredh-
 ach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine
 Hostages, and was monarch of Ireland for
 thirteen years. He was slain by Congal
 Claen, King of Ulidia, according to the
 Four Masters, in 623, but, according to the
 Annals of Ulster, in 627; the true year was
 628. See O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part

of assuming the sovereignty of Erin; and he came on to his house and told his wife so; and his wife said to him: "As thou hast not desired this till this day," said she, "I do not see its meetness in a man of thy age and antiquity now to contend for a kingdom, for not ——" "Hold thy peace," said he; "do not hinder me; but let ale and food be brought into the house, and let noble chieftains be invited to us, and let them have abundance." And he then called his wife to him, and cohabited with her, and all the aspirations which he had had previously in his mind he expelled from him by coition, after which the woman possessed the imaginations which he had had previously; and it was then this Suibhne Menn was conceived in his mother's womb. When he arose from the woman, the woman said: "Shall all be collected to the house," said she. "No," replied Fiachna, "we shall not mock ourselves by contesting for a kingdom." From this it is to be understood that it is from the previous aspiring notions of the parents that ambitious children are begotten.

One day, when this Suibhne was a young man, at his house with his wife: "It is a matter of wonder to me," said he, "how few of the race of Eoghan^e have, up to this time, taken chieftainship over all." And the woman said, in a kind of derision, "Why dost not thou," said she, "exercise hardihood, and go in their van to fight with all, and to gain frequent triumphs?" "It is so it shall be," said he.

He afterwards came forth armed on the following day, and he met a young hero of the people of . . . who was armed, and he fought with him, and the young hero submitted to him at the point of a spear, and a great host submitted to him likewise, and he assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

[628.] Kal. The death of Suibhne Menn'.

[715.]

iii, c. 93. There is a chasm here of nearly the matter is nearly supplied by the second Fragment, to be presently given.

[715.] Fogartac hua Cernaigh do ruidiri na riige, unde dictum :
 Serra Fogartac an flait
 An rda or bié bér
 An tan ar mber ní bí ní
 lan rin ar ni nia cinn mír.

[716.] Kal. Cumurcc aonaig Tailten la Fogartac i corcáir mac Maoilrua 7 mac Duinnpléibe.

[717.] Kal. Anartariur Augurur pellitur. Fhor meala pluit ruper forram Laginorum : pluit etiam fhor airgid i n-Otáin móir, fhor cruíneacta i n-Otáin mbicc. Tunc natur ept Niall Condail, mac Feargail, unde Niall Fhorac uocatur ept.

Coronuccáð Þfðar Arptol do gabáil do muntir lae forro; uair coronuccáð Simóin Oruað no baor forro co nicce rin, amail aped no baor for Colom cille féin.

[718.] Kal. Theodorur imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo imperat annis ix.

[720.] Kal. Inrís Maige breas la Catal mac Fionngune, ní Muñan, 7 Murchað mac mðrain ni Laiǵn. Inrís Laiǵn la Fearǵal mac Maoilúin. In arailib leppaib airirín foǵabam comáð irin trís bliadain reñaino, .i. an deacmháð bliadain flaitiura

* *Fogartach Ua Cernaigh*.—See Four Masters, A. D. 712, 714, 719. The Annals of Ulster give the dates thus: 713. "Fogartach hua Cernaigh, de regno expulsus est, in Britanniam ivit." 715. "Fogartach nepos Cernaigh, iterum regnat." He became undisputed monarch of Ireland in 719 [*O'Flah.*, 722], but was slain by Cinaeth, his successor, in 724.

^b *Tailltin*, now Teltown, on the River

Blackwater, in Meath, midway between Navan and Kells. See Four Masters, 715, and Ulster, 716.

¹ *Anastasius*.—i. e. Anastasius II., resigned in January, 716.

¹ *Othain-mor*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. Othain-Beg is a subdivision of Othain-mor. See p. 11, n.°, *supra*. These three showers are noticed by the Four Masters

[715.] Fogartach Ua Cernaigh^s, again in the sovereignty, unde dictum est :

Fogartach the chieftain prevails.
 What is noble is above the world.
 When he says there is nothing,
 After that he is king before a month.

[716.] Kal. The confusion of the fair of Tailtinn^a by Fogartach, in which fell the son of Maelrubha, and the son of Donnsluibhe.

[717.] Kal. Anastasius¹ Augustus pellitur. A shower of honey fell upon the foss of Leinster. It rained also a shower of silver at Othain Mor¹, and of wheat at Othain Beg. Then was born Niall Condail, son of Ferghal, whence he was called Niall Frosach [i. e. of the showers].

The tonsure of Peter the Apostle² was taken by the family of Ia, for it was the tonsure of Simon Magus they had till then, as had Colum Cille himself.

[718.] Kal. Theodosius¹ imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo² imperat annis novem.

[720.] Kal. The plundering of Magh Breagh^a by Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Leinster. The plundering of Leinster by Ferghal, son of Maelduin. I find in other books that it was in the third year preceding ; i. e. the tenth

at A. D. 716, and by the Annals of Ulster at 717. The true year is 715. Niall Frosach, who received his cognomen from having been born in the year in which these remarkable showers fell, was monarch of Ireland from 763 to 770.

¹ *The tonsure of Peter the Apostle.*—"A. D. 718.—Tonsura coronæ super familia Iac."

—*Ann. Tighearn.* See Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. v., c. 21; Reeves's Adamn., xvii., 350.

¹ *Theodosius.*—Meaning Theodosius III., A. D. 717.

² *Leo.*—A. D. 718.

^a *Magh Breagh.*—A large plain in Meath. Four Masters, 717; Annals of Ulster, 720 [721].

πλαίτιρα Feargal do gniéa an tinnhabra Laigne, 7 zomað na ðigal táinic Murchað mac ðrain zo fðraib Mumhan d'inoib Maige ðreað. Zibé bliaðain ðib rin tra do riene Feargal inoðaba moða i Laignib .i. alozgað 7 a noðó, 7 a marðað, 7 na zeall nað anpað de rin, no zo ceugeða ðo an boðoía po maic Finnaceta do Moling, 7 zo ceugeða bpaizðe ðó ne cegeapnað 7 neð in éiur. Do paðpac laigin bpaizðe ðó, 7 na zeallpac an éir.

Ið ino aimpin rin do riene Feargal paipciú dá mácaib .i. u'Acò Allan, aður do Niall Cundail, [dá ngoiðéi Niall Fpa-rach] 7 ar ar po no ár ðoðoim on.

.i. Lá tancacup cuicce do h-Ailcé Fpizpín, .i. Acò an mac ba moó .i. óclac zlic, amnur, beoða, abacomnairiðe, ar amlaib táinig zo mbuiðoib mópa ðağarméa ime do cum Ailç. Ar amlaib imuppo tainz an mac ba róo, zo ciuin 7 zo mðpaða, zo pðamail, 7 co n-uaiðib, 7 arpeð no páið ar anarpaiðe péin, 7 ar onóir dá acáir : ar cópa ðamra, ar ré, ðol ar aoiðhect amac iná aipiriú ða aizib ağaðpa anoct. Cia ðia ceamðuiri, a mic, ar an ceáir, rin do páð? 7 an mac ar pinu ceoi, ağar acapaiðe epí comlín ppiçpa [cið paðepa] zan ðánoct ağað im ceipiriú i n-Aileac inoct amhail acapum ağ ceipiriú co n-a múincin? Ra pað maic lðmpa, ar Niall, co nðeapnaðrom inaile céðna ppiçpa. Ni pağa iðin anoct, a mic, ar Feargal, aður biað i ppaðpað ceáir 7 do máceap.

Ruccað

* *Whichever year.*—The Four Masters state that Leinster was five times devastated by the Ui-Neill, in the ninth year of the reign of Ferghal.

† *Boromean tribute.*—See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 106, p. 100.

‡ *A prediction.*—i. e. a surmise, conjecture, or opinion concerning their future careers. This account of Ferghal and his sons is not in any other accessible Annals, and it evidently found its way into Mac Egan's vellum Book from some romantic

tenth year of the reign of Ferghal [721] this plundering of Leinster took place, and that it was in revenge for it that Murchadh, son of Bran, came with the men of Munster to plunder Magh Breagh. But whichever year^o it was, Ferghal committed great depredations against the men of Leinster; i. e. he burned, consumed, and killed them, and he vowed that he would not desist until he was paid the Boromean tribute^p which Finnachta had remitted to Moling, and until hostages were given him for [i. e. in acknowledgment of his] lordship and the tribute. The Leinster-men gave him hostages, and promised the rent.

At this time Ferghal gave out a prediction^a to his sons: viz., Aedh Allan and Niall Condail, and the cause of his doing so originated thus:—

On a certain day they came to him to Ailech-Frigrinn^r: viz. Aedh the elder son, who was a cunning, fierce, lively young hero, and he came to Ailech surrounded by numerous well-armed troops; but the younger son came silently, modestly, and peaceably, with few attendants; and he said, to humble himself and to honour his father: “It is fitter for me,” said he, “to go and lodge out than to remain thy guest to night.” “What induces thee to say this, my son,” said the father, “while my elder son, who has thrice thy number [of attendants] is staying at Ailech to-night? Why hast thou not the same confidence to remain at Ailech to-night as he has, in remaining with his people?” “I should like,” replied Niall, “that he would do the very same towards thee.” “Thou shalt not depart hence to-night, O son,” said Ferghal, “but thou shalt remain with thy father and thy mother.”

After

story, probably no longer extant.

^r *Ailech Frigrinn*.—So called from Frigrinn, the builder of the fort; now Greenan-Ely, an ancient cyclopean fort on Greenan

Hill, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. For the history of this place, see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, published in 1835.

Ruccað iar rin an mac buð fine, .i. Aod, 'rin rið tlc' mór cona muinntir. Ruccað uno an mac óg .i. Niall i tteac' naoibinn nderrid. Ra ppiéaiðis iarttain, 7 na b'ail don a'air a ndearbad maille, 7 canaicc a ndeirid oide do cum an tairge i raibe an mac ba fine, 7 na b'aoi acc cloirtecc' ppiirin tlc' rin : ar óigair tpa palac' na b'ar 'ran tairg rin. Rá báttar ppiireoiri, 7 caniteða, 7 eaclaica, 7 obloiri, 7 baclaið ag b'cl'oirg 7 acc buiridaið ann; orcam ag ól, 7 orcam na ccodlad, 7 orcam og rgeat'raige, orcam occ cur'lnnaið 7 oc p'cl'uirig; timpanaið 7 cruiciri og r'lnmai; orcam og imarbad, 7 oc r'rbagairb. Ao cuala p'p'gal amlaið rin iad, agar t'aimig iar rin d'innhoic'ic'ic' an tairge ðerrid i raba an mac ar r'oo, 7 na b'aoi ag cloirtecc' rin an tlc' rin, 7 ní cuala nac' ní ann acht a'clucc'ad buide do Oha [pa] gac' ní puaraccup, 7 cruicirecc' ciúin bínd, 7 duana molta an coimbed' gá ngabail, 7 na airig an pí co mór uamon 7 g'rad' an coimbed' irin tairg rin.

T'aimig an pí ar a haile rin dá leabaid' féin, 7 tucc' go mór da uíð ruidiucc'ad an dá tlc' rin.

T'aimic madain moct'rae' ran tlc' mór i raba an mac ba fine, 7 ar inb'ctain na féo taball an tairge na imad rgeat'raige 7 palcair 7 b'lnctat'ad, 7 imad con oc i'ce rgeat'raige. Cac' imurro uile na rreand'raoig [no i d'oirchim ruain] ir'raig' amail beic'ir marb', genmocta mac an pí féin; ar amlaið imurro no b'aoirid' ina codlad' amail na beic' ag ir'naide ca'ca 7 ré na riðleabaid', r'giat' mór dá leic' clí, 7 da l'c'ga lánmóra dá leic' der : claid'ead mor inclairi órduir' r'or a r'liaraid, anal'rad'ac' mór imac' 7 ir'rae'c' ná cur' d'ó, amail nac'ada duini da cur' ar ériiri 7 ar éricce.

Níon

* *Snoring*.—There is probably here some defect of transcription; the words left out are probably no in-a d-oirchim ruain: the meaning doubtless is, that some were snoring, and others were lying senseless as if dead.

After this the eldest son, Aedh, was brought into the great regal house with his people; but the younger son, Niall, was conveyed into a beautiful private apartment. They were afterwards served [with food and drink], and the father wished to test them both; and he came, towards the end of the night, to the house where the eldest son was, and he remained to listen to [what was going on in] that house. They were indeed very dirty in that house. There were jesters, and lampooners, and horseboys, and clowns, and buffoons, roaring and vociferating there,—some drinking, some sleeping, and some vomiting; some piping, some whistling; tympanists and harpers playing; some disputing, some quarrelling! Ferghal heard them [getting on] so; and he afterwards came to the private house in which the younger son was [lodged], and he remained listening to [what was going on in] that house; but he heard nothing there but thanksgiving to God for all that they had received, and gentle, melodious harp-playing, and songs of praise to the Lord being sung; and the King perceived that the fear and love of God were in that house.

After this the King returned to his own bed, and he meditated deeply in his mind the condition of these two houses.

Early in the morning he came into the great house in which the elder son was, and it was with difficulty he could remain in the house, in consequence of the vomiting, filth, and stench, and the number of hounds that were eating the vomits. And all the persons in the house were snoring* [or sleeping] as if they were dead! except the King's son alone; but he was sleeping in his royal bed [in such a posture] as if he were awaiting a battle,—a large shield on his left side, and two great half darts on his right, a long polished golden-hilted sword on his thigh, and he inspiring and respiring as if another man were putting him to his strength and dexterity!

Níor féid dno fuirec fain ircaig ná méid nob élniúite an t-áer
 irin cig rin, 7 cáinúg irin tíc 1 roibe an mac ba roo, 7 gú foill cá-
 nicc, ná ainiúg an mac óg é, uair níi bo coolaó dó, áct ag gúide an
 coimúed ná baio. Ra eiriúg fo céidóir 1 n-aiúg a átar don d'érgúó
 ríogú 1 roibe, uair ar amúaid ná baóí, 7 inar ríóill ime go ceimú-
 raó óir 7 ainiúg, 7 no oíraig an tíc ne ná áair, 7 ó cáinúg an
 caáair iricú do naó da láim fo bpaigú a mic, 7 do naó róg do,
 7 tancatup maille gur no rúidúur for an d'epgúó ríogú ; ná
 raig an mac comúaid ar túr ar an áair, 7 arú no ráid ; a áair,
 ar ré, an d'ar linn ar imúimúac nímúodolcaó ruáir an áair
 aréir ar, arú ar lé anora coolaó rin leabaó rin go tráé eiriúg
 do ló. Do ríúne an t-áair amúaid, 7 mar cáinúg tráé eiriúg do
 ló ná eiriúgú imaille, 7 ná ráid an mac ríia a áair : Á áair
 inúain, ar ré, arú ar cóir úit pleúccáó dúimn male ríia
 rérúnn, uair maraó ógúinn lé ná d'ugáó do biaó 7 do lionn
 uair a réir dúin, agar ní tairraig do rúin inuair turgúó tim-
 tiriú an mac léraí mór lán do míóó 7 biaó láimúóda, 7 ná
 pleáirúit go caoi rícaimúil 1 maille anóir.

'O no eiriúg cáó, cáinúg an rú amac ná tíc féin, 7 no inuú 1
 ríiaúair cáic amúil no biaó coigúe ná dá mac úó, 7 a dubairt
 go ngebaó an mac ná ríne ríúe 7 go maó tpeabaí, cpaó, beoó,
 cpearaó, rariólaó a ríúe. An mac ba luá imúirú, co ngebaó ríúe
 go cpaíódeac conúil, 7 go maó clúac ríogú a clann, 7 go ngeó-
 uair ríúe an d'ara réal. Iréó donó rin no comúilleó co nuúg rin.

Inúgn dno Congal mic Fearúgúra Fánaó, maáair an mic ba
 ríne 7 fo cíit ruúg rí an mac rin .i. Aóó Allán, agur no bé ro
 aóóair

¹ *Pure-minded.*—The word conúil is
 gúessed inúraic (worthy, pure, honest),
 in H. 3, 18, p. 653.

² *Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid.*—He

was monarch of Ireland from the year 704
 to 711. See Annals of the Four Masters,
 A. D. 702, Annals of Ulster, A. D. 704,
 and O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93.

He [the King] was not able to remain in the house in consequence of the great corruption of the air within it; and he came on to the house in which the younger son was, and, though he came stealthily, the young son perceived him, for he was not asleep, but praying to the Lord. He rose up at once, to meet his father, from the royal couch on which he was, for he was dressed in a satin tunic, with borders of gold and silver, and he opened the house for his father; and when the father entered the house, he folded his arms around the neck of his son, and kissed him, and they came together and sat upon the royal couch, and the son first began the conversation with the father, and said: "Father," said he, "thou hast, methinks, passed the last night pensively and sleeplessly, and thou oughtest now to sleep in this bed till the rise of day." The father did so; and as the day appeared, both arose up together, and the son said to the father: "Dear father," said he, "thou oughtest to entertain us in reason, for we have still remaining half what was given by thee last night to us of food and of drink;" and he had not finished [these words] when servants brought him a second great vessel full of mead and various viands, after which they feasted together silently and calmly!

When all had arisen, the King came forth into his own house, and told, in the presence of all, how the houses of his two sons were; and he said that the elder son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be firm, brave, and vigorous, severe and self-willed, during his reign; also that the younger son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be pious and pure-minded, and that his descendants would be illustrious and royal, and that they would assume the sovereignty alternately. And this was verily fulfilled so far.

Now the daughter of Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid, was the mother of the elder son, and it was secretly she brought forth that son; i. e. Aedh Allan, and this is the reason why Ferghal had this

αὐδαν βεῖτε πο κλέε να ηνγῖνε οἱ Φεαρῖαλ : α ἡάταιρ, .ι. Congal
 οα ηῖδβαῖρε δον κοῖμῖοδ ἡ α βεῖε α καλλέααετ, ἡ δο παδ α ἡάταιρ
 ἰομαδ ὀῖρ ἡ αῖρῖοδ, αἱρῖοδ εῖρῖοδ οἰ α εῖοῖμῖοδ α ἡῖνῖοδ. Ἠῖδβαῖ
 εῖρα πα μεαλλ νάμῖα κοῖεῖκῖν αν εῖνῖοδα δαονδα .ι. Οἰαβαλ, ἡ ; δο
 παδ ἡῖαδ οἱ Φῖρῖαλ mac Μαοῖδῖοδ, ἡ δο παδ Φῖρῖαλ ἡῖαδ οἱρῖ.
 Ρο κομῖαῖρεαδ οἱο μαῖλλε Φεαρῖαλ ἡ ηνῖν Congal Cῖνδμαῖ-
 αῖρ. Ρῖοῖδῖοδνα Εῖρῖν αν εαν ρῖν Φῖρῖαλ. Ρῖ Εῖρῖν ἰμορῖο
 Congal. Ρα ἰοῖρ αν φεαρ πα βαῖ κῖρῖα ρῖν δο Congal. ἡ
 δοῖοδ ἰμορῖο κο μῖορ λά Congal αν ρῖε ρῖν : .ι. α ηνῖν δο μεα-
 λαδ, ἡ α δοῖαῖρε νά μαῖρῖοδ φεαρ αν ρῖοῖλ μῖνα φῖαῖβαδ φῖν
 δοῖοῖν αν ρῖοῖλ. Ρο βαοῖ ἰαῖαῖ φεαρ αν ρῖοῖλ οἱ ἡρῖαῖοδ ἡ
 μβεῖεῖρ α ναοῖν ἰοῖαδ, Φεαρῖαλ ἡ ηνῖν Congal, ἡ μαρ πα βά-
 εῖρ ἡ ν-αοῖν-ἰοῖαδ, Φεαρῖαλ ἡ ηνῖν Congal, εῖαῖρῖοδ φεαρ αν ρῖοῖλ
 οἱ ἰοῖνρῖοῖδ Congal, ἡ πα ἰοῖρ δο α μβεῖε ἡ ν-αοῖν-ἰοῖαδ. Τάῖνῖοδ
 Congal ρῖοῖμῖοδ οἱ οἱοῖρῖοῖδ αν εῖρε ἡ ραῖαεῖρ, ἡ μαρ πα αῖρῖοδ
 ηνῖν Congal εῖρῖοδ κο να μῖοῖεῖρ δο εῖμ αν εῖρε, υῖρ πο βα
 ἡῖε αμῖοδ αῖρῖοδ ἡρῖοδ, αῖαῖρ πο βῖο α ἡ-αῖαῖρ, πα ρῖοῖδ ροῖ εῖαῖ
 Φῖρῖαλ, ἡ πα ῖοῖδ φῖν ροῖ αν εῖαῖ ἰαῖεῖαῖν. Τάῖνῖοδ εῖαῖ μῖορ
 βαοῖ ἡεῖαῖ οἱ οἱοῖρῖοῖδ Φῖρῖαῖλ κο ν-δοῖαῖοδ α εῖοῖα, ἡ ἡο πο ρῖοῖδ
 αν εῖαῖ ρῖοῖεῖ μοῖα δο εῖοῖαῖοδ Φεαρῖαῖλ. Οἱ παδ Φεαρῖαλ αν
 λαῖν ρῖεα, ἡ πα ἡαδ ἡμα ρῖοῖαῖε αν εῖαῖ, ἡ ποῖ μαρῖοδ.

Ρο ρῖεῖ εῖρα Congal αν εῖε ἡμε, ἡ ἡῖ ραα Φῖρῖαλ αν. Τάῖνῖοδ
 ρῖοῖμῖοδ οἱ ἰοῖνρῖοῖδ ρῖρ αν ρῖοῖλ, ἡ πο βαῖο ε ἡ ν-αῖαῖν. Τάῖνῖοδ
 ἡεῖεῖαῖν οἱ οἱοῖρῖοῖδ α ηνῖνε φῖν, ἡ πα βαοῖ αῖ ἡρῖαῖοδ λοῖεα
 φῖρῖοδ αῖαῖρῖοδ βῖο ὀῖ ἡρῖοδ ἡ πα βεῖεῖρ εῖοῖαῖ φῖρῖοῖοδ ρῖοῖα. San
 κοῖρῖαε κῖεῖ ρῖν εῖρα πο κοῖρῖοδ Αῖοδ Αῖλῖαν.

Αῖρ

* *Ceannmaghair*.—This place is still so
 called in Irish, and in the anglicised form
 Kinnaweer. It is situated at the head of
 Mulroy Lough, in the territory of Fánaid,
 barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of

Donegal. See *Four Masters*, A. D. 702,
 note 9, and A. D. 1392. In the old trans-
 lation of the *Annals of Ulster* *Cenn-Ma-*
gair is referred to as if it were the same
 as Fánaid; but it is now considered as the

girl secretly: her father, Congal, had devoted her to God, and she was in a nunnery, and her father had given much gold and silver and cattle to her for preserving her virginity. But however, the general enemy of the human race, namely, the devil, deceived her; she fell in love with Ferghal, son of Maelduin, and Ferghal loved her. Ferghal and the daughter of Congal of Ceannmaghair* cohabited together. Ferghal, at this time, was a royal heir apparent of Erin, and Congal was King of Erin. The man who was [the messenger] between them told this to Congal, and Congal was much grieved at the news of the seduction of his daughter, and he said that the bearer of the story should not live unless he verified it to him. The bearer of the story was waiting until Ferghal and the daughter of Congal should be in one place; and when they were in one place, the bearer of the story came to Congal and told him of their being in one place. Congal came forward to the house in which they were, and as the daughter of Congal perceived him and his people approaching the house,—for she was cunning, sharp, and peevish, as was her father,—she covered Ferghal under the clothes, and afterwards sat upon the clothes herself. While Ferghal was in this position, a large cat which was in the house came to him, and biting at his legs, devoured large pieces of flesh off his legs. Ferghal put down his hand, and taking the cat by the throat, choked her.

Congal searched the house all round, but did not see Ferghal in it. He came forward to where the bearer of the story was, and drowned him in a river! He afterwards came to his daughter, and asked forgiveness of her because she was [as he supposed] a virgin! that his crime against her might not be upon him^v. By this secret connexion Aedh Allan was begotten!

Now,

north-west part of it.

^v *Might not be upon him.*—i. e. that his

sin in accusing his daughter, who was a consecrated virgin, might be forgiven him.

Αρ na bpeit imurro, Aod Allain, na hba a mátaip é do dib mnáib (na ba tairipi lé) dá bádað, ná fionnað a h-aéaip fuppe, 7 na fphgaided an taitaip ppa. bñ do Cinel Conaill dibpiden ona, 7 bñ do Cenel Eogain. An bñ Eoganað tpa map na gair 'na láim an aoidin mbig nálainn na líonað ó gpað 7 ó ppeic na naoidine f; ipð no páid na mnaoi coméa, a piup ioñmain, ap pí, noða malairc na naoidinepi ap cóip, acé ap a coiméd go maié. A pð no paiðpidi, annpa latpa é ma pe na mátaip péin, 7 ip ípide na hpaíl ppeinne a báduð, ap ioimónon ppeipi a haéaip. Ra gap ppaip huppe, 7 na cúip an Leanaím ppa lár, 7 no deabchaitpict maille .i. an dapa dé ga anacal, 7 an dí oile ga báduð. Tídeað no ppaupipiz an bñ Eoganað an mnaoi oile, 7 na gáð a huball plugatan go na paom cac ní ma papaccup ac deabaid .i. an lñam do lñugáð. Ra lñpaigeað leo map aon ip an lñam.

Tápla tpa pñc aon mátaip an lñaim ip in tñc i paða an lenaim a ccinn ceitpe mbliaðan, 7 gan a piup di a beit a mbéaip. Ap ann no baoi an macaom gá élucí. Do pála mñma a mátaip paip, 7 no piarpuid cia aop an macaom ud ap pi? Apð na páid cac gup bo mac ceitpe mbliaðan. Ro gairm pí na mna tairipi úo ap a hamup 7 apð na páid piu : ap móp an col do piuppa, ap pi ap imgabail ppeipe m'aéaip .i. mac na haoipi ud do malairc. Acé na páipict na mná ppaip : na déna tairipi ip, ap piad, ap é pud an mac pi, 7 piñe na coméd é. Do pad pi aipgeða ioimða do na mnáib iarpain, 7 pucað uaité an mac go diceitca d'innpocíð a aéaip péin .i. Pphgal.

Ingn

* *Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain.*— These were two kindred races in Ulster descended from Eoghan and Conall, two sons of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, who died in 406. They gave names to the territories of Tir-Eoghain

[Tyrone] and Tir-Chonaill [Tyrconnell]. O'Neill was, in later ages, the chief of the one, and O'Donnell of the other; but before the English invasion, Mac Laughlin was dominant in Tyrone, and O'Muldory, or O'Canannan, in Tyrconnell.

Now, when Aedh Allan was born, his mother gave him in charge to two women (who were dear to her) to be drowned, that her father might not discover her crime, or be angry with her. One of these women was of the Cinel-Conaill, and the other of the Cinel-Eoghain². When the woman of the Cinel-Eoghain took into her hands the beautiful little infant, she was filled with love and affection for it, and she said to her female companion: "Dear sister," said she, "it is not right to destroy this infant, but to preserve it well." The other replied: "He is dearer to thee than to his own mother, who commanded us to drown him, from fear of the anger of her father." The other became angry, and laid the child on the ground, and they fought with each other, the one for preserving, and the other for drowning him. But the Cinel-Eoghain woman prevailed over the other, and held her by the apple of the throat until she consented to her wishes; namely, to rear the child. After this both conjointly reared the child.

On one occasion, at the end of four years, the mother of the child happened to come into the house in which the child was, not knowing that he was alive. The child was at his play, and the mother's mind was fixed upon him, and she asked: "What age is yon child?" said she. All replied that he was a child of the age of four years. She called these trusted women to her, and said to them: "I committed a great wickedness," said she, "in destroying a son [who would now be] of that age, to escape the anger of my father." But the women said to her: "Be not sad at all;" said they, "yon child is that son, and we were they who preserved him." She afterwards gave great rewards to the women, and the boy was conveyed away³ from them privately to his own father, Ferghal.

Now,

³ *Conveyed away.*—This is a better story than the account of his descendant Fer-doragh, Baron of Dungannon, who, ac-

cording to Fynes Moryson, was fourteen years old before Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, knew that he was his son.

Ingfn imurro rí Cianácta mátaip in Néill Conuail, 7 híriðe bhí ar caoini 7 ar roénaide baosí a n-Éirinn na haimprip; áct cna bá haimbriete í go foda, go etáinig gur an ccaillig naoim, go Luatérinn d'iarraioð fuirriúide eppaigete do dénam fuirpe rrip an coimpeð dá furtact, 7 do rinne Luatérinn rin, 7 no coimpeð Niall iarctain i mbriinn ingine rið Cianácta, 7 rugað iarctain, 7 arí ba ríogan 'Éirenn an tan ro ag Férgal.

Cið ril ann tra áct ó no labair do na macaib amail a dypna-mar na a ploig, 7 na fupail fopra 7 ar cac uile léirctonol do nlnam ran bliadaim buð nra d'innroigib Laigne do éobaé na ðopoma fopra, uair ní comaillice Laigne amail no geallpac.

Pal. Ab incio Mundi m. dccc. xxiii. ab incarnatione Domini dcccxxii.

Caé Almáine ipir Laigniu 7 huib Neill. In tertio Decem-
brir na cupeð an caé pa. Caur an éata pa .i. an ðopoma no
maic Finnácta do Moling a tobaé d'Férgal 7 ipé on na pa ful-
ngeapop Laigne, nip tucpac Laigne do Loingreé mac Aongupa, 7
ni tucpac do Congal Cinnmágar, cia no fulngstetup ðimnið ó
Congal, agur ní moo ðno pob áil dóib a tabairt d'Férgal, uair
no cairriúigriðe imbriaépaib Moling na geall na bepta uata
tpe bíta an ðopoma ó Laigne. ða epom tra lá Férgal rin .i.
Laigne do nniécomall angeallta rrip, go no fuacpað rluaiðeo
ðipeacpa

^a *Cianachta*.—A territory in East Meath, of which Duleek was the capital, inhabited by a sept of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.

^a *Luaithrinn*.—St. Luchrinna, a virgin, the patroness of the church of *Kill-Luaithrinn*, in the territory of Corann, county of Sligo. Luchrinna was of the same race

as this Queen of Ireland; that is, of the race of Tadhg, grandson of Oilioll Olum.—See Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum," p. 756.

^b *Almhain*.—Now Allen, a celebrated hill, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Kildare. This battle is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, in the Annals of Ulster at 721, and in the Annals of Tighernach

Now, the daughter of the King of Cianachta^a was the mother of Niall Condail, and she was the fairest and the mildest woman that was in Erin in her time. She was, however, barren for a long time, until she came to the holy nun Luaithrinn^a to request of her to pray to God for her relief; and Luaithrinn did so, and Niall was afterwards conceived in the womb of the daughter of the King of Cianachta, and he was born [in due time] afterwards, and she was Queen of Erin, with Ferghal, at this time.

Howbeit when he spoke concerning his sons, as we have said, before his hosts, he commanded them and all in general to assemble all their forces in the following year to invade Leinster, to force the Borumean tribute from them, for the Leinster-men did not perform what they had promised.

[A. M. 5924.] Kal. *Ab initio Mundi* v.m. dcccc.xxiv. *ab incarnatione Domini* Dec. xxii.

[722.] The battle of Almhain^b [was fought] between the Leinstermen and the Ui-Neill. *In tertio Decembris* this battle was fought. The cause of this battle was this: the Borumean tribute which Finnachta had remitted to Moling^c was demanded by Ferghal, and this the Leinstermen would not brook. The Leinstermen had not paid it to Loingsech, son of Aengus^d, nor to Congal of Cennmaghair^e, though they had suffered sore annoyances from the hands of Congal; neither were they willing to pay it to Ferghal, for they insisted upon the

at 722, which last is the true year. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that King Ferghal had 21,000 men in this battle, and the Leinster-men only 9000.

^c *Moling*.—i. e. St. Moling, who was Bishop of Ferns, A. D. 691 to 697. See Lanigan, vol. iii., pp. 132-135.

^d *Loingsech, son of Aengus*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 695 to 704.

^e *Congal of Cennmaghair*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 704 to 711, when Ferghal, son of Maelduin, succeeded. See "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 93.

διεασρα δὴμόρ υἱὸρ φορ Ἰτέ Cuinn .i. φορ Εὐζαν ἡ φορ Conall
 ἡ φορ Αἰργιῶν ἡ Μῖδε, ἀν ἐστρατιᾶσὶ βλαδῶν αὐ φλατῖουρα
 φέιν, νο ἰ εἰρήρ βλαδῶν δέε, ὡτ quibusdam placet, δο ἐδοῦε
 να βοροῖα.

Ὁά φαδα εἶρα πο βάρ οἷσ ἀν εἰνολρα, ὡτη ἀρεθὸ ἀδ βειρεθ
 γὰε φεαρ δο Λεῖτ Cuinn γυρ α ροῖεσὸ ἀν φυασεραδ .i. “Ὁά εἰ
 Δοννὸ ἀν ἀν φλαζαδ, ραζαορα.” Δοννὸ ἰμυρηο μαε δαιη-
 ερεαδῆαγε εἰρηδὸ υφεαραθ Ρορρ, ἀγαρ νί δεαχῶδ λά να ἀδῖ
 α εαῖσ α μάταρ ἰμαε ριαῖ, ἡ νί ραθε ἰ η-Εἰρηη υλε βυδ εαοῖε,
 νο βυδ φῆρ ερετ νο δεῖδ, νο υῖναμ ἰνάρ. Νί ραδα ἰ η-Εἰρηη υλε
 βυδ γριαδῶα, νο βυδ ρῖγαιη ἰνάρ, ἡ ἀρ υἱὸ βυδ φῆρ ρανη εἶρα
 ἡ ριργελα φορ υομον; ἀρέ βυδ φῆρ δο ἡῖερ εαε, ἡ δο ἰορημα
 ρῖς, ἡ υ’ῖγε φοε, ἡ βυδ φῆρ ριαεῖν [.i. ἰηγε ἰμπεεεεα] να
 εἰνεε; δε quo dicitur:—

‘Aille macaib Donnbo báio
 Dinne a laio luaidio beoil
 Aine ógaib Inni Fail
 Ra ógaib cáin trillri a treoir.

Νῖαρ ἰεε υνο α ἰμάταρ Δοννὸ λα φῖργαλ, ἡο εἰυεαδ Μαολ
 mic

¹ *During this world's existence.*—The writers of the *Uí Neill*, among whom Adamnan is set down, insisted that the great St. Moling obtained a remission of this tribute by an equivocation which was altogether unworthy of a saint, and therefore many subsequent monarchs of the *Uí Neill* attempted to compel the Leinstermen to pay it. See “*Annals of the Four Masters*,” A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

² *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn's half, i. e.

the north half of Ireland.

³ *Cinel Eoghain.*—i. e. the race of Eoghan, or the men of Tyrone [*Tír-Eoghain*] and their relatives.

⁴ *Cinel-Conaill.*—i. e. the race of Conall, or the inhabitants of Tirconnell.

⁵ *Airghialla.*—i. e. the inhabitants of the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monahan.

⁶ *Donnbo.*—No account of this personage is to be found in any other authority; and this legend must have found its way into

the words of Moling, to whom it was promised that the Borumean tribute should never, during this world's existence¹, be demanded from the Leinster-men. Now Fergal deemed this intolerable; namely, that the Leinster-men should not keep their promise to him, so that he ordered a very great and irresistible hosting upon Leth-Chuinn²; i. e. a hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain³, Cinel-Conaill⁴, and Airghialla⁵, and of the men of Meath, in the fourth year of his reign, or in the thirteenth, as some will have it, to levy the Borumean tribute.

Long, indeed, was this muster of forces being carried on, for each man of Leth-Chuinn to whom the order came used to say: "If Donnbo⁶ come on the hosting, I will." Now Donnbo was a widow's son of the Fera-Ross⁷, and he never went away from his mother's house for one day or one night, and there was not in all Ireland one of fairer countenance, or of better figure, form, or symmetry, than he; there was not in all Erin one more pleasant or entertaining, or one in the world who could repeat more amusing and royal stories⁸, than he; he was the best to harness horses, to set spears, to plait hair, and he was a man of royal intelligence in his countenance: of whom was said—

Fairer than sons was Donnbo,
Sweeter his poem than all that mouths rehearse,
Pleasanter than the youths of Innis-Fail⁹,
The brilliancy of his example took the multitude.

His mother did not permit Donnbo to go with Fergal, until
Mael-mic-Failbhe,

the old vellum Book of Nehemias Mac Egan from some romantic historical tale on the battle of Almhain, now unknown.

¹ *Fera-Ross*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, county of Mo-

naghan, whose territory extended into the present county of Louth.

² *Royal stories*.—i. e. stories relating to kings.

³ *Innis-Fail*.—This was one of the most ancient names of Ireland.

mic Failbe mic Eriannan mic Crioméainn, comarba Colaim Cille, fua airic beo 7 go tucraide Colam Cille dno dia éionn go nireo Donnbo plán da tairg féin a críe Laignín.

Tocomla dno Feargal for réo. Ra battur dno luét eolair peime, ní bó maíe an t-eolur do radorab do .i. i ccumgaib gáca conaire 7 in-aimpédab gáca conaire go pancuttur Cluain Dobail i n-Almann. Ar ann buí Aodan clám Cluana Dobail ar a éinn. Do ronnat dno na rluairg a micorab .i. a aon bó do mairbad 7 a fuine ar éirab na rraigairi, 7 a tsc do brieé da éinn, 7 a loiccaó; consribite an clám com ba dical go brát for Uib Néill an dical do beped an coimioé fairrin, 7 tainicc an clám peime go pubal Ffraigail, 7 battur rionraib Leite Cuinn uile ar a éinn i rin puball in tan rin. Ro baol an clám ag acaoine a imnoé na rraigairi; ní tainig críde neic dób fair, acé críde Conbrístan mic Congura ri rfrí Rorr, 7 a red ón ná ba haréec do Coimbrístan, uair ni terna ri do nsc ro baol irin puball acé Cubrístan mac Congura a aonar ar in caé. Conab ann adberc Cubrístan :—

Ad agar caé for dearg plaino
 A rin Ffraigale ad glionn;
 Bab bionairg muinuir mic Maire
 Ar mbrieé an tairg dar éionn,
 Bó an clám ro gaoó a noígaib a daim,
 Maireg láim ra toll a mbrao
 Ar ní rincomar mac brian, 7rl.

Ar

* *Mael-mic-Failbe*.—This may be intended for *Conamhail mac Failbe*, tenth Abbot of Hy, who was of the Airghialla. Tighernach calls him Conmael, and it is not impossible that our author, who is not very precise, may have called him

Mael mc Failbe. His date comes very near this period, for he died 710.

† *Cluain-Dobhail*.—This name is now forgotten.

‡ *Cubretan*.—This name is not to be found in any of the published Irish An-

Mael-mic-Failbhe°, son of Erannan, son of Criomhthann, successor of Colum Cille, was pledged for his return alive, and until he pledged Colum Cille for himself that Donnbo would return safe to his own house from the province of Leinster.

Fergal proceeded upon his way. Guides went before him, but the guidance they afforded him was not good; i. e. through the narrowness of each road, and the ruggedness of each pass, until they reached Cluain-Dobhail^p, at Almhain. And Aedhan the Leper of Cluain-Dobhail was there before them. The hosts ill-treated him: they killed his only cow, and roasted it on spits before his face, and they unroofed his house and burned it; and the Leper said that the vengeance which God would wreak on the Ui-Neill, on his account, would be an eternal vengeance; and the Leper came forward to the tent of Fergal, where the kings of Leth-Chuinn were before him. The Leper complained of the injuries done him, in their presence; but the heart of none of them was moved towards him, except the heart of Cubretan^q, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross; and for this Cubretan had no reason to be sorry, for of all the kings who were in the tent, none escaped from the battle except Cubretan, son of Congus, alone. On which occasion Cubretan said:

A red bloody battle was waged,
O good Fergal, in thy valley;
The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
After taking the roof off the house.
The cow of the Leper was killed, after its ox.
Woe to the hand that pierced their neck,
For the son of Bran did not defend, &c.

Then

nals. *Cubretan* signifies dog or hero of Britain. The ancient Irish had many names of men compounded with *cu*, a dog; as *Cu-mara*, dog of the sea; *Cu-Uladh*, Canis Ultonis, *Cu-Mumen*, dog of Munster, *Cu-Caisil*, dog of Cashel, &c.

Αρ ανδριν αρρερετ Φηγαλ φρια Donnó; δένα αρριδεδ δύν, α Donnó, φο βιέ αρ τυ αρ δεαé αρριδε φυλ ι η'Ειρηνη .ι. ι κύριζ, αζαρ ι κυρλενοιβ, γ ι κυριειβ, γ πανοιβ, γ παιδρεéοιβ, γ ριζργέ-λαιβ 'Ειρηνη, γ ιρ ιη μαδιρ ι μβάραé δο βέραμ-νε καé δο Λαιζ-νιβ. Αε, αρ Donnó, ηί éμγαιμρι αρριδε δυιερι ανοéτ, γ ηιμέα αση γησiη οιβ ριη υιλε δο ταιδερη ανοéτ, γ κυρρι αηρ η παβαιρ ι μάραé, γ ημβεορα, δο δέηρα αρριδε δυιερι. Δέναδ ημυρρη αν ριοζορυé ηυα Μαηλέιηε αρριδε δυιε ανοéτ. Τυγαδ ηυα Μαηλέιηι éυα ιαρταη. Ρο γαβραδε ογ ηνδιρην καé γ κομπαηα λειτέ Κυηη γ Λαιζην ó έοζαη Τυαμα Τηβαé, .ι. Δεανδα ριζ, ηη μαρβαδ Κοδέαé Καοιβρεζ, κοηζι αν αιμρην, ριη, γ ηί βά μόρ κοδαλτα δο ριηηεé leo ηη αίδχι ριη ηα μέδ εαζλα leo Λαιζην, γ λα μέιδ ηα δοιηηηε, .ι. υαιρ αίδχε πέλε Φηηηιαηη γαιηρiδ ριη.

Ημέυρ Λαιζην δο λοττυραδε ι εΚρυαéάν Κλαοητα, δάηζ ηί ηαιδ φορ Λαιζιου δα ηδεαρηατ α κομαιολε ανη, γ ζυρ οβαρ τυραδ δο éμ αν éατα. Λοττυρ ιαρηαιη ζο Όηηη Καηαιηη, αραδε δο éμ αν éατα.

Κοηραηεττυρ ερα ιρ ηη μαδιηη αρ ηα μάραé ηα καéα εé-ταρδα, ηαιο ηιλε δο Λαιζηιβ, ηιλε αρ ριéιτ ημυρρη δο Λειé Κυηη. Αρ ερυαδ γ αρ ρεóαιρ ηα κυρηé αν καéρα λειé φορ λéτ, γ ηα ζαδ καé ηα κομπαηειβ ανη.

Ra

¹ *Maighleoin*.—This personage is not mentioned in any other known Annals.

² *Tuaim Tenbath*, i. e. *Dinnrigh*.—O'Flaherty places this event so far back as A. M. 3682. This was the name of the ancient palace of the Kings of Leinster. The remains of its earthen works are situated on the west side of the River Barrow, in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile south of Leighlin Bridge.

For a notice of the burning of this palace, see "Leabhar na g-Ceart," pp. 15, 16. The ancient Irish poets had a great many stories of this description which they used to recite to their kings and chieftains. See *Campion's "Historie of Irelande,"* chap. vi.

³ *The eve of the festival of Finnian*.—i. e. the 11th of December. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make it the 3rd of the Ides

Then Fergal said to Donnbo: "Show amusement for us, O Donnbo, for thou art the best minstrel in Erin at pipes, and trumpets, and harps, at the poems and legends and royal tales of Erin, for on to-morrow morning we shall give battle to the Leinster-men." "No," said Donnbo, "I am not able to amuse thee to-night, and I am not about to exhibit any one of these feats to-night; but wherever thou shalt be to-morrow, if I be alive, I shall show amusement to thee. But let the royal clown, Ua Maighleine', amuse thee this night." Ua Maighleine was afterwards brought to them. He commenced narrating the battles and the valiant deeds of Leth-Chuinn and Leinster from the demolition of Tuaim Tenbath, i. e. Dinn-righ', in which Cobhthach Cael-mBreagh was killed, unto that time; and they slept not much that night, because of their great dread of the Leinster-men, and of the great storm, for it was the eve of the festival of Finnian', in the winter.

With respect to the Leinster-men, they repaired to Cruachan Claenta", for the Leinster-men would not be defeated if they should hold their council there, and proceed from thence to battle. They proceeded thence to Dinn-Canainn', and thence to the battle.

On the following morning the battalions of both sides met: nine thousand of the Leinstermen, and twenty-one thousand of Leth-Chuinn. Vigorously and fiercely was this battle fought on both sides, and all showed equal fight.

The

of December, which would be the 11th.

* *Cruachan Claenta*.—i. e. the round Hill of Clane, situated about five miles to the north-east of Allen, where this battle was fought. The Leinster-men believed that whenever they could hold their council of war here, they should not be defeated.

The origin of this belief is not yet discovered, nor is this superstition noticed in "Leabhar na gCeart," among the *Glean* and *Urgartha* of the Kings of Leinster.

* *Dinn-Canainn*.—Now Duncannon, nearly midway between Clane and the Hill of Allen.

Ra ba dímór na inniúi compama na Laoé Laiġen 7 Laoé Leite Cuinn. Arberc go pfacar bñigib or cionn Laiġen; avéir uno Colum Cille or cionn hua Néill. Ra meamuid iaram an caé na Murchaó mac mbrian, 7 pe n-Aoó mac Donncaó, mic Colġan ní Laiġen Dearġabair. Ra marbaó Fearġal ann Aoó mō 7 Donnchaó mac Murchaó na marbair Feirġal faderin, 7 bile mac buain, ní Alban, ar uaió amnuigter Corrbile, 7 n-Almaine. Ar é uno Aoó menb na marb Donnó. Ní corcain imurro Fearġal go corcain Donnó. Ra marbaó uno rerca ar céb amur in óú rin. A comlín féin no marbair Laiġin ran caé rin do Leite Cuinn .i. naoi mile; 7 naoi ngeleir oib do dol for zelcaé, 7 cétrig do ríġaib. Aca Cnoc Feirġail annrin; na cúirrioc Laiġin laiġ commaidmí and uno, unde dicteur :—

Deólaite Almaine,
Ar cornam buair bñġmaine
Ro la baó béldearġ bioac,
Iolac im cñn pFeirġaile.

Scaparr

^v *Valorous*.—The Irish word compama, deeds of valour or prowess. The substantive compama is glossed corcup, victory, in H. 3, 18, p. 536.

² *Brigit*.—She was the patroness of all Ireland, but particularly of Leinster. See under A. D. 605, where St. Mura is represented as saying that St. Bridget was greater than he, and her prayers more powerful than his prayers.

³ *Colum Cille*.—He was the principal patron of the Cinel Conaill. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, but

Colum was the greater saint of the two, and is therefore introduced as contending with St. Bridget in protecting his kinsmen of the race of Niall.

⁴ *Son of Bran*.—King of Leinster.

⁵ *Fergal*.—King of Erin.

⁶ *Bile, son of Buan of Albain*.—i. e. of Scotland. No account of this Scottish champion has been found in any of the authentic Irish Annals, and it is very probably that he is a mere fictitious character introduced here among the historical chiefs who really flourished at this time

The valorous^m deeds of the heroes of Leinster and of Leth-Chuinn are very much spoken of. It is said that Brigit^s was seen over the Leinster-men; Colum Cille^r was seen over the Ui-Neill. The battle was gained by Murchadh, son of Bran^s; and Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster. Fergal^a himself was killed in it; and it was Aedh Menn, and Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, that slew Fergal himself, and Bile, son of Buan, of Albain^b, from whom Corrbile^c, at Almhain, is named. Aedh Menn was also the person who slew Donnbo. Fergal was not killed till Donnbo had first fallen. One hundred and sixty soldiers were killed on the occasion. The Leinster-men killed an equal number of Leth-Chuinn in this battle; i. e. nine thousand and nine of them ran mad^d, and one hundred kings. The hill of Ferghal^e is at the place. The Leinster-men raised shouts of exultation there, *unde dicitur* :

At the end of the day at Almhain,
In defending the cows of Bregia,
The red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven,
Croaked over Fergal's head.

Murchadh,

and fought in this battle.

^a *Corrbile*.—i. e. Bile's Pit, would now be anglicized Corbilly; but there is no place of the name in the neighbourhood of the Hill of Allen.

^d *Ran mad*.—Connell Mageoghan translates this—"There were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." But this is hardly correct. For the Irish ideas about *gealtacht* and panic, the reader is referred to the "Buile Shuibhne," to the romantic tale called the "Battle of Finntraighe," or Ventry, and "Bat-

tle of Magh Rath," p. 231, and p. 234. note ^e. It is still believed in many parts of Ireland that all the lunatics of Ireland would make their way, if unrestrained, to a valley in the county of Kerry, called Gleann na nGealt, and remain there feeding on the herbs and water-cresses of the valley until they should recover their former sanity.

^e *The hill of Ferghal*.—No hill of this name is now pointed out in this neighbourhood. The name would be now anglicized Knockfarrell.

Scarair Murchad na muidlaig,
 Brogair a triuna i talmuin,
 Do roi faodar fria Feargal,
 Do ffein dearmair doir Almain.
 Dat ann ced ruirec ratac,
 Cruadac, coradac, carnac,
 Im naoi ngelta gan mine,
 Um naoi mile fear n-armac.
 Ceitri ced cabraid a Cruaic .i. Cruacain,
 Lar an amraig gaod ran gliad,
 La tri ceduib Conaill cruaid,
 A re * * * * *

Ra gadad anhrain an dpucl hua Maigleine 7 do padad fair geim dpuic do denam, 7 do rigne; ba mar 7 ba binn an geim rin, go marid geim hUí Maigleine ó rin a le oc dpuicid 'Eirenn.

Ra gadad a cñh iarttain d'Feargal, 7 na gadad a cñh don dpuic. Ro baoi macalla geim an dpuic rin aieor go cñh tri la 7 tri noide. Ar de ar mberar geim hUí Maigleine og tarann na ffr 'ran monaid.

Do luò dno Aod Laigen mac Fitecallaig, ri hUa Maine Connact i raon madma 7 teicid, go neberc fria macoid: nac ma faccad, a macca, buó ferpde bur mátair friu mo breic ri lib. Nic berad, or Laigin, conad ann rin no marbad Aod Laigen, ri hUa Máine. Ra riactatcur imurro, a mic [corp] Aoda Laigin im Aod Allain mac Feargale, go Lilcac, airm a mbuí Modicu,
 mac

'*Aedh Laighean*.—i. e. Aedh, or Hugh of Leinster. He is not mentioned in the pedigrees of the Ui-Maine, printed for the Irish Archæological Society; but his bro-

ther Dluthach is set down as chief of Ui-Maine, and as dying in 738.

'*Aedh Allan*.—He was afterwards monarch of Ireland from A. D. 734 to 743.

Murchadh, no companion of cowardice,
 Brings his numerous heroes on the ground ;
 He turns his weapons against Fergal,
 With great heroes, south of Almhain.
 There perished there an hundred chieftains, prosperous,
 Vigorous, contentious, victorious,
 With nine gone mad without mildness,
 With nine thousand men of arms.
 Four hundred fell at Cruach, i. e. Cruachain,
 By the soldiery, wounded in the conflict,
 With three hundred of the hardy Cinel Conail ;
 And six * * * * *

The clown, Ua Maighleine, was taken prisoner, and he was asked to give "a clown's shout," and he did so. Loud and melodious was that shout, so that the shout of Ua Maighleine has remained with the clowns of Erin from that forth.

Fergal's head was afterwards struck off, and the clown's head was struck off. The reverberation of the clown's shout remained in the air for three days and three nights. From which comes [the saying] "the shout of Ua Maighleine chasing the men in the bog."

Aedh Laighen^f, son of Fithcheallach, King of Ui-Mainè, in Connaught, was routed, and fled from this battle ; and he said to his sons : "Do not leave me, O my sons ; your mother will be the better of it, if you bring me with you." "They shall not bring thee," said the Leinster-men ; so that then, Aedh Laighen, King of Ui-Mainè, was killed. But his sons carried the body of Aedh Laighen, with Aedh Allan^g, son of Fergal, to Lilcach^h, where Modichu, son of Amairgin, and the Gall Craibhthechⁱ were ; and it was on this occasion that the
 Ui-Neil

^f *Lilcach*.—A place near Slane, in East the Four Masters, A. D. 512, 723.
 Meath, not yet identified. See Annals of ⁱ *Gall Craibhtheach*.—i. e. the pious or

mac Amairgin, ⁊ an Gall Craibdeac, conad ann rin claidiric hUí Néill ⁊ Connachta clad na cille, ⁊ iad i riocht na gcléireac, ⁊ ar amlaib rin na rathairid tiri moirbhile na naom, go ffail cotac hUa Néill ⁊ Connact ó rin ale 'rin cill rin: unde Aod Allain cecimic:—

Ní fpuaramar ar ealmain Almain basid réiditir;
Ní rangamar iar rin cat Lileac basid nemítar.

Da buadac tpa an lá rin do Laignib. Ra hanaced imurro Cubretan mac Congura ri fFear Rorr ar na runna do riúne an aithce riime.

I Condail na ríog báccur Laignin an aithce ag ol fína ⁊ mída ar ccup an caeta go rubac foimíhmaic, agur cac díob ag innirín a comraima, ir iad mforaig meadarcasoin. Ar ano rin na ráid Murchad mac Driain: “Do déarainn carpat ceire cumala, ⁊ mo eac ⁊ m'íraod don laoc no raíad irín ármaic, ⁊ do dérad comaréta cuíainn ar.” Raíad-ra, ar baotgalac laoc dim Mumain. Feibí a cáterrad caeta ⁊ comlanna uime, go ráimig go hairm i mbaosí corp Feargaile, go ccupla ní i nraíaríaríe irín irín aeor ór a cinn, condeperic. Ar clopp uile, timarrad duib ó ríog ríct nóme. Dénaid aithce dá bui ceígearna anocht .i. d'Feargal mac Maoldúin, cia do roéparáir funn uile in bar naoir dana eioir cuípleandú, ⁊ corraire, ⁊ cruicire, ná tar mífcca erpuat no hég comnaric rib d'aithceod anocht d'Feargal.

Do

religious Gall, or foreigner, probably a Saxon or Englishman. This was the same Gall who gave name to Inis an Ghail (Inchaguile) in Lough Corrib, county of Galway.

¹ *The part he took.*—i. e. in sympathiz-

ing with the leper, whose hut the army of the Hy-Neill had pulled down.

² *Condail of the Kings.*—Now Old Connell, in the county of Kildare, about five miles to the east of the Hill of Allen.

Ui-Neil and the Connaught-men erected the wall of the church, they being in the disguise of the clergy, and they were thus saved through the miracles of the saints, so that the friendship of the Ui-Neill and the Connaught-men is in that church from that forward. Unde Aedh Allan *cecinit* :—

We did not find on earth a smoother place than Almhain,
We did not reach, after this, a place more sacred than Lilcach.

Now, the Leinster-men were victorious in this battle. Cubretan, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross, was protected in consequence of the part he took^l the night before.

It was at Condail of the Kings^s the Leinster-men were that night drinking wine and mead, merrily, and in high spirits, after gaining the battle; and each of them was describing his prowess, and they were jolly and right merry. Then Murchadh, son of Bran, said: "I would give a chariot of [the value of] four cumhals, and my steed and battle-dress, to the hero who would go to the field of slaughter, and who would bring us a token from it." "I will go," said Baethgalach, a hero of Munster. He puts on his dress of battle and combat, and arrived at the spot where the body of [King] Fergal was, and he heard a noise in the air over his head, and he said, on hearing it: "All praise be to thee, O King of the seven heavens! ye are amusing your lord to-night; i. e. Fergal, son of Maelduin, though ye have all fallen here, both poets, pipers, trumpeters and harpers, let not hatred or ability prevent you to-night from playing for Fergal." The young warrior then heard the most delightful and entrancing piping and music in the bunch of rushes next him, a Fenian melody sweeter than any music. The young warrior went towards it. "Do not come near me," said a head to him. "I ask who art thou?" said the young warrior. "I am the head of Donnbo," said the head, "and I
made

Ḷo ccuala iapañ an toḡlac an cuiriḡ ḡ an ceol rípeactac, ḡo ccuala dan 'ran cum luacra ba nra dō an tōro fianra ba binne ceolanb. Luio an toḡlac na dōcum; na cair ar m'amur ar an cñn ppi. Cñc, cia tu? ar an tōḡlac. Niñ, miḡi cñn Duinnbō, ar an cñn, ḡ naim no naimbō ppi a rēir aipriodē an rí anoct, ḡ ná epcōioib dātm. Caidē corp Bñḡail pñn, ar an t-ōḡlac? Ar é do aiētne ppi anall. "Ceirc andao bēir lñm," ar an tōḡlac? "Ar tú ar deac lñm:" Nom bēra, ar an cñn; acē paē Cñc dōo cñn da nom puḡa, ḡo deḡa mé ar amur mo colla do rídiḡi. Do bēir éḡin, ar an tōḡlac, ḡ impoi an tōḡlac ḡ an cñn lair comḡe Condail, ḡ puair Laiḡin aḡ ol ar a cñn 'rin aiđoi cētna. An tḡḡair comarēa lat? ar Muḡhaō. Tuḡar ar an tōḡlac, cñn Duinnbo. Ppaim ar an puaitne úo tñll, ar Muḡhaō. Tuḡrao an puaiḡ uile aiētne paḡ ḡur bē cñn Duinnbō, ḡ apēd no ráidri uile: uirran duit a Duinnbō, bá caoñ do dealb, déna aipriodē dūinn anoct, pēb do puḡiḡi dōt tḡḡearna imbuarac. Impoiḡter a aiḡiō dōno, ḡ atpact a dōro fianra atpuaḡ ar ári, ḡo mbáctur uile aḡ caoi ḡ aḡ tuiri. Iñaicio an laoc cēdna an cñn do cum a colla amail no ḡeall, ḡ coirḡiō é ar a meide. Citpact ráimc Donnō ḡo tēc a mácar, uair aipriao epí ionḡanta an caēa pa .i. Donnbo do poctain na bñcaio ḡo niḡe a tēc dar cñn bñeḡne Colum Cille, ḡ ḡéim an dñuic hUí Maiḡléine epí la ḡ epí haiđce 'ran aeop, ḡ na naoi mile do ppuarliḡ an pñc, unde dicitur :

Cat Almane, ár ḡein
Móḡ an ḡniom Decembeiḡ

Ro

¹ *If thou bring me.*—i. e. if thou art minded to bring me at all, find my body, and bring my head and body together.

² *To its body.*—Stories of this kind are

very common in Iriah. See the Registry of Clonmacnoise, printed in the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," for the story of Coirpre Crom,

made a compact last night that I would amuse the King to-night, and do not annoy me." "Which is the body of Fergal here?" said the young warrior. "Thou mayest observe it yonder," said the head. "Shall I take thee away?" said the young warrior; "thou art the dearest to me." "Bring me," said the head; "but may the grace of God be on thy head if thou bring me¹ to my body again." "I will indeed," said the young warrior. And the young warrior returned with the head to Condail the same night, and he found the Leinster-men drinking there on his arrival. "Hast thou brought a token with thee?" said Murchadh. "I have," replied the young warrior, "the head of Donnbo." "Place it on yonder post," said Murchadh: and the whole host knew it to be the head of Donnbo, and they all said: "Pity that this [fate] awaited thee, O Donnbo! fair was thy countenance; amuse us to-night, as thou didst thy lord last night." His face was turned, and he raised a most piteous strain in their presence, so that they were all wailing and lamenting! The same warrior conveyed the head to its body^m, as he had promised, and he fixed it on the neck [to which it instantly adhered, and Donnbo started into life]. In a word, Donnbo reached the house of his mother. The three wondersⁿ of this battle were: the coming of Donnbo home to his house alive, in consequence of the pledged word of Colum Cille, and the shout of the clown Ua Maighleine, which remained [reverberating] three days and three nights in the air, and nine thousand prevailing over twenty-one thousand; *unde dicitur* :—

The battle of Almhain, great the slaughter,
Great the deed of December

Which

whose head was put on by St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.

usually introduced into Irish romantic stories. Compare with the three wonders of the battle of Magh-Rath.

ⁿ *Three wonders*.—Three wonders are

Ro bhuir Murchad morba creac
 Mac bhuain la laocraio laigheac.
 Meamaio ar Fergal Fail
 Ar mac Maoluiduin dhuair
 Go melcir muille fo leirg
 Ar linteib pola foirdecc,
 Oct nig octmogad iar pfor
 Naio mile, gan imarrioim,
 Do Leit Cuinn comal ngnaio
 Do rocair ann ar aon caio.
 Naio ngeilte for gealtact de
 Lotter d'ioib for Fio n'Gaible,
 Ra claocloduric dae iartain,
 Ara gletea cat Almain.

haec sunt nomina regum qui interfecti sunt in hoc bello.
 hi sunt quidem de r'iol gCuinn.

Fergal mac Maoluiduin cum lx. militibus suis; Forbarac, ri
 boganne; Fergal hUa Ait'eda; Fergal Ua Tamnaig; mac Eacaic
 Leamna; Congalac mac Conaincc; Eicneac mac Conaing; Coib-
 denac mac Fiacaid; Conall Crau; Fergar Gluc; Muirg'ir mac
 Conaill; Ustait'eaic mac Concarac; Anmcaio mac Concarac; Aed-
 gein hUa Maite; Nuada Uirc ri Tuill 7 Irguill, i-g-Cinel Conuill;
 .x. nepotes Maolricrig. Ite rin nig hUa Neill an tuaircric.

hi autem qui sequuntur hUa Neill an dercric:—

Oilell mac F'raidaig; Suibne mac Congalaig; Aob Laighn
 hUa

• *Of Fail*.—i. e. of Ireland.

• *Fidh-Gaibhle*.—A celebrated wood of
 Leinster, situated in the parish of Cloon-
 sast, about five miles north of Portarling-

ton, in the King's County. It is now
 locally called Fee-Guille, or Fig-Iale!

• *Boghaine*.—Now the barony of Ban-
 nagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Which the majestic Murchadh of plunders gained,
 Son of Bran, with the heroes of Leinster.
 It was gained over Fergal of Fail^o,
 The son of Maelduin the mighty;
 So that mills in the plain did grind
 [Turned] by ponds of red blood shed.
 Eighty-eight kings, in truth,
 Nine thousand [men], without exaggeration,
 Of the men of Leth Chuinn, of fair faces,
 Fell there in one battle-field.
 Nine persons panic-stricken ran mad,
 And went into the wood of Fidh-Gaibhle^o.
 They changed colour afterwards,
 For the Battle of Almhain blenched them.

These are the names of the kings who were slain in this battle.
 These were some of the race of Conn :—

Fergal, son of Maelduin, with sixty of his knights; Forbasach, King of Boghaine^a; Fergal Ua Aithechta; Fergal Ua Tamhnaigh, the son of Eochaidh Leamhna; Congalach, son of Conaing; Eigneach, son of Conaing; Coibhdenach, son of Fiacha; Conall Crau; Fergal Glut; Muirghes, son of Conall; Letaithech, son of Cucarat; Aedhgen Ua Maithe; Nuada Uirc, King of Gull and Irgull^r in Cinel-Conaill; ten grandsons of Maelfithrigh. These [foregoing] were the chiefs of the northern Ui-Neill.

The following were of the Ui-Neill of the south :—

Oilell, son of Feradhach; Suibhne, son of Conghalach; Aedh
 Laighen

^r *Gull and Irgull*.—Two territories in Ros-guill and Ros-Irguill. The name of the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, the former is still remembered, but that of the county of Donegal, more usually called the latter has been long forgotten.

hUa Cſhnaig; Nia mac Cormaic; Cloéna mac Colgan; Tadh mac Aigéide; Dubdaírfoc mac Duibdabairſh; Míncorrac mac ſammaig; Eloáac mac Flann 'O'ſhigi; Dunchad Ua Fiacrac; mac Conloingri; mac Mailemona; Doiriad mac Conla; Flann mac Aoda Oda; mac Concoingelt; mac Tuatail mic Paolcon; Inoſcetac mac Taiog; mac ſarbáin; da Ua Maolcáic; dá mac Ailem; Focarta Ua Domnaill; Ailell mac Conaill ſhaine; Fíogal mac Fícheallaig; Duiboil hUa Daimine et ppaten eiu; dá mac Muirſoair mic Inoſcetaig; Nuada mac Duibduncuire; Ríctappa hUa Cumurcuig Ua Manne; Cſi Cſha; Fíſgar Ua Eogain no Leogain; Flaiteamail mac Olúetaig; Dongalac hUa Aongara; Conall Mínn ní Ceneil Cairbre; mac Epa mac Maoluidúin; Trí hUa Nuadat; Flann mac Irgalaig; Aod Laigen mac Fícheallaig; Niall mac Muirſra.

Dolore autem et frigore mortui sunt clxxx. tar éir caeta Almaine i ttorcuir Fíogal mac Maoluidúin, 7ca.

Initium regni Cionada, mic Irgalaig, pecundum quorvam.

ſal. Ro ſad ono Fogartac mac Néill ainmniugad riſe 'Eirenn fo céadóir i noſgaib Fíſgal, ain bliadain, no a dó iuxta quorvam, ſo marbad la Cionad Laitcaoc mac Iorgalaig. Ar ſair no meamaid an cat i tTailcin na Laigib.

Cionad imurro iarttain ceitri bliadna i riſe n'Eirenn. Ar dorain do ſeall Adáinnan 7 ré a mbrionn a mácar ſo ngebad riſe n-Eirenn. dá maic ono riſe an Cionada. Inoſad Laigen lair an céb

* *Odhha*.—A place near Navan, in East Meath.

* *Cinel-Cairbre*.—A sept of the south Uí-Neill, situated in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford, to which barony the name is still locally applied.

* *Aedh Laighen, son of Fícheallaich*.—He was chief of Hy-Many, in Connaught.

* *Lethchaech*.—i.e. half-blind. The word caoc, written also coec or caec, as now used, does not always mean blind, though

Laighen Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Clothna, son of Colgan; Tadhg, son of Aigthide; Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhairn; Mencossach, son of Gammach; Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi; Donnchadh Ua Fiachrach; the son of Culoingsi; the son of Maelmona; Doiriadh, son of Conla; Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha^a; son of Cucoingelt, son of Tuathal, son of Faelchu; Indrechtach, son of Tadhg; son of Garbhan; the two Ua Maelcaichs; the two sons of Ailen; Focarta Ua Domhnaill; Ailell, son of Conall Grant; Fidhgal, son of Fithchellach; Duibhdil Ua Daimine, and his brother; the two sons of Muredhach, son of Indrechtach; Nuada, son of Dubhdunhuire; Rehtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine; Cer of Cera; Ferghus Ua Eoghain (or Leoghain); Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach; Donghalach Ua Aenghusa; Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Cairbre^a; Mac-Erca, son of Maelduin; the three grandsons of Nuadhat; Flann, son of Irghalach; Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach^a; Niall, son of Muirghes.

One hundred and eighty died of sickness and cold after the Battle of Almhain, in which Fergal, son of Maelduine, was slain, &c.

[724.] The beginning of the reign of Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, according to some.

[722.] Kal. After Fergal, Fogartach, son of Niall, took the name of King of Erin at once, for one year, or two, according to some, when he was killed by Cinaeth Lethchaech^a, son of Irgalach. He had been defeated by the Leinster-men in the Battle of Tailtin.

[724.] After him Cinaedh was king of Erin for four years. It was to him, while he was in his mother's womb, Adamnan had promised^a that he would attain to the sovereignty of Erin. The reign of this

it is certainly cognate with the Latin *cæcus*. It generally means purblind or one-eyed.

^a *Adamnan had promised.*—No notice of this promise has been found in any other Annals or historical tracts.

céo bliadain 7 maidm for Dunchad mac Murchada, ir rochaide do raorclandaib no marbad erer an éogaó ro.

Inorctac mac Muirsdai, ní Connact, moritur. Cat eidiu Dunchad mac Murchada 7 Laidgnein ní hUa cCionnghiolai, 7 maidiu an cat for Laidgnein.

Kal. Cat Cinnbelgten i ttorcur Fogartac hUa Cernaig. Cionao mac Iorgalai, uictor erat; unde Rumañ cecinit:—

Meamio cat Cinn belgten do nig lonu buirp,
Luid sragall dar sragail, cat ceirorac derg Domnaill.

Go mbad iar marbad Fogurtai, no gabad Cionao nige iar ppariud.

Cuindlr ab. Cluana mic Noir, Faolchu ab. Iae.

Kal. Colman Uamac, raii Airdmaca moritur.

Colman banbain, raii Cille dara moritur.

Mac Ailean Cille ruaid moritur.

Kal. Cillene Fota ab. Iae.

Dachonna craiddeac, Eppcop Condeire, quieuit.

Sum Criumtairn mic Ceallai, mic Seruide, nig Laien, i ccat bealai, lice. Sum Ailella mic doobcaba Mide. Cat eidiu

² *Indrochtach, son of Muiredhach.*—His death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, but it is an interpolation and a mistake.

¹ *Dunchadh, son of Murchadh.*—Annals of Four Masters, 722; Annals of Ulster, 727.

³ *Cinnbelgthen.*—Annals of Four Masters, 720, Annals of Ulster, 723. The chronology is confused here. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain in 724, and was succeeded by Cinsedh, who reigned till 727.

—*Ogygia*, Part iii., c. 93.

⁴ *Rumann.*—He is usually styled the Virgil of Erin, and died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 747.—Four Masters, 742; Annals of Ulster, 746.

⁵ *Cuindles, &c.*—The obits of these two Abbots are entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 723, but the true year is 724.

⁶ *Colman Uamach.*—The death of this Abbot, and also of Banbain of Cill-dara, are

this Cinaeth was good. He plundered Leinster the first year, and defeated Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and many of the nobles were killed during that war.

Indrechtach, son of Muiredhach^x, King of Connaught, died. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh, son of Murchadh^y, and Laidhgnen, King of Ui-Cinnselaigh; and Laedhgnen was defeated.

Kal. The Battle of Cenndelgthen^z, in which was slain Fogartach Ua Cernaigh. Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, was the conqueror; on which Rumann^a sung :

The Battle of Cenn-delgthen was gained by the strong mighty king.
Battalion passed over battalion in the bloody battle of Domhnall.

[724.] It was after the killing of Fogartach that Cinaedh assumed the sovereignty, according to some.

Cuindles^b, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois, Faelchu, Abbot of Ia [died].

[725.] Kal. Colman Uamach^c, sage of Ard-macha, died.

Colman Banbain, sage of Cill-dara, died.

Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh^d, died.

[726.] Cillene^e Fota, Abbot of Ia [died].

Dachonna^f, the Pious, Bishop of Coinneire, died.

The death of Crimhthann, son of Cellach, son of Geirtide, King of Leinster, in the Battle of Bealach-lice^g; the death of Ailell, son of Bodhbhcha, of Meath. A battle [was fought] between Ederscel^h,
King

entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at 720, but in the Annals of Ulster at 724. The true year, however, is 725.

^d *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim. The obit of Mac Ailerain is not given in any of the published Annals.

^e *Cillene*.—Four M., 725; Tigh. 726;

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

^f *Dachonna*.—He was Bishop of Connor, and died, according to Four M., in 725.

^g *Bealach-lice*.—i. e. road of the flagstone. See Ann. Four M., A. D. 721.

^h *Ederscel*, King of Bregia: Compare Ann. Ult., 726.

εισιρ Εαυαρργέλ, ριζ δριζ, γ Ραολάν, ρί Λαιζίν, γ ρο μεαμαϊδ
ανν ρορ Εαυαρργέλ, ρί δρεαζ.

Ιρ ιν βλιαδαιν ρεο ρο μαρβαδ Cιοναοδ Cαοδ μαδ ιορζαλαιζ, γ
νφορ ζαδ νεαδ βα ριολ ριζε ν-Ειρηνν. Φλαϊτβήρατ μακ Λοηριζ
ρορ μαρδ.

Imcium ρεγνι Φλαϊτβήρατ.

Καλ. 'San βλιαδαιν ρι ρο δριρ Αονζαρ, ρί Φοιρρεανν, τρι
κατα ρορ Ορυρτ ριζ Alban. Κατ Ορομα Φορνοcta εισιρ Cenel
Conaill γ Εοζαιν, ι ετορκαίρ Φλann mac ιορτνιλε, γ Sneozur
Oeapz hUa δρακαϊδε.

Adamnan; reliquiae in hiberniam τραηφερννντ, ετ λεχ ειρ
ρενουατ. δαρ Μυρχαδα μιc δραιν, ριζ Λαιζίν. Κατ Μαιρ-
τιν ισιρ Λαιζινδ ρέιν; μεαμαϊδ ιμυρρο ρέ ν-Υιδ Dunlaing ρορ
Υιδ cCιονηριολαιζ, ι ετορκαίρ Λαιδcίν, γ μακ Connella, ρί hUa
ζ-Cινηριολαιζ, γ Αονζαρ mac Φαλcον μιc Φαοlain, γ Csthepnach
mac Ναοι hUι Ceallaiζ. Dunchad υιτορ ερατ.

Κατ δοιρνε, νο Ιηρι δρεοζαιν, εισιρ ρεαραιδ Λιφε γ ρεαραιδ
Cualann γ Congal mac δραιν. Φαοlain υιτορ ρυιτ.

Dormitacio Céle Cρiορo.

Καλ. Flann ab. δcfnchar quieuit. Leo Aug. μοριτ. Κατ
Ορομα

¹ *Flaithbheartach*.—The true year of his
accession was A.D. 727. The Four M. are
wrong in placing it in 723.

¹ *Fortrenn*.—i. e. Pictland, in Scot-
land. This entry is not in the published
Annals. The Annals of Ulster have at
725—"Nechtain mac Deirile *constringitur*
apud Druist Regem:" Reeves's "Adam-
nan," p. 382.

² *Druim-fornacht*.—A place near Newry,
in the Co. Down. The Four M. place this

battle under A. D. 721, but the Ann. Ult.
under 726; the true year being 727.

¹ *Relics of Adamnan*.—Ann. Ult. 726.
The law of Adamnan, here referred to,
prohibited women from going into battle,
or on military expeditions.—Reeves's
"Adamnan," p. 383, Pref. l—liii.

² *Murchadh, son of Bran*.—Ann. Four
M., 721; Ann. Ult., 726.

² *Maistin*.—Now Mullaghmast, near
Athy, in the county of Kildare.

King of Bregh, and Faelan, King of Leinster, in which Ederscel, King of Bregh, was defeated.

[727.] In this year Cinaedh Caech [the blind], son of Irgalach, was slain, and none of his descendants assumed the monarchy of Erin. Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, was he who killed him.

The beginning of the reign of Flaithbhertach¹.

Kal. In this year Aenghus, King of Fortrenn¹, gained three battles over Drust, King of Alba [Scotland]. The Battle of Druim-Fornacht² [was fought] between the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which were slain Flann, son of Irthuile, and Snedhgus Derg Ua Brachaidhe.

The relics of Adamnan¹ were translated to Erin, and his law was renewed. The death of Murchadh, son of Bran^m, King of Leinster; the Battle of Maistin^a [was fought] between the Leinster-men themselves, in which the Ui-Dunlaing defeated the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Laidhcenn Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinsellaigh, and Aenghus, son of Faelchu, son of Faelan, and Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, were slain. Donnchadh was the victor.

The Battle of Boirinn, or of Inis-Breoghain^o, was fought between the men of Liffe and the men of Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Faelan was the victor.

The rest of Cele-Christ^p.

[728.] Kal. Flann, Abbot of Bennchair^a, died. Leo Augustus died^r.

The

^o *Inis-Breoghain*.—i. e. Breogan's Island. This place has not been yet identified. This battle is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 726, but the true year is 727. The Four M. are wrong in placing it under 721.

^p *Cele-Christ*.—i. e. the servant, or vassal of Christ. His death is entered in the

Ann. Ult. at 726; Tighern. 727; Four M. 721.

^a *Flann, Abbot of Bennchair*.—He is called Flann Aentroibh, Four M. 722; Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

^r *Leo Augustus*.—This must be Leo. III., "the Isaurian." Died, June, 741, after a reign of 24 years.

Όνομα Κορκαίν εἶσιον Φλαῖθεαρταὸς μακ Λονγριῆς ἡ μακ Ιοργα-
λαιῆς, ἡ τροῦκαῖον Σιοναοῦ ἡ Εἰδυρ μακ Αἰλελλα, ἡ Μαολδύν μακ
Φεαραδαῖς, ἡ Ουνχαδὸς μακ Κορμαῖς.

Κατὲ Αἰλλινε εἶσιον δᾶ μακ Μυρχαδα mic ὄραιν .i. Φαολάν ἡ
Ουνχαδὸς. Φαολαν ἰουῖον υἱοῦ ποῦτ. et ῥεγναυτ. Κατὰ μακ
Φιονγυῖνε ἡ Ceallaὸς μακ Φαολκαῖον, ῥί Ορραῖγε ευαρεῦντ. Ουν-
χαδὸς μακ Μυρχαδα, ῥι Λαιῆς ἡ ἰντερεκτοῦρ ερε. Αἶτ εἶνα
τέρηνα Ουνχαδὸς ἀρ ἀν εἶτ, ἡ βαοῖ ρεαῖτμαιν ἡνα ὄσθαῖδ.
Ἰαβαῖδ Φαολαν ῥῖγε Λαιῆς, ἡ ἀτναῖς μῆαι ἀν Ουνχαδα .i. Τυα-
λαῖτ, ἡ ἡῆς Κατὰῖλ mic Φιονγυῖνε, ῥι Μύμαν.

Domnall, ῥι Connaçt, μοριτοῦρ.

In hoc anno compoῦτ δεδα οῦρ ρυμ μαγνυμ, hoc ερε, ἡ
nono anno Leonῖρ.

ῤαλ. Ecbeῦτοῦρ ρανctoῦρ Χηῖρεῖ μῖλερ ἡ ἡ-Colum Cilli
quieυτ. δεδα ἡ Cῖονκῖρ ceῖρρατ.

ῤαλ. Mac Onçon ρεῖρβα Cille Ὀαῖα ; Suῖδνε ab Αῖρδ μαῖα
quieυτ ; Ἰαλλ ὁ Λῖλκαῖς .i. ῥῖυδενῖρ quieυτ ; Mac Concumbῖρ
ῤῖῖ Cluana mic Νοῖρ ; Αονγυρ μακ δεce δαιρce μοριτοῦρ ;
Cocall ὄδαρ ῤῖῖ ὄσῖκαῖον μοριτοῦρ.

Κατὲ Φεαρῖνμαῖγε ἰτοῖρ Cetamun * *

ῤαλ. Colman ἡῖα Λῖατταν ρελῖγιονῖρ doctoῦρ [ὄβῖτ].

Eochaῖδ μακ Colῖῖαῖν, ab Αῖρδ Macha, μοριτοῦρ.

Κατὲ

* *Druim Corcain*.—Ann. Ul. 727 ;
Tighern. 728.

* *Aillinn*.—Now Dun Aillinne, near
Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare :
Ann. Ul., 727. “ *Bellum Ailenne inter
duos germanos filios Murchada, mic Brain,
et Duncha, senior jugulatur ; junior Foola-
nus regnat. . . . Domhnall mac Ceallaig,
rex Connacht, moritur.*”

* *Beda*.—Bede died in the year 734, ac-
cording to the Saxon Chronicle and the
Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 735.
No account is given in any other work of
the year in which he composed, or put out,
his great work. The Emperor, Leo III.,
succeeded in March, 718, so that the tenth
year of his reign was 727, when Bede is
said to have composed [i. e. perhaps, pub-

The Battle of Druim Corcain^a [was fought] between Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsech, and the son of Irgalach, in which were slain Cinaeth and Eodus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Feradhach, and Dunchadh, son of Cormac.

The Battle of Aillinn^b, between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Brann, i. e. Faelan and Dunchadh. Faelan, who was the junior, conquered and reigned; Cathal, son of Fingaine [King of Munster], and Cellach, son of Faelchair, King of Osraighe, escaped. Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was slain; but he survived the battle, and lived for a week after it. Faelan assumed the sovereignty of Leinster, and married the wife of Dunchadh; namely, Tualaithe, daughter of Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster.

Domhnall, King of Connaught, died.

In hoc anno composuit Beda^c suum magnum opus, hoc est in nono anno Leonis.

[729.] Kal. Ecbertus^d sanctus Christi miles in Hi-Coluim Cille quievit. Beda in Chronicis cessat.

[730.] Kal. Mac-Onchon^e, scribe of Cill-dara, and Suibhne, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit; Gall of Lilcach, i. e. the prudent, quievit; Mac-Concumbri, sage of Cluain-mic-nois; Aengus, son of Bec Boirche, died; Cochall Odhar, sage of Benchair, died.

The battle of Fernmhagh^f, between Cetamun * * *

[731.] Kal. Colman Ua Altain^g, a religious doctor, died.

Colgu, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Ard-macha, died.

[733]

lished] his work; for it is not to be supposed that Bede composed his work in one year.

^d *Ecbertus*.—He died at Hy, according to Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle, on Easter Sunday, the 24th of April, A. D. 729.—Reeves's "Adumnan," p. 379, 383.

^e *Mac-Onchon*.—Ann. Ult. 729; Tigh. 730.

^f *Fernmhagh*.—Now Farney, a barony in the county of Monaghan. This entry is not in any of the published Annals. It is left unfinished in our MS.

^g *Colman Ua Altain*.—A. D. 730. "Col-

Cat do bhuireo do Aoð Allan mac Fíngail for Flaitebearrach mac Uingriú, ní 'Eirenn, go deug Flaitebearracá Uingriur a For-creannoib cúige a n-aiúid Cinéil Eogain, acé éna ra báidead earmóir an éoblaig rin. Moir Flaitebearracáig féin 'rin bliadain rin, 7 rgaréain nige n'Eirenn no Cenel gConaill go fada iarr-tain.

Irin bliadain ri ad éir an dó 7 ré cora fúite, 7 da corp aice, 7 aoin éinn; no bligeo po trí hí cac .i. laoi .i. n'Deilgriur Cualann.

Ral. Aoð Allain mac Fíngail do gabáil nige n'Eirenn.

Flann Sinna hUa Colla ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Princep no pontifex Maige eo na Saxon garolt obit.

Sebdann inxen Chuiric, abbatirra Cille dara [d'écc].

Cat Connaét ierir [. . . . in quo cecidit] Muireadac mac Indreacáig.

Cat do bhuireo d'Aoð Allan for Ultoib, ierir Aoð Róin ní Ulaó 7 Concaó no Chruicne a rFochaird Muirtemne, tetsmpall Fochaird ata oib Aoða Róin.

Cat do ríóir edir Aoð Allan 7 Cenel Conaill, ierir Conaing mac

man nepos Littain, *religiosus doctor pausat. Mors Ehdach mic Colggen Anachorete Ardmache.*—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *In that year.*—This battle was fought in 734, in which King Flaithbheartach died. The chronology of the Four Masters is incorrect. For Fortrenn the F. M. and Ann. Clonm. have Dal-Riada.

^b *Deilginis-Cualann.*—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin. F. M. 727; Ann. Clonm. 730; Ann. Ult. 732; but the true year would be 734, according to our text.

^c *Aedh Allan.*—F. M. 730; Ann. Ult. 733; Tigh. 734.

^d *Flann Sinna Ua Colla.*—This and the two obits succeeding are entered in the Ann. F. M. under 726, and in the Ann. Ult. under 731; but the true year is 732 (Tigh.), and they are clearly misplaced above.

^e *Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach.*—The F. M. make him Bishop of *Magh-oo-na Saxon*, and enter his death under 726, but they are totally wrong. In the Ann. Ult. 731, and Tigh. 732, the true reading may be translated thus:—"The battle of Connacht, wherein fell Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach. *Pontifex Maighe heo Sax-*

[733, or 734.] Kal. A battle was gained by Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, over Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, King of Erin, so that Flaithbhertach brought a fleet out of Fortrenn [Pictland] to assist him against the Cinel-Eoghain. The greater part of that fleet was, however, drowned. The death of Flaithbhertach himself took place in that year^a, and the sovereignty of Erin was separated from the Cinel-Conaill for a long time afterwards. In this year was seen a cow with six legs under her, and two bodies, and one head. She was milked thrice each day; i. e. at Deilginis-Cualann^a.

[734.] Kal. Aedh Allan^b, son of Fergal, assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

Flann Sinna Ua Colla^c, Abbot of Cluain-mic-nois [died].

[732.] Gerald, pontifex of Maigheo [Mayo] of the Saxons, died. Sebhdan, daughter of Corc, Abbess of Cill-dara [died].

A battle in Connaught between [. in which fell] Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach^d.

A battle was gained by Aedh Allan over the Ulta, at Fochard-Muirtheimhne^e; i. e. over Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and Conchadh, King of the Cruithnigh^f. In the church of Fochard the Ord [thumb] of Aedh Roin is [preserved].

Another battle was fought between Aedh Allan and the Cinel-Conaill;

onum Garaalt obit."—See Ann. F. M., Ed. J. O'D., p. 324.

^a *Fochard-Muirtheimhne.*—Now the church of Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk. This battle is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at the year 732; Ult. 734; Tigh. 735.

^f *Cruithnigh.*—i. e. of the Picts, i. e. of the Picts of Ulster. The Ann. Ult. and

Tigh. call him "Conchad mac Cuanach rex Cobo (ṛ Cobha, *Tigh.*). The F. M. call him chief of East Ulster, Co. Down, and add, that the head of Aedh Roin was cut off on a stone called Clochan-commaigh, in the doorway of the church of Fochard, and that the cause of the battle was the profanation of the church of Cill-Conna [now Kilcoony, in Tyrone] by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin.

mac Congaile mic Feargara Fánao. Caté Catail do Domnall,
 τΤαίλιη.

Καλ. Οεξθόχαρ Ερρορ ηΑονδρομα quiete.
 δεδα Sapienr lxxxiii anno aetatir ruae quiete.

[FRAGMENTUM II.]

ALIUD FRAGMENTUM ex eodem Codice extractum per
 eundem; incipienr ab anno circiter 661.

Καλ. Cuimin Foda quiete lxxii anno aetatir ruae unde Col-
 man Ua Cluairiḡ, aide Cuimin cecime :

Μαρḡ ḡrim andr, μαρḡ ancuaid,
 Nibccur ionmuin aḡrluairiḡ,
 Do foir a rí nime ḡlair
 An vocairce taḡar lair.
 Μαρḡáin na bliadna ra,
 Ní bo caoince ní occa,
 Maolduin decc mac Fearḡura,
 Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

Má

^a *Conaing, son of Congal.*—He was slain in the year 732 [733, *Tigh.*] in the battle of Magh-Itha, according to the Ann. Ult., F. M. 727. "*Congressio itorum inter Aedh [Allan] mac Fergaile et Genus Conaill in Campo Itho, ubi cecidit Conaing mac Congaile mic Ferguso [Fanaid] et ceteri multi.*"—*Ann. Ult.* 732. This battle is misplaced in our text. It was fought in the reign of Flaithbheartach.

^b *The battle of Cathal.*—This is a mistake. It is entered in the Ann. F. M. at 732, but in the Ann. Ult. at 736. Thus:—"*Congressio invicem inter Nepotes Aedo Slaine ubi Conaing mac Amalgaid moritur; Cernach vicit, et Cathal mac Aedo cecidit; juxta lapidem Ailbe ab orientali parte gesta est.*" See *Tigh.* 737.

^c *Oeghedhchar.*—He was Bishop of Nen-drum, an island in Lough Cuan, in the

Conaill; [i. e.] between Conaing, son of Congal^s, son of Fergus of Fanaid The battle of Cathal^a, by Domhnall at Tailltin.

[734.] Kal. Oeghedhchar^t, Bishop of Oendruim, quievit.

[734, or 735.] Beda Sapiens^k lxxxiii^o, anno ætatis suæ quievit.

[FRAGMENT II.]

ANOTHER FRAGMENT extracted from the same Manuscript, by the same, beginning about the year 661.

[662.] Kal. Cuimin Foda^l died in the seventy-second year of his age; hence Colman Ua Cluasaigh^m, tutor of Cuimin, sung :

Dead to me is the south, dead the north,
No second host is dear to me ;
Relieve, O King of the blue heaven,
The sufferings that are with it.

The deaths of this year,—

Not one of them should be lamentedⁿ,—

[Were] Maelduin Beg, son of Fergus
Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

If

county of Down.—*Ann. Ult.* 734 ; *Tigh.* 735.

^t *Beda Sapiens.*—*Ann. Ult.* 734 ; *Tigh.* 735. Bede was born in the year 673, and died in the year 735, in the sixty-third year of his age. Therefore, either two of the x's should be struck out of our text, or all English authorities which treat of his age are incorrect, which is not likely.

^l *Cuimin Foda.*—i. e. Cuimin, the Long

or Tall. He was Bishop of Clonfert. See *Four M.* and *Ann. Ult.* 661 ; *Book of Hymns*, p. 84, 29.

^m *Colman Ua Cluasaigh.*—He was the tutor of Cuimine Foda, and died in the same year.

ⁿ *Should be lamented.*—Because they all went straightways to heaven, and there was no need of sorrowing after them. See Colgan's "*Acta SS.*," p. 149, Note 7.

Má ro dligeche fí sí dar muir
 Seiríó irrruicé nDriogoir,
 Maó a h-Eirinn ní baof ní dó
 Inge Cuimne Fodo.
 Seac ba heppcoprom rom ba 'rí,
 ba mac tigeanna mo Chumín
 Tíndal 'Eirenn ar íoar,
 ba h-alainn mar ro choar.
 Maic a céinel, maic a érué,
 bá léan a complonnad
 Ua Coirpre 7 Ua Cuirc,
 ba rai, ba hán, ba hoirderc.

Cac Ogamaín, du i ttorchar Conaing mac Congaile, agus
 Ulean mac Eirine, ní Ciannachta. blaémac mac Aóda Slaine
 uiccup erc a rocuir Diarmada. Maonac mac Fingín ní Múrian
 moircuir.

Kal. Seigine .i. Mac hu Cuimí, ab ófnchar quieuit.
 Morr Súaire Aíone, ní Connact, unde—

Cann Conaill morpluas fíle na comair
 ói marb uile ciata bí,
 Durrann do Súaire Aíom.

Suin

* *A man over sea.*—i. e. a foreigner, viz. in reference to Italy. No Irishman ever yet was Pope of Rome. These lines are given differently by the Four Masters. The Irish, however, claimed Gregory the Great (whom they styled of the golden mouth) as one of their race, and they have engrafted his pedigree on the regal Irish stem of Conaire II., the ancestor of the O'Connells, the O'Falveys, and other fa-

milies. The O'Clerys give his pedigree as follows in their work on the Genealogies of the Irish Saints:—"Gregory of Rome, son of Gormalta, son of Conla, son of Arda, son of Dathi, son of Corc, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Core Duibhne, son of Cairbre Muc, son of Conaire." Baronius, however, shows from better evidence that he was born at Rome of a patrician family, being the son of Sylvea and Gordian, the

If it were ordained that a man over sea^o
 Should sit [as Pope] more learned than Gregory,
 If from Erin, no one for it
 Except Cuimine Foda.

He was not more bishop than king ;
 My Cuimin was the son of a lord^p,
 The lamp of Erin for his knowledge,
 He was beautiful, as all have heard.

Good was his race, good his form,
 Extensive was his kindred,
 Descendant of Coirpre, descendant of Corc,
 He was a sage, noble, illustrious.

[662.] The battle of Ogaman^q, in which fell Conaing, son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernin, King of Cianachta. Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, was conquered by the followers of Diarmaid. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died.

[663.] Kal. Seigine^r, i. e. Mac hu Cuinn, Abbot of Benchar, died. The death of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, whence [the verses] :

Carn-Conaill ; a great host is near it ;
 They were all killed, though lively,
 Sorrowful it was to Guaire Aidhne.

The

noblest of the Senate, and the grandson of Felix, who had been Pope himself.

^p *Son of a lord*.—He was an incestuous child, and his tutor, St. Colman O'Cluasnaigh, might well have omitted this boastful allusion to his pedigree. This is quoted in Cormac's Glossary, *sub voce* garb. Many illegitimate children became distinguished saints, as well as Cuimine Foda. See Dr.

Todd's remarks on this subject, *Liber Hymnor.*, p. 92.

^q *Ogaman*.—Not identified. See Ann. Clon. 658; Ann. F. M. 660; Ann. Ult. 661; Tigh. 662.

^r *Seigene*.—A. D. 662. "*Quies Segain mic U Chuinn abb Benchar et. Mors Guaire Aidhne ; Jugulatio ii. filiorum Domnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall et Colgu.*

Συν δα mac Domnaill .i. Conall αγυρ Colga. Tuatal mac Morigainn moritur.

Tuenoc mac Fiontain ab Fearna móire quieuit. Baodan ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Καλ. Μορλυδ mac Αοδα Σλάιη .i. δλάτμας [γ Διαρμαϊν] ι cCalatruim. δα μαρβ Διαρμαϊδ dono ιριν ιοναδ céδνα, αγυρ πέ ρίντε με Cpoir na ρírañ αγ φαγριν ρλυαιζ Λαιγεν εϋιγε δα μαρβαδ ; ρα cυαιδ α α In quiburdam libris inuenitur quod hi duo pezer .i. δλατμας γ διαρμαϊδ ρυ. annir, in quiburdam — annir quor nor requimur. Μαρβ ερα don μορταϊδ ριν .i. δο'η δυϊδε Conaill, na δά ριζ ρι Eipenn .i. δλατμας γ Διαρμαϊδ.

Pecin Pobair ; Ailshan an Igha ; Colmán Cap, αγυρ Αον-γυρ Ulaϊδ. Ceire abaiδ δfncair .i. δfραc, Cuimine, Colum, αγυρ Αοδάν.

Cu gan mátair, ρι Mumán, et cum ceteris tam plurimis. Eochaid Iarlaite ρí Daib Araithε do μαρβαδ do comalcoib Maolpothartaiz mic Ronáin. Uair ιηζñ δ'Eochaid Iarlaite ρο βασι αγ Ronán αγ ρι Λαιζñ ; ός an ιηζñ, ρñ an Ronán, ζο ετυζ ρí ζηάδ δο mac Ronáin .i. do Maolpothartaiz, γ ζο ραιδ ρí ζά ζυϊδε ζο ραδα, αγυρ ní ρυαιρ uaiδ α ραομαδ, γ όρ ná ρυαιρ αρεαδ

Mors Gartnaid filii Domnaill, et Domnaill mic Totholain. Mors Tuathail mic Morgaind. Tuenog filius Finntin, abba Fernann, Indercach *episcopus*, Dima *episcopus* *quiescunt*."—*Ann. Ult.* See Tigh. 663.

* *Baodan*.—Ann. F. M. 663 ; Ann. Clonm. 660 ; Ann. Ult. 663 ; Tigh. 664.

* *The plague*.—i. e. the Buidhe Chonmaile. See Ann. F. M. ; Ann. Clon. 661 ; Ann. Ult. 664 ; Tigh. 665.

* *Caltruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the

county of Meath. This plague is also mentioned by Bede, who writes that in the year 664 a sudden pestilence depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. He also states that it did no less harm in the island of Hibernia, where many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were

The mortal wounding of the two sons of Domhnall, i. e. Conall and Colgu. Tuathal, son of Morgann, died.

Tuenoc, son of Fintan, abbot of Ferna-mor, died; Baedan^a, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

[664.] Kal. The death of the sons of Aedh Slaine by the plague¹; namely, Blathmac and Diarmaid, at Caltruim^a. Diarmaid died at the same place, while he was standing up with his back against a cross viewing the hosts of Leinster approaching him to kill him. He went, &c. &c. It is found in certain books that these two kings, Blathmac and Diarmaid, reigned twelve years, but in others years^v, *quos nos sequimur*. Of this plague, i. e. of the Buidhe Chonail, these two Kings of Erinn, Blathmac and Diarmaid, died.

Fechin of Fobhar^w, Aileran the wise, Colman Cas, and Aengus Uladh, died. Four abbots of Bennchair: viz. Berach, Cuimine, Colum, and Aedhan [died].

Cuganmathair, King of Munster, died, with many others. Eochaidh Iarlaithe^x, King of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh, son of Ronan; for the daughter of Eochaidh Iarlaithe was married to Ronan, King of Leinster; the daughter was young, Ronan was old, so that she loved Ronan's son, i. e. Maelfothartaigh, and she was courting him, but she obtained not his consent, and when she did not, what she did was to tear her head-dress^y, to scratch and bleed her face, and to come into the presence of Ronan in this
plight

at that time studying theology or leading monastic lives, the Scoti supplying them with food, and furnishing them with books and their teaching gratis. See also Colgan's "Acta SS.," p. 601.

^v *Years*.—Here the number of years is left blank in the MS.

^w *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of

Westmeath. The Four Masters have these entries at the year 664, which is the true year.

^x *Eochaidh Iarlaithe*.—He is called King of the Cruithnigh, or Picts of Ulster, in the Ann. F. M. 665.

^y *Her head-dress*.—This story is not found in the other Annals.

areab do riġne, cumdaç a cinn do mionuġað 7 a haiġið do rġriobad, 7 fuilreb 'ma haiġið, aġur toideact d'ionnroiġ Ronain amlaib riu. Crib riu? a ingin, ar Ronán. Do mac ruġac-ra, ar ri, Maolracharraig, dom rárughad, 7 mo bñiriob dó, 7 comrac rriuum. Marbëar Maolrocharraig la Ronan iar riu. Tiaġaid uno comaltaða Maolrocharraig iar riu ġo nuiz bail i raibe Eocuib larlaite, 7 ġairmib leo amac é o cãc, 7 marbaid i ġcionta na nobrna a ingin. Unde Flaiteir cecinit :—

Inniu dellioġair lige
Eochada mic Fiachach Lurġan,
I n-uir cille Coindneire
Ro ġab roitir a ġulban.
Ro ġab Eochaid aon cãirre
Ina lige-leabaid oircthe.
bñonan ril ror cec ðuine
Atã ror Dun Sobhairce.

Initium regni Sćnaraig mic blaémarc, u. annir. R. E.

Kal. Morri Oilella mic Doinnail, mic Aoba, mic Ainmi-
rioc.

Kal. Maolcaic mac Scanbail, ri Cñuine moricur. baicín
ab ðñncuir.

Kal. Cñiotán ab ðñncuir quieuit. Cuiuin Fionn, ab lae,
quieuit. Iomram Columban cum reliquif multorum rancorum

ġo

* *Connoire*.—Now Connor, the head of
an ancient episcopal see in the county of
Antrim. The name is still locally pro-
nounced *Connyer*, not *Connor*.

* *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick,
in the north of the county of Antrim.

* *Sechnasach*.—He succeeded in the

year 665, and died in 671. See "Ogy-
gia," p. 431.

* *Ailoll, son of Dohmnall*.—His death is
entered in the Ann. F. M. 665, but the
true year was 666.

* *Maelcaich*.—F. M. 665 [*rectè* 667].

* *Critan*.—Ann. Ulst. 668 [*rectè* 669].

plight. "What is this, my girl?" said Ronan. "Thy wanton son, Maelfothartaigh," said she, "has violated and forced me, and cohabited with me." After this Maelfothartaigh was killed by Ronan. But the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh afterwards came to where Eochaidh Iarlaithe was, and they called him out from all his people, and killed him, in revenge of what his daughter had done. Unde Flaithir cecinit :—

This day distinguished the grave
Of Eochaidh, son of Fiacha Lurgan,
In the earth of the church of Conneire^a,
Which has received the great heat of his mouth.
Eochaidh has received one shirt
In his grave-bed, slaughtered,
Which has brought sorrow upon every person
Who is at Dun-Sobhairce^a.

[665.] The beginning of the reign of Sechnasach^b, son of Blathmac, quinque annis, King of Erin.

[666.] Kal. The death of Ailell, son of Domhnall^c, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[667.] Kal. Maelcaich^d, son of Scandal, King of the Cruithne, died. Baithin, abbot of Benchair, quievit.

[669.] Kal. Critan^e, abbot of Benchair, quievit. Cuimin Finn^f, abbot of Ia, quievit. The sailing of Colman^g, with the relics of many saints,

^f *Cuimin Finn*.—i. e. "Comyn the Whyte," Ann. Clonn., Ann. Ult., 668 [rectè 669]. This is the celebrated Cumineus Albus mentioned by Adamnan as author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille. He was also the author of a very curious letter on the Pascal Contro-

versy, published by Ussher in his "Sylloge," No. 11.

^g *Colman*.—The sailing of Colman to Inis-bo-finne, or *Insula vacca alba* (now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Mureek, in the south-west of the county of Mayo), is given in the

γο ηλιος βό ριννε, ubi fundavit ecclesiam. Κατ ρειρρι ιρι
 Ultaib γ Cpuite, in quo cecidit Κατυραc mac Λιρρηγνε, ρι Uλαδ.
 Μορρ Dunchada hUι Ronain. Faolan mac Colmain ρι Λαιγεν
 μορριυρ. Μορρ Μαοιρποχαρταιγ mic Suidne, ρι hUι τΤυιρτε.
 Κατ Dambeirg, ι ετορχειρ Ofocuill mac Eachaδ, γ Congal mac
 Loicine. Ξυιη δραιν ρινν mic Μαοιλόετραιγ, ρι na nOέρι.

Καλ. Μορρ δλαεμαιc mic Μαοιλοδα.

Καλ. Ξυιη Sfcnapaig, mic δλαεμαιc R. E. Duibduin γcā., do
 Charbriδ ρο mārδ ι ρφιλ Sfcnapac : de quo dicitur :

δα ρριαναc, δα heacλarγac
 An teaδ ι mbioδ Sfcnapac,
 δα hioδa ρuideall ρορ ρλαιτ
 Ι ττιγ ι mbioδ mac δλαεμαιc.

Oprr, ρι Saxon μορριυρ. Conpantinuρ Aug. μορριυρ.

Λοργαδ δhncair la δρεαcnaib. Λοργαδ Ardmacha.

Μορρ Cumarγaiγ mic Ronain.

Κατ Oρoμα Coepir. Κατ Τολcα αρδ, du ι ετορcair Dungaile
 mac Μαοιετυιλε, ρι δογαινε. Λοιγγιοch υιτορ ρυιτ. Coρmac
 mac Μαοιρποχαρταιγ μορριυρ.

Inicium

Ann. Ult. at A. D. 667. See also Bede's
 "Eccl. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 4, and Ussher's
 "Primordia," p. 825, 964, 1164, and
 O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," pp. 115,
 294.

¹ *Fersat*.—Ann. Tigh. 666; Ann. Ult.
 667. This was probably the *Fersat*, or
 ford, which gave name to Bel-ferste, now
 Belfast.

¹ *Uí-Thirtra*.—A tribe giving name to
 a territory comprising the present baro-
 nies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the

county of Antrim.—*Four Masters*, A. D.
 668, p. 280, note ¹.

¹ *Damhdorg*.—This was the name of a
 place in Bregia, but it has not been yet
 identified. See F. M., A. D. 738.

¹ *Doisi*.—i. e. Decies, in the present
 county of Waterford.

² *Sochnasach*.—Ann. Ult. 670. The
 true year was 671.

² *Ossa*.—i. e. Osney, King of the North-
 umbrian Saxons, who died, according
 to the Saxon Chronicle, 15th Feb., 670.

saints, to the island of Inis-bo-finne, where he founded a church. The battle of Fersat^a, between the Ulta [Ulstermen] and the Cruithni, in which was slain Cathasach, son of Luirgne, King of Uladh; the death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain; Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. The death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtre^d. The battle of Damhderg^e, in which were slain Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, and Congal, son of Loichine. The mortal wounding of Bran, son of Maelochtraigh, King of the Deisi^f.

[670.] Kal. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha.

[671.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Sechnasach^m, son of Blathmac, King of Erin. Duibhduin, and others of the Cairbri, slew Sechnasach by treachery, de quo dicitur :

Full of bridles and whips,
Was the house in which Sechnasach was,
Many were the leavings of plunder
In the house, in which was the son of Blathmac.

Ossaⁿ, King of the Saxons, died. Constantinus Augustus died^o.

[672.] The burning of Bennchair^p in Britain. The burning of Ard-Macha.

The death of Cumascach, son of Ronan.

The battle of Druim Coepis^q. The battle of Tulach-árd^r, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, King of Boghaine^s. Loingsech was the victor. Cormac, son of Maelfothartaigh, died.

The

^a *Died*.—Wrong; for Constantine lived till 685. See note ^a, *infra*, p. 70.

^p *Bennchair*.—i. e. Bangor, in Wales, A. D. 671, "*Combustio Bennchair Britonum*."—*Ann. Ul.*

^q *Druim Coepis*.—Not identified.

^s *Boghaine*.—Now the barony of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^r *Tulach-árd* (i. e. high hill), not identified.

Initium regni Cinnfaoladh mic Cruinnmael, mic Blathmic.
iii annis.

Kal. Constantinus filius Constantini imperavit xiii. annis.

Kal. Suin Congaile Cinnfoda mac Dunchada, xi Ulad, decc
boinne roo nson. Doer mac Maoltuile, xi Ciannaeta do marbad.

Kal. Caé in Aircealtara i-ctorchar Cinnfaoladh mac Cruinn-
mael xi Eirinn; Finnneachta mac Dunchada uictor fuit, unde
dicitur:—

Ra iadrad um Finnneachta fiana iartair éire,
Ro maolaó mór a coire um Cinnfaoladh a riúe.

Kal. Colmán Inri bó rinne quieuit. Initium regiminis Finn-
neachta mic Dunchada .xx. bliadain.

Kal. Corgradh Ailigh la Finnneachta. Caé eoidir Finnneachta 7
Laigniu ag loc Gabair fe ille fe anond, red tamen Finnneachta
uictor fuit.

Ní do rghéluib Finnneachta ro ísior. An Finnneachta tra ba
daidbir doconáig é ar tír. Ro baos tíc 7 bñ aige: Ní raibe
muirpo do feilb aige acé aon dañ 7 aon bó. Fíct aon do pala ní
FFG

¹ *Cennfaeladh, son of Cruinnmael.*—
The Annals of Ulster call him son of Blath-
mac. "A. D. 671, Cennfaeladh mac
Blathmaic *regnare incipit.*" But our An-
nals may be right.

² *Constantinus.*—He was the son, not of
Constantinus, but of Constans II., whom
he succeeded in 668. He died in 685.
This entry is therefore inserted in a wrong
place.

³ *Congal Cennfoda.*—"A. D. 673, *Jugu-*
latio Congaile Cennfoti mic Duncho, regis

Ult. Beco Bairche *interfecit eum.*"—*Ann.*
Ult.

⁴ *Doer, son of Maoltuile.*—This obit is
not in any of the published Annals.

⁵ *Aircellair.*—The situation, or present
name of this place, which is somewhere in
Meath, has not been yet identified. This
entry is given in the *Ann. Ult.* at 674,
more correctly, thus: "*Bellum Cinnfae-*
lad filii Blathmic filii Aedo Slaine in quo
Cennfaelad interfectus est. Finnsneachta
mac Duncha victor erat."

The beginning of the reign of Cennfaeladh¹, son of Crunnmael, son of Blathmac. [He reigned] three years.

Kal. Constantinus², son of Constantinus, governed seventeen years.

[674.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Congal Cennfoda³, son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh; it was Beg Boirche that slew him. Doer, son of Maeltuile⁴, King of Cianachta, was killed.

[675.] Kal. The battle of Aircelltair⁵, in which fell Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmael, King of Erin; Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor, *unde dicitur* :—

There closed about Finnachta the soldiers of the western territory [i. e. Westmeath].

They removed, though great his host, Cennfaeladh from his sovereignty.

[676.] Kal. Colman of Inis-bo-finne⁶ quievit. The beginning of the reign of Finnachta, son of Dunchadh [R. E.]⁷ [who reigned] twenty years.

[677.] Kal. The destruction of Ailech by Finnachta. A battle was fought between Finnachta and the Leinster-men on both sides of Loch Gabhair⁸, but nevertheless Finnachta victor fuit.

Some of the stories about Finnachta are set down here. At first this Finnachta was poor and indigent. He had a house and a wife, but he had no property but one ox and one cow. On one occasion the

¹ *Colman of Inis-bo-finne*.—See Ann. Ult., A. D. 675.

² *R. B.*—i. e. *Ri Erin*, King of Ireland. These letters are in the margin.

³ *Loch-Gabhair*.—Now Loughgawer, or Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath. This lake is now dried up, and many cu-

rious antiquities have been found where it was. See "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. i., p. 424. In the Ann. Ult. this entry is given under the year 676, thus: "A. D. 676, *Bellum inter Finnsneachta et Lagenios in loco proximo Loch Gabar in quo Finnsneachta victor erat.*"

բԲի Rop քο ρεάϑpan 7 μϑιϑαδ 1 ζομφοάροιδ βοιτέ ʒιanna. Ní ραιδε ρεμπε ριαμ αδαιζ βύ μϑρα ινάρ an αδαιζ ριν, δο ζαλλιμ, 7 δο ρηέτα, αγυρ δο δοϑάδαδ, 7 an τϑέ δάρ βο αιλ von ρί ουλ 7 δ'ά μnaoi 7 δά μιυιτιρ ηίορ ηο cumgactap δολa ρa μέιο na δοιμνne 7 na δοϑάδαοδ, 7 ba ιαδ a η-ιομϑάιτε ταιριϑιομ քο δοναιδ na ccppann. Ad euala ιμυρηo ʒionnaéta ιαδ ροϑρ ηa ηιομϑαιτιδ ριν, υαιρ ηορ βο τδ ροδα ó βοιέ ριομ ηο βάττυρ an ταν ριν, 7 τάιμιο αρ a ccionn αρ an τρηζιδ, 7 απεδ ηο ράιδ ηου, ba cópa δóιδ τοιδeaέτ δά βοιέϑιομ; Cibinnor ηa δaoi ρί, ιna ιμέέτ na ηαιδέε δοιϑέε δοιμνne. Apδ a δοδαιϑε an ρί 7 a μιυιήτιρ, ιϑ ρίορ αρ cópa αρ ριαδ, 7 αρ μαιέ linn εοιρ a ραδa ηοηη. Tangactup ιαρ ριν δά ταιζ 7 ηο ba μοο μέιο an ταιζι ιονά a ραιδδϑe. Do ηαδ ιμυρηo ʒionnaéta buille a ccionn a δaioμ, 7 buille oile a ζάnn na bó. Ro ιοϑlamaiζϑιτ μυιηητερ an ρί ρέιη ζο τϑιc 7 ζο τιηηϑ-ηαέ δο διορ 7 δο cóιϑe, 7 ηο áaiέϑιοδ ζυρ ba ράιέιζ. Ra coola-ττυρ ζο μαιέ ιαρτταιη ζο ττάιμζ an μαιοιη. Ro ράιδ ηο ρԲի Rop ηa μnaoi ρέιη ιϑ in μαιοιη. Nac ρεταρ, a δήη, ζέρ βο δαιδδϑιρ a ηaλλana an τϑέρα, conio δαιδδϑe anοϑρα, αρ μαϑδao a aon bó 7 a aon δaμ δύιηηe. Ap ριορ τϑa ριν, αρ an δήη. Apδ αρ cóιϑ anοϑ a ραιδδϑιυζαδ υαιηηe. Cibé μέιο λαιζτδ óο βέραϑae von ριορ δο βεϑρα a cypuma δά μnaoi. Ap μαιέ na ηaδϑae, αρ an ρί. Do ηαδ τϑa an ρί αιϑe lán μóρ bó 7 muca ιομδa 7 cαοιϑζ co na mbuaécailiη δ'ʒionnaéta. Do ηαδ onο δήη an ηιζ δο μnaoi ʒionaéta an cypuma céδna. Do ηαδϑαδ onο έδαίζε ραιηeaμla, 7 eich μαιέε δóιδ, αγυρ ζαέ ηί ηaηγactup a λϑ von τϑaοζal.

Νίορ βο cian ιαρτταιη τϑa ζο ττάιμιο ʒionaéta μαϑϑλυaζ μóρ δο τóιζ ρϑταρ óó, αρ na áυιϑεδ von τϑιαιρ, 7 ρϑιέαιζιδ αιcε ραιρ.

^b *Fera-Ross*.—A tribe and territory comprising the county around Carrickma- cross, in the county of Monaghan, and a part of the county of Louth.

the King of Fera-Ros^b happened to wander and stray in the neighbourhood of Finnachta's hut. There never was before a worse night than this for storm, and snow, and darkness, and the King and his wife, with their numerous people, were not able to reach the house which they desired to reach, in consequence of the intensity of the cold and the darkness; and their intention was to remain under the shelter of the trees. But Finnachta heard them express these intentions—for they were not far from his hut at the time—and he came to meet them on the way, and said to them that they had better come to his hut—such as it was—than to travel on that dark, stormy, cold night. And the King and his people said: “It is true it were better,” said they, “and we are glad, indeed, that thou hast told us so.” They afterwards came to his house; and the size of the house was greater than its wealth. Finnachta, moreover, struck the ox on the head, and struck the cow on the head, and the King's own people actively and quickly prepared them on spit and in cauldron, and they ate thereof till they were satiated. They slept well afterwards till the morning came. The King of Fera-Ros said to his own wife, “Knowest thou not, O woman, that this house was at first poor, and that it is now poorer, the owner having killed his only cow and his only ox for us?” “This is indeed true,” said the wife: “and it behoves us now to enrich it; whatever much or little thou wilt give to the man, I will give the same amount to his wife.” “Good is what thou sayest,” said the King. The King then gave a large herd of cows, and many pigs and sheep, with their herdsmen, to Finnachta; and the King's wife gave the same amount to the wife of Finnachta. They also gave them fine clothes, and good horses, and whatever they stood in need of in the world.

It was not long after this until Finnachta came with a great troop of horse to the house of a sister of his, who had invited him, to be in-

· φαιρ. Αἰς ταυδεῖς δόις να ν-ιμριμ, αρ ανν δο παλα δο Αδαμνάν να ργολαιγε ός βειε αγ ιμελετ να ρηγετο εέονα, γ ballán lan δο lomom αρ α μιν, γ ος τειεθ δο ρέρ αν μαρερλουαḡ δοη επλιγιθ δο παλα α έορ φρια ελοίε, γ τορχαιρ φείν, γ ονο αν ballán ḡο νοση-ναθ βριορḡ βρυαρ δε, γ ḡέρ βο λυαε δο να ηεοχαιθ νίορ βό νήμ, λυαιε δο Αδαμνάν ḡο να ballan βριορτε φορ α μιν, γ ρέ δυβαε δοβρόναε. Ο ρο condaiε Φιονναεάε έ ρο μαίθ α φαεβιυθ ḡάιρτε φαιρ, γ ρο βαοι ḡά ραθ ρε ηΑδαμνάν, δο ḡένα ριν ρύβαε υίοτ, υαιρ αρυμ συμπαιεήερα φρια ḡαε ν-ιμνθ δο cumarḡ : φοḡεβρα α φοḡλαινθ, αρ Φιονναεα εοιμοείθναθ υαιμρι, γ να βί ḡο δυβαε. Αρεθ ρο ραιθ Αδαμνάν, α υίḡ δυινε, αρ ρέ, αεά αθδαρ δυθ αγαν, υαιρ επί μειε λέιḡινη μαίτε αεαιθ α ναοινηḡ, γ αεαιμνε δά ḡιolla αεα γ αρεθ βίορ ḡιolla αρ ειμείολλ υαινη αγ ιαρραιθ βέεαμ-ναιρ δοη έοιḡορ, γ δαμρα ράιμḡ ιαρραιθ νείτε δάιθ ανιυ : ρά εuaiθ αν ειορδαιεα ρά βαοι αγαμρα δόιθ φο λάρ, αγυρ αν ηί αρ υοιḡε ανν .ι. αν ballán ιαραεα δο βριορθ, γ ḡαν α ίοε αγομ. Ίεραθρα αν ballán, αρ Φιinnaεα, γ ευḡρα λαε αν ευιḡη ρυη αρ δο ρḡάερα ανοεε ḡαν βιαθ ḡο νυḡε αν εεε δ'ά εειαḡαιμνε ; φο ḡεβαιθ βιαθ γ lionn αγαιμνε. Οο ριḡηθβ αμλαιθ ριν, ευḡραε αν εοιḡορ ελέιρεε, γ ρο εοιρḡεθ αν εεε leanna, λεε αν εοιḡε δο ελέρειθ γ αν λεε αιε δο λαοχαιθ. Αιτε Αδαμνάν ρο λίοναθ έ ό ραε αν ρριοραθ ναοιβ, γ ρριορε φαίρτине, γ αρεθ ρο ράιθ : βυθ αιρθρηί Ειρ-εανν, αρ ρέ, αν ρήρ δά εευḡαθ αν ρίḡηρα : γ βυθ εηθ εραβαθ γ εαḡνα Ειρην Αδαμνάν, γ βυθ ε ανμείαρα Φιονναεα, γ βιαθ Φιinnaεα ι ρέετνηḡε μόιρ, εο ρο οιλβειμνηḡ δο Αδαμνάν.

Νφορ

• *Broken vessel on his back.*—It appears from a passage in Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," lib. iii., c. 27, that the sons of the Saxon nobility who were studying in Ireland in 646 "went about from one

master's cell to another, the Scoti willingly receiving them all, and taking care to supply them with food, and to furnish them with books to read, and their teaching gratis." It is curious how much this re-

vited by him in his turn. As they rode along they met Adamnan, who was then a young school-boy, travelling the same road, having a vessel full of milk on his back; and as he ran off out of the way before the horsemen, his foot struck against a stone, and he fell with the vessel, which was broken to pieces, and, though the horsemen rode swiftly, they were not swifter than Adamnan with his broken vessel on his back, and he being sad and melancholy. When Finnachta perceived him, he burst into a fit of laughter, and he said to Adamnan: "That shall make thee glad, for I am willing to repair every injury in my power: thou shalt receive, O school-boy," said Finnachta, "shelter from me, and be not sorrowful." What Adamnan said was:—"O good man," said he, "I have cause for being melancholy, for there are three good school-boys in one house, and they have us as two messengers, and there is always one messenger going about seeking food for the five; and it came to my turn to-day to seek for them. The gathering I had fell to the ground, and, what I grieve for more, the borrowed vessel has been broken, and I have not wherewithal to pay for it." "I will pay for the vessel," said Finnachta; "and do thou bring with thee the five who are without food depending on thee, to the house to which we are going, and you shall receive food and drink from us." This was done accordingly: the four clerics were brought; and the ale-house was prepared, half the house for clerics, and the other half for laics. The tutor of Adamnan was filled with the grace of the Holy Spirit, and with the spirit of prophecy, and he said:—"The man by whom this banquet is given shall be supreme monarch of Erin, and Adamnan shall be the head of the piety and wisdom of Erin, and he shall be the spiritual adviser of Finnachta, and Finnachta shall be in great repute until he shall offend Adamnan."

Not

sembles the modern "poor scholar of our own times," who went about on foot, and was everywhere entertained by the Irish peasantry on account of his learning.

Níor bo cian d'aimhir iar rin co tainic Fionnaceta 7 ni fFsr Ror a cara féin leir d'ionnraighid brátaí a aatar, .i. Cionnraolaí, do iarraid fshainn fair. Do raí Cionnraolaí árdmoeraiigeacé na Míoi uile ó Sionunn go fairge do, .i. ar céirí tuataid ríct. Ro baí Finaeta fpi ne n-aimhir amlaid rin. Tainic d'á comairle fpi a caruid féin .i. ni Fer Rorr, cia do génad, uair nír bó loí lair mar no boí. Do raíraide dna comairle cruaid cpođa dó, 7 areb no raíd rir: Naé roinnid Slige Arail Míoe for dó? Oshara an dara leir do'n Míoe corop fairirí duéraetaí duir, 7 mar búí fairirí duir an leí rin, dshá comairle fpir in lé eile, 7 marb a ndédaoine a ruinn caía raide, 7 ní namá bair lairige na Míoe agat, acé baid cíó rige Tshírac beór, máó ail lé. Do rigne iaraim Fionnaceta an comairle rin, 7 na ruagair caé iar rin for brátaí a aatar .i. for Cionnraolaí. O do cuala bñ Cionnraolaí rin no boí ag béim for a fsh 'man maeraiigeacé do raí d'Finaeta; ar ann no éan an bñ: Ra iaírad, ut rupa. Do raíad caé go cruaid cpođa shorra iar rin .i. eoir Cionnraolaí 7 Fionnaceta i n-Áirceallra, 7 no marbaí Cionnraolaí ann 7 rochaid maile fpir. Ro gab Fionnaceta iar rin rige n-Éirínn ra ríó bhaíam.

Ar é an Fionnaceta rin no maíé an mborama do Moling, ar na tobac la cshraíad rí reimí rin anall, .i. ó Thuatal Tshémar

80

^a *Sinainn*.—i. e. the River Shannon. Ancient Meath extended from the River Shannon to the sea.

^b *Sligo-Asail*.—An ancient road extending from the Hill of Tara in the direction of Lough Owel and the Shannon. It divided ancient Meath into two equal parts, not east and west, as at present, but north and south. See Ann. Four M.,

A. D. 157, p. 104.

^c *Ut supra*.—See above, under A. D. 675.

^d *Twenty years*.—This is correct. He succeeded in 675, and was slain 14th Nov., 695.

^e *Borumha*.—This was an exorbitant tax, said to have been originally imposed on the Leinster-men by the monarch Tu-

Not long after this, Finnachta and his friend the King of Fera-Ros came to his father's brother, Cennfaeladh, to ask land of him, and Cennfaeladh gave him the head stewardship of all Meath from the Sinainn^d to the sea, i. e. over twenty-four territories. Finnachta was thus situated for some time. He came to consult with his own friend, the King of Fera-Ros, as to what he should do, for he was not satisfied with his station. His friend gave him a hard and wicked advice, and he said to him: "Does not Slighe-Asail^e divide Meath into two equal parts? Make thou one half of Meath faithfully loyal to thee; and when this half is loyal to thee, appoint a meeting with the other half, and kill their chieftains who are their leaders in battle, and thou shalt not only have the full sovereignty of Meath, but also of Teamhair, if thou wilt." Finnachta followed this advice; and he afterwards challenged his father's brother to battle, viz. Cennfaeladh. When Cennfaeladh's wife heard this, she was reproaching her husband for having given the stewardship of Meath to Finnachta. It was then the woman sung: "There closed," &c., *ut supra*^f. After this a battle was vigorously and bravely fought between them; viz. between Cennfaeladh and Finnachta, at Aircealtra, where Cennfaeladh and numbers of others were slain along with him; after which Finnachta assumed the monarchy of Erin [and reigned] twenty years^g.

It was this Finnachta that remitted the Borumha^h to Moling after it had been levied during the reigns of forty kings previously, viz.
from

thal Techtmhar in the second century. It was the cause of many battles, but was at length remitted by Finnachta at the request of St. Moling, who is represented in the text as having deceived him by a mental reservation. See Ann. F. M.,

696, p. 298. Acts of this kind attributed to the Irish saints, as if laudable, by their biographers, are a curious evidence of the rudeness of the times, and have been censured by the earlier Bollandists in the severest terms.

ʒo ʒionnaáca, Táinig iarain Moling ó Laignib uile d'iarraib
 maíeme na ʒoroma ʒor ʒionnaáca. Rá iarra ʒra Moling ar
 ʒinnaáca maíem na ʒoroma ʒria lá ʒ aibce. Rá maíe iarain
 ʒinaáca an ʒoroma ʒria la ʒ aibce. Rob ionann aʒ Moling ʒin
 aʒar a maíem ʒre bíce : uair ní ʒpuil 'ran aimir aʒ lo ʒ aibce.
 dá ʒoig imurro la ʒinnaáca ar aon lo ʒ aon aibce namá. Táinig
 Moling ʒeime amaá, ʒ aríb no ʒáib; Tuʒair cáirde impe ʒré
 bíce ʒ ané; no ʒeall Moling ním d'ʒionnaáca. Ro ʒuig ono
 ʒinaáca ʒur no meall Moling é, ʒ aʒubair ʒria a muin ʒ:
 eirǵib ar ʒé i noʒaib an ʒuine naoim ʒo ʒuaib uair, ʒ abraib ʒur
 naá ʒtuʒura aʒ cáirde aon laoi ʒ aon aibce dá; uair an ʒar lsm,
 no meall an ʒuine naoim mé, uair ní ʒpuil aʒ la ʒ aʒaig ʒr in
 mbioé uile. O no ʒuoir Moling imurro ʒo ʒuocraide na dʒhaib
 ʒá ʒioé ʒo ʒre ʒinnear naá ʒo ʒáinig a éic, ʒ ní ʒuʒrao ʒoir muin-
 ʒur an ʒí ʒair.

Ad beiraid araile ʒo ʒuʒ Moling ʒuan lair d'ʒionnachca .i.
 ʒionnaáca ʒor Uib Néill ʒc (aʒá ʒin 'ʒin ʒoroma 'ʒin lioburra
 ʒʒriobca). Ro maíe ʒra an ʒoroma ʒo Moling ó ʒin ʒo bráe,
 ʒ ʒair bo haíreac la ʒionnaáca níor ʒib a ʒobac, uair ar ʒo
 ʒionn nime no maíe. Et hoc ʒre ueirur.

In ʒuº. anno ab hoc anno maíe ʒionnaáca an ʒoroma ʒainig
 Adainán ʒó céóir d'ionnraigib ʒinaáca ʒar éir Moling, ʒ no
 ʒuir cléreac dá muin ʒur ar ʒionn ʒionnaáca ʒo ʒeoraib ʒa aʒ
 allain. Ar ann no ʒoi ʒinnaáca aʒ imire ʒicille. ʒair d'aga-
 lam Adainán, ar an cléreac. Ní ʒacab ʒo ʒair an cluic ʒr,
 ar

¹ *The book called the Boruma.*—There is
 a copy of this historical tract preserved in
 the Book of Lecan, and another in Tri-
 nity College, Dublin, H. 2, 18. See
 Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 100. It is

much in the style of this story, but less
 modernized. It is interspersed with quo-
 tations from ancient Irish poems adduced
 in proof of the historical facts related by
 its author.

from Tuathal Techtmhar, to Finnachta. Moling came [as an ambassador] from all Leinster to request a remission of the Borumha from Finnachta. Moling asked of Finnachta to forgive the Borumha for a day and a night. Finnachta forgave the Borumha for a day and a night. This to Moling was the same as to forgive it for ever, for there is not in time but day and night. But Finnachta thought it was one [natural] day and night. Moling came forth before him, and said: "Thou hast given a respite respecting it for ever, and yesterday;" Moling promised heaven to Finnachta. But Finnachta conceived that Moling had deceived him, and he said to his people: "Go," said he, "in pursuit of this holy man, who has gone away from me, and say unto him that I have not given respite for the Borumha, to him, but for one day and one night, for methinks the holy man has deceived me, for there is but one day and one night in the whole world." But when Moling knew that they were coming in pursuit of him, he ran actively and hastily till he reached his house, and the people of the King did not come up with him at all.

Others say that Moling brought a poem with him to Finnachta, beginning: "Finnachta over the Race of Niall," &c. (and this poem is written in the book called the Borumha)¹. However, the Borumha was forgiven to Moling from that till judgment; and though Finnachta was sorry for it, he was not able to levy it, for it was for the sake of [obtaining] heaven he had remitted it. *Et hoc est verius.*

In the fifteenth year from the year in which Finnachta had forgiven the Borumha, Adamnan came to Finnachta after Moling, and he sent a cleric of his people to Finnachta that he might come to converse with him. Finnachta was then playing chess. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not till this game is finished," said Finnachta. The cleric returned to Adamnan, and told him the answer of Finnachta. "Go thou to him, and say to
him

ar Fionnaáta. Táinig an clépeac d'ionnroigib Ádamnain, 7 ro innir fribra Fionnaáta dó. Eirgib-ri da ionnroigib ríom, 7 abair rir: gebad-ra caogad palm anairib rín, 7 atá palm 'ran caogaid rín, 7 guibfo-ra an coimóib rín ealmrín conac geba mac na ua duirí no frib do comanma go brát riže n'Eirenn. Ra éuaió ono an clépeac, 7 ro ráib pe Fionnaáta rín, 7 ní tarad Fionnaáta da uide, acé ro imbir a ríéill go eapnairg an cluice. Tair d'agallam Ádamnain, a Fionnaáta, ar an clépeac. Ní rag, ar Fionnaáta, go eair an cluicirí. Ro innir an clépeac rín do Ádamnán. Abairrí rírríom, ar Ádamnán, gebadra caogad palm an airib rín, 7 atá palm 'ran éaogaid rín, 7 iarrpára irín palm rín, 7 cuingfóra ar an ccoimóib gairde raogail dorám. Ra innir an clépeac rín d'Finaáda, 7 ní tarad Fionnaáta da raoidé, acé ra imbir a ríéill go eapnairg an cluice. Tair d'agallad Ádamnain, ar an clépeac. Ní rag ar Fionnaáta go eair an cluicirí. Táinic an clépeac, 7 ra innir do Ádamnán rreagna Fionnaáta. Eirgri dá ionnroigib, ar Ádamnán, 7 abair rírr, gebadra an rírr caogad, 7 atá palm 'ran caogaid rín, 7 guibfóra an coimóib 'ran ealm rín na ríuiríom flairíur nime. Táinic an clépec ríme go Fionnaáta, 7 ra innir rín. Mar ro éuala Fionnaáta rín ro éuir an ríéill go hobann uad, 7 táinic d'ionnroigib Ádamnain. Cí doo tug annora éugam, ar Ádamnán, 7 na eánair rir na eectaireacátaib eile? Aré ro vera dam, ar Fionnaáta, an eomaidíom do ríoirí ríme ro orm .i. gan mac na ua uaim do gabáil riže, 7 gan fear mo comanma i riže n'Eirínn, no gairde raogail dam; érom ropom raib, an ean imbirí no geallairí ním do gairí form, ar uime eánag go hobann do d'agalladri; uair ní ríuil a ríuilgráide agam-ra.

An ríor, ar Ádamnan an éhoramí do máiteann duic lá 7 aibé do Moling? Ar ríor, ar Fionnaáta. Ro meallad éu, ar Ádamnan,

him that I shall sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I shall pray the Lord that a son or grandson of his, or a man of his name, may never assume the sovereignty of Erin." The cleric accordingly went and told that to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice, but played at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan, O Finnachta!" said the cleric. "I will not go," said Finnachta, "till this [next] game is finished." The cleric told this to Adamnan. "Say unto him," said Adamnan, "that I will sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I will ask and beseech the Lord to shorten his life for him." The cleric told this to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice of it, but played away at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not," said Finnachta, "till this game is finished." The cleric told to Adamnan the answer of Finnachta. "Go to him," said Adamnan, "and tell him that I will sing the third fifty psalms, and that there is a psalm in that fifty in which I will beseech the Lord that he may not obtain the kingdom of heaven." The cleric came to Finnachta and told him this. When Finnachta heard this, he suddenly put away the chess from him, and he came to Adamnan. "What has brought thee to me now, and why didst thou not come at the other messages?" "What induced me to come," said Finnachta, "was the threats which thou didst hold forth to me, viz., that no son or grandson of mine should ever reign, and that no man of my name should ever assume the sovereignty of Erin, or that I should have shortness of life. I deemed these [threats] light; but when thou didst promise me to take away heaven from me, I then came suddenly, because I cannot endure this."

"Is it true," said Adamnan, "that the Borumha was remitted by thee for a day and a night to Moling?" "It is true," said Finnachta.

M

"Thou

Αδαμνάν, αρ ιονανν ριν γ α ματέσν επρέ βίτε, γ αρ αμλαϊδ πο βοί
γα ατέοργάν, γ πο ράϊδ αν λαϊδ:—

Ανυ γε εσγλαϊδ ευαα αν ρί ερινλέιτ ζαν δέδα,
Αν βυαρ το μαίε το Μολιγγ δετβιν τον εινγ νιρ πέδα;
Οαμαδ μιρι Φιονναάτα, ργο μαδ μέ πλαίε Τεμ̄ρα,
Ζο βράτ νοαα αττιβεραινν, νί διγγεναινν α νοδ̄ρηα.
Ζαε ρί ναε ματέσν α εϊυρ αρ ραδα βίδ α ργέλα.
Μαιργ το ραδ αν θαϊ, αν εϊ αρ λαζ αρ το αρ μέλα.
Οο αρναάταρ το ραορα, αρ αρ βαορα ζο μβιννε,
Μαιργ ριζ πο μαίε α εϊυρα, α λορα νσ̄μδα νιμε.
Σοαλα ζαε νσ̄ ο ερεαδυρ, αρ μαιργ λ̄ηαρ το λιατα,
Αρ ραδα αν θαλα μαααιτε, βα ραιτε ζομβα ριαα.
Οάμ̄ρα ρίρι ρυαδυρ ερυ, πο εαιρηρ̄ινν μο βίδ̄οδαδα
Ρο εοιγεβ̄αινν μο διογγα, ροβραε ιομ̄δα μ'ιοργαλα
Ροβδ̄ιρ ιομ̄δα μ'ιοργαλα, μο βριαερα νιβδ̄ιρ ζυαα.
Ροβδ̄ιρ ρίορα μο θαλα, ροβδ̄ιρ λ̄ανα μο ευαετα.
Ροβδ̄ιρ ιομφοιγγι μ'αιρηε, μο θαλα ροβδ̄ιρ θαγγνε.
Αν δάλ ρα, εια ειαμ βα τεεμανγ, νί λέεραϊν̄ ρε Λαιγγε.
Ζυιδ̄ιμ̄ι ιεγε ρορ Οηια, ναεum ταιρ βάρ πο βαοζαλ,
Ζυρ πο εερνο ανυ Μολιγγ, νί δ̄σ̄ το ρινη πο υραοβαρ.
Μαε Φαϊλεν ρ̄σ̄ι θαρ ρ̄, νί ελαϊρδ̄σ̄ι θαρα μαρα.

Ρο

¹ *Thou hast been deceived.*—This story is found in the tract called the “Borumha Laighen,” but the antiquity of that tract, in its present form, cannot be very great. A writer in the “Dublin University Magazine” for Feb., 1848, p. 225, says “that it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Borumean tribute to this day than that their St. Moling should have set an

example of clerical special pleading and mental reservation, in the equivocation by which he is represented to have procured their release from that impost.” The whole story is, however, a mere bardic fiction as regards Adamnan and Moling; but it must be confessed that it was universally read and received as true in ancient times by the people of Leinster and Ulster, and must have exercised a

“Thou hast been deceived”^k, said Adamnan, “for this is the same as to remit it for ever.” And he went on scolding him, and sung the lay:—

To-day, though they bind the locks of the white-haired toothless
King,

The cows which he forgave to Moling are due to a wiser head.
If I were Finnachta^l, and that I were chief of Teamhair,
Never would I forgive it; I would not do what he has done.
Of every king who remits not his tribute, long shall the stories
remain.

Woe to him who gave this respite; to the weak it is sorrow!
Thy wisdom has ended, and given way to folly.
Alas for the King who forgave his tributes, O heavenly Jesus of
heaven!

Weak is every one who is anile; woe! who follow grey-beards!
Long is this bargain to last; longer till the debts are due!
Were I a king who sheds blood, I would humble my enemies,
I would raise up my fortresses, many would be my conflicts.
Many would be my conflicts: my words would not be false.
Just would be my compacts, full would be my territories.
Visible would be my qualities, firm would be my treaties.
This treaty should it happen to me, I would not cede to Leinster-men.
I ask a petition from God, that death or danger may not over-
take me,
That Moling may this day escape, may he not perish by point or
edge [of weapon].
Mac Faillen, from beyond the sea, will not be driven over sea.

He

demoralizing effect upon their minds.

^l *If I were Finnachta.*—These lines were evidently fabricated by some war-like poet who wished to stimulate the

race of Tuathal to renew this tribute. In one of the poems addressed to Turlough Luinech O'Neill, he is advised to renew the Borumha.

Ro fíodir púna mic Dé, ro fíodir mac Dé arúna.
 Trí éasgaid palm gac Dia, aped geidur ar Dhia.
 Trí éasgaid boct reolroirte, aped biaur gac noíde.
 An bile buada birig, an fíodó gur na fírraid
 Long lírda ro fuair fáilte, tonn bearda bairce dhearail,
 An lon óir ar an inne, an clár óir or na clannaib,
 'Eigne Dubglairi duinne, fuaim toinne tonn fíria halla. Anu.

Ro éarinn tra iar rin Fionnaáca a éinn a n-uét Adamnán,
 7 do rogne aitérige 'na fíadnairi, 7 ro loz Adamnán do maicéin na
 dopana.

Kal. Moir Colgan mic Failbe Flainn, ní Muman. Caé eoir
 huib Cinnriaiḡ 7 Orraiḡib, in quo Tuaim rnáma .i. Cícarre, ní
 Orraiḡe occirur ept. Faolán Síncurpul, ní hUa cCinnriolaiḡ
 uictor fuit. Unde—

An caé la Tuaim rnáma ní éidur [.i. ní ba éidur]
 Diambert feáctur nav etail [.i. navstail leir a tabairt]
 Faolan cáirde ar éirín

Dó

* *Borbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow, on the banks of which St. Moling erected his monastery. Breasal, here referred to, was Breasal Breac, one of the Pagan kings of Leinster, who is much celebrated by the Irish poets for his naval exploits. He is the ancestor of all the great families of Leinster and Ossory. See Reeves's "Eccl. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore," p. 200.

* *Dubghlaise*.—Now Douglas, a stream in the east of the Queen's County, which falls into the River Barrow.

* *Forgave him*.—Finnachta had committed a great sin against the race of Tu-

thal by forgiving the Borumean tribute to gain heaven for himself, or by allowing himself to be outwitted by St. Moling. To remit the Borumha in order to gain heaven for himself was doubtless to deprive the race of Tuathal Techtmhar of a great revenue for a selfish purpose; but to allow himself to be outwitted by St. Moling was scarcely a sin on the part of the King, for it appears that Finnachta had no notion of remitting the Borumha at all. He merely promised to stay the levying of it for one natural day and night, which St. Moling, by a kind of logic not very intelligible, interpreted to mean *for ever*, and this interpretation Adamnan

He knows the secrets of the Son of God; the Son of God knows his secrets.

Thrice fifty psalms each day he sings to God;
 Thrice fifty paupers, worthy deed, he feeds each night.
 The virtuous, productive tree, the seer with the visions,
 The foreign ship which has found welcome,
 The wave of *Berbha^m* of the ship of *Breasal*,
 The golden treasure from the centre, the golden board over the tribes,
 The salmon of the brown *Dubhghlaise^a*, the wave-sound, the wave
 against the cliff.

After this *Finnachta* placed his head in the bosom of *Adamnan*, and he did penance in his presence, and *Adamnan* forgave him^o for the remission of the *Borumha*.

[678.] *Kal.* The death of *Colgu^p*, son of *Failbhe Flann*, King of *Munster*. A battle [was fought] between the *Ui-Ceinnseallaigh* and the *Osraighe*, in which *Tuaim-snamha*, i. e. *Cicaire*, King of *Osraighe*, was slain. *Faelan Senchustal*, King of *Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*, was the victor. On which was said :—

The battle by *Tuaim-snamha* could not be gained^q;
 Which he fought against his will,
Faelan respite, with difficulty,

To

is represented as having approved of. In the historical tract called the "Borumean Tribute," *St. Moling* is represented as requesting the King to forgive the *Borumha* till *Luan*, i. e. Monday, in the ordinary sense of the word, but it appears that *Luan* also meant the Day of Judgment; and *St. Moling* insisted on this being the true meaning of the word as used in the compact between him and the head of the

race of *Tuathal Techtmhar* on this occasion, although the latter had no idea that the word was to be used in that sense. See *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

^p *Colgu*.—A. D. 677. "*Toimsnama, roe Osraighe, quiescit. Mors Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, regis Muman.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^q *Gained*.—The words within brackets in the Irish text are given as a gloss over

Óó dor pad po éormaire ba brat a bronnad
 Zo ceug gialla Orpaigne o éa buana zo Cumar.

Caé Dúin loca. Caé Liag Maoláin. Caé i Calatros in quo
 uicetur .epc Domnall breac. Faolan (.i. dalta Caoimhgin) mac
 Colman, rí Laignean moricur.

Quier Failbe ab lae.

Ral. Caé etir Fionnacta 7 becc mBoirce. Incipit Fiana-
 mail regnare for Laignib.

Ral. Colman ab bhncáir quieuit.

Lorcad na rioz i nDun Ceithirn .i. Dungal mac Sganail, rí
 Cruine, 7 Cnnpaolad mac Suibne, rí Ciannacta Glinne Tairin;
 la Maolduin mac Maolricrig po lorcad.

Ciar ingh Duibrea.

Ral. Tuin Cnnpaolad mac Colgáin, rí Connact.

Caé Raéa móine Maige line ríi breacnu, du i ceoráir
 Caéurac mac Maoldúin, rí Cruine, 7 Ulcán mac Diócolla.

Μορη

nir eidir and na beacil respectively.

¹ *From Buana to Cumor.*—This is probably a mistake for, “from Bladma to Cumar,” i. e. from Slieve Bloom to the Cumar, or Meeting of the Three Waters, which was the extent of the ancient Ossory, and is still that of the diocese of Ossory.

² *Dun-locha.*—Probably Dunloe, in the county of Kerry. This entry, and the following, are not to be found in any of the other Annals.

³ *Liag-Maelain.*—Not identified.

⁴ *Calatros.*—A place in the west of Scotland. See Reeves’ “Adamnan,” p. 123, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 677. Domhnall Brec was King of Scotland.

⁵ *Faolan.*—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 663, and in the F. M. at 665. St. Caimhghin, the tutor of this king, died in the year 618.

⁶ *Failbhe.*—Ann. Ult. 678, Tigh. 679. He was the immediate predecessor of Adamnan, who makes a distinct allusion to him in his “Vit. Columbæ,” lib. i., c. 3 (Reeves, p. 26).

⁷ *Bec Boirche.*—“A. D. 678, Bellum contra Bec mBoirche.”—Ann. Ult. Tigh. 679.

⁸ *Colman.*—“A. D. 679 [Tigh. 680]. Colman, abbas Benchair, pausat.”—Ann. Ult.

⁹ *Dun Ceithirn.*—Now called the Giant’s Sconce. It is an ancient cyclopean fort situate in the parish of Dunbo,

To him gave, in appearance, his grant was betrayal,
So that he took the hostages of Osraighe from Buana to Cumor^r.

The battle of Dun-locha^a. The battle of Liag-Maelain^l. A battle was fought in Calatros^a, in which Domhnall Breac was conquered. Faelan^r (the alumnus of Caimhghin), son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.

[679.] The death of Failbhe^x, Abbot of Ia.

Kal. A battle between Finnachta and Bec Boirche^r. Fian-amhail began to reign over Leinster.

[680.] Kal. Colman^s, Abbot of Benchair, died.

[681.] The burning of the kings in Dun-Ceithirn^s, i. e. Dunghal, son of Sgannal, King of the Cruithni, Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Cianacta-Glinne Gaimhin^b; by Maelduin, son of Maelfith-righ, they were burnt.

Ciar^e, daughter of Duibhrea.

[682.] Kal. The killing of Cennfaeladh^d, son of Colgan, King of Connaught.

The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-line^e against the Britons, in which were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni^f, and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

in the north of the county of Londonderry. "A. D. 680 [Tigh. 681.] Combustio Regum in Dun-Ceithirn," &c.—*Ann. Ul.*

^b *Ciannachta-Glinne Gaimhin*.—Now the barony of Keenaght, in the present county of Londonderry.

^c *Ciar*.—She is the patroness of the parish of Kilkeary, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 14-16, at 6th

The
January, and *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 679; Tigh. 681.

^d *Cennfaeladh*.—A. D. 681 [Tigh. 682]. *Jugulatio Cinnfaela mic Colgen, regis Connaicie*.—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *Rathmor of Magh-line*.—Now Rathmore, a townland containing the remains of a large earthen rath with a cave, situate in the parish of Donegore, near the town of Antrim. See *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 680.

^f *Cruithni*.—i. e. the Picts of Dalaradia.

Μορρ Συιδνε mic Maelúma príncepír Corcaige [i. πορτιρίορ
Corcaigenpír].

Καλ. Dunchad Múiríge mac Maoilúib iugulatur ep̄t.

Adamnan do gabail ab daine Iae.

Caé Corainn i corchar Colga mac blaémac, 7 Fírdur mac
Maoibúin, 7i Cineil Cairpre.

Initium mortalitatis puerorum in menſe Octobris, quae fuit
tribus annis in hibernia.

Quies Airmsdaig na Criaíde.

Καλ. Μορταλίταρ φίλορμ in qua omnes príncipes et fere
omnes nobiles iuuenum Scotorum perierunt.

Καλ. Saxones campum breagh deuartant, et plurimas Eccle-
ria.

Καλ. Domnall breac mac Eacaé buíde μορτυρ ep̄t.

Quies banbáin rígríba Cille Dara.

Καλ. Quies Documa Chonoc, ab glinne da loca.

Quies Roirene ab Corcaige.

Ír in bliadain 7i no fuarlaig Adainnán an braid rugrad Saxoin
a hÉirinn.

Caé Duin Neacáin iccír mac Orra, 7 bhuite mac bile vic-
tor fuit [ric].

Sancta

⁶ *Suidhne*.—Ann. Ult. 681; Tigh. 682.

⁷ *Cork*.—The words in brackets in the Text are written as a gloss over the words "Principis [sic] Corcaighe."

⁸ *Dunchadh Muiríge*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; F. M. 681.

⁹ *Adamnan*.—This entry is out of place here. It should have been inserted after the death of Failbhe, A. D. 679. See

Reeves's "Adamnan," page xlv.

¹ *The battle of Corann*.—Ann. F. M. 681; Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683.

² *Mortality of children*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; Brut y Tywysog. and Ann. Cambr. 683.

³ *Airmeadhach of Craebh*.—i. e. Abbot of Craebh Laisre, a place near Clonmacnois. Ann. Ult. 682; F. M. 681; Tigh. 683.

The death of Suibhne^s, son of Maelumha, prince [i.e. abbot] of Cork^b.

[683.] Kal. Dunchadh Muirisge^l, son of Maeldubh, was killed.

Adamnan^t assumed the abbacy of Ia.

The battle of Corann^l, in which were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairbre.

The beginning of the mortality of children^m in the month of October, which continued for three years in Ireland.

The repose of Airmeadhach of Craebh^a.

[684.] Kal. The mortality of the children, in which all the princes and almost all the nobles of the youth of the Scoti perished.

[685.] Kal. The Saxons^o devastated the plain of Breagh, and many churches.

[686.] Kal. Domhnall Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe [King of Scotland], died.

The repose of Banbhan^p, scribe of Cill-dara.

[687.] Kal. The repose of Dochuma Chonoc^q, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha.

The repose of Roisene^r, Abbot of Corcach.

In this year Adamnan ransomed the captives^s whom the Saxons had carried away from Erin.

The battle of Dun Neachtain^t, between the son of Ossa and Bruide^a, son of Bile, in which the latter was the victor.

The

^o *The Saxons*.—Ann. Ult. 684; Tigh. 685; Ann. F. M. 683; Saxon Chron. 684.

^p *Banbhan*.—Ann. Ult. 685; Tigh. 686.

^q *Dochuma Chonog*.—Ann. Ult. 686; Tigh. 687.

^r *Roisene*.—“A. D. 686 [Tigh. 687]. Dormitatio Rosseni, abbatis Corcaidhe mare” [great Cork: *mare* for *mórs*].—Ann. Ult.

^s *Ransomed the captives*.—A. D. 686, or 687, Ann. Ult., and 689, Tigh. See Reeves's “Adamnan,” pp. 186, 187, notes.

^t *Dun Neachtain*.—Now Dunnichen, a parish in Forfarshire. The Ann. Ult. 685, and Tigh. 686, say that this battle was fought on Saturday, 20th May, which agrees with 685. See Sax. Chron. 685.

^a *Bruide*.—He was King of the Picts;

Sancta Eodelorida, Christi regina, filia Annæ regis Anglorum, et primo et alteri viro permagnifico, et postea Eodelfrido regi, coniux data est; postquam xii anno thorum incorrupta servavit maritalem post reginam sumpto velamine sacro virgo sanctimonialis efficitur, quæ post xvi. repulcræ cum ueræ qua inuoluta est incorrupta reperitur.

Α. Δ. 686. Καλ. Κατ' Imbleacha Phích, ι τροχαιρ Dubdán-bí, ηι Άρδα Ciannacta, η Uarcpaíte hUa Oirrin : unde Zabop-óinn cecinit :—

ÓrónaC Conailli moiu deébir dóib iar n-Uarcpídiu,
Ní ba eallma bíar gñ, ι n-ard iar n-Dubda inbí.

In hoc bello alienam patienter dominationem Ciannachtea genitrix priuata est regno.

Segine Eþ̄ ab Ardmaccha.

Cuēbercur Eþ̄ quieuit.

Cana mac Zartnain moritur. Constantinus Imperator moritur.

Καλ.

"Rex Fortrenn;" Tigh. 686; Ult. 685. Ecfid, son of Ossa (i. e. Ecgfrith, son of Oswin) is called King of the Saxons. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 186, note. Lappenberg (Hist. of Engl.). "Geneal. of the Kings of Bernicia," vol. i., 289 (Thorpe's Transl.).

^v *Etheldrida*.—Or Aedilthryd. Bede, "Ecl. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 19. She is often called St. Audry in England. She died A. D. 679, according to the Saxon Chronicle.

^a *Ethelfrid*.—More correctly Ecgfrid, or Ecgfrith. He was King of Northumbria. This paragraph is extracted from Bede's

Chron. sive de sex aetatibus saeculi, A. D. 688 (Works, ed. Giles, vol. vi., p. 327), and is very corruptly transcribed. Bede's words are: "Sancta et perpetua virgo Christi Ædilhryda, filia Annæ regis Anglorum, et primo alteri viro permagnifico, et post Ecfrido regi conjunx data, post quam xii. annos thorum incorrupta servavit maritalem, post reginam sumpto velamine sacro virgo sanctimonialis efficitur: nec mora etiam virginum mater et nutrix pia sanctarum, accepto in construendum monasterium loco quem Elge vocant: cujus merita vivacia testatur etiam mortua caro, quæ

The Queen of Christ, St. Etheldrida^r, daughter of Anna, King of the [East] Angles, who had been first given in marriage to another nobleman, and afterwards to King Ethelfrid^s; after she had preserved her marriage-bed incorrupted for twelve years, the holy virgin, after she had become Queen, took the sacred veil, and became a nun; who sixteen years after her interment was found uncorrupted, as well as the shroud in which she had been wrapt.

[687.] A. D. 686. The battle of Imblech Phich^r, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta^s, and Urchraithe Ua h-Ossin^a; whence Gabhorchenn cecinit :—

Sorrowful are the Conailli this day; they have cause after Uar-craithe.

Not in readiness shall be the sword in Ard, after Dubhdainbher.

In this battle the race of the Cianachta passed under the dominion of another family, and was deprived of its power.

Segine^b, Bishop, Abbot of Ard-macha [died].

Cuthbertus, bishop, quievit.

Cana^c, son of Gartnan, died. Constantine, the Emperor, died.

[689.]

post xvi. annos sepulture cum veste qua involuta est incorrupta reperitur."

^r *Imblech Phich*.—Now Emlagh, near Kells, county of Meath. Ann. F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688.

^s *Ard Cianachta*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth. The Cianachta were of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster. Tadhg, son of Cian, obtained this territory in the third century from Cormac Mac Airt, King of Ireland; the district extended from the River Liffey

to near Drumiskin, Co. Louth.

^a *Urchraithe Ua h-Ossin*.—"Huarcride nepos Osseni."—Ann. Ult. 687. "Uarcridhe hUa hOssine, righ Conaille."—Tigh. 688. See F. M. at A. D. 686.

^b *Segine*.—F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688. Cuthbert was Bishop of Lindisfarne. Ussher's "Primordia," pp. 944, 945; Bede, "Hist. Eccl.," iv. 27.

^c *Cana*.—See Tigh. 688; Ult. 687. The Emperor Constantine IV., surnamed *Pogonatus*, died in 685.

Ral. Quin Diarmada Midhe, mic Airmethaigh Chaoic; de quo
 bancainte i nAonaic Tailletin cecinit :—

Sia Diarmaid dor for féin, fion gabla no lenaid laoih,
 da héd uball abla óir, rian mara móir mac an Chaoic.

Ral. Quier beccáin ab Cluana iraird.

Ḑnatnat abbatirra Cille dára.

Quin Congaile mic Maoileduin, mic Aoda bfhnaín, ní Muían.
 Iurcimanur minor imperat annur x.

Ral. Cronán mac hUa Cualna ab bhfhnaín quíeuit. Fí-
 ciollaic mac Flainn ní hUa Máine moricur: Ailill mac Dungaile
 níCruite moricur.

Ral. Aoamnanur xiiii anno post obitum Failbe ab. lae ad
 hiberniam uenit. Fírgar mac Aodáin, ní an cúigid moricur.
 Quin Faolcáir ní Orpáige. Quin Cinnraolaid mic Maoilbrea-
 rail la Laigrib.

Ral. Druide mac bile ní Foirtean moricur.

Mairim na dorama la Fionnaicé do Moling, ar na bpeit la
 xl. ní, unde dicitur :—

Cétraica

^a *Diarmaid Midhe.*—Or Diarmait of
 Meath, i. e. King of Meath. “Jugulatio
 Diarmata m’. Airmethaigh, .i. r. Midhi, la
 h Aed m’. nDluthaigh r. Fercul.”—Tigh.
 689; Ult. 688. The female poet here
 quoted is unknown.

^b *Beccan.*—Ult. 689, where he is called
 “Dobecog of Cluain Aird,” which is cor-
 rect. Tigh. 690, and F. M. 687, have
 Cluain Iraird. The devotional name *Do-
 beoog*, or *Dabeoog*, instead of the diminutive
Beccan, is used by Ult. and Tigh.

^c *Congal, son of Maelduin.*—Ann. F. M.
 687.

^d *Justinianus minor.*—Began to reign
 685, and reigned ten years, when he was
 deposed, and his nose cut off. This entry
 is out of its proper place.

^e *Cronan Mao Ua Cualna.*—Ann. F. M.
 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

^f *Fíthchellach, son of Flann.*—Ann. F.
 M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

^g *Ailoll, son of Dunghal.*—Not in the
 published Annals.

[689.] Kal. The slaying of Diarmaid Midhe^d, son of Airmheadh-ach Caech [i. e. blind], of whom the female satirist said at the fair of Tailtin :—

Diarmaid placed a bush on himself; he of the fair arms who destroyed heroes.

He was the apple of the golden orchard; the King of the great sea was this son of the Caech [i. e. the blind].

[660.] Kal. The repose of Beccan^e, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird.

Gnathnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died.]

The slaying of Congal, son of Maelduin^f, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Munster.

Justinianus minor^g reigns ten years.

[691.] Kal. Cronan Mac Ua Cualna^h, Abbot of BENCHAIR, died.

Fithchellach, son of Flannⁱ, King of Ui Maine, died. Ailell, son of Dunghal^k, King of the Cruithni, died.

[692.] Kal. Adamnan^l came to Ireland in the thirteenth year after the death of Failbhe, Abbot of Ia. Fergus, son of Aedhan, King of the province^m, died. The slaying of Faelcharⁿ, King of Osraighe. The slaying of Cennfaeladh, son of Maelbresail, by the Leinster-men.

[693.] Kal. Bruide, son of Bile^o, King of Foirtreann, died.

The remission of the Borumha^p by Finnachta to Moling, after it had been levied by forty kings, on which was said—

Forty

^l *Adamnan*.—See Adamnan's "Vit. Columbae" (ed. Reeves), p. 378.

^m *King of the province*.—i. e. of the territory of Uladh. "Fergus mac Aedain rex in Coicidh," [i. e. of the province] "obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 691.

ⁿ *Faelchar*.—"Faelchar hua Mailodrai." Tigh. 693. "Faelcar nepos Maele ordae."

Ult. 692. "Faolcar Ua Maolodra." F. M. 690; Clonm. 688.

^o *Bruide, son of Bile*.—He was King of Fortrenn, or Pictland, and died in 693.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 378.

^p *The remission of the Borumha*.—See note ^o, p. 84, *supra*, and F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216.

Ἐστραία ρί το παλα, λαγα ρυγαὸ ἀν ὀροαῖνα
 Ὅ αἰμυρὴ Τυαταῖλ Τλαττα γο χαμυρὴ ριορ ϩιοναάτα.

Cetera p̄terp̄rimur.

Μορρ ϩιαναῖλα μὶς Μαολετωλε, ρὶ Λαιγῖν. ϩοιρῖσαν βα
 μινυτιρ ϩεῖν ροῦ μαρῖ; υνοε Μολινῖ :—

Ἄν ταν ὀσγαῖρ ϩιαναῖαῖλ ὀυγέα α καῖμα υλε,
 Ἄ ρομῖναῖ ϩοιρῖσάν, βαῖ beo mac Μαολετωλε.

Ῥαλ. ὀραν mac Conaill ἰνυριε ρεγναρε ρορ Λαιγῖνῖ.

Ἐρονάν ἀβακ ἀβ Ἐλουα μὶς Νόιρ.

Μοχουα ὀαλλνα κνιευε.

ἠυιδρῖνε Μαῖγε βιλε κνιευε.

Ῥυν Ἐρῖβαῖλ μὶς Μαολε ὀῖρα ρί ἠυα Νέιλλ.

Ἐατ εῖδιρ ὀρραῖγε ἡ Λαιγῖνυ, ἰν quo cecidit ϩαῖλκαῖρ ἠυα
 Μαολε ὀῖρα.

Ῥαλ. Μαρβαῖ ϩιοναάτα μὶς Dunchada, ρί Ἐρῖνν, ὀά βραῖερῖνῖ
 ϩέν ἡ ὀρεαῖρ α mac maile ϩρῖρ. Ἄρ ἀμλαῖῖ ρο ρο μαρβαῖ .i. ἰν
 ταν ρο ϩαῖῖ ϩιοναάτα α mac ὀρεαῖρ ἡρ ἰν ϩυβαῖλ ἡ ἠ-Ῥρεαῖλαῖγ
 ὀολλαῖῖ, ταγατταρ α βραῖερε ροβετταρ ἀῖβαρταῖγέττα ὀῖ .i. Ἄῖῖ
 mac ὀλυταῖγ ἡ Ἐογλαῖῖ mac Conaῖνῖ, γαν αῖρρῖγαῖῖ ὀῖῖῖ ἡρῖν
 ϩυβαῖλ

¹ *Fianamhail*.—This entry is out of place. It is given by the F. M. at 678, Ult. 679, the true year being 680, as in Tigh.

² *Bran, son of Conall*.—Ann. Clonm. 685; F. M. 687.

³ *Cronan the Dwarf*.—See F. M. 692, and Ann. Ult. 693, where he is called Cronan Bec, i. e. the Little. Tigh. 694.

⁴ *Mochua of Balla*.—This obit appears to be out of place here. It is

entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and in the Ann. F. M. at the year 637. St. Cronan, of Balla, died in 693, according to the Annals of Ulster. Tigh. 694; F. M. 692; so that there is probably confusion.

⁵ *Huidhrino*.—F. M. 691; Ult. 693.

⁶ *Cearbhall*.—Ann. Ult. 693.

⁷ *Faolchair*.—See above at A. D. 692.

⁸ *Finnachta*.—Ann. Clonm. 690; Ann. F. M. and Tigh. 693; Ann. Ult. 694.

Forty kings there were, by whom the Borumha was levied,
From the time of Tuathal of Tlachtgha, to the exact time of
Finachta.

Cætera præscripsimus.

The death of Finamhail^a, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster. Foichsechan, one of his own people, killed him, of which Moling [said]—

When Fianamhail cried out, “At them, ye nobles all!”
Had Foichsechan withheld, the son of Maeltuile would have
lived.

[694.] Kal. Bran, son of Conall^r, began to reign over the Leinster-men.

Cronan the Dwarf^r, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

Mochua, of Balla^t, quievit.

Huidhrine^r, of Maghbile, quievit.

The slaying of Cearbhall^r, son of Maelodhra, King of the Uí-Neill [of Leinster(?)].

A battle [was fought] between the Osraighi and the Leinster-men, in which Faelchair^r, grandson of Maelodhra, fell.

[695.] Kal. The slaying of Finnachta^r, son of Dunchadh, King of Erin and of Breasal, his son along with him, by his own brethren. This is the manner in which he was killed: when Finnachta sent his son Breasal into the tent at Greallach-Dollaidh^r, his brethren, who were opposed to him, viz. Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Conghalach, son of Conaing, came, without being perceived by them, into the tent,
and

The true year is 695. See O’Flaherty’s
“Ogygia,” Part iii., c. 93, p. 432.

^a *Greallach Dollaidh*.—This is probably

the place now called Grellich, Anglice
Girley, near Kella, in the county of Meath.

See Ann. F. M., A. D. 693, note ^r, p. 297.

puball 7 na marb̄rat Fionnac̄ta 7 a mac, 7 na b̄n̄rat a ccionna
 ósob; unde dicitur:—

Da durr̄an d̄Fionnac̄ta am̄u laige 1 ccroilige
 Ron bé lá f̄r̄aib̄ n̄mie d̄iolḡaó ionna d̄órait̄e.

Or̄ḡain Taió̄g mic Fail̄be 1 n̄Z̄lionn gan̄m̄in.

Quīer Minobair̄in, ab Ācaid̄ bó.

Z̄aim̄ide Lúḡmaīg mor̄icut̄ur.

Morr̄ d̄rain, mic Conaill̄ big.

Kal. Loinḡr̄ic̄ mac Aonḡara ro gab̄ rīge n̄-Ereann 1 nōl̄ḡaó
 Fionnac̄ta re hōc̄t mb̄liad̄naib̄. Fionguine mac Con gan̄ má̄tāir
 mor̄icut̄ur. F̄r̄gal Āid̄ne, 7 F̄ianām̄ail mac Maonāīg mor̄iunt̄ur.
 Congalāc̄ mac Conāīg mic Āoda mor̄icut̄ur.

Loic̄ine M̄ino Sapien̄r, ab Cille d̄ara, iuḡulat̄ur ēr̄t.

Cum̄men̄i Mūḡd̄orra quīeuit̄.

Kal. Adamn̄an̄ur uenit̄ in hiber̄niam, et in̄d̄icit̄ legem̄ inno-
 centium̄ popul̄īr hiber̄n̄iæ .i. gan̄ maca gan̄ mn̄á do m̄ar̄b̄aó.

Car̄án r̄c̄rība ó L̄ur̄ca quīeuit̄.

Molin̄ḡ Luac̄ra, plen̄ur d̄ier̄um̄ quīeuit̄.

Maol̄-āt̄ur̄cāīg rīg na n̄-Āir̄ḡiall quīeuit̄.

Iomār̄īḡ Cr̄and̄ca, 1 ētor̄c̄air̄ F̄ear̄c̄air̄ mac Maol̄ d̄úin.
 d̄r̄st̄ena 7 Ulāid̄ do f̄ár̄ucc̄aó Maīge Mūir̄c̄em̄ne.

Kal.

• *Tadhg, son of Failbe.*—Ann. F. M. 693.
 Glenn Gaimin was the ancient name of
 the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven,
 in the barony of Keenaght, county of Lon-
 donderry. It is called by Tighernach,
 A. D. 695, "Glen in Croccind;" trans-
 lated "vallis pellis," by the Ann. Ult. 694.
 • *Monnbairén.*—Ann. F. M. 693; Ult.
 694. *Achadh-bo* is the present Aghabo, in
 the Queen's County. *Lughmhagh* is the

present town of Louth.

• *Bran.*—Ann. F. M. 687; Tigh. 690.

• *Loingsech, son of Aenghus.*—Ann. Ult.
 and Tigh. 695, which seems the true year.
 But he reigned nine, not eight years. See
 O'Flaherty's "Ogyg.," p. 432.

• *Pinguina.*—Ann. Ult. 695; Tigh. 696.

• *Law of the Innocents.*—There are two
 copies of this *Lex Innocentium*, called
Cain Adamnain, still preserved, one in a

and killed Finnachta and his son, and cut off their heads, on which was said—

Pitiful for Finnachta this day, to lie in death.

He will be with the men of heaven for remitting the Borumha.

The slaying of Tadhg, son of Failbhe^a, in Glengaimhin.

The death of Mennbairén^b, Abbot of Achadh-bo.

Gaimide, of Lughmhagh, died.

The death of Bran^c, son of Conall Beg.

[695.] Kal. Loingsech, son of Aenghus^d, took the government of Erin, after Finnachta, for eight years. Finguine^e, son of Cu-ganmathair, died. Ferghal Aidhne [King of Connaught], and Fianamhail, son of Maenach, died. Conghalach, son of Conaing, son of Aedh[Slaine], died.

Loichine Menn the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, was killed.

Cummeni, of Mughdhorna, quievit.

[696.] Kal. Adamnan came to Erin, and promulgated the "Law of the Innocents"^f to the people of Erin, i. e. not to kill children or women.

Casán^g, scribe of Lusca, quievit.

Moling Luchra plenus dierum quievit.

Maelfothartaigh^h, King of the Airghialls, quievitⁱ.

The battle of Crannach [was fought], in which was slain Fearchair, son of Maelduin. The Britons and Ultonians devastated Magh Muirtheimhne^k.

[697.]

MS. in the Ambrosian Library at Brussels, and another in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawl. 505.—See Ann. Ult. 696, and Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 179.

^a *Casán*.—"Cassan scriba Luscan, quievit. Moling Luachra dormitavit."—*Ann. Ult.* 696. See F. M., 696; Tigh. 697.

^b *Maelfothartaigh*.—See Ann. F. M. 695; Ann. Ult. 696.

ⁱ *Quievit*.—The word "moritur" is written over this word as a gloss, probably because *quievit* was properly applied only to the death of a saint.

^k *Magh Muirtheimhne*.—This was the

Kal. Mōrr Fōrandain, ab Cille dapa.

Caé Ffrynmaige i ttorcain Aod mac Maolduin, 7 Concoðar Airlō, pī Dáil Araithē, qui cecinit :—

Ar mé Concorur cpeacac, for Loé Eacac iomadbal.

Mfrelé rīa gail impētur, ir forceciut don abbut.

Kal. Tper parmae in coelo quarī bellantep uirae sunt ab oriente in occidentem in modo undarum, fluctuantium in tran- quillissima nocte Arcenpionis Domini. Prima niuea, secunda ignea, tertia sanguinea. Quae, ut arbitratur, tria mala frequentia praefigurabant. Nam in eodem anno armenta boui- lia in tota hibernia sepe deleta sunt, [et] non solum in hibernia, sed etiam per totam Europam. In altero anno pertilentia humana tribus continuis annis. Porrea maxima famer, in qua homines ad infames ercar redacti sunt.

Caé Fīannamla mic Orene.

Mōrr Muirgiura mic Maoldūin, pī Cineil Cairrpe. Iur- timanur Augurcur pellicur.

Kal. Leo imperat annis iii.

Kal. Quier Aoda Eppcoip Slebte.

Fīannamail

level part of the present county of Louth.

" Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt Campum Muirtheimhne." Ann. Ul. 696; Tigh. 697.

¹ Forannan.—Ann. F. M. 697; Tigh. 698.

² Loch Eachach.—Now Loch Neagh.

³ Three shields.—This prodigy is not re- corded in any of the published Irish An- nals, nor in the Saxon Chronicle.

⁴ Herds of cows.—"Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kal. Februarii in

Campo Trego i Tethbai."—Ann. Ul. 699; Tigh. 700.

⁵ Unmentionable foods.—"Fames et pes- tilentia tribus annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem comederet."—Ann. Ul. 699; Tigh. 700.

⁶ Fīannamhail.—He was probably the Fīanamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal Riada, mentioned in the Ann. F. M. as slain in 698; vide *infra*, p. 100, note ⁷.

⁷ Muirghes.—Ann. Ul. 697.

[697.] Kal. The death of Forannan¹, Abbot of Cill-dara.

The battle of Fearnmhagh, in which were slain Aedh, son of Maelduin, and Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, who said—

“I am the plundering Conchobhar, on Loch Eachach^m mighty.
Rapid they run before valour, they fly to the fortress.”

[698.] Kal. Three shields^a were seen in the heavens, as it were warring from the east to the west, after the manner of undulating waves on a very calm night, being that of the Ascension of the Lord. The first was snowy, the second fiery, the third bloody; which pre-figured, as is thought, three succeeding evils: for in the same year the herds of cows^o throughout Ireland were nearly destroyed, and not only in Ireland, but also throughout the whole of Europe. In the other year there was a human pestilence [which continued] for three successive years. Afterwards the greatest famine [set in], during which men were reduced to devour unmentionable foods^p.

The battle of Fiannamhail^q, son of Oisen.

The death of Muirghes^r, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairpre. Justinianus^s Augustus is expelled.

Kal. Leo reigned three years.

[700.] Kal. The death of Aedh^t, Bishop of Sleibhte.

Fiannamhail

¹ *Justinianus*.—This refers to the banishment of Justinian II., by the usurper Leontius, here (as well as by Bede, *Chron. in an.* 701) called Leo: who after having cut off his predecessor's nose, and banished him to the Chersonese, A. D. 694, occupied the throne until 697, when his own nose and ears having been cut off, he was imprisoned in a monastery by his successor

Tiberius Absimarus; at length, in 704 or 705, Justinian recovered the throne, and put both Leontius and Absimarus to death.

^q *Aedh*.—He is called “Anchorita,” not *Bishop*, of Sleibhte: Tigh. 700; Ult. 699; F. M. 628. Sleibhte, now called Slatey, is situated in the Queen's County, near Carlow.

Fiannamail hUa Dunchada, ni Dail Riada moireur.

Irin bliadainri do rala eidiu Ioragalac mac Conaing 7 Adamnann ar raruγad Adamnain do Ioragalac im marbad Neill a bratar do ar comairge Adamnain. Aread do gnioδ Adamnann eporgaδ gac n-oide, 7 gan coida, 7 beir i n-uirγib uairib, do timdibe ragoγail Iorgalaiγ. Ar ead imurro do gnioδ an coida raiu .i. Ioragalac a riarraγib do Adamnain, "Cred do genaγa anoct a cleirig?" Ni ba hail do Adamnain breg do rada rriur. Ro imireδ do go mbiaδ a eporgaδ gan coidaδ i n-uirge uar go maidiu. Do gnioδ an c-Ioragalac an coida .i. da ragoγad ar rguine Adamnain. Act cna ro meall Adamnann epioim .i. ro boi Adamnann 'ga rad ra clereac da muirer, "biru ranna anoct um rioct-ra 7 meuaγ-ra iomaδ, 7 da cei Ioragalac da iarraγhib dicit, cred ra gena anoct, abairre buδ rlsouγad, 7 coidaδ do gena, ar daγ go ndearraoim na coida, uair arpu ra Adamnain breg da rior muirer quam do pen. Tainig iarum Iorgalach dionroγib an clerig rin, 7 an dar leir, ba e Adamnain baio ann, Ro iarraiγ Ioragalac de, cred do genaγa anoct, a cleirig? Rlsouγad 7 coidaδ, ar an clereac. Do poine dno Ioragalac rlsouγad 7 coidaδ an aido rin. Do pine imurro Adamnann aoine, 7 rriotaire, 7 beir 'r an dhoinn go maidiu. An tan dno ro baio Ioragalac 'na coidaδ a read ad connairc Adamnain do beir go nuige a braγaio ip in uirge, 7 ro bid go mor epio rin ar a coidaδ; 7 ra imur dā mnaof. An bfn imurro, ba

humal

* *Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha.*—Ann. F. M. 698; Ann. Ult. 699.

* *Irgalach, son of Conaing.*—The cursing of this chieftain by Adamnan at Rath-na Seanadh, at Tara, is mentioned in an ancient poem published in Petrie's "Antiquities of Tara Hill," p. 122-148. See

Reeves's "Adamn.," liii., liv., 179.

* *Should tell a lie.*—Adamnan (according to this story) did not wish to tell a lie himself, but he had no objection that one of his clergy should tell a lie to screen him. This is a mere legend, and much more modern than the Age of Adamnan. It

Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha^a, King of Dal-Riada.

In this year a dissension arose between Irgalach, son of Conaing^v, and Adamnan, after Adamnan had been sacrilegiously violated by Irgalach, by killing his brother Niall, who was under the protection of Adamnan. What Adamnan used to do was to fast every night, and remain awake, and stay [immersed] in cold water to cut short the life of Irgalach. And what this champion, i. e. Irgalach, used to do was to ask Adamnan, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" Adamnan did not like to tell him a lie. He used to tell him that he would be fasting without sleep in cold water till morning. Irgalach used to do the same to free himself from the curse of Adamnan. But, however, Adamnan deceived him. He said to a clerk of his people: "Be thou here to-night in my stead, with my clothes upon thee, and if Irgalach should come to ask thee what thou wilt do to-night, say thou unto him that thou wilt feast and sleep, in order that he may do the same, for Adamnan had rather that one of his people should tell a lie^x than himself. Irgalach afterwards came to that clerk, and thinking that it was Adamnan who was there, he asked him, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" "Feast and sleep," replied the clerk. Irgalach, therefore, feasted and slept that night. But Adamnan fasted, and watched, and remained in the Bóinn^y till morning. Now when Irgalach was asleep, he saw [in a dream] that Adamnan was immersed to the neck in the water, and he started violently from his sleep in consequence of it, and told it to his wife. The wife, however, was humble and submissive to the Lord and to Adamnan,

occurs in the Irish Life of Adamnan. See Reeves, p. liv., and note ^v. Stories of this nature in the lives of Irish saints are severely censured as *fabulae futes* by the early Bollandists. They are evidence, not

of lax morality in the saints, but of the rude ignorance of the times in which such tales were invented and told as not inconsistent with a saintly character.

^y *The Bóinn*.—i. e. the River Boyne.

humal iníril í don cóiméid, 7 do Adamnán, uair ba corrac í, 7 ba hsgail lé a clann do loc tré srguine Adamnán, 7 na gúidead go meinic Adamnán gan a clann do loc no d'erguine. Ra eiriú iarraim lorgalaic moctraic ar na bárac, 7 do pala Adamnán na aigiú. Aread na ráid Adamnán rir; "a mic malluigete (ar ré), 7 a duine ar cróda, 7 ar merra do riúne Dia, biot a rior agat gur ob gairid gur podrgercur ruc flaiúir, 7 raða do cum n-lfrinn." O do éuala bh lorgalaig rin, tairig ar amur Adamnán, 7 no luig fo córraid Adamnán, na acaig Dia rir gan a clann d'earguine, 7 gan an gein no baoina bhoim do loc. Aread no ráid Adamnán, buó ri go deimín, ar ré," an gen fail id bhoim, 7 ar bhirce a lscrúil anorra tre earguine a aear. Aear ar amlaid rin do pála. Rugad fo cédoir iarraim an mac, 7 ar amluid no bai 7 ré leatcaoc.

Féidlimid mac Maoile caiaig. Ailell mac Con-gan mácair, ní Muman (dec.).

Orgain Néill mic Csrnaig, ut Adamnanur prophetauit.

Orgain Néill oc Driir Earraig,
Dia láir dáiú do Mullac ri,
Dia rfrí ár for forbar cuan
Dia luain i n-lmluic Fích.

Irgalach mac Conaing [occidit illum].

Ral. Faoldoban Chlocain obit.

Tiberiur

* *Shall verily be a king.*—He was Cin-aedh, son of Irgalach, who reigned as monarch of Ireland from 724 to 727. It does not appear from any other authority that he was a one-eyed king.

* *Féidlimidh, son of Maolothaigh.*—Not in the published Annals.

* *Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair.*—Ann. F. M. 699; Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701.

* *Niall.*—" *Occisio Neill mic Cearnaig. Irgalach nepos Conaing occidit illum.*" Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. liii., liv. Here the compiler of these Annals mixes up two entries,

Adamnan, for she was pregnant, and she was afraid that her child might be destroyed through Adamnan's curse, and she often besought Adamnan not to injure or curse her child. Irgalach rose early the next morning, and Adamnan came to meet him. What Adamnan said was: "O cursed man" (said he), "and thou bloodiest and worst man that God hath made, be it known unto thee that in a short time thou shalt be separated from thy kingdom, and shalt go to hell." When the wife of Irgalach heard this she came to Adamnan, and, prostrating herself at his feet, she besought him, for God's sake, not to curse her children, and not to destroy the infant she had in her womb. Adamnan said: "The child that is in thy womb," said he, "shall verily be a king^a; but one of his eyes is now broken in consequence of the cursing of his father." And thus it came to pass. The son was born immediately afterwards, and it was found that he was half blind.

Feidhlimidh^a, son of Maelcothaigh, Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair^b, King of Munster, [died].

The killing of Niall^c, son of Cearnach, as Adamnan had prophesied.

The plundering by Niall at Dris-Easfraigh,
As he burned to Mullach-ri,
As he inflicted slaughter on numerous troops
On Monday at Imleach-Fich.

Irgalach, son of Conaing [killed him].

[702.] Kal. Faelcobhar^d of Clochar died.

Tiberius

—one relating to the triumph of Niall, the son of Cearnach Sotal, over his enemies at Imlech Phich, which actually took place in the year 687, and which our compiler has noticed at the proper place—and the other,

his death, which occurred in 701. The verses here quoted belong properly to the year 687. See p. 91.

^a *Faelcobhar*. — *Faoldobhair*. Ann. F. M. and Ann. Ult. 701; Tigh. 702.

Τιβεριυρ ιμπερατ αννιρ υιι.

Ιρ ιη μβλιαδαιρι ηο μαρβαδ Ιοργαλαδ μαρ Conaing .i. ι ρίε-
μαδ βλιαδαιη πλατα Λοιητριγ, επε Ιργυιη Αδαννάιη, η ηο connairc
ρέη ι η-αιρλιηγε α παδουγ πέ ηα μαρβαδ αιμαη ηο μαρβαδ. Ται-
ηιγ ιαηαμ Ιοργαλαδ αν λα ιαρ ρραιηριη α αιρλιηγε αρ αρηαιγ αμαδ,
η αδ εuaλα αν ηυε άρη .i. ρά ηα ρηανηαδ κοηρηιηρι ουιη (αρ ρε)
η δοουδ η λοιητριγ η αιηριγ ιαδ: η ηα connairc αρ α ηαιελε ριη ηα
ρλυαιγ η ηα ρουιδη οη ιηηηεαδ αν ρηαιηηη; η ταιηιηριδη ηεηηε ηο
ηαιηη ηα ιηιη μαρ Νεραίν αιηαρ, η ιη ιη υαιη ριη ηο ράλα coblaδ
Ληρεηαδ ηο εορ ι ρορη ανη, η ανηαδ λάν μοη ηοηδ; Ρο εοηηαιρ ηιηδ
ηιηηηηδ αιρλιηγε αν αδαιγ ηεηηε, .i. επεδ ηο εορηυιδ ηο ερηεηυηαδ
υιηε, η αν εορη βα μού ανη ηο μαρβαδ ηο δ'αοηδuille ραιηδε;
αηαρ αρεαδ όη ηά ρηοηαδ, υαιη βα ηε Ιοργαλαδ αν εορη μοη ραιη,
η βα ηε α ρλυαιγ ρηεαδ μαλλαεηηαερηη αν επεδ υδ. 'Οη ηιηδ ριη
ερα αδ εοηηαιρ αν αιρλιηγε ηο μαρβαδ Ιοργαλαδ.

Καλ. Colman μαρ Φιηηηδαιη ab ηιη μοηη μορηετηρ.

Μοηηηλυαιγ λα Λοιητριοδ, μαρ Αοηηυρα, ι η Connaεηαιδ, δ'αρηαιη
αηαρ δ'ιηηηηδ Connaεη. Ρο δαεετηρ ηιηδ λοιητριγ αη αοηαδ ηί
Connaεη .i. Ceallaδ, μαρ Ραηαλλαιγ, η ηο διδιηη ηα ηάδα, ηάη ηο
cuduiδ ηο ρηηηηη ερηεάηηαδ μαη Ceallaδ κοηεόηηδαιη ηο κοηηυαρ-
ετηρ ηε ηιη η-Ειηηηηη, η ηε ηο ηεη, ηο βα ραιη ηυδ μαηδμ. Αεη
έηηα, ηη ηαηηαιδ ριη ηο ράλα, αεη α εοδαιηηηα, υαιη ό ηο connairc
αν Ceallaδ ηι Connaεη α εηη η α ελαηη ηα λοεη η α ηιηηηηδ, ηο
ηαιηηη εηηγε ηα δά Duncáδ .i. Dúncáδ Μυιηιηηε, η αν Dúncáδ
eile

* *Tiberius*.—This was Tiberius Apsimarus. See note ², p. 98, *supra*.

¹ *Irgalach*.—" *Irgalach Nepos Conaing a Britonibus jugulatus in Insi mic Nesan.*" —*Ann. Ulst.* 701; *Tigh.* 702.

² *Loingsach*.—Loingsach began his reign

in the year 795, and the true year of Irgalach's death was 702.

³ *Inis-mac Nesan*.—i. e. the island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland's Eye, [i. e. Ireland's Island], near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Tiberius^c reigned seven years.

[702.] In this year Irgalach^f, son of Conaing, was slain, i. e. in the seventh year of the reign of Loingsech^g, in consequence of the curse of Adamnan. And he himself had seen in a dream, the night before his death, how he was [to be] killed. Irgalach came the day after he had seen this vision out upon a rock, and he heard a loud voice, saying, "Into the nearest lands go ye, and burn, consume, and plunder them;" and he saw, after this, hosts and troops plundering the land; and he came forward to a hill to the west of Inis-mac Nesain^h; and at that time there came a British fleet into port there, being overtaken by a very great storm. A hero of these had seen a vision on the night before, viz., that a herd of swine made an attack upon him, and that the largest boar of them was killed by him with one blow of a dart; and this was indeed verified, for Irgalach was that great boar, and his sinful and cursed host was that herd. By that very champion who had seen this vision was Irgalach slain.

[703.] Kal. Colmanⁱ, son of Finnbhar, abbot of Lis-mor, died.

A great host was led by Loingsech, son of Aenghus, into Connacht, to plunder and waste that province. The poets of Loingsech were satirizing the King of Connacht, i. e. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, and they used to say that it was not proper for a palsied old king like Ceallach to vie or contend with the King of Erin, and that, if he did, he would be defeated. But, however, this did not happen to be the case, but the very opposite: for when Ceallach, King of Connacht, had perceived that his territory and land were being injured and plundered, he called unto him the two Dunchadhs, i. e. Dunchadh Muirsa, and the other Dunchadh, and he determined beforehand that they should succeed to the kingdom of Connacht

after

ⁱ Colman.—Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; 154, 155. He was commonly called *Mo-cholmoc*, i. e. "my little Coluin," accord-

eile, 7 na cindaiḡe peime ḡo mað iad na ḡeðað piḡe Connacht na dŷaið féin. Ro baof féin imurro ar na foḡruccað, 7 ar ccup ola 7 luibe iomða mioxða faoi. Do pad fŷi don dŷi rŷmáite (.i. do na dá Duncáð) dá líit veip 7 fŷi dá leið clí, 7 na cōraiḡ Connaçta uime do cum an caeta. Rá ling féin .i. Ceallac ar a çarbad amac ḡo epic, 7 ḡo pava ón çarpad, 7 av cualað bpiḡgleac çnáma an epŷnōrac óḡ léim ar an çarbad, 7 no paið iap pin ó ḡuē mōp, óḡ léim do cum an caeta comaiçḡ: a Chonnaçta, ar ré, dŷomō 7 comēdoiḡ féin bur paoipe, uair ní huairli 7 ní beoða an cinŷ fail in bur n-aiḡið iondáciḡi, 7 ní mó do pionpad do máit ḡur amu; 7 amliad na baoi ḡá ráð, 7 a ḡuē po epioç 7 a rŷile for laḡað. Do padpad iapam Connaçta dá nuio pin, 7 na ḡab an ní epioçánac pin peampa a ḡcŷon caeta ní Eipŷn, 7 na máio peime for ní Eipŷn, 7 no marbad Loingpico ní Eipŷn ann, 7 dŷḡár a muipcepe, 7 a epí mac, 7 dá mac Colḡán, 7 Duboiðepḡ mac Dungaile, 7 Eocharið líŷna, 7 Fŷpḡur Forcpaið 7 Conall ḡhaðpa. I quapc luil no cuipŷ an caē po .i. caē Copann. Ar epiap na pannaib pi imurro na cuipē an caē. Conall menð cecimic:

ḡára adaiḡ i ccopann, bapa uaçt, bapa omunn,
Manaba daḡocu lap mba i Copann mac nDunchaða,

Da

ing to the Irish mode of expressing personal devotion to a saint. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 71, notes 2 and 3.

¹ *King of Erin.*—“*Bellum Corain, in quo cecidit Loingsech mac Oengusa rex Hiberniae,*” &c. *Ann. Ult.* 702; *Tigh.* 703; *F. M.*, A. D. 701, p. 302.

² *Fourth of July.*—*Tigh.* and the *Ann. Ult.* say: “4^o id. Julii, 6^o hora diei Sabhati hoc bellum confectum est.” Therefore the year must have been 704, as

O'Flaherty remarks (*Ogyg.*, p. 432), not 703, as in Dr. O'Connor's edition of *Tighernach*. The *Chron. Scotor.* has “*Id. Julii,*” or July 15, which corresponds to 703.

³ *Corann.*—“*Coranna regio olim Galengam in agro Mayonensi, Lugniam, et hodiernam Corannam in agro Sligoensi complexa est.*”—O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 334.

⁴ *Conall Menn.*—In the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys (p. 194), and in the *F. M.* (p. 303), the last two lines of this

after himself. He himself was after bathing, and after applying oil, and many precious herbs. He placed one of the two aforesaid, i. e. of the two Dunchadhs, on his right, and the other on his left, and he arrayed the Connacht-men about him for the battle. Ceallach himself rushed from his chariot actively, and he went a far distance from it, and the crackling of the bones of the old man was heard as he leaped from the chariot; and he after this said in a loud voice, in springing to the battle: "O men of Connacht," said he, "do you yourselves preserve and defend your liberty, for the people who are against you are not nobler or braver than you, and they have not done more good to this day." And he said these words with a trembling voice, and with eyes on fire. The men of Connacht took heed of this, and this palsied king proceeded at their head to meet the army of the King of Erin, and he drove the King of Erin^s before him; and Loingsech, King of Erin, was killed there, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, and his three sons were killed; as were the two sons of Colgan; and Dubhdibherg, son of Dunghal; and Eochaidh Leambna, and Fergus Forcraidh, and Conall Gabhra. On the fourth of July¹ this battle was fought, i. e. the Battle of Corann^m. It was in consequence of these verses this battle was fought. It was Conall Mennⁿ that composed them:

I was a night in Corann; I was cold, I was timid,
Were it not for the goodly youths who were with him in Corann of
the sons of Dunchadh.

If

poem are attributed to Cellach himself. The F. M. quote also the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines, and attribute them to Conall Menn, chief of the Cinel Cairbre. The Dublin copy of the Ann. Ult. has in the margin the following second account of

the battle:—Cat Copainb in quo cecidit loingsech mac Oengura ri Erenb cum tribus filiis suis, 7 ri Cairppi Droma cliað [Drumcliff] 7 ri hUa Conail Gabhra, 7 .x. rið bo riðuib Erenn imaille riu reir hi cloimþino hi cinn oenaið

Da tti Loingrioc do bannaí, co na tpi céduib céo ime,
 Fiallraib cíd leabop a bhiaí, Ceallac liaí Loíca Cime.
 Teacraig Ceallac ceireli éruinni epó tpi rinne
 doob moirligi, la níg láimófarig Loíca Cime,
 ba huilg éuilg maibín na baio ag Glairr Chuilg
 beora Loingrioc an do cáilg aipórig 'Éirínn ime cuirp.

Ra éuaib iarctain Ceallac mac Ragallaiḡ d'íscclair, ḡ no fá-
 gairb an dá Duncáó 'na nígé, ḡ ba marb an Ceallac i ḡcionn da
 bliadain iarctain.

Cat Maigé Cuillinn eioip Uleuib ḡ óreaénuib i n-Árto hua
 n-Eacóac, i ttopóair mac Raogund, aduerpariur ecclepariur
 Dei. Ulaib uictopet epant.

óran mac Conaill, ní Laiḡín, moipetp.

INITIUM REGNI FÓGARCAIG.

Ral. Ceallac mac ḡeipéide i nígé Laiḡín.

Fogartac aip do ḡabáil nígé aoin bliadain ḡo ttopóair i coat
 Cinnbelḡtin la Cinaot mac Iorḡalaiḡ.

Sluaḡ la Fógartac i Laiḡinib, ḡo ttopḡrad Laiḡin cat dó .i. cat
 Claonta, ḡ no maib me Laiḡinib an cat, ḡ no marbáó deapḡar
 muinēipe

Loḡa icetp Conaill ḡ Connaéca.

* *If Loingsach.*—O'Reilly quotes this line and the next from O'Clery, but reads *Cellaich* instead of *Loingsach*.—*Dict.*, *voce* *briac*. See note †, F. M., p. 303.

† *Loch Cime.*—Now Lough Hacket, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

‡ *Glais-chuilg.*—Situation unknown. It

was probably the name of a stream in this barony.

† *Into the Church.*—i. e. took the monastic habit.

* *Two years.*—"Ccallach mac Ragallaigh, rex Connacht, post clericatum, obiit."—*Tigh.* 705; *Ult.* 704.

† *The Battle of Magh Cuillinn.*—*Tigh.* 703; *Ult.* 702.

If Loingsech^o should come to the Banna, with his three hundred
 hundreds about him,
 He will make submit, though large his parts, Ceallach the Gray of
 Loch Cime;
 Ceallach of the round balls was active, a circle of spears,
 Terrible, was leaped over by the red-handed King of Loch Cime^p.
 Ambitious were his deeds, the morning he was at Glais Chuilg^a.
 I slew Loingsech there with a sword, the arch King of Erin all round.

Ceallach, son of Raghallach, afterwards went into the Church^r,
 and left the two Dunchadhs in his kingdom, and this Cellach died at
 the end of two years^a afterwards.

The Battle of Magh Cuillinn^t [was fought] between the Ultonians
 and the Britons in Ard Ua n-Eachdhach, in which Mac Radgund, the
 adversary of the Churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were
 the victors.

Bran, son of Conall^a, King of Leinster, died.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF FOGARTACH^r.

[722.] Kal. Ceallach, son of Geirtide, in the kingdom of Leinster.
 Fogartach again assumed the sovereignty for one year, when he
 fell in the Battle of Cenndeilgtin^s by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

A hosting by Fogartach into Leinster; and the Leinster-men
 gave him battle, i. e. the Battle of Claenadh^v. The battle was gained
 by

^a *Bran, son of Conall.*—Ann. F. M. 787; Tigh. 690. This entry is out of place here.

^v *Fogartach.*—He began his reign in 722, and was slain in 724 by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, his successor.

^s *Cenndeilgtinn.*—Ann. Ult. 723; Tigh. 724. The place is now unknown. See F. M. 719, 720. Tigh. says that this battle was fought on Saturday, the Nones of Oct. (or Oct. 7), which agrees with A. D. 724.

^v *Claenadh.*—Now Clane, county Kil-

muineire Fogarraig im bodbcar mac Diarmada Ruanaid unne
Ortanaic :

Uince [.i. cae] corrag cruaid, fion foclaontair cae grian
Go corrair lar an rluag bodbcar bile buidh bain.

Morr Flainn Fiona mic Orra ni Saran, in tignaid aithra,
balta Adamnain, de quo Riaguil bhincuir cecinit :

Iniu fhar bhuide [.i. mo deuil] cae, im forba a rnaetar,
Manao algar la mac De, comde ad gnaetar
Iniu no bid mac Orra a cae fua claidme glara
Cia do rada aicrige, ir hi ind hi iar narra.
Iniu no bid mac Orra, lar ambidir duba deoga
Ro cuala Crige ar nguide roiraorbuc bhuide bria.

Ir in bliadainri no faomrad fir 'Eirinn aon rmaic 7 aoinria-
gail do gabail o Adamnain um ceile adrad na Carc ar Doimnach
an cferamad dec erga Arril, 7 im coronug rldair do bid for
clairicid Eirinn uile. Uair ba mor an buaidrib ra bai i n-Eirinn
go nige rin .i. buidh do clairicid 'Eirinn ag celeabrad na Carc ar
Dhoimnac an cferamad dfg Erga Arril, 7 coronugad rldair arr-
toil, ar rliocd Phadricc ; buidh eile dno oc rechim Choloim
Cille, .i. Caircc do ceileabrad ar cferamad decd erga Arril gibe
larte rfrmuine ar a mbeid an cferamad decd, 7 coronugad Simoin
Oruad forra. An trir buidh, nior b'ionann uile iad ne reicidid
Patricc, no ne reicidid Choloim Cille, go mbidir reanada ionda
og clairicid Eirinn, 7 ar amlaid tigidir na clairicid rin na rlnadad,

7 a

dare.—F. M. 702 ; Ul. 703 ; Tigh. 704.

* *Flann Fiona*.—See Tigh. 704, and
Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 185. His real
Anglo-Saxon name was Aldfrith. He

was King of Northumbria.—Lappenberg.
Hist. of Engl., vol. i., p. 187 n.

* *Bruide*.—The words .i. Mo Deuil are
in the margin of the MS. See Tigh. 706,

by the Leinster-men, who cut off the people of Fogartach with great slaughter, with Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh. Unde Orthanach [said]:

A battle, a hard victory; lowly they prostrated the battalions of triumph,
And there fell by the host Bodhbhchar, the scion of the white troop.

[704.] The death of Flann Fiona^a, son of Ossa, King of Saxonland, the famous wise man, the pupil of Adamnan, of whom Riagail of Bennchair sung :

This day Bruide^a fights a battle for the land of his grandfather,
Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it.
To-day the son of Oswy was killed in a battle with green swords,
Although he did penance, he shall lie in Hi after his death;
This day the son of Oswy was killed, who had the black drinks;
Christ heard our supplications, they spared Bruide the brave.

In this year the men of Erin consented to receive one jurisdiction and one rule from Adamnan, respecting the celebration of Easter^b, on Sunday, the fourteenth of the moon of April, and respecting the tonsuring of all the clerks of Erin after the manner of St. Peter, for there had been great dissension in Erin up to that time; i. e. some of the clergy of Erin celebrated Easter on the Sunday [next after], the fourteenth of the moon of April, and had the tonsure of Peter the Apostle, after the example of Patrick; but others, following the example of Columbkille, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth

where we have his death—"Bruide m^a Derile mortuus est."—*Ul.* 705.

^a *Easter*.—The scribe has written in the

margin—*Ceileabpað na Carð po*. "The celebration of Easter, here." See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 26 n., and *Introd.*, p. liii.

ἡ α ττυατα leo ἡο mbíoir compaicee caeta, ἡ μαρθετα ιομδα εα-
τορρη; ἡο ττανζατταρ uile ιομδα ι η-Ειρηνη τρís ριν .ι. an bó ár
mór, ἡ an ἡορτα ρó mór ἡ τςomanna ιομδα, ἡ εαcτυρcínςδοιḡ do
lot na h-Ειρínη. ὁαττυρ αmlaíð ριν ἡο ραδα .ι. ἡο hαιμρρη
Αδαμνάν. Εἰρíðε an noμαð abb ρο ἡab la ταρ éρ Coluim Cille.

ὁραο mór do ηρειτ do Saxoncáib a hΕιρηνη: Αδαμνάν do οὐl
do haécuingíð na ηραιue, ἡ αμαίλ ιμμρρη ὀείo ἡαν ρταιρ ὀείo ρά
τιοηοιρτε ηρmór eppcop Εορρα uile do ὀαμναð Αδαμνάν αρ an
caίρḡ do céleaḡραð αρ ρηoéc Coluim Cille, ἡ αρ cορónuḡað Sí-
moín ὀρραð do βείτ ραιρ .ι. ab aipe ad aipem. Αοβειρ ὀείo
ḡερ ba hιομδα ḡηαιðε ραν τρínαð ραιν ρο ρορuaiρηḡ Αδαμναν
ιαο uile a hḡηα, ἡ a hḡηλαḡρα, ἡ αρεð ρο ράíð Αδαμνάν, ní αρ αιέ-
ρρη [Σιμοín ὀρραð] ρο βαοι an cορónuḡað uo ραιρ, acτ αρ αιέρρη
Iohanníρ ὀρρuiνε, οαlτα an τSláinicíðo, ἡ αρ é ρuo cορónuḡuð ρο
βαοι ραιρíðε, ἡ cιαρ bo anηρα ηε Ρḡoap a Sláinicíð ρob anηρα ρηρ
Sláinicíð Iohan; ἡ ono αρ αρ cḡηραμάð oécε epḡa Αρρηl, ḡibé lá
ρḡcτmaíne αρ a mbeiτ, ρο celeaḡραττυρ na haρρταίl an cáίρḡ. Αρ
ann ριν ρο ειρḡ ḡḡóίρ ann, ἡ ρο ράíð : cια é Colom Cille ρéín ? oia
ρο βείτ αρ áίρo ρunna, ní ḡebmaoίρne uað ἡο mbeiτ ρο aοιηρḡaḡuίl
ρinne. Síðpe ιμυρρo, ní ḡebcua uaíð ἡο mbeiτí ρο aοιηρḡaḡaίl
ρρinn.

* *Simon Magus.*—The scribe writes the Latin word “calumnia” in the margin. On this subject see note to the first Fragment of these Annals, under A. D. 718.

* *Battles.*—Here again the scribe has written “calumnia” in the margin.

* *Bede.*—The scribe writes in the margin—“Non legit Scáip ὀείo” [Historiam Bedæ] “et si legerit non intellexit.” See Bede, H.E., v., c. 15.

* *Europe.*—Bede does not say a word

about this. The compiler of these Annals here confounds the dispute which Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, had with the English clergy about the tonsure (Bede, iv., c. 25), with the dispute about Easter.

* *Excelled them all.*—Bede says the very contrary; viz., that Adamnan, being admonished by many who were more learned than himself, not to presume to live contrary to the universal custom of the Church, &c., he changed his mind, and readily

teenth of the moon of April, on whatever day of the week the fourteenth should happen to fall, and had the tonsure of Simon Magus^e. A third party did not agree with the followers of Patrick, or with the followers of Columbkille; so that the clergy of Erin used to hold many synods, and these clergy used to come to the synods accompanied by the laity, so that battles^d and deaths occurred between them; and many evils resulted in Erin in consequence of this, viz., a great murrain of cows, and a very great famine, and many diseases, and the devastation of Erin by foreign hordes. They were thus for a long time, i. e. to the time of Adamnan, who was the ninth abbot that took [the government of] Ia after Columbkille.

A great booty was carried off by the Saxons from Erin, [and] Adamnan went to demand the booty, and, as Bede^e relates in his History, the greater part of the bishops of all Europe^f assembled to condemn Adamnan for celebrating Easter after the manner of Columbkille, and for having the tonsure of Simon Magus upon him, i. e. from ear to ear. Bede says that though many were the wise men [assembled] at that synod, Adamnan excelled them all^g in wisdom and eloquence; and Adamnan said that it was not in imitation of Simon Magus that he had this tonsure, but in imitation of John the Beloved, the alumnus of the Saviour; and that this was the tonsure which he had upon him; and though Peter loved the Saviour, the Saviour loved John; and [he urged] that it was on the fourteenth of the moon of April, whatever day of the week it should fall upon, the Apostles celebrated Easter. It was then a certain senior rose up there, and said, "Who was Columbkille himself? If he were here present, we would not part from him until he should be of the same rule with us; but we shall not part from you until you are of the same

preferred those things which he had seen and heard in the English churches to the customs which he and his people had hitherto followed.

φρηνν. Τυξ Αδαμνάν φρξγνα φαιρ, γ α ρέ πο ράδ; διαδρα, φο
 αοιηραξυιλ φρδ. Cóιρηιξέξη τυ δεριδε, αρ να ηεφρκοιρ. Αρ
 λόρ, αρ Αδαμναν αcom μαιρητιρ φέν: acc, αρ ιαδροιή, αέτ α cé-
 δόιρ. Οο νίξη ηρα cóρηιυξαδ Αδαμναιη ανη ρην, γ νί τυξαδ οο
 ουιηε όηοιρ αρ μοο ινα αν τυξαδ οο Αδαμναιη ανηρην, αγυρ αο-
 ηαξυρ αν δραιο μόρ ραιη όό, γ τγ ρειμή γο ηυξε α μαιρητιρ φέν
 γο ηια. Ρο βά μαέτρυξαδ μορ ρα κοιμήτιονολ α φαιξρην φον κορ-
 ηυξαδ ραιη. Ρά βαοιροιή γά ιοραιλ αρ αν κοιμήτιονολ αν κορ-
 ηυξαδ οο γαβάιλ, γ ηίρ φέδ υατα. Σεο Δευρ ρεημιοιρ conuentui
 peccare .i. ipsum Adamnanum expellepe qui murepcur ep̄c hi-
 berniae. Sic beda dixit. Υαιρ ρα βαοι δέιδ maille ρε ηΑδαμ-
 νάν céη πο βαοί ιρ Saxain.

Τάιηξ ηρα Αδαμνάν ι η'Ειρηνη ιαρεταιη γ πο Ιορδανειξ
 ραιη φορ 'Ειρηνη, γ νί πο γαβαδ υαδ αν ταοηρμαέτ ραιη να Καρεε
 γ αν κορόηαιξέτ γο ηυξε αν βλιαδαιηρ.

δα μαρδ οηο Αδαμνάν ρην βλιαξαιηρ, ιxxxi^o. αετατιρ ρυαε.

[FRAGMENTUM III.]

Tertium fragmentum ex eodem Codice per eundem Ferbi-
 rium extractum, incipiens ab anno 5^o, regni Maolreachtloinn mic
 Mailruanaig, seu (ut habent A. Duns.), 849.

Φορκόιμεδαίξε ιμυρρο να Λοclann μαρ πο βάτταρ γο φριέ-
 γναμάε

¹ *Compassion.*—“ Misertus est Hiber-
 niæ,” i. e. honoured Ireland with his pre-
 sence.

Thus Bede says.—One would think
 from this that the Irish writer was telling
 the story exactly as Bede has it, but this

is not so. He tells the story after his own
 bardic manner, exaggerates the whole
 affair, and confounds what Bede says of
 Colman with what he says of Adamnan.
 Comp. Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

² *Eighty-third.*—See Reeves's “ Adam-

same rule with us." Adamnan made answer to him, and said, "I will be of the same rule with you." "Be thou, therefore, tonsured," said the bishops. "It will be sufficient," said Adamnan, "at my own monastery." "Not so," said they, "but at once." Adamnan was, therefore, tonsured there; and no greater honour was ever given to a man than was given to Adamnan there. And the great booty was restored to him; and he came forward to his own monastery to Hi, and his congregation marvelled much to see him with this tonsure. He was requesting of the congregation to take the [same] tonsure, but God permitted the convent to sin, and to expel Adamnan, who had compassion^b upon Ireland. Thus Bede says¹; for Bede was along with Adamnan while he was in England.

Adamnan afterwards came to Erin, and he excelled all Erin; and that one regulation of Easter was not received from him, nor the tonsure, until this year.

[704.] Adamnan died in the eighty-third^d year of his age.

[FRAGMENT III.]

A third fragment, extracted from the same manuscript by the same Furbissius, beginning at the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, or (as the Annals of Donegal have it) 849.

[A. D. 851.] As now the sentinels of the Lochlanns¹ were vigilantly

nan," p. xl., note ^e. Tigh. records his death at A. 704, and says his age was 77.

¹ *Lochlanns*.—These were the Norwegians, who were settled in Ireland for about

half a century previously. This extract, which is evidently a continuation of a long story, seems to have been taken from some history of the Danish invasions now lost.

ζηναμάς ας ρίξαδ αν μαρα υατά αδ κόνναεταρ αν μυρκόβλας
 μόρ μυριόδε δ'ά η-ιονηροίγηδ. Ρο ζαδ υαίαν μόρ η ζηλα ιαδ :
 αέτ υρημ υιβ αρβδ αδβερωρ, κοιω Λοκλανναίς δα ρφρυαέτραμ
 η δα ρφοιριζιη. Ορεαμ οίλε, η αρ ρήρη ρα τυιζριετραυδε; κοιω
 Οαυμιτερ .ι. Οαναη ρα βάττυρ ανη δά η-αρζαιηριωμ η δα η-ινδρβδ;
 η αρεαδ όη βά ρήρη ανη. Ρα έυηριετ να Λοκλονναίς long λάνλυαέ
 να η-αιγιόδ δά ρήριυρ. Ταιηζ υνα long λάνλυαέ αν ζιolla όηζ ρειμ-
 ραιυτε, αεναη ρέρ να longoi βοίλε, ζο τεάριλαττυρ να δά loηζ δ'αιγιό
 ιε'αιγιόδ, ζο neberετ Sciuparmann να loηζε Λοκλανναίς; ριβρι,
 α ριυρα, αρ ρέρ, ζα τίρη αρ α τεαζαδαιη αρ αν μυρρι? αν ρα ριό
 τεαζαδαιη, ηο αν ρα κοζαδ? Αρέ ρρεαζηα τυζαττυρ να Οαναη
 ραιηρη, ρρορη ρόμóρ δο ραιζοιδ ροτα. Κυρηο α κεέδóρη εσηη ι
 κεσηη λυέτ να δα long ριη; ηο ρορυαιηλιζ long να ηΟαναη long να
 Λοκλανναέ, η μαρβαιδ να Οαναη λυέτ loηζε να Λοκλανναέ. Λη-
 ζαιε α η-αιηρκαέτ υίλε να Οαναη ι κεσηη να Λοκλανναέ, ζυρ ηο
 βάττυρ ριη ερλίε. Κυρηο καέ ζο ερυαιόδ, η μαρβαιδ να Οαναη α
 ετρί κοιμλίον ρέν υιόδ, η ρα υιέκηηραε ζαέ αση ηο μαρβραε :
 Τυζραε να Οαναη longα να Λοκλανναέ leo ζο ρορη. Ραζαβραε
 ερα να Οαναη αρ ραιη ηηά η όρη η υίλε μαίειυρ να Λοκλανναέ;
 ζο ρυζ αν κοιμóδε υατά αμλαιό ριη ζαέ μαίε ρυζραε α κελλαίδ,
 η ηεμβδαίδ η ρζρηίμδ ηαοήη Έιρηεανη.

Ιρ ηη αιηρηη δηο ρα έυηρ Μαοιρκαέλοηηη τεαέτα αρ εσηη
 Οιοηαιέ ηις Οοηαις, ρί Οιαηαέτα, η αρ έιρηóδε ηο loηζε Οελλα η
 υιρηίεζε ηα ηαοήη (αηαιη ηο ηηηηομαη ρήηαιη) αηαιη βιό δο κοη-
 αιηλε

* *Young man.*—i. e. who was in the com-
 mand of the Lochland ship, and mentioned,
 perhaps, in the former part of the narrative.

* *Steersman.*—Sciuparmann. This is
 a Teutonic word, and is probably derived
 from the Danish, *To steer*.

* *Maelochlainn.*—Maelochlainn, or
 Malachy I., began his reign in 846, and
 died on the 13th of November, 863.

* *Cianachta.*—A territory in the east of
 ancient Meath, in which a sept of Mun-
 ster-men of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll

lantly observing the sea, they saw a great marine fleet coming towards them. They were seized with great fear and terror. Some of them said that they were Lochlanns who were coming to aid and assist them; but others, who understood better, said that they were Daunites, i. e. Danes, who came to plunder and rob them; and this was indeed the truth. The Lochlanns sent a very swift ship towards them to know who they were, and the swift ship of the young man^m aforesaid came alone to one of the other ships, and the two ships met face to face; and the steersmanⁿ of the Lochlann ship asked, "Ye, O men," said he, "from what country have ye come upon this sea? Have ye come with peace, or with war?" The answer which the Danes gave him was to discharge a large shower of arrows at him! The crew of the two ships set to at once: and the ship of the Danes overcame the ship of the Lochlanns, and the Danes killed the crew of the ship of the Lochlanns. The Danes then altogether made for the place where the Lochlanns were, and arrived at the shore. They fought a battle fiercely, and the Danes killed thrice their own number of them, and they beheaded every one they killed. The Danes brought the ships of the Lochlanns with them to a port, and they also took the women, the gold, and all the property of the Lochlanns with them; and thus the Lord took away from them all the wealth which they had taken from the churches, and sanctuaries, and shrines of the saints of Erin.

Now at this time Maelsechlainn^o sent messengers for Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta^p, and it was he who had burned the churches and oratories of the saints (as we have narrated before^q), as if to consult with him how they should act with respect to the
cause

Olum, were seated at this period. Duleek Neill, who detested them.

was its principal church. They were soon ^q *Narrated before.*—Not narrated in this
after overwhelmed by the southern Ui- Fragment, although it was, no doubt,

αιρλε ριρ ειονναρ το ζένδαοιρ ιμ καιγγιη να ηΘαναρ, υαιρ ρά βαοι αμάιλ βίθ ρίθ ειθιρ Μαοιλρεαάλοιη η Γιοναοέ, η εια ρα βαοι Γιοναοέ ι ηγαλαρ ρύλα, αέτ το ριζνε ευθεαέτ θ'ιονηροιζ Μαοιλρεααχλοιηη, η ρλυαζ υιμε μαρ βαθ θα έοιμήθ.

Ra comραιγγιου ιαραη Μαοιλρεάλοιηη η Γιοναοά α η-αοιμοναθ η Τιγγιηναέ, ρι θρηζ; αρεαθ ροθ αίλ το Μαοιλρεαάλοιηη έ ρέν η ρί θρηζ το μαρβαθ ρί Γιαναάτα. Ηί θρηνα θνο Μαοιλρεαάλοιηη α εέέδοιρ ριη, υαιρ βα ροάιθε το Χιοναοά, η ραθ ζγαίλ λειρ κομημαρβαθ το θσηαη ανη. Αρεαθ το ροιηε α ρυιρεαέ ζο μαυθη αρ να θάραέ. Ρο θειλθ θνο Μαοιλρεάλοιηη έυιρ ηρέαζαέ ζο ετιορβαοιρ ζο ηιζε α η-ιοναθ έέθνα αρ να θάραέ, η ρα ρυαζαιρ το να ρλυαζαθ ιμέεαέτ. Ο ρα ιμέιζ α ρλυαζ όη Χιοναοά, έάηηζ Μαοιλρεάλοιηη ζο ρλυαζ μόρ λαιρ θ'ιονηροιζ αν Χιοναοά, η ηίορ βο λά ζο μαίε ανη, η αρεαθ ρο ράιθ Μαοιλρεαάλοιηη ό ζυέ μόρ ερόδα ηάηηθιζε ρηια Χιοναοά. Έιθ, αρ ρέ, 'μαρ η ληιγγιρ θιρέιζε να ηαοη, η ειθ μα ρα ρα ηιλλιρ α ηεηαθα, η ρερεαρερα να ηαοη η Λοάλοηαιζ λαε? Ρα ριθιρ ιμυρρο αν Γιοναοά να εαρηηαιζρεαθ ηί το εαηλαρρα εαοιη το θσηαη, αρεαθ το ριζνε θειτ να έοέτ. Ρα εαιρηηζέ ιαρ ριη αν μαε ραοηελοηαιζ, ροιέηηελαέ, ροηαιρε ριη αμαέ, η ρο θάηηθεθ έ ερε έοηαιρλε Μαοιλρεαάλοιηη ι ρηυέάν ραλαέ, η ρυαιρ θάρ αηλαθ ριη.

Ιρ ιη θλιαθαη-ρι, .ι. αν κοιζέθ θλιαζαιη ρλαέα Ηηαοιλρεαάλοιηη, ρα έιονολραε θά έοιρςέ ληιγγιρ να Λοάλοηηη .ι. Σαιη η λαρηηα ρλόιζ μόρα αρ ζαέ άηηθ α η-αιγίθ να η-Θαναρ. Έιονολαιθ ιαραη ζο ραθαθαρ

narrated in the original work from which this extract was taken.

' *Breagh*.—A large territory comprising the greater portion of East Meath, and of which Cianachta was a subdivision.

' *Dirty streamlet*.—The Ann. Ult. 850,

say that he was "demersus in lacu crudeli morte." According to the *Four Masters* (A. D. 849), he was drowned in the River Ainge, now the Nanny Water, a river flowing through the very middle of Cianachta, and dividing the barony of

cause of the Danes, for there was a kind of peace between Maelsechlainn and Cinaeth, and though Cinaeth was labouring under a disease of his eye, he nevertheless came to meet Maelsechlainn with a host about him, as if it were to guard him.

After this, Maelsechlainn, and Cinaeth, and Tighernach, King of Breagh¹, met together: and Maelsechlainn's desire was that he and the King of Breagh should kill the King of Cianachta. Maelsechlainn, however, did not do this at once, for Cinaeth had more forces, and he was afraid that mutual slaughter might take place. What he did was to wait till the next morning. Maelsechlainn feigned false reasons, for which they should come to the same place the next morning, and he ordered the forces [of Cinaeth] to go away. When his army went away from Cinaeth, Maelsechlainn came with a great host to meet Cinaeth before it was clear daylight, and Maelsechlainn said with a loud, fierce, and hostile voice to Cinaeth: "Why," said he, "hast thou burned the oratories of the saints, and why hast thou destroyed their sanctuaries and their writings, the Lochlanns assisting thee?" Cinaeth knew that it would be of no avail to him to make use of fair speeches; what he did was to remain silent. That noble, goodly born, brave youth was afterwards dragged out, and drowned in a dirty streamlet², by advice of Maelsechlainn, and thus he perished!

[851.] In this year, i. e. in the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn³, the two chiefs of the fleet of the Lochlanns, i. e. Zain and Iargna, collected great hosts from every quarter against the Danes. They afterwards assembled to the number of threescore and ten ships, and proceeded

Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. See the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," Part I., c. 54.—Colgan, *Triad. Thaum.*, p. 125.

¹ *The fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—This king succeeded in 846, so that this battle between the Norwegians and Danes took place in the year 851.

pabadar deó longa ἡ ἐπὶ ριόν, ἡ εἰς αὐτὸν ποτὸν Snám aighníc ἡ ἀρ ἀν-
 ραῖδε battur na Danair an tan rín. Comraicir ann rín leir for
 leat, ἡ cuirid caé cruaid duaidrioc lé for lé : uair ní éualamar
 reimí rín a n-iañad oile riam ar muir an ár no éuirriocé scurra
 annro .i. eoir Danara ἡ Lochlannaigh. Áit éna ar forr na Dana-
 roib no maib. Ra éionóilrioc na Danair iar rín, ar mbrireað
 maðma forra, ἡ an gopta ga marbad, ἡ areð no ráid a eciaðarna
 .i. horra rriu, ἡ comige ro ba rí cruaid corraic éiride : Rug-
 raðair-rí comige ro (ar ré) corrair imda cia na foruairliðeað
 ríð ronn epé iomarca rluair. 'Éreid rir na briatráib aóðerra
 ríð : “gaé buair ἡ gaé corrair ἡ gaé blað fuarabaair epíð rín, na
 malartíð na blið mbig aon laoi rín. Féguib líð iaraim an caéu-
 gað do ríðiri do gñetaoi rir na Lochlannaib, uair atad bur maí,
 bur n-uile maíruir aca, ἡ bur longa ; ἡ ar rubac iarriom do brieð
 huada ἡ corrair uairi aread ar cóir díd anora dul go haonmínm-
 nac na gñh amail na railead ríð far in dlehað, áit na beir
 ríð og iorraiðe báir : ἡ far noioðail féh forra, ἡ gen go raib
 corrair raimneac duibri deirin, ἡ biað a m-bérad ar noé ἡ ár
 ecóicé dúin ; muna raibe maie dúin ann, biað commarbad coic-
 éh leir for lé ann.

Ág ro comairle oile leam duib : an Ráðraic naom ra ar
 airo eppor ἡ ar éh naom na h'Éiríh, rir a noearrae na
 namuðraile oðanne uile imda, guimíone go díora, ἡ tabram
 almarra onóraca dó, ar buaid ἡ corrair do brieð do na náimúib
 rín.

Ro rrearrattur uile é, ἡ aread no ráidrioc : “ar comairce,”
 ar ríad, an tí naom Ráðraic ἡ an éimide ar tíðarna do rín
 féh.

* *Snámh Aighnech*.—Now Carlingford Duachail, the Norwegians had a fleet and
 Lough, near which, at a place called Linn- strong fortress. Ann. Ul. 851 ; F. M. 850.

proceeded to Snámh Aighnech^a where the Danes were [stationed] at that time. There they fought on either side, and engaged in a hard and stubborn battle on either side, for we have never heard before this time of so great a slaughter at sea as was caused between them, i. e. between the Danes and the Lochlanns. But, however, it was against the Danes the defeat was. The Danes, after being defeated in this battle, being sore oppressed by famine, assembled their people, and what their Lord, Horm, who hitherto had been a firm, victorious man, said to them was,—“Hitherto,” said he, “ye have gained many victories, although ye have been defeated here by superior forces. Listen to the words which I shall say unto you: ‘Every victory, every triumph, and every fame which ye had gained was obscured by the little fame of that day.’ Look ye sharp to the battle which ye shall next make with the Lochlanns, for your women and all your property are in their hands as well as your ships; and they are rejoicing for having gained victory and triumph over you! What is proper for you now to do is to go unanimously against them, as if ye did not think of life, but not to be waiting for death, and to revenge yourselves upon them, and though ye may not gain a prosperous victory thereby, ye shall have whatever our gods and our fate will give us; if it be of no advantage to us, there shall be at least equal slaughter on either side.

“This is another advice of mine to you: ‘This Saint Patrick, against whom these enemies of ours have committed many evils, is archbishop, and head of the saints of Erin. Let us pray to him fervently, and let us give honourable alms to him for our gaining victory and triumph over these enemies.’”

They all answered him, and what they said was: “Let our protector,” said they, “be the holy Patrick, and the God who is Lord over him also, and let our spoils and our wealth be [given] to his church.”

R

They

féin, γ αρ ccorɣur υ'ά σγλαιγ, γ αρ n-ιονομίnnur. Τσζαιυ ιαρ ριν ζο haonmlnmmnac, ρσρδα, ρεαραιμάιλ ι n-αιοιπσct ι ζκιονη na Loclannac, γ cuiptic cae.

Ιρ ιη uair ριν τάλιογ Σζαιη λειερί na Loclann, γ Macodan ρί Ulaò υ'ιηγριη na ηDanar υο ηύιη γ ετίη, ζιον ζο παβα α ριορ ριν ρεηε αγ Σζαιη Loclannac, τάλιογ γ αν τ-uaiεcò ηο βαοι na ραρραò υ'ιονρσιγη na ηDanar υον υαπα λειε αγαρ λαηηα λειερί οιλε na Loclann υον λειε ειλε υο na Danaroiò. Αρ cρuaiò ερα ηα cuiptic an caera. Ρα ελορ αρ λειε ρζηηζαιλ na ρλς, αγυρ γλοιηη-βέηηηc na ccloioisín, γ τuaiηηηc na ρηιαε ζά mbualà, γ βέιεcβαc na ηιλευ αγ ιηοιηε eccomloinn οηηα. Αεε ερά cίò ραβα ηά bàρ ιηι ριν, αρ ρορρ na loclannaiò ηο μαίò, γ ιρ ιαυ na Danair ηυζ buaiò γ corɣar ερια ραε Ράοραιcc ζέ ηο βάυαρ na Loclannaiγ ερί eυεερηοηα ηορ na Danaroiò, ηο ceiepe cuoρuma. Τιαζαιυ na Danair ιαρριη ρορ longρορc na Loclann, γ μαηβαιυ υρεαη ann, ζαβαιυ υρεαη ειλε, γ cuiptic υρεαη ειλε ι ττειεcò, γ ζαβαιυ ζαc μαίειυρ óιη γ αιηζιυ, γ ζαc μαίειυρ αρ εcηα, γ amná γ α longa. Αεε εcηα ηί ραιβ Σζαιη ρέν αγ cup an caeta, uair ηί τάλιογ maille ηα ηύιηηη αρ amμυρ an longρυιηe, uair ηο βαοι αιγε comaipe α η-ιουαò οιλε. Αη uair τάλιογ υο cυη an longρυιηe αρριαυ na ηάηηυο υο cονηαιηc ann, γ ηί ηιαυ α ηύιηηη ρέιη. Α η-έζμαιρ anneoc ηο μαηβαò υο na Danaroiò ρέιη, αρεαò ηα μαηβαò υο na Loclannaiò cύγ ηιλε ρεαρ ροicimelac : ρocuiòe ιηυηηο υο ηηleaòaiò αρ εcηα, γ υο υαοιηιβ ιη ζαc άιηυ ηα μαηβαò α η-έζμαιρ na ηυιήηε ριη.

Αρ ιη εαν ριν ηα cυιη Μαοιηεαcλοιηη, ρί Τcηηα εεαcτα υ'ιοηηρσιγε na ηDanar. Αρ αιηλαιò ηο βάεευρ na Danair αγ luétauρct

¹ *Five thousand.*—This is perfectly incredible.

² *Heaps of the bodies.*—This presents a curious picture of the ferocity of the Scan-

They afterwards came unanimously, bravely, and manfully together against the Lochlanns, and joined battle.

At this time Zain, half king of the Lochlanns, and Matodan, King of Uladh, came to attack the Danes by sea and land; although Zain, the Lochlann, had not known of this before, he came with the party who were with him to harass the Danes on the one side, and Iargno, the other half king of the Lochlanns, came to attack them on the other side. This battle was a hard fought one. The whizzing of lances, the clashing of swords, the clattering of shields when struck, and the shrieks of soldiers when subdued, were heard! But, however, though long they were *at it*, the Lochlanns were defeated, and the Danes gained victory and triumph, on account of the tutelage of Patrick, though the Lochlanns were three or four times their number! The Danes, after this, entered the camp of the Lochlanns, killed some of them, made prisoners of others, and put others to flight; and they possessed themselves of all their treasures of gold and silver, and other property, as well as of their women and ships. Zain himself, however, was not present at this engagement, for he did not come towards the camp along with his people, for he was holding a council elsewhere. When he had arrived at the camp, it was his enemies he saw there, and not his own people! Independently of those killed by the Danes, there were slain of the Lochlanns five thousand^r goodly-born men; also many soldiers and people of every grade were slain in addition to this number.

Now, at this time Maelsechlainn, King of Teamhair, sent ambassadors to the Danes. And at their arrival the Danes were cooking, and the supports of their cauldrons were heaps of the bodies^r of the

Lochlanns,

dinavian nations, who were Pagans at this period. The favourites of their god Odin were all those who died in battle, or, what was considered equally meritorious, by their own hand. The timid wretch, who allowed himself to perish by disease or age, was considered unworthy of the joys of their paradise. These joys were fight-

λυέταιρστέ αρ α γκιονν, γ αρ ιαυ βα γαβλα δά κοιρεδαίβ κάρην δο
 κόρραιβ να Λοκλανν γ ειυ να βήια αρ α μβίοδ αν ρεοιλ, αρ φορ
 κορραιβ Λοκλανν νο βίοιρ α λειτέκονν, γ αν τινε αζ λοργαδ να κορρ,
 γο μβίοδ αν ρεοιλ γ αν μέατραδ ρα έαιέριος αν αδαίγ ρείμε αζ
 μαίονμ αρ α ηγαλιβ αμας.

Ra βαττυρ υνα τσέτα Μοοιλρεακλαινν γά ρφέζαδ αμίαιδ ριν,
 γ ρα βάττυρ γα τεαταοιρ υμ να Θαναραιβ ριν. Αρεαδ ρα ράιυ-
 ριος να Θαναρι; αρ αμίαιδ βυδ μαίε λεορυν άρ μβειέτε. Clair
 μόρ lan αca δο όρ, γ δα αιργεαυ δά έαβαίρε δο Ράυραιcc, υαιρ
 αμίαιδ ρα βάττυρ να Θαναρι γ ειnéλε κρabaυδ αca .ι. γαβαυδ
 ρεαλαυ ρρι ρεοιλ, γ ρρι μνάιβ αρ κρabaυδ. Τυζ κρa αν καέ ρο
 μήημα μαίε δο Ξαοιδεαλαιβ υιλε αρ αν ρζριος ρο δο έαβαίρε αρ
 να Λοκλανναιβ.

'S in βλιαδαιν ρεο υνα ρο βριρ Μοοιλρεακλαινν καέ φορρ να
 ραγάναιβ, γ υνα ρο βριρριτε Cιαννακτα καέ ρά δό φορρ να
 ζερτιβ.

Καλ. Φορβαίρι Μοοιλρεακλαινν ι cΚρυραι υνδε Μοοιλρεκίμι
 cecιμε :—

Μιχιυδ υυλ ταρ δόινν μθάιν, ι υβαίλ μοιζε Μιδε μίν,

Αρ ανδρα βειέ ρρι γαοιέ ηγλυαιρ ιρινο υαιρ ι cΚρυραιυ κρίν.

Ινδρσέτακ, ab la, δο έιακταιν ι η-Ειρηνν γο μιονναιβ Coloim
 Cille Λαιρ. Ιρ in μβλιαδαιν ρι βεορ .ι. in ρεχτο anno ρεγνι Μοοιλ-
 ρεακλαινν,

ing, ceaseless slaughter, and drinking beer
 out of the skulls of their enemies, with a
 renovation of life to furnish a perpetuity
 of the same pleasures. The Scandinavians
 placed their whole delight in war, and
 entertained an absolute contempt of danger
 and of death; and their glory was esti-
 mated by the number they had slain in

battle. Of this we have a faithful picture
 in the death-song of Regner Lodbrok (who
 was probably the Turgesius of Irish his-
 tory). This great conqueror comforts him-
 self in his last agonies by recounting all
 the acts of carnage he had committed in
 his lifetime. See Mallet's "Northern An-
 tiquities," Bohn's edition, pp. 105, 383;

Lochlanns, and one end of the spits on which the meat was hung was stuck into the bodies of the Lochlanns, and the fire was burning the bodies, so that they belched forth from their stomachs the flesh and the fat which they had eaten the night before.

The ambassadors of Maelsechlainn beheld them in this condition, and they reproached the Danes with this [savage conduct]. The Danes replied: "This is the way they would like to have us!" They had a great wide trench [filled] with gold and silver to give to Patrick, for the Danes were a people who had a kind of piety, i. e. they gave up meat and women awhile for piety! Now this battle gave good courage to all the Gaeidhil^a on account of this destruction brought upon the Lochlanns.

In this year Maelsechlainn gained a battle over the pagans, and the Cianachta^a defeated the Gentiles a second time in battle.

[852.] Kal. The encampment of Maelsechlainn was at Crufait^b, unde Maelfeichine cecinit:—

Time to cross the fair Boinn to the plain of smooth Meath ;
It is difficult to be in the pure wind at this hour in withered
Crufait.

Indrechtach, Abbot of Ia, came to Erin with the relics of Colum Cille. In this year also, the sixth year^c of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Amhlaeibh

and Tytler's "Elements of General History," p. 136.

^a *The Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Scoti, or native Irish, in contradistinction to Gaill, i. e. Galli, or foreigners.

^b *Cianachta*.—Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

^c *Crufait*.—Ann. F. M. 847. The present name is unknown unless it be Cro-

boy, in Meath.

^d *The sixth year*.—This was the year 852.—O'Flah. Ogyg., p. 434. Indrechtach, Abbot of Hy, appears to have come to Ireland with the relics of St. Columkille so early as the year 849 or 850; he was killed in 854 by the Saxons. See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 390, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 853.

ρεακλαινν, τάνιγ Αιλαοιβ Conung, .i. mac ριγ Loelann, ι n'Ειρινν, γ ευγ λειρ ερρυσαγνα είορα γ κάναθ n-ιμδα ό α αταιρ, γ α ράγβαλ-ριθε γο hobann. Τάνιγ ονο Ιομαρ αν βράταρ βα ροο 'να όξαιδ-ριθε δο εόδακ να εκίορ εβνα.

Καλ. Λοκ Λαιοιγ ι εριε Umairl δο έλόδ.

Καλ. Ρίοξδαλ ρρρι n'Ειρηνν ιν Αρμααά ειθιρ Μαοιλρεακ-λαινν γ Ματοδαν ρί Ulaδ, γ Διαρμαιθ γ Ρετζνα γο ραιμαθ Ραορραικκ, γ Suaipleaκ γο εκλείριεθ Μίθε.

Ινορεακτακ Ua Finnaκτα Comarba Colum Cille, γ Διαρ-μαδα ραριεντιρριμι, δο μαρβαθ δο ρλαδαγιεθ Saχanaκα ογ δολ δο Ροιμ, γ μαριυθ α ρυιλ eannaγ ραιν θεορ ιρ ιν ιοναθ ιν ρο μαρβαθ ι γκομυρτα α διογαλτα δο Θηια ρορ αν λυκ ρορ μαρβ.

Ιρ ιν βλιαθαίρι ρα τοκυρεαθ ριγ Loelann δο cum Μαοιλρεακ-λαινν δ'όλ, γ ρο βοί ρleaθ λάνμόρ αρ α ειονν, αγαρ γακ νί ρα γεαλλ ρι Loelann δο κοmall κο να λυγε; ακτ εβνα νί ρα κοmairl α βεγ αρ νδουλ α τιγ Μαοιλρεακλαινν αμακ, ακτ ρα γαβ α γκεδούρι αγ ιονηραθ ρεαραινν Μαοιλρεακλαινν. Ακτ εβνα νί ρεκτακ ράνιγ λειρ αν κογαθ ριν.

Ιρ ιν βλιαθαίρι ονο ρο ερέιγριε ροχαίθε α μβαίτιρ Κριόρ-ταίδακτα γ ταγακταρ malle ριρ να Loelannaιβ, γυρ αιργριε Αρμααά, γ γο ρυγρακ α μαίτιυρ αρ. Sed quidem ex ιρριρ ροε-νιεντιαμ egere, et uenerunt ad ρατιρρακτιονεμ.

Καλ. Δο abb Αρμααά Ρορannán Ερρκορ γ ργριβαι γ anchoιρε γ Διαρμαιθ ραριεντιρριμυρ Scotorum quieuerunt.

Κηβαλλ

^a *Amlaebh Conung*.—Ann. Ult. 852, where he is called Amlaimh, or Amlaip, son of the King of Lochlinn. *Quare*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teu- tonic *koenig* or *koenung*, king?

^b *In Umairl*.—i. e. in Burriahoolle,

county of Mayo. Todd's "Irish Nennius," p. 207, and Ann. F. M. 848.

^c *A royal meeting*.—This is noted in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 850; F. M. 849.

^d *Indrechtach Ua Finnachtla*.—Ann. Ult. 853, "iv. *Id. Martii*;" F. M. 852.—

Amhlaeibh Conung^d, i. e. the son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and he brought with him commands from his father for many rents and tributes, but he left suddenly. Imhar, his younger brother, came after him to levy the same rents.

Kal. Loch Laeigh, in Umhaill^e, migrated.

Kal. A royal meeting^f of the men of Erin at Ard-Macha, between Maelsechlainn and Matodan, King of Uladh, and Diarmaid and Fethghna with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech with the clergy of Meath.

[854.] Indrechtach Ua Finnachta^g, successor of Colum Cille, and Diarmaid, very wise men, were killed by Saxon plunderers on their way to Rome, and their pure blood still remains at the place where they were killed as a sign of the vengeance of God against those who killed them.

In this year the King of Lochlann was invited to [the house of] Maelsechlainn to drink, and there was a great feast prepared for him; and the King of Lochlann [made many promises], and promised on his oath to observe them; but, however, he did not observe the smallest of them after leaving the house of Maelsechlainn, but he proceeded at once to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn. But, however, this war did not turn out lucky for him.

In this year many forsook their Christian baptism^h and joined the Lochlanns, and they plundered Ard-Macha, and carried away all its riches; but some of them did penance, and came to make satisfaction.

[852.] Two abbots of Ard-Machaⁱ, Forannan, bishop and scribe, and Diarmaid, the wisest of the Scoti, died.

Cearbhall,

Reeves's Adamnan, p. 390.

^h *Many forsook their baptism.*—i. e. many of the Irish joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism. This extraordinary fact

is not noticed by the Ann. Ult. or by the F. M.

ⁱ *Two abbots of Ard-Macha.*—“Duc heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan, Scriba et

CSíball mac Dunlainz ní Orpáige (cliamúin Maoilreaclainn .i. deapbriur CSíball og Maoilreaclainn .i. land inǵh Dunlainz, 7 ona inǵh Maoilreaclainn og CSíball) do cup do Maoilreaclainn 1 Muíain do cuinnǵiú gíall, ar nés a riǵ .i. Ailǵhán.

Caé no éabairt d'Áod do riǵ Ailǵ .i. don riǵ ar ferr fhǵnám 'na aimri, do loingriur na nǵall nǵaoidéal .i. Scuic iad 7 daltai do Normannoib iad, 7 tan ann ad bhrar eib Normainniǵ friu. Maidiú forra re nÁod, agur cuirtear a noearǵar na nǵall nǵaoidéal, 7 cinn imda do bhré do [Áed mac] Niall leir, 7 na ólǵrioc na h-Eirínnaiǵ an marbáð riin, uair amail do níóir na Loclannaiǵ do níóirriom.

Sloiǵib la hÁod mac Néill do innriab Ulað. Áct éna ní riéð ráiniǵ do, uair euzrat Ulað maidm for Cinél n-Eoǵain, 7 no marbtrae Flaitédearac mac Néill, 7 Conacán mac Colmáin ann cum multir alir.

Ir in aimri ri áct bíǵ táiniǵ Rodolb co na rloǵaib d'innriab Orpáige. Ra éionoil dono CSíball mac Dunlainz rloǵ na n-ǵaiað, 7 euz caé dóib, 7 no maid forra na Loclannaið. Ra éuadar imurro buiðh níor do luét na maðma for a n-éoið 1 eiriolaiǵ n-áir, 7 no dáctur ag féǵað an marbta impu, 7 ad connaccur a muínter féin ǵá marbáð amail na marbðair caoirǵ. Ra ǵab airéu mor iad, 7 aréð do rorac a cclaiðib do noctáð, 7 a n-airm do

Episcopus et anchorita, et Dermaid, sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europæ qui everunt."—*Ann. Ult.* 851; *F. M.* 851. Dermaid is said above to have suffered martyrdom with Innrechtach on their way to Rome; but the *F. M.* record his death the year before, the *Ann. Ult.* two years before, the martyrdom of Innrechtach.

¹ *Daughter*.—His daughter by a dif-

ferent marriage.

¹ *Ailghenan*, King of Munster, died, according to the Four Masters, in 851, but the true year is 853.—*Ann. Ult.* 852.

² *Gall-Gaoidhil*.—i. e. the Dano-Irish, or rather the Norwegian Irish who had lapsed into paganism, and plundered the churches in as profane a manner as the Norwegians themselves. The Four Mas-

Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe (the brother-in-law of Maelsechlainn, for the sister of Cearbhall, *was married to Maelsechlainn, i. e. Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, and besides the daughter^t of Maelsechlainn, was married to Cearbhall*), was sent by Maelsechlainn into Munster, to demand hostages, on the death of their King Ailghenan^l.

A battle was given by Aedh, King of Ailech, the most valiant king of his time, to the fleet of the Gall-Gaeidhil^m, i. e. they were Scoti and foster-children to the Northmen, and at one time they used to be called Northmen. They were defeated and slaughtered by Aedh, and many of *their* heads were carried off by [Aedh, son^a of] Niall with him, and the Irish were justified in committing this havoc, for these were accustomed to act like the Lochlanns.

A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, to plunder Uladh^o, but he did not find this easy, for the Ulidians defeated the Cinel-Eoghain, and slew Flaithbhertach, son of Niall, and Conacan, son of Colman, with many others.

Nearly at this time Rodolph^p came with his forces to plunder Osraighe. But Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, assembled a host to oppose them, and gave them battle, and defeated the Lochlanns. A large party of the defeated, however, went on horseback to the top of a high hill, from which they viewed the slaughtered around them, and saw their own people slaughtered like sheep. They were seized with a great desire of revenge, and what they did was to draw their
swords

ters state that this victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, at Glennfhoichle (now Glenelly, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone), in the year 854. The Annals of Ulster place it in 855.

^a *Son of.*—The text has “by Niall,”

but in the margin are the words “Cloð potius.” We ought, therefore, certainly to read Cloð mac Niall.

^o *Uladh.*—Ann. F. M. 853; Ult. 854.

^p *Rodolph.*—There is no notice of this chieftain in the published Annals.

do gábal, 7 cuióscet cum na n-Orpuiḡeac, gur po marb̄rat d̄ream díob; ḡidead̄ ar aba na cuiḡib̄ ias̄raide ar ccúla na maióm .i. ag Aét muicead̄a t̄ugaḡ an maióm rí. Do rala imurro ḡliric ronn do Ch̄s̄ball fén .i. anuair tabar̄ta an máoma, 7 r̄gaoilead̄ da m̄uineir uad̄; d̄ream do na Loclannaiḡ do éoióscet̄ cúige 7 a ear-ḡabal dóib̄. Aét t̄re f̄ur̄taét̄ an coim̄dead̄ fuair a f̄óir̄ic̄in: na b̄uir fén a ead̄, 7 na c̄n̄gail na báttur̄ fair, 7 na cúaid̄ r̄l̄án uaióib̄. Ar mór̄ t̄rá an t-ár̄ t̄ugaḡ ann f̄orr̄ na Loclannaiḡ.

Cat̄ do b̄riḡed̄ do Saxonoib̄ f̄orr̄ na Normainnaiḡ.

Iḡ in aimir̄ rí t̄anḡattur̄ Danair̄ .i. hor̄m co na m̄uineir̄ d̄'ionn̄roiḡid̄ Ch̄s̄baill mic̄ Dunl̄ainḡ, go po conḡnaiḡ Ch̄s̄ball leo 1 cc̄l̄hn̄ na Loclann, uair̄ bá heaḡail leo a f̄f̄or̄uair̄liuḡad̄ t̄re ceal-ḡaib̄ na Loclann. Ra ḡad̄ d̄no Ch̄s̄ball go hon̄raé̄ cúige iad̄, 7 po báttur̄ maille r̄ir̄ go m̄imic̄ oḡ b̄reit̄ c̄or̄ḡair̄ do ḡhallaiḡ 7 do ḡhaoidealaiḡ.

Ar mór̄ la Ciarr̄aiḡib̄ oḡ bealac̄ Congl̄air̄ f̄orr̄ Loclannaiḡ, ubi pl̄ur̄imi t̄ruc̄id̄at̄i r̄unt̄ p̄er̄m̄ir̄r̄ionne Dei.

'Ar̄ d̄no la h-'Ar̄ad̄a Cl̄iac̄ f̄orr̄ na ḡent̄ib̄ céd̄na.

Iḡ in bliad̄ain̄ céd̄na na cúir̄r̄ic̄t̄ f̄ir̄ Muḡan t̄each̄ta d̄'ionn̄roiḡid̄ Ch̄s̄baill mic̄ Dunl̄ainḡ, go d-éioḡad̄ na Danair̄ leir̄, 7 c̄ionol̄ Or̄raiḡe da f̄f̄ur̄taét̄, 7 da f̄f̄óir̄ic̄id̄in an aḡaid̄ na Nor-
mainnec̄ na bad̄ar̄ ḡá n-ionn̄raḡ 7 ḡa n-arḡain an t̄an r̄oin. Ra f̄r̄ḡair̄ d̄no Ch̄s̄ball r̄ir̄, 7 na f̄uaḡair̄ do na Danair̄aiḡ 7 d'Or-
raiḡib̄ t̄oid̄eaét̄ go léir̄ [éinóil̄te] d̄f̄ur̄taét̄ f̄ir̄ Muḡan, 7 ar̄ ead̄
on do r̄onod̄ fair̄. T̄aimic̄ ias̄am̄ Ch̄s̄ball r̄eim̄e d̄'ionn̄roiḡid̄ na
Loclann

¹ *Ath muiceadha.*—i. e. ford of the swine-herd. This narrative does not occur in any other Annals known to the Editor.

² *The Saxons.*—This is probably the victory recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chro-

nicle at the year 851, when King Ethelwulf and his son Æthelbald fought against the Northmen at Oekley, "and there made the greatest slaughter among the heathen army that we have heard tell of unto the

swords and take their arms and come [down] to the Osraighi, a party of whom they slew. They were nevertheless driven back in defeated rout. This defeat was given them at Ath muiceadha⁹. Here Glifit met Cearbhall himself at the time of the defeat, his people having separated from him. A party of the Lochlanns came up with him and took him prisoner; but by the Lord's assistance he was relieved. He himself tore his clothes and the bonds that were upon him, and escaped in safety from them. Great, indeed, was the slaughter that was made of the Lochlanns there.

A battle was gained by the Saxons^r over the Northmen. At this time came the Danes, i. e. Horm and his people, to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and Cearbhall assisted them against the Lochlanns [Norwegians], for they were afraid of being overpowered by the stratagems of the Lochlanns. Cearbhall therefore took them to him honourably, and they frequently accompanied him in gaining victories over the foreigners and the Gaeidhil [Irish].

A great slaughter of the Lochlanns was made by the Ciarraighi at Bealach Chonglais⁸, where many were killed by the permission of God.

A slaughter, too, was made by the Aradians of Cliach¹, of the same Gentiles.

In the same year^a the men of Munster sent messengers to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing [to request] that he would come, bringing the Danes with him, and the rising out of Osraighe, to assist and relieve them against the Northmen [Norwegians] who were harassing and plundering them at that time. Now, Cearbhall responded to this [call]

present day."

⁸ *Bealach Chonglais*.—A place near the city of Cork. There is no notice of this battle in the published Annals.

¹ *Aradians of Cliach*.—This entry is not in the published Annals.

^a *In the same year*.—Not in the published Annals.

Lochlann go ríog moir Danar ḡ Ḥaoideal. Oo concattur na Lochlannaiḡ Círball co na ríuaḡ, no muinntir, no ḡab aḡuaé ḡ uaman moir iad. Ra éuaíḡ Cearball ḡ n-ionad áro ḡ no baor aḡ aḡallad a muinntire féin ar tír; aread no ráid, ḡ fé og féḡad na rírbann rírairíḡe imme: Naé ríraicéí líb, ar fé, mar na ríruiríroo na Lochlannaiḡ na ríaranna-ra ar mbreic a éruíḡ ḡ ar marbad a baoinne; mad éruirí dáib inu iná dúinne, do ḡenad na cétna 'nar tír-ne, uair imurro acáinne rocráide móir anu, caicéḡm go éruaid na n-aicéíḡ. Raé oile ar noo cóir dúin caéuḡad éruaid do dénoíḡ, nar ríonnae na Danair ríalee maille ríinn mícaé ná míoḡlaeéur ríoinn, uair na ríeḡémad, ḡid maille ríinn acáḡ anu, go mbeoír 'nár n-aḡaid doiríroí. Raé oile, ḡur no éuḡad ríir Muían ḡ eangamar ríoiríḡin ár éruar ríoinn, uair ír míoic ar namaid iad.

Ra aḡaill iarccain na Danair, ḡ aread no ráid ríuráide: nénoír calma anu, uair ar namuid bunaid dúib na Lochlannaiḡ, ḡ na éuiríre caéa eacerruib, ḡ áir móra anallána. Ar maicé dúib ríinne maille ríḡ anu na n-aḡaid, ḡ ona ní eile ann, ní ríu dúib éréicé no laige do éuiríin dúinne ríraib. Ra ríeḡraeéur uile éoir Ḥanaru ḡ Ḥaoidealu, ná ríoinnraicé éréicé no mícaé ríoinn. Ro eirḡéur iarccain eirḡe naoiníir írin uair ríin ó'ionn-ríeḡíḡ na Lochlann. Na Lochlannaiḡ imurro ó do concattur ríin, ní caé no ionnruiríroo do éabairé, acé ar ríeicéí ro na caill-eib, ar ríáḡbail a maicéura, do ríoinnrae. Ra ḡabaid na caillé dá ḡac léicé ríoinn, ḡ na marbad a ndearḡár na Lochlann. Acé éina conige ro ní na ríuileḡíroo na Lochlannaiḡ do'n conim-
lío

As he looked upon.—Oḡ fé og féḡad.
In modern Irish this would be, aḡur é
aḡ ríeáḡain na ḡreapann b-rar uime.

¹ *They were killed with great slaughter.*

—Ro marbad a ndearḡ-ár na Lochlann. The modern construction would be, Ro marbadar dearḡ-ár na Lochlannach, which is better.

[call], and he commanded the Danes and the Osraighi to proceed fully [assembled] to relieve the men of Munster, and this was accordingly done at this summons. Cearbhall afterwards came forward to attack the Lochlanns with a great host of Danes and Gaoidhils. When the Lochlanns saw Cearbhall with his host, or people, they were seized with great fear and dread. Cearbhall went to a high place, and he began to address his own people first, and he said, as he looked upon the deserted lands around him : " Do ye not perceive," said he, " how the Lochlanns have desolated these lands, having carried off their cattle and killed their inhabitants? If they be more powerful this day than we, they will do the same in our territory. But as we are very numerous this day, let us fight bravely against them. Another reason for which it is right for us to fight bravely is, that the Danes, who are along with us, may not perceive cowardice or want of heroism in us, for it may happen that, though they are on our side this day, they may hereafter be against us. Another reason is, that the men of Munster, whom we have come to relieve, may understand our hardihood, for they too are often our enemies." He afterwards addressed the Danes, and what he had said to them was : " Exhibit your bravery this day, for the Lochlanns are your radical enemies, for ye fought battles, and slaughtered one another formerly. It is well for you to have us with you against them this day, and, moreover, it is not worth your while to let us observe dastardliness or cowardice among you." They all made answer, both Gaoidhil and Danes, that neither weakness nor cowardice should be observed in them. They afterwards rose out as one man at that time to attack the Lochlanns. However, when the Lochlanns observed this, they did not close to give battle, but fled to the woods, leaving their property behind. The woods were surrounded on every side upon the Lochlanns, and they were killed with great slaughter. Up to this time
the

lÍon ro a n-Eirinn uile. A cCruaáain i n-Eoganaáct eugaó an maíómrí.

Táinic Círball go mbuaíó 7 corḡur amlaíó rin ó'á éig. Ro hiodnaiceó hōrm iarḡtain co na múinneir ó Círball go rí Tímrac. Rá rí rí Tímrac fáilce rir, 7 eug onóir mór óó: Rá éuaíó arpin do éum mara. Ra marbaó iarḡtain an ehorḡ rin la Rōorí, rí bḡrean.

hoc anno quieuit Mac Giallain ap mbeiré xxx. bliáóain i n-aíne.

Niall mac Gílláin iar mbeiré epióca bliáḡain ḡan oig ḡan biaó, vécc A. D. 854.

Ral. Ainli rapierḡ Típe óa ḡlar morirur.

Cártaá ab Típe óa ḡlar, quieuit.

Ailḡshan mac Donnḡaile rí Cairil, morirur. Amlaíó mac rí Loclann do éoideáct i n-Eirinn, 7 na ḡiallrae ḡaill 'Eireann óó.

Ral. Ir in bliáóain rí, an óara bliáóainn vécc plaáa Maoilrechloinn do ronáó mórḡluasḡ la Maoilreaáloinn i n-Orpnaigḡ 7 im Mumain, ap na ráó ó'fearaib Mumon na eibḡoír bḡaigḡe óó, ḡonaó aipe rin na rḡaḡair Maoilreaáloinn caé forra; 7 ráé mor oile as Maoilreaáloinn .i. Círball mac Duḡlaign, rí Orpnaige, óuine ón ḡar bo óingbála Eipe, uile Óo beiré, ap feabur a óealḡa 7 a enig 7 a ḡnḡnaíma, círa mórabliáó naíóe do bḡeiré óó .i. o na euaóoib do Laignib na báccur aige. In luáct imurro na éuaíó do éóbaá

¹ *Cruachain Eoghanacht*.—This place is otherwise called *Cruachan Maighe Eamhna*, now Crohane, in the barony of Slievardagh, in the county of Tipperary. It is mentioned in the "Feilire Aenghuis" at 5th October, as in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil.

² *Horm*.—"A. D. 855, Horm, chief of the Black Gentiles, was killed by Ruarí mac Mermín, King of Britain."—*Ann. Ult.* The true year was 856, so that the preceding events must have taken place in the years 854 and 855.

³ *Mac Giallain*.—His death is entered

the Lochlanns had not suffered so great a loss in all Erin. At Cruachain in the Eoghanacht⁷ this victory was gained.

Cearbhall thus returned to his house with victory and triumph. Horn and his people were afterwards escorted by Cearbhall to the King of Teamhair. The King of Teamhair welcomed him, and gave him great honour. He afterwards went to sea. This Horn^a was afterwards killed by Roderic, King of the Britons.

In this year died Mac Giallain^a, after having fasted for thirty years.

Niall Mac Giallain died in the year 854, after having been thirty years without drink, without food.

[853.] Kal. Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Carthach^b, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, King of Cashel, died.

[856.] Amhlaeibh, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and the Galls of Erin submitted to him.

[858.] Kal. In this year, the twelfth^c of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Maelsechlainn marched with a great army into Osraighe and into Munster, the Munster-men having said that they would not give him hostages, wherefore Maelsechlainn proclaimed battle upon them; and Maelsechlainn had another great cause, which was this: Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe, a person who was indeed worthy of possessing all Erin for the goodness of his countenance, hospitality,

in the Ann. F. M. at the year 854, and again at 858; Ann. Ult. 859. "Niall Mac Fiallain [Mac Giallain, F. M.] *qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis, quam veris, in Christo quiescit.*" The double entry of his death here (and by the F. M.

854, 858), shows that these Annals were compiled from different sources.

^b Carthach.—This and the following entry are given the by F. M. at 851, and are evidently out of place here.

^c The twelfth of the reign of Maelsechlainn.—i. e. 858; Ann. Ult. 857.

εὐδαὶ ἀν ἐφόρα ριν .i. μαοῖρ Ἐσβᾶιλ μὶς Οὐνλαῖν, ἰμῶρναῖ μὸρ δο δέναῖ δόῖβ ἀγ εὐδαὶ ἀν ἐφόρα, ἡ τανκορραλ μὸρ δο ταδ-
αιρε τοῖβ φορ Λαῖγνῖβ. Λαῖγν δο δολα ἀρ ροῖν γο γεαρᾶναὶ
δ'ἰονηροῖγῖδ Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν, ἡ α ἰνορῖν δο Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν. Ἐσβ
μὸρ δο γαβαῖλ Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν, ἡ ἀν εἰονοῖ μὸρρα δο βρειὲ δ'ἰονη-
ροῖγῖδ Ἐσβᾶιλ ἡ ρεαρ Μῦμᾶν βαττυρ ἀγ κογναῖ λα Ἐσβᾶιλ.

Τανγαττυρ ἰαρροῖν Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν κονα ρλόγ γο Ἰαβρᾶν, ἡ
ἀρ ρα βρῖννε Ἰαβρᾶν ρα βαττυρ να ρλόγ οἰε: Ἰέρ βο λῖον-
ῖαιρε ἰμυρρο δο Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν, νί ἡβ ρα ἐυαῖδ νᾶ ἐκῆν ἀετ ἀρ
κοναιρ οἰε νᾶ ρο ραοῖλεᾶδ α νοδλα ρα ἐυαττυρ, γο ρᾶνγαττυρ
Κάρν Λυζᾶδα, ἡ ρο βαοῖ Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν ἀρμῆα εἰδοῖγτε ἀνῆρᾶν
ἀρ ἐκῆν ἐαῖε. Ὅδ κονκαδαρ ρῖρ Μῦμᾶν ριν, ρᾶ ραγρᾶτ α λογ-
ρορε ἡ ρα ραινηρετ α ρλυαζ ἀρ δό, ἡ εἰοῖγ ρί Μῦμᾶν .i. Μαοῖ-
γυαλα κο μαρκερλυαζαῖβ μορᾶῖβ ἰμε ἰν η-αῖγῖδ Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν.
Ἐσβᾶιλ ἰμυρρο ἡ α Ὀθαναιρ, δονεοὶ ρα εἰοῖρ δο μῖνῖντιρ ἡορῖν
ρᾶ εἰοῖρ ἡ ρεαρᾶδ Ἐσβᾶιλ, ἀρῖβ βα λογρορε δόῖβ καῖλ δρῖοῖδ
δλυὲ αἰμρῖδ, ἡ ρᾶ βαοῖ εἰονοῖ μὸρ ἀνν ριν ἡμ Ἐσβᾶιλ. Ἀρῖβ
ρᾶ ἰννηρετ να ἡεολαῖγ γο ραδα βυαῖδρεᾶδ μὸρ ἀνῆρῖν φορ Ἐσβᾶιλ
ἀρ η-ἰοῖρε δρῖαγεᾶετα δο Ἰαιρκεαλταὶ μακ να Ἐεαρτα ραιρ, γο
μβαδ λυζαῖδε νο δῖγρῖδ δο cum ἀν ἐατα, γο νερβεαρτ Ἐσβᾶιλ
ἀρ κοδλαδ δο γῆναδ ἀνν ριν, ἡ νί δο cum ἀν ἐατα δο ραζαδ. Ἰν
καὲ ερᾶ ἡ ραδα ρί Μῦμᾶν εγρᾶτ μαῖδῖν ἀρ εἰρ ἀρ μῖνῖντιρ
Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν. Τανγαδαρ δνα α ἐοῖρῖγεδα δα ρόῖρῖεῖρῖδε .i.
Μαοῖλρεᾶλοῖν κο να μῖνῖντιρ, γο τευγαδ μαῖδῖν φορ ρεαρᾶῖδ
Μῦμᾶν ἡ ρᾶ κυρεᾶδ ἀν δεαρῖ ἀρ. Ρο μαρβαῖο ροῶαῖδε δο
ρᾶορκλᾶνοῖβ

⁴ *Gabhram*.—Now Gowran, in the county
of Kilkenny.

⁵ *Carn Laghdhach*.—i. e. Lughaidh's
carn. This place is somewhere near Gow-
ran, but its exact situation or modern

name has not been yet determined.

⁶ *Fírcheartach mac na Cearta*.—A fa-
mous necromancer often referred to in old
Irish romances. He is sometimes called
Mac Aenchearda. He seems to have been

lity, and valour, levied great yearly rents from the territories in Leinster, which he possessed; but the people who went to levy the rent, i. e. the stewards of Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, used great violence in levying the rent, and offered great insult to the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men consequently went querulously to Maelsechlainn and told it to him. Maelsechlainn was seized with great anger and led this great muster against Cearbhall and the men of Munster who were aiding him. Maelsechlainn, after this, proceeded with his host to Gabhrán^d, at the confines of which the other hosts were. However, though Maelsechlainn had more numerous forces, he did not go against them, but proceeded by another road where he did not think they would go, until he reached Carn Lughdhach^e, and here Maelsechlainn was armed and accoutred to meet all. When the men of Munster perceived this, they left their camp, and divided their host into two parts, and the King of Munster, Maelguala, came with large squadrons of horse to oppose Maelsechlainn; but Cearbhall and his Danes (such of the people of Horm as remained with him), encamped in a briery, thick entangled wood, and there was a great muster there about Cearbhall. And the learned relate that there was a great trouble on Cearbhall here, Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta^f having exercised magic upon him, so that he was less inclined to go to battle, and so that Cearbhall said that he would retire to rest and not go to battle! Now, the battalion in which the King of Munster was [the commander] at first defeated the people of Maelsechlainn, but foot soldiers came to their relief (i. e. to the relief of Maelsechlainn and his people), so that the men of Munster were [in their turn] defeated and cut off with dreadful slaughter. Many nobles were killed

the presiding spirit of Carn Lughdhach, dern name or situation of the place still
where this battle was fought, but the mo- remains to be determined.

ῥαορῆλάννοιβ̄ ἀνηρῖν. Ἰνδιρτε εολαιῖς conad̄ h̄i numir̄ an tῑrlóiḡ ar̄ a deugad̄ an maib̄m̄ ʒʒ. milium.

Αρι comair̄le do rinne Cῑrḃall, map̄ ra éuala rin, bῑraiḡde do tabair̄te do Maoilreaclainn, ῖ ῡan a éir̄ do lot, ῖ no ḡad̄ Maoilreaclainn bῑraiḡde uad̄, uair̄ land̄ inḡsh̄ Dunlainḡ, deῑrb̄riur̄ Chῑrḃall, b̄sh̄ Maoilreaclainn.

ῖ Ra éuaib̄ Maoilreaclainn don̄ Mum̄ain, ḡo paḃa pe ré m̄ir̄ oḡ ionnraḃ̄ Mum̄ain ann̄ Eiml̄iḡ, ḡo tῑuḡ bῑraiḡde Mum̄ain ó Comur̄ tῑr̄i n-uirḡe ḡo h̄inn̄r̄i Tarḃna iar̄ n-Éir̄inn. Caḃ̄ Cair̄n̄ Luḡḃad̄ r̄ain. Ir̄ in caḃ̄ r̄oin̄ no map̄raḃ̄d̄ Maoileῑóin mac̄ Muir̄ḃoair̄ḡ leir̄-riḡ na n-Ḃéir̄i.

ῖ ῖen ḡo tῑóiraḃ̄d̄ Maoilreaclainn an tῑur̄ur̄ r̄o do ḡabáil̄ riḡe Mum̄ain do r̄éin, no bo éuḃdeaḃ̄ta do map̄raḃ̄d̄ an no map̄raḃ̄d̄ do ῖHallḡaioḃdeaib̄ ann, uair̄ daoine iar̄ tῑr̄éḡad̄ a mbair̄te iar̄-ῑraide, ῖ aḃbeῑtair̄ Normannaiḡ r̄riu, uair̄ b̄ér̄ Normannaḃ̄ aca, ῖ a n-aleῑum̄ r̄orra, ῖ ḡér̄ bo olc̄ na Normannaiḡ bunaiḃ̄ do na h̄ḡl̄air̄iḃ̄ bá m̄ir̄a ḡo m̄óir̄ iar̄ῑraide .i. an luḃc̄ r̄a, ḡac̄ coῑair̄ r̄o 'Éir̄inn a mb̄óir̄.

ῖ Foḡmur̄ ḡor̄taḃ̄ ir̄ in mb̄liab̄ain̄ r̄i.

ῖ Inriud̄ Laiḡsh̄ uile la Cῑrḃall mac̄ Dunlainḡ, ῖ níor̄ r̄f̄eῑr̄r̄de bῑraiḡde uad̄ a laim̄ Maoilreaclainn, ḡur̄ ḡad̄ Cῑrḃall mac̄ Dunlainḡ bῑraiḡde Laiḡsh̄ um̄ Coῑr̄mac̄ mac̄ Dunlainḡ, ῖ im̄ Suic̄sman mac̄

¹ *Lann*.—The meaning is, that this connexion rendered Maelsechlainn more plausible, or that Lann had employed her intercession with her husband.

² *Imleach*.—Now Emly, in the county Tipperary.

³ *Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce*.—i.e. the meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

⁴ *Inis Tarbhna*.—Now the Bull, a small island in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

⁵ *Gall-Gaidhil*.—The published Annals give us no idea of this class of Ibero-Norwegian or Norwegian-Irish heathens who infested Ireland at this period. O'Flaherty thought that the name was confined

killed there. The learned relate that the number of the army which was there routed was twenty thousand.

When Cearbhall heard of this [defeat], the resolution he adopted was to give hostages to Maelsechlainn, to prevent him from destroying his country; and Maelsechlainn accepted of hostages from him, for Lann^s, daughter of Dunlang and sister of Cearbhall, was the wife of Maelsechlainn.

Maelsechlann then proceeded into Munster, and remained for the space of a month at Imleach^b, plundering Munster, and he obtained the hostages of Munster from Cumar-na-tri-nu-isce^t to Inis Tarbhna^t, in the west of Erin. This was the battle of Carn Lughdhach. In this battle was slain Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, half King of the Deisi.

Though Maelsechlainn had not come on this expedition to take the kingdom of Munster for himself, he ought to have come to kill all the Gall-Gaidhil^l who were killed there, for they were a people who had renounced their baptism, and they were usually called Northmen, for they had the customs of the Northmen, and had been fostered by them, and though the original Northmen were bad to the churches, these were by far worse, in whatever part of Erin they used to be.

There was a dearth in the autumn of this year.

[858.] All Leinster^m was plundered by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and his hostages in the hands of Maelsechlainn did not render him the better subject, so that Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, took the hostages of Leinster, together with Cormac^a, son of Dunlang, and Suitheman,

to the inhabitants of the western islands of Scotland, and it is very certain that the mixed race of these islands were so called. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 1154, p. 1113; where they speak of the Gal-Gaidhil of

Aran, of Cantire, of the Isle of Man, and of the coasts of Scotland (Alban).

^m *All Leinster*.—Ann. F. M. 856.

^a *Cormac*.—The F. M. 856, call him Coirpre, son of Dunlang.

mac Arctúir. Maidm ré Císbail mac Dunlaing, 7 ré Níar po
Thallgaoidealaib i n-Abadaib tíre.

Ral. Anno Domini, dccclv. Maolguata, rí Cairil do gabáil
do Normannoib, 7 a écc allain acca.

Sluaig mór la Císbail mac Dunlaing 7 rluaig Loclañ lair i
Míde 7 ní ra deig a braithe báttur ag Maolreaclainn,
go raba na epí míoraib ag innrad fírainn Maolreaclainn 7 ní po
an gur po fólmuid an tír uile 'ma maiteur. Ir rócaide tra
d'fíraib dána Éireann do ionraic tuana molta do Císbail, 7
caiteib gac corgur rug inncib; 7 ar mó do rine Aongar an t-áir-
nígnad, comarba Molua.

Ué tra an ní ad bíram go minic : Ar truaig do na h-Éirínecaib
an mí-bér dóib tacur sturra féin, 7 nac anaoinaice uile éirgic a
ccínn na Loclann. Ra eirge d'na Aod mac Néill, ar na arlac do
rí Ciannaíca fair eirge i ccínn Maolreaclainn, uair Maolreac-
lainn ra báid dearbraitair ríge Ciannaíca, .i. Cionas do ut p'rae-
repprimur.

Rigóáil maite 'Éireann ag Rát Aoda um Maolreaclainn, rí
Éireann, 7 um ríge comarba Ráoraicc, 7 um Suairlioc, com-
arba

* *Aradh Tíre*.—Now the barony of Arra,
or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary,
Ann. F. M. 857.

* *Anno Domini, 855*.—This date is incor-
rect, and the scribe writes in the margin :
Ar amlaib an nuimri Annorum Do-
mini 7 ceitri bliadna do dénam don
aoin bliadain ríhuinn, in po innarb
Forannán ab cubaid Ardmacha. "The
way that this number Annorum Domini
[happened to come here] is, that four
years are made of the one year [recte, one

year is made of four years] before us, viz.
that in which Forannan, legitimate abbot of
Ard Macha, was expelled." This remark
seems to be out of its proper place, for Fo-
rannan was carried off in the year 843.

* *Maolguata, King of Cashel*.—Ann. F.
M. 857; Ult. 858. The Four Masters tell
us that this year coincided with the thir-
teenth of Maelsechlainn, which would
make the true date 859, according to
O'Flaherty's Chronology, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

* *In Meath*.—Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859).

Suitheman, son of Arthur. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Niar over the Gall-Gaidhil in Aradh Tire°.

[859.] Kal. Anno Domini, 855^p. Maelguala, King of Cashel^q, was taken prisoner by the Northmen, and he died in their hands.

A great hosting [of his own people, and] a hosting of Lochlanns by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, into Meath^r, his hostages^s who were in the hands of Maelsechlainn not preventing him, and he continued for three months to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn, and he did not desist until he had stripped all the territory of its property. Many of the literati of Erin composed laudatory poems for Cearbhall, in which they commemorated every victory which he gained, and Aenghus, the high wise man, successor of Molua^t, did so most [of all].

Alas! for the fact which I shall often mention: It is pitiful for the Irish to continue the evil habit of fighting among themselves, and that they do not rise together against the Lochlanns! Aedh, son of Niall^u, at the solicitation of the King of Cianachta^v, rose up against Maelsechlainn, for it was Maelsechlainn that had drowned the brother of the King of Cianachta, as we have written before.

[858 or 859.] A royal meeting of the chieftains of Erin at Ráth-Aedha^w with Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, Fethghna, Comharba of Patrick,

^p *His hostages.*—In the margin of the MS. is this note: *beepc begdn*, “a small portion is wanting.”

^q *Successor of Molua.*—i. e. Abbot of Clonfertmulloe, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory. It is highly probable that these Annals, so laudatory of the kings of Ossory, were preserved in this monastery, and drawn from the poems here referred to.

^r *Aedh, son of Niall.*—i. e. Aedh Finliath, who succeeded Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I. in the throne of Ireland. Ann. Ult. 858; F. M. 859.

^s *King of Cianachta.*—i. e. Flann, son of Conang, the nephew of Aedh Finliath, whose brother Ciacadh had been taken in 851, and drowned in the Nanny Water. See note ^t, p. 118, *supra*.

^t *Ráth-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the

αρχα Φιννιαιν το ὄσναμ ρίοδα ἡ καὸν κοήραιε να η-Εἰρεανν υἱε, ζοναδ ἰρ ἰν δάιρην τυζ Cήρball mac Dunlainz α οἰζρέιρ το Μαοιλρεαάλαιην το ρέιρ κομαρχα Ρηαδρασε, αρ μβειέ το Cήρball ροιμυρην ἰ η-ηραρυρ ἡ mac ρο Loclann maille ρρυρ να cήραάαιε αἰδέε οζ millead ῥήραιην Mailreacłaiηη.

Αὐδ Φιννλιαέ mac Néill το ἰηηραδ Μῖδε, ἡ Flann mac Conainz ρί Ciannaáeta maille ρρυρ, ἡ ἰρ εἰρῖδε να αρ λαἰζ αρ Αὐδ αν εἰηηρῖυδ ὀέναμ. Ράε οἴλε οηο, υαιρ να ἰηηρῥετυρ Μαοιλρεααλαηηη ρεαρηανν Αὐδα ρε ερἰ βλιαδηαδ δαιδ ἰηδαιδ. Mac ἰηγεἰηε οηο Neill αν Flann. Το ρόνα οηα Αὐδ αρ αν ῥFlann αν κοζαδρα, υαιρ ηί ραβα α ρῖορ αα αν ηί ρα βαοί δε; ἡ αρ εαζλα να κοἰμειρζε ρῖη το ρἰζηε Μαοιλρεαάλαηηη ρῖδ ρε Cήρball, αἰαιλ α ουδραμαρ ροἰαιηη.

Ορζοη Loáa Cήηο ἰαρ ηαιζρηαδ ροηηῖορ ἰ ετορῥαιρ cxxx. το δαοἰηδ.

ῤαλ. Σἰοε οορολοχτα ζο η-ἰητέζτεα Loáa 'Εἰρεανν εδἰρ ῥοἰρ ἡ εαῖ.

Οερτάε Λυρκα το λορκαδ το Loclannaiδ.

Suibne mac Roicliḡ, ab Lirp μοἰρ, quieuit.

Coρmac Laiḡraiḡ ὀρἰωἰη μορἰτυρ.

Sodomna Eppcop Sláine το μαρβαδ το loclannaiδ.

Caḡaraḡ ab Ardamaḡha, μορἰτυρ.

Luḡe δά ῥοδλαῖ το Νορμannaἰδ το τοἰδεαῖε ἰ ρφεαρηανν Cherbaill

barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. Ann. F. M. 857; Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859). This entry is out of place here.

* *Comharba of Finian*.—i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

* *Loch Cona*.—Now probably Lough Ki-

neel, near Abbeylara, county of Longford. This entry is in the Ann. F. M. at 853.

* *Frost*.—This frost, and the other entries down to Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, are given in the Ann. F. M. at A. D. 854, and the Ann. Ult. at 855, the true year being 856. They are clearly out

trick, and Suairlech, comharba of Finian^a, to establish peace and tranquillity throughout all Erin; and it was at this meeting that Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, gave Maelsechlainn his full demand, according to the decision of the Comharba of Patrick, Cearbhall having been for forty nights previously, accompanied by the son of the King of Lochlann, destroying the land of Maelsechlainn.

Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, accompanied by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, plundered Meath. And it was Flann that had solicited Aedh to commit this devastation. There was also another cause, for Maelsechlainn had plundered the land of Aedh three years successively. Flann was the son of Niall's daughter. Now, Niall and Flann entered into this war, not knowing what might result from it, and from fear of this confederacy Maelsechlainn made peace with Cearbhall, as we have said before.

The plundering of Loch Cend^a after a very great frost, where one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

[856.] Kal. An intense frost^b, so that the lakes of Erín were traversed both by foot and horse.

The oratory of Lusca^c was burned by the Lochlanns.

Suibhne, son of^d Roichlech, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Cormac, of Lathrach Briuin^e, died.

Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine^f, was killed by the Lochlanns.

Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

[860.] Two fleets of Northmen^g came into the land of Cearbhall,
son

of place here.

^a *Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the county of Dublin.

^d *Son of*.—Grandson of Roichlech.—F. M. 854. "Nepos Roichlich."—Ult. 855.

^e *Lathrach Briuin*.—Now Laraghbrien,

near Maynooth, in the county of Dublin.

^f *Slaine*.—i. e. Slane, in the county of Meath.

^g *Two fleets of Northmen*.—The arrival of these fleets is not noticed in any of the published Annals. They must have put

baill mic Dunlaing dá innrad. Anuair tangur dá innirín do Csrball ar ann no baor Csrball for mscrca. Ra báttur dágdáosne Orraige ga ráda rir go haloinn 7 go rocradú ga nscrca: Ní hádbar mscrca do beir for úine 1 n-Orraigib do riad na Loclonnoig anora .i. an tscr uile do loc. Áite éna go no coiméda Dia éura, 7 go ruga buaib 7 corgar dot naimuib amoil rugair go minic, 7 amail béra beor. Léig ar era do mscrca, uair náma an meargra do shgnam. O do éuala Csrball na éuaib a mscrca uaid, 7 na gab a arma. Tbinig imurro erian na hóidce an tan rin. Ar amlaib táinig Csrball immac ar a grianán 7 riođcainnel mór peime 7 rabóí foilri na candlerin go fada ar gac leir. Ra gab uaman mór na Loclannais 7 na éeiric fo na pléibib faigrib úuib 7 fo na cailleib. An luce imurro na éairir na hshgnam úuib na marbadú uile. O táinig maidin ammucha ar na márac, na éuaib Csrball go no rocradú na ceshn uile, 7 ni na gab uata, ar marbadú a ndeargáir, go na cuiric ammadmum, 7 go no rgaolir iad for gac leir.

Ra immir Csrball féin go cruaid irin ammur rain, 7 táinig rir go mór a méo atc íb an aídce peime, 7 na rge go mór 7 tug ronairce mor dorum rain. Ra grierir go mór a múinnir go dioera for na Loclannab, 7 ar moó na leir an tglóig na marbadú ann, 7 na ceapna ann na éeiric ar ammur a longa.

Og acad mic Cearlaige tugad an maidm rin. Ro impa Csrball iarctain go mbuaib 7 go neadail móir.

Irin amirir rin tainic hona 7 Tomrir Torra dá éoirac
foicinelac

into Waterford harbour, and passed up the Barrow to plunder Ossory.

¹ *Achadh mic Earclaidhe*.—This is probably the celebrated place now called Agha, *alias* St. John's, near the city of

Kilkenny. The victory gained at this place by Cearbhall over the Danes of Waterford is entered in the Ann. F. M. at the year 858, but 860 was the true year.

Hona and Tomrir Torra.—There is

son of Dunlang, to plunder it. When messengers came to announce it to Cearbhall, he was intoxicated. The good men of Osraighe said to him gently and kindly, to encourage him : " What the Lochlanns do in Osraighe now is no cause for a person to get drunk, i. e. to destroy the whole country; but may God protect thee, and mayest thou gain victory and triumph over thy enemies, as thou hast often gained, and as thou shalt hereafter. Give up, however, thy drunkenness, for drunkenness is the enemy of valour." When Cearbhall heard this, his drunkenness went off him, and he took his arms. The third part of the night had passed over at this time. Cearbhall came out of his royal chamber with a large, royal candle [carried] before him, the light of which candle shone far on every side. The Lochlanns were seized with great dread, and they fled to the nearest mountains and woods; but such of them as remained through valour were all killed. When the next morning came, Cearbhall set out early in pursuit of them all with his forces, and having dreadfully slaughtered them, he did not leave them until he put them to flight, and until they had dispersed in every direction.

Cearbhall himself acted with great hardihood in this battle, but what he had drunk the night before came much against him; [however], he vomited much, which gave him great relief. He greatly and vehemently incited his people against the Lochlanns, of whom more than one-half their host was killed in the action, and such as escaped fled to their ships.

At Achadh mic Earclaidhe^b this victory was gained. Cearbhall returned with victory and great booty.

At this time came Hona and Tomrir Torra^c, two noble chiefs
(and

no account of the arrival of these chiefs in the published Annals. Their careers, or of their battles with the Irish, appears to have been very brief.

roicinelac (γ Ορυί an t'hona), γ ριρ θεοδα cpuaidε go mblatε moip iad ειπτιρ amuinnctip φέιν lan ραορclanna ona iad depcimud Loclann. Tangaccup tpa an diaρ ριη zona ροόραιοε go luimneac, γ ó luimneac go Πορτ λάιργε. Acé éhna ap mó ρα ταιριρτιόγριε ina mbríogaið féin iná 'na ροόραιοε. Ra éionóilpuc Eoghanacc γ Aρaið cliaç dóib, γ ρα éuipriε cenni i gcenn, γ ρα cuipεað tpiε cpuaidε cctuppa, go ρα cuipuc na loclannaiç i mbaile bíg, γ cloç-dainzñ ime. Ra éuaið dñia añ dpaoi .i. hona γ fear ba ριηε díoð ap an éairiol 'pa béλ oρlaiçte, oç acaç a ðee, γ oç dénañ a dpaoiç-céca, γ ga spail ap amuinnctip aopað na ndee. Tainiz fear dpeapaib Muman cuiçe go ctuz buille do éloic móip dap ριη a manε dó, go ctuz a ρiacla uile app a éhñ. Ra impa iap ριη a aiçio ap a múinnctip φέν, γ apped ρo ρáið ag cup aρola éspriaidε dap a béλ amaç : ðam maρbpa de ρo ap φé, γ ρα éuic ap air, γ ρα éuaið a anam app. Ra gaðað dóib iapctain do éloçaið zona ρa φéopac a φulang, acé paçbaio a n-ionad ριη, γ ciaçaið poρ ρiρ-zññ ba nspira, γ maρbctup anpriaidε antaopieç oile, go maρbac amlaið ριη an da éaopieac .i. hona Luimniç, γ Tompiρ Toppa. Ní ceapna dñia da maiéib acé diaρ namá, γ uaiτεað bez leo, γ puçpac ριρ Muman buaið γ coççup amlaið ριη.

Iρ in bliadain ρι do ρonað móip ρluaç la Maolpcaclainn, ρiç 'Eipεann, γ Ceapball mac Dunlaiñç laiρ go Maç maca. Ra gaðpac longpoρc ann ριη. ða spail imuppo la Maolpcaclainn ammuρ longpoipc do éabairc do Aoð mac Néill paip; ciað álainn an

¹ *Luimnech*.—i. e. Limerick. The word is here used to denote, not the city, but the Lower Shannon, from the city of Limerick to the sea.

¹ *Port-Lairge*.—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford, but the

name is hardly so old as the time here referred to, as Lairge, the chieftain from whom the name was derived, flourished in 951. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 858, note P.

² *Eoghanacht*.—i. e. Eoghanacht Chaisil.

(and Hona was a Druid) ; and these were hardy men of great fame among their own people, and fully noble, of the best race of the Lochlanns. These two came with their forces to Luimnech^k and from Luimnech to Port-Lairge^l ; but, however, they prevailed more by their own vigour than by their forces. The people of Eoghanacht^m and Ara Cliachⁿ assembled against them, and they met face to face, and a hard battle was fought between them, in which the Lochlanns were driven to a small place surrounded by a stone wall. The Druid, i. e. Hona, the elder of them, went up on the wall, and his mouth opened, praying to his gods and exercising his magic, and ordering his people to worship the gods. One of the men of Munster came towards him and gave him a blow of a large stone on the mouth, and knocked all the teeth out of his head. He afterwards turned his face on his own people, and said, as he was pouring the warm blood out of his mouth : " I shall die of this," said he, and he fell back, and his soul went out of him. They were afterwards so plying with stones that they were not able to bear them, and they quitted that place, and repaired to a neighbouring morass, and here the other chieftain was killed ; and thus were the two chieftains killed, i. e. Hona, of Luimnech, and Tomrir Torra. Of their chief men, only two escaped with a few forces ; and thus the men of Munster gained victory and triumph.

[860.] In this year a great hosting^o was made by Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, accompanied by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to Magh-Macha^p. They encamped there. Maelsechlainn was afraid that his camp should be surprised by Aedh, son of Niall, though fair was the

answer

These were seated in the great plain of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^k *Ara Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick.

^o *A great hosting*.—Ann. F. M. 858 ; Ann. Ult. 859 (= 860).

^p *Magh-Macha*.—Now the Moy, near the city of Armagh.

an ppeazra ríoda tug Aod fair tóer an duine naoim .i. Fétgna, comarba Pádraic. Aread do rígne Maoilreaclainn Laignin 7 fir Muman 7 Connacta 7 Ulaib, 7 fir bhréag do éabairt a taimcioll a publa, 7 a n-airm nócta 'na lámuib; an ríge féin .i. Maoilreaclainn, no baoi go fairtscé fuiréair gan éodlaib ar tula Aoda, gé do rad luige a ffrionnairi comarba Pádraic; gídead táimic Aod go na rluazuib do éabairt ammuir Longuirte ar Maoilreaclainn, 7 ní mar na ríairte na ruaraccur, uair no battur a n-airm uile a lámuib rluaz Maoilreaclainn, agur na eirgíur a naoineact fan luét táimic dá n-ionnroigib go no cuirte amaidm iar ar marbad a n-dearg-ár. Ra gab ona dáraet fairínn oile dóib, 7 aread tangaccur d'ionnroigib ruible Maoilreaclainn, an dar leo rad iad amuinnur féin; na battur am go no marbat uile iarctain; 7 ar an éitíoc do radrat do rígne Dia rin. Ra impu Maoilreaclainn d'á éig a haicte an éoruir rain. Ra baoi ona Amlaib i ffrarad Aod 'rin maídm-ra.

Oenac Raigne do dénam la Círball mac Dunlaing.

Ar la Círball mac Dunlaing for muinnur Rodulb i Sleb Mairge, 7 a marbad uile act fír uachad éarna dóib i ccailltib: eisc Léitglinne, 7 ona a braid na boi aca ar marbad dréime móir do muinnur Léitglinne dóib.

Ral. Macodan mac Muiriódaig, rí Ulaib, in clepicasu obur.

Inaonjal ab Fobair morur.

Triar

¹ *Amlaibh was along with Aedh.*—This is not stated in the published Annals.

² *Raighe.*—This was the ancient name of the chief seat of the Kings of Ossory, situated in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 859, p. 494.

³ *Sliabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County. There is no mention made of this Rodolph in the published Annals.

⁴ *Loithglinn.*—Now Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This entry is not in the published Annals.

answer of peace which Aedh had given him through the holy man, Fethghna, successor of Patrick. What Maelsechlainn did was to place the men of Leinster and Munster, and Connaught and of Uladh and Breagh around his tent, with their weapons naked in their hands. The king himself, i. e. Maelsechlainn, remained vigilantly and warily without sleep from fear of Aedh, though he [Aedh] had taken an oath [of fealty to him] before the successor of Patrick. Notwithstanding, Aedh came with his forces to attack the camp of Maelsechlainn, but they did not find it as they expected, for the forces of Maelsechlainn all had their arms in their hands, and they rose out together against the party who came to attack them, and put them to flight after having cut off many of them with great havoc. One party of them, however, were seized with a panic, and came to the tent of Maelsechlainn, thinking it was that of their own people, and remained there until they were all killed. And God did this in consequence of the falsehood which they had told. Maelsechlainn returned to his house after this triumph. Amhlaibh was along with Aedh^a in this discomfiture.

The fair of Raighne^r was celebrated by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang.

A slaughter was made by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, of the people of Rodolph, at Sliabh-Mairge^s, and he slew them all except very few who escaped to the woods. They had plundered Leithglinn^t, and had [obtained] its spoils after having killed a large number of the people of Leithghlinn.

[857.] Kal. Matudan^a, son of Muiredhach, King of Uladh, died in *clericatu*.

Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar, died.

Three

^a *Matudan*.—The obits of this prince, and of the Abbot Maenghal, as also the death of the three men killed by lightning, are dated by the *Annals of Ulster* 856, which ought to be 857. They are therefore out of place here.

Τριαρ το λογαδ το ετιοδ ραιγηέν α εΤαιλτεν.

Gal. Cionaod mac Ailpin rex Pictorum, moritur : conat̄ do
ro ραιδεαδ an ρann :—

Nad maip Cionaod go lion ργορ,
Fo δσηα gol in γαδ ταιγ
Aon ρι α λογα ρο μιη,
Go bpuinne Romha ní bpaíl.

Cumruid Eppcop η p̄incep̄ Cluana Ioraird̄ quieuit.

Tioppaide banban ab eipe daglar quieuit.

Maolcuile ab Iml̄ca Iobair moritur.

Aoulphri Saxon Moritur. Ceallaç mac Guair̄e ρι Laiçh̄n
Deargabair, moritur. C̄h̄nac̄ mac Cionaoda, ρι Ua mbair̄ce
eipe moritur.

Aod̄ mac Néill η α cliaim̄in .i. Amlaib̄ (ingh̄n Aoda ρο βασι
αγ̄ Amlaib̄) go ρλογαib̄ mópa Guaid̄iol η Loclann leo go maç
mide, η α ionn̄paδ leo, η ρaop̄clanna iomda do m̄arbaδ leo.

Maolreac̄loinn mac Maolruanaid̄, ριç̄ Eipeann, í p̄riδ Callān
December deſunctur̄ epe, unde quidam cecinit :

Ar̄ iomda maip̄ç in γαδ̄ du,
Ar̄ ρgel̄ moρ la Guaid̄elu,
Do ρóρταδ̄ ρion̄ ρlann̄ ρο γl̄h̄n,
Do ρoδ̄ba aoin̄ri 'Eip̄h̄n.

Aod̄ mac Néill, deap̄h̄n̄a Maolreac̄loinn do γ̄abail̄ ριç̄e
n'Eipeann̄ tap̄ eip̄ Maolreac̄lann̄. Cp̄aib̄deac̄ ρoiç̄inealaç̄ aig-
nead̄

* *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin*.—Ann. Ult. 857
(= 858). Ogyg., p. 481.

† *Cumsadh*.—"Cumsuth, Episcopus et
anchorita princeps Cluana Iraid̄d̄ in p̄ao
p̄aosaic̄it. *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin, rex Pic-*

*torum. Adulf rex Saxon mortui sunt. Ti-
praiti Ban, abbas Tire-da-glas.*"—Ann.
Ult. 857 (= 858).

* *Coallach, son of Guaire*.—Ann. F. M.
at 856; but the true year is 858.

Three persons were burned by lightning at Tailten.

[858.] Kal. Cinaedh Mac Ailpin^a, King of the Picts, died, on whom this verse was composed :—

That Cinaedh with the number of studs liveth not,
Is the cause of weeping in every house.
Any one king under heaven of his worth
To the borders of Rome there is not.

Cumsadh^b, Bishop and Chief of Cluain Iraird, died.

Tipraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas, died.

Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach Iobhair, died.

Adolph, King of the Saxons, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire^c, King of South Leinster, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaedh, King of Uí-Bairche-tire, died.

[862.] Aedh^a, son of Niall, and his son-in-law, i. e. Amhlaeibh (the daughter of Aedh was wife to Amhlaeibh), set out with great forces of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns to the plain of Meath, and they plundered it and slew many noble persons.

[863.] Maelsechlainn^b, son of Maelruanaidh, King of Erin, died on the day before the Calends of December, of which a certain poet sung :—

There is many a moan in every place,
It is a great cause of grief with the Gaeidhil,
Red wine has been spilled into the valley,
The sole king of Erin died.

[863.] Aedh, son of Niall, the mortal enemy of Maelsechlainn, assumed

^a *Aedh, son of Niall.*—F. M. at 860; *Tuesday, 30th Nov.*, and this enables us to correct the chronology of these Annals, true year 862.

^b *Maelsechlainn.*—The Ann. Ult. 861, for the 30th November fell on Tuesday and F. M. 860, tell us that he died on in 863. O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

nead Aoda: ríct mbliadhna décc do i ríge go ríodamail, cia fo
 gēbñ imnō mīnc.

Ailill banbain, ab dioṡar

Aongar Cluana Fheta Molua, rapier, moriur.

Maolōar hUa Tindrid raol lēigir Eirñh moriur.

Muirgiur, angoirce Ardmacra, quieuit.

Dālac ab Cluana mic Noir quieuit.

ḡormlaid, mēgn Donchada, ríogān tēñrac, in poenitencia obit.

Fionán Cluana caoin, eppcop ḡ angoirce quieuit.

Finnceallac ab Fearna moriur.

Ségonan mac Conaing, ri Cairrge bracaide moriur. Flan-
 nagán mac Colmáin moriur. ḡuin Aoda mic Duibdabairñh, rí
 hUa ppōgente, Cñhpaolac i ríge Munan.

Domnall mac Ailpin rex pictorum moriur.

Kal. Driḡar do tabairt do Chriḡball mac Dunlaing, ḡ do
 Cinnēde mac ḡáitne .i. mac deirbreatar Cñbail ror longur
 Rodlac, ḡ bá ḡairid rēme tángatcur a Loclann; ḡ Conall
 Uleac do mairbad ann agur Luirgnen, cum plurimur alur.

Inrñ bñḡ la Loclannac, ḡ dul ar uamannac iomdab, ḡ arñ
 ón na dñnac ḡo mīnc rēime.

Ar

* *Seventeen years.*—Aedh died 12th Cal.
 Dec., which fell on Friday, as the Chroni-
 con Scotorum states. This indicates the
 year 879, and makes the length of his
 reign 16, not 17 years.—O'Flaherty, *ibid.*

† *Ailill Banbhan.*—Ann. F. M. 857.

† *Aenghus.*—Ann. F. M. 858.

† *Maolodhar O'Tindridh.*—Ann. Ult.
 861, where he is called rui lēigir ḡorbeal,
 "sage leech of the Gael." This is the
 first notice of an Irish physician to be

found in the Irish Annals since the intro-
 duction of Christianity. See Ann. F. M.,
 A. D. 860, p. 494, note 2.

† *Muirghius.*—Ann. F. M. 860; Ult.
 861.

† *Of Cluain mic Nois.*—The Four Mas-
 ters call him Abbot of Cluain-Iraid, A. D.
 860.

† *Gormlaidh, daughter of Donnchadh.*—
 Ann. F. M. 859; Ult. 860.

† *Finian.*—Ann. F. M. 860.

assumed the kingdom of Erin after Maelsechlainn. The disposition of Aedh was pious and noble. He was seventeen years^e in the kingdom peaceably, though he often met with annoyance.

Ailell Banbhan^d, Abbot of Biror [died].

Aenghus^e, a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, died.

[862.] Maeolodhar O'Tindridh^f, chief physician of Erin, died.

Muirghius^g, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died.

Dálach, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois^h, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadhⁱ, Queen of Teamhar, died in penitence.

Finian^k, of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite, died.

Finncheallach^l, Abbot of Fearna [now Ferns], died.

Segonan, son of Conang^m, King of Carraig Brachaidhe, died. / *

The killing of Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirennⁿ, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte. Cennfaeladh, in the kingdom of Munster.

Domhnall Mac Ailpin^o, King of the Picts, died.

[863.] Kal. A dreadful slaughter was made of the fleet of Rodlaibh^p, by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Cineide, son of Gaeithin, i. e. the son of Cearbhall's sister; and they [the crews of the fleet] had arrived from Lochlann a short time before; and Conall Ultach and Lairgnen were slain there with many others.

The plundering of Breagh by the Lochlanns, and they entered into many crypts^q, a thing not done often before.

A

¹ *Fincheallach*.—F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

² *Segonan, son of Conang*.—F. M. 857; Ult. 858 (out of place here). Carraig Brachaidhe is in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

³ *Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ult. 859.

⁴ *Domhnall mac Ailpin*.—He died in

862 (Ann. Ult. 861). Ogyg, p. 484.

⁵ *The fleet of Rodlaibh*.—The F. M., at A. D. 860, make it Longphort-Rothlaibh, which may perhaps be a corruption of Longus Rothlaibh, i. e. Rodlaff's, or Rodolph's fleet.

⁶ *Crypts*.—See Ann. F. M. 861; Ult. 862; where this account of the plunder-

‘Ar ná ngall la Círball mac Dunlainḡ ag Fířta cairc, ḡ a cříř d’řazbáil.

Muiriořan mac Dيارmada, ří Nair ḡ Laignín cıo do marbáo la řentib, ḡ řocáide móř do máireib Laignín.

Řal. Aod mac Cumurcaig, řı hUa Nialláin morıcur. Muir-ředoc mac Maoibuin, řı na n-Airřřı iugulatur erř ó Donnall mac Aoda mic Néill.

Círball mac Dunlainḡ do innřřó Laignín. Nřor bó cıan iar řın řo řo řionolřad Laignın Loclannaiḡ ḡ iad řéin, řo řo inořıořıoř Ořřaiḡe na díoḡail řın. Óa móř an řřuaiḡe ! doneoc řa řeıc d’Ořřnaiḡıb im Muřáin řa marbáıo ḡ řa harřıo uile. Óá moó řo řorřaiḡ řın mřma Cířbaill .ı. an luć řoḡab aıḡe amail řairıřı .ı. Eořanać, iadřaiḡe óa arřain ḡ óa marbáo. Óřř air imıřıo cainḡín na namao : uair nřor bo ionḡnaó laıř iadřaiḡe do ḡénam na nořřřar, uair řa ólıḡřıoć. Ro řıonol iarım řlıoḡ řaıoıeal ḡ Loclannaiḡ, arřı řa mill na řřřanna compocřaiḡe, řa mill Maḡ řeımıo ḡ řıř muıḡe ḡ řıḡ břaiḡıe cııııóa n-ıomóa laıř.

San bliadóairı, .ı. in řerřıo anno řeḡı Aoda řınnlét, řanḡar-ćur řarřın ı mbřeaćnaiḡ řaııııo, ḡ řa inarbaıo na řarřın óřř-ćain ar an ćıř.

Dallao

ing of the caves or crypts is given more fully.

¹ *Forta Casirech*.—Now Fertagh, near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 861.

² *Nás*.—Ann. F. M. 861, p. 496, note ‘; Ult. 862, where is called King of Naas and of Airthir Life.

³ *Aedh, son of Cumascach*.—Ann. F. M. 861, of the Niallain, in the Co. Armagh.

⁴ *King of Ui-Niallain*.—Now the Oneil-lands, two baronies in the Co. Armagh.

⁵ *Airthera*.—Now the baronies of Orior in the county of Armagh. In the Ann. Ult. 862, he is called řecnao aıřı ma-ćae ḡ řı na nairřer—“Sub-Abbot of Armagh, and King of Orior.”

⁶ *Fera-Maighe*.—Now Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—Ann. F. M. 862 (true year, 864).

⁷ *The third*.—Aedh Finliath succeeded

A slaughter of the Galls at Ferta Caeirech^r by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind.

Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas^a and of Leinster, was killed by the Pagans, and a great number of the chiefs of Leinster.

[864.] Kal. Aedh, son of Cumascachⁱ, King of Ui-Niallain^a, died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, King of the Airthera^x, was killed by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall.

Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, plundered Leinster. It was not long after this that the Leinster-men assembled themselves and the Lochlanns, and plundered Osraighe in revenge of this. It was a great pity: such of the Osraighi as fled into Munster were all killed and plundered; and this distressed the mind of Cearbhall the more, that the people he took for friends, namely, the Eoghanachts, should plunder and kill them. He thought little of the doings of the enemies, for he did not wonder at their doing what they did, for they were entitled to it. He therefore assembled an army of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns, and spoiled the neighbouring lands [of the Eoghanachts]; he spoiled Magh Feimhin and Fera Maighe^r, and carried off the hostages of many tribes.

In this year, i. e. the third^a of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Saxons came into Britain Gaimud^a, and the Saxons expelled the Britons from the country.

The

in the year 863, so that the third year of his reign was 865 or 866.

* *Britain Gaimud*.—Perhaps Gwyned (Guenidotia or Venedotia, i. e. North Wales) may be intended. This seems to be the same expulsion of the Britons which is recorded in the Ann. Ult. at 864, in these words: *bréaccan bu mbapbu ar*

cip do faxanaib con ro gabab caic ropoib im Maen Conain.—"The Britons were driven from their territory by the Saxons, and were put into bondage in Maen Chonain," i. e. Anglesea, called Mona Conain, from Conan, King of Gwynedd. See Ann. Ult. 815; Brut y Tywysogion, A. D. 817.

Dallað Lorcáin mic Caéail, ri Míde, la hAod mac Néill. Concopar mac Donnchada, leirí Míde do báð la hAmlaib 1 Cluain Ipario. Inrís na nDéiri la Císbail mac Dunlaing, 7 lánmilleað hUí n-Aongusa.

Abdaine Círe da glar do gabail do Maoilpettur in hoc anno.

Ʒabail Diarmada la gentib.

Eiodin drit Eppcop Cille dapa, feriba et anachoreta cxiio°, anno aetatir ruae quieuit.

Maonac mac Connmaiz, ab Roir epé moritur.

Domnall hUa Dunlaing, rigdamna Laigín, moritur.

Císmait mac Caéarnaiğ, rí Corca daircinn, moritur.

Ʒal. Taðğ mac Diarmada ri hUa Cinnriolaiğ do marbað dá bráirib féin. 'Ar for Loclannaið la Flann mac Conaing rí Cianact. Dearğ ár na Loclann, 7 a mbuaiðreað uile ran bliaðain ri la hAod mac Néill, ríğ 'Eireann. Maiðm lán móri la n-Aod forri na Loclannaið ag Loc Feabail. Inniuit ono na h-eoluiğ sur ob í a bín ar moó ro greir Aod 1 ccsin na Loclann .i. Land, ingín Dunlaing : 7 ar riríde ba bín do Maoilreacloinn peime, maéair mic Maoilreacloinn .i. Flaiñ. da hí máair Cennéoiğ mic Ʒaitine í, .i. ri Laigri. Ar móri tra na feríobað na fpuarattur Loclannaiğ o'ulc 'ran bliaðain ri [on Ʒ-Cenneoiğriðe] cíð moó puarattur ó Aod Finnliac mac Néill.

Milleað

^b *Lorcan*.—Ann. F. M. 862; Ann. Ult. 863.

^c *Ui-Aenghusa*.—i. e. the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, King of Munster, slain, A. D. 489. See Ann. F. M., p. 499, note ^m, A. D. 862.

^d *Maelpetair*.—He died in 890, according to the F. M., who do not give the year

of his accession.

^e *Diarmaid*.—Not in the published Annals. It does not appear who this Diarmaid was.

^f *Eidgin Brit*.—Or the Briton. Ann. F. M. 862. His name was probably Edwin, a Briton. Colgan says that he died on the 18th December, probably confound-

The blinding of Lorcan^b, son of Cathal, king of Meath, by Aedh, son of Niall. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half king of Meath, was drowned by Amhlaeibh at Cluain Iraird. The plundering of the Desies, and the total spoiling of Ui Aenghusa^c by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing.

The abbacy of Tir-da-ghlas was assumed by Maelpetair^d in this year.

The taking of Diarmaid^e by the Gentiles.

Eidgin Brit^f, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age.

Maenach^g, son of Connmach, Abbot of Ros-Cré, died.

Domhnall, grandson of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Cearmait, son of Catharnach, King of Corca Bhaiscinn, died.

[866.] Kal. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid^b, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brothers. A slaughter was made of the Lochlanns by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta. A great slaughter was made of the Lochlanns, who were all disturbed this year by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Erin. A complete and great victory was gained by Aedh over the Lochlanns at Loch Feabhail^h, and the learned state that it was his wife that most incited Aedh against the Lochlanns; i. e. Lann, the daughter of Dunlang, and she had been the wife of Maelsechlainn before, and was the mother of Maelsechlainn's son Flann. She was also the mother of Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Læighis^k. It is written that the Lochlanns sustained great evils in this year [from this Cenneidigh], but more from Aedh Finnlíath, son of Niall.

[869.]

ing him with Aedan of Ard Lonain.—
Trias. Thaum., p. 629.

^c *Maenach*.—This and the two succeeding entries are given by the F. M. at 862.

^b *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid*.—Ann. F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

^h *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle.

^k *Læighis*.—Now Leix.

Millead̄ ḡ innr̄b̄ Foirtr̄sn̄ la Loclannaib̄ zo ruzrat̄ b̄raiz̄de iom̄da leo ḡ ngill̄ re c̄ior; no b̄ar zo fada iart̄ain̄ aḡ tabair̄e c̄iora d̄oib̄.

Ar̄ for̄ Gall̄aib̄ oc̄ Mindroic̄it̄ la Cenn̄eoiḡ mac̄ Ḥaiteine, nō L̄aiz̄ri ḡ la tuair̄ḡiḡe n-Or̄raiz̄e.

Ir̄ in̄ airm̄ir̄ ri tanḡatt̄ur̄ Aum̄ter̄ .i. nā Dain̄fir̄ zo r̄luaḡaib̄ diairm̄iḡib̄ leo zo Caer̄ Ebroic̄, ḡur̄ nō toḡlatt̄ur̄ an̄ cātraiz̄, ḡ zo nōsc̄att̄ur̄ f̄uir̄re, ḡ bā toḡac̄ im̄n̄iḡ ḡ doḡrāc̄ m̄oiḡ dō ḡr̄it̄-naib̄ rin̄; uair̄ n̄ī fada d̄air̄m̄ir̄ rēmē fō nō bāoī ḡac̄ coḡaḡ ḡ ḡac̄ ḡl̄ir̄it̄ ḡ Loclann̄, ḡ ar̄ ar̄ fō nō f̄ar̄ an̄ coḡaḡ r̄ain̄ ḡ Loclann̄ .i. d̄ā mac̄ ḡccā Alb̄oain̄ nō Loclann̄ nō ionnar̄b̄rat̄ an̄ mac̄ r̄ā r̄inē .i. Raḡnall̄ mac̄ Alb̄oain̄, ar̄ eaḡla leō é̄ dō ḡabail̄ riḡī Loclann̄ tar̄ éir̄ a n-ātar̄; zō t̄āim̄ic̄ an̄ Raḡnall̄ cō n-ā t̄rī mac̄aib̄ zō hīn̄rīb̄ Or̄c̄: nō t̄ar̄ir̄ iarām̄ Raḡnall̄ ann̄ rin̄, ḡ an̄ mac̄ bā fōō dō tanḡatt̄ur̄ im̄or̄rū nā mic̄ bā r̄inē zō hīnn̄rīb̄ ḡret̄an̄ zō r̄luaḡ̄ moḡ leō, ar̄ t̄t̄ion̄ol̄ an̄ t̄r̄luaiz̄ rin̄ ar̄ ḡac̄ áir̄iḡ, ar̄ nā líonaḡ nā mac̄ rin̄ dō ḡiom̄ur̄ ḡ dō m̄s̄rāc̄t̄ um̄ eir̄ḡē ḡ c̄c̄sn̄ F̄ranḡc̄ ḡ Saḡann̄. Rā r̄āoīr̄iḡō a n-āt̄air̄ dō dol̄ ḡ Loclann̄ fō c̄é̄d̄oiḡ̄ tar̄ a n-éir̄.

Rā sr̄ail̄ iarām̄ an̄ ḡiom̄ur̄ ḡ a n-ḡḡbaḡatā or̄rā iom̄rām̄ r̄s̄m̄pā tar̄ an̄ oc̄ian̄ Can̄taib̄r̄ic̄dā .i. an̄ m̄iur̄̄ f̄uil̄ eir̄iur̄ Eir̄ion̄n̄ ḡ Eār̄p̄áin̄ zō r̄anḡatt̄ur̄ Eir̄p̄ain̄, ḡ zō nōs̄r̄iḡraḡō ul̄cā iom̄dā ḡ n-Eir̄p̄ain̄ eir̄iur̄

¹ *Foirtrenn*.—i. e. Pictland.—*Ann. Ul.* 865.

² *Mindroichel*.—Now Monadrehid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County. The Four Masters notice this slaughter of the foreigners at the year 864, but 866 is the true year.

³ *Aumites*.—This name is perhaps a corruption of *Afnita*, or *Hafnita*, from Haf-

nia (*Höfn*, the haven), called afterwards *Kaupmanna-höfn*, (Merchants' haven), now Copenhagen. But the Editor is not able to quote any other authority for the name of *Hafnites* being applied to the Danes.

⁴ *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the city of Eboracum or York. See "Annal. Cambriæ" and "Brut y Tywysogion" at 866.

⁵ *Alban*.—The Scandinavian form of

[869.] Foirtrenn¹ was plundered and ravaged by the Lochlanns, and they carried off many hostages with them as pledges for rent : and they were paid rent for a long time after.

A slaughter was made of the Galls at Mindroichet^m by Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Læighis, and by the northern Osraighi.

At this time the Aunitesⁿ, i. e. the Danes, came with countless forces to Caer Ebroic^o, and destroyed the city, which they took, and this was the beginning of great troubles and difficulties to the Britons. For not long before this time every kind of war and commotion prevailed in Lochlann, which arose from this cause; i. e. the two younger sons of Albdan^p, King of Lochlann, expelled the eldest son, Ragnall, son of Albdan, because they feared that he would take the kingdom of Lochlann after their father; and Ragnall came with his three sons to Innsi Orc^a, and Ragnall tarried there with his youngest son. But his elder sons, with a great host, which they collected from every quarter, came on to the British Isles, being elated with pride and ambition, to attack the Franks and Saxons. They thought that their father had returned to Lochlann immediately after setting out.

Now, their pride and youthful ambition induced them to row forward across the Cantabrian Sea^r, i. e. the sea which is between Erin and Spain, until they reached Spain^s, and they inflicted many evils
in

this name may probably be Halden, or Halfdane. See Saxon Chron., A. D. 871; O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 485, A. D. 871.

¹ *Innsi Orc.*—i. e. the Orkney Islands.

^r *Cantabrian Sea.*—i. e. the Biscayan Sea.

^s *Until they reached Spain.*—Mallet gives an account of an excursion made by a strong force of Scandinavian rovers into Spain in September, 844, which looks very like the one here described, but he

does not mention that they crossed the Gaditanean Straits.—“Northern Antiquities,” Bohn's Ed., p. 173, note. See also Depping, “*Histoire des Exped. Maritimes des Normands*,” liv. ii., chap. 3 (p. 121, New. Ed., 1844), who cites the *Annal. Bertin.* for the statement that the Northmen ravaged the coast of Frisia, and infested the Scottish islands in the year 847.

εδωρ οργαιν ἡ ἰννηδῶ. Τανζαττυρ ιαρτταιν δαρ αν Μυινέσθη ηΓαδιαντα, .i. bail ι εκείδ μυιρ mediterranean ιριν Οσιαν ιμσέ-τρας, ζο πάνζαττυρ αν Αφραικ; ἡ κυριδ κατ ριρ να Μαυριο-τανυδ, ἡ τυιουδ νεαρζάρ να Μαυριοτανα. Αέτ εῖνα αρ αζ ουλ ι ζεσθη αν κάταρα α νυβαιρτ αν δαρα mac ριρ αν mac οιλε: α βράταιρ, αρ ρέ, αρ μόρ αν μίσιαλλ ἡ αν δάρατ ριλ ροραινν δειέ αρ ζακ τίρ α εκτίρ αρ ρυδ αν δομυιν ζάρ μαρβαδ, α νακ αζ κορ-ναμ ἄρ η-αταρδα ρέν αταάμ, ἡ ριαρ αρ η-αταρ δο ζέναμ, υαιρ αρ α αοναρ ατά ανορα αμυιέ ἡ ιμερτιν ιεκτίρ νακ λειρ ρέιν, αρ μαρ-βαδ αν δαρα μιc ρο ραζρομ να ραρραδ, αἴμαλ ροιλλριζτέαρ δαμρα, ζομαδ ι η-αιρλιγγε ηο ροιλλριζτέα δορομ ριν: ἡ ηο μαρβαδ αν mac οιλε δό α εκατ ρινηβρίκταιν ονο, μα τέαρνα αν ταταίρ ρέν αρ αν κατ ριν, que reuera comprobatum ειρε.

Ιη ταν ηο δαιο ζα ράδ ριν αρ ανη αδ κόνηαιρε κατ να Μαυρι-τανα κύκα: ἡ μαρ αδ κόνηαιρε αν mac ηο ράιδ να βριατέρα ρσῆ-αινη ριν, ηο λιγγ ζο ηοβαῆ ἴραν κάτ ἡ τάιμικ δ'ιονηροιζ ρί να Μαυ-ριτάνα, ἡ τυζ buille δο κλοιδσῆμ μόρ δό, ζο ηο ζαδ α λάμ δε. Ρο κυρκαδ ζο κυραιδ κέκτυρ αν δά λῆ ἴραν κάτ ρα, ἡ ηί ρυζ ηέ δίοδ κορζυρ δα chele ἴραν κάτ ριν. Αέτ τάιμικ κάκ δίοδ δ'ιονηραιζ α longροιρτ, αρ μαρβαδ ρόκαιδε εκτυρρα. Ρα ρυαζαιρ ιμυρρο κάκ ἄρ α έελε τοιδαέτ αρ να ἡάρακ δο κύμ αν κάτα. Ρο ιομ-ζαδ ιμυρρο ρί να Μαυριτανα αν longροιρτ, ἡ ηα έλα ιριν οίδδε αρ ηζαιδ α λάιμ δε. Ο τάιμικ τρα αν μαυδιν ηο ζαδρατ να Λοκλαῆ-αιζ α η-αρμα, ἡ ηο κοιρριζροτ ιαδ ζο κυραιδ βεοδα δο κύμ αν κάτα. Να Μαυριτανα ιμυρρο ό ηο αιριζριε α ρί δ'έλυδ, ηο τέικ-ριουδ αρ μαρβαδ α νεαρζάιρ.

Ro

¹ *The Gaditanean Straits.*—i. e. the Straits of Gades, in the south of Spain. The modern Cadiz preserves the name.

² *The external ocean.*—i. e. the Atlantic.

³ *Mauritani.*—i. e. the Moors. Mauritania Proper answers to the modern Morocco.

⁴ *The father himself.*—Meaning, "if our father himself."

in Spain both by killing and plundering. They afterwards crossed the Gaditanean Straits¹, i. e. where the Mediterranean Sea goes into the external ocean², and they arrived in Africa, and there they fought a battle with the Mauritanians, in which a great slaughter of the Mauritanians was made. However, on going to this battle, one of the sons said to the other : " Brother," said he, " it is great folly and madness in us to be going from one country to another throughout the world, killing ourselves, instead of defending our patrimony and obeying the will of our father, for he is now alone away from home, and sojourning in a country not his own; the second son, whom we left along with him, having been killed, as was revealed to me (this had been revealed to him in a dream), and his other son was killed in a battle ! It is wonderful, too, if the father himself³ has escaped from that battle, *que⁴ revera comprobatum est.*"

As he was saying these words, they saw the battle array of the Mauritanians approaching them ; and as the son who said the aforesaid words saw it, he rushed suddenly into the battle, and he came up to the King of Mauritania, and gave him a stroke of a great sword, and cut off his hand. The battle was fought with great hardihood on both sides, although neither party gained the victory in that battle ; but both returned to their camps, after many persons had been killed on both sides. They, however, challenged each other to battle the next day. But the King of Mauritania fled from his camp, and fled at night, after having lost his hand. When the morning came, however, the Lochlanns put on their armour, and prepared themselves with hardihood and vigour for the battle. But when the Mauritanians perceived that their king had absconded, they fled, after many of them had been cut off with great slaughter⁵.

After

¹ *Que*.—Read *quod*. The meaning is, that what had been miraculously revealed to him in a dream, was found to turn out true. ² *Great slaughter*.—The editor has not

Ro éuaaccup iarrin na Loclonnaiḡ fon tír ḡ no aigríoc, ḡ no loirḡrioc an tír uile; eugrad ona rluaḡ mór díob a mbrait leo ḡo hÉiríonn .i. ríad rín na rír ḡorma, uair ír ionann Maupí ḡ noḡrú : Maupitania ír ionann ír noḡrúeudo. Ar inbécitain má téarna an trír duine do Loclonnaiḡ edir in níc na marbait, ḡ no báidit díb ran Muincíonn muiríde Ḥaditanna. Ar ríada ona no bádarí na rír ḡorma rín í n'Éiríonn. Ar ann ata Maupitania contra balearer Inḡular.

Ḥal. Eclíppir rólir in Calenoir Ianuarú.

Ceallac mac Ailella, ab Cille dára, ḡ ab lae, doḡrímuic in regione Pictorum.

Mainchine Eppcop Letḡline quieuit.

Tuatal mac Artḡorra, ríom eppcop Foirterín, ḡ ab Duin Caillen, moḡrup.

Ḥuin Colmain mic Dunlainge, rí Fótair tíre; do marbaid é do cíoim réin.

Tíḡrínac mac Focarta, rí Fear mbreacḡ.

Ír in bliadain rí tainḡ Tomar íarla, o Luimnioc ḡo Cluain ríra ḡrínainn, (duine ainḡreannaḡa aḡarḡ ainḡḡíob eiríde do Loclannaiḡ) andar leir do ḡebaid bpad mór 'rín cill rín, ḡíob ní mar na ríoil ríair, uair tainḡ real bíḡ ríor ríime, ḡ no éicíb ḡo maic ríime í n-eatrait, dream eile í rírcíom, dḡrín oile 'rín cfm-pul. An dḡrín imurro ríor a ríḡróm ar an uḡlar, ḡ ír in pelic no marbrom. Ro baí do Copmac mac Elaíoiḡ, ríoi eḡna Eirín,

been able to find any account of this invasion of Morocco by the Northmen in any other authority.

^b *Blue men in Erin.*—No account of these blue men has been found in any other Annals or history.

^a *Balearic Isles.*—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, &c.

^c *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 864, but the true year is 865.

^d *Ceallach.*—Annals of Ulster, A. D. 864;

After this the Lochlanns passed over the country, and they plundered and burned the whole country; and they carried off a great host of them [the Mauriti] as captives to Erin, and these are the blue men [of Erin], for Mauri is the same as black men, and Mauritania is the same as blackness. It is wonderful if every third man of the Lochlanns escaped, between the numbers who were killed and those who were drowned of them in the Gaditanean Straits. Long indeed were these blue men in Erin^b. Mauritania is situated opposite the Balearic Isles^c.

[869.] Kal. An eclipse of the sun^d on the Calends of January.

Ceallach^e, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill dara and Abbot of I, died in the region of the Picts.

Mainchine^f, Bishop of Leithghlin, died.

Tuathal^g, son of Artgus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dun Caillen [Dunkeld], died.

The killing of Colman, son of Dunlang, King of Fotharta-tire^h: he was killed by his own children.

Tighernachⁱ, son of Focarta, King of the men of Breagh [died].

In this year came Tomrar^k the Earl, from Luimnech to Cluain-fearta-Brenainn^l (he was a fierce, rough, cruel man of the Lochlanns), thinking that he would find a great prey in that church, but he did not find it as he thought, for intelligence had gone a short time before him, and they fled expertly from him, some in boats, others into the morasses, and others into the church. Those whom he caught on the floor

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 391; F. M. 863.

^f *Mainchine*.—F. M. 863.

^g *Tuathal*.—F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

^h *Fotharta-tire*.—i. e. the inland Fotharta, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—Ann. F. M. 863.

ⁱ *Tighernach*.—Ann. Ult. 864 [= 865].

^k *Tomrar*.—This Tomrar is not mentioned in any other Annals, unless he be the same as the Tomrar, son of Tomralt, who was slain 923 (F. M.).

^l *Cluain-fearta Brenainn*.—Now Clonfert. This attack is not mentioned in any other Annals known to the Editor.

Εἰρήνη, κοίμαρβα ῥεν Γλαρῖν Σαῖγρε ῥιν εἰμπαλ ῥιν. Ρα ῥαορ
 Δία ἡ ἔρηναινν ἰαδ ἀμλαῖγ ῥιν. Μαρῖ ἰμορρη δο δάραεε αν
 Τομπαῖρ ῥιν βλιαδαιν ῥι, αρ η-ἰμορρε δο δηρηναινν ἰμορβαλ ῥαιρ.

Ἰρ ἰν βλιαζαιν ῥιν ῥο εὐαδαρ να ῥιζ Λοκλονναῖγ ἰμ Μυμῖαιν
 ἡ ῥλυαζα ἠόρα leo, ἡ ῥα ἰνορῖοιδο ζο ερῶδα αν Μυμῖαιν. Ζιόσῖ
 εἰνα τυγαδ δεαρῖ ἀρ ῥορρα ανη, υαιρ ταιμῖγ Cinnétiḡ mac
 Ζαίτιν, ῥί Λαιοῖγῖ (mac éribe δο Λαινο ἰνḡῖν Dunlainge, ἡ ῥιβε
 ονο ματαῖρ ῥλαινν ἠic Μαοιρρεακλῖοινν ἡ αρ ἰ βα βῖη αν τανρα
 δ'Αοδ mac Néill, ῥιζ Ἰμπαε), αρ é αν mac-Ζαίτιν βα ζαιρḡε,
 ἡ βα κορḡραεα ῥορ ζαλλαιῖ ῥαν αιμῖρῖ ῥιν ἰ η-Εἰρῖνο—ταιμῖγ
 ἰαρḡḡ αν Cinnétiḡ ῥι ἡ Λαιοῖγῖ ζο ἠορῖεḡ δο Ορῖραιḡῖḡ ḡαιλλε
 ῥιρ ζο longpoire να Λοκλανν, ζυρ ῥο ἡαρḡḡραε δῖρḡάρ α ἠοḡζῶαιοḡḡ
 αρ ἠάρ αν longpoire. Ἰρ ανη ῥιν αδ εἰνḡḡḡḡ Cinnétiḡ ῥῖḡ δ'ά
 ἡḡḡḡḡḡ ῥείν, ἡ διαρ Λοκλανν αζ ερῖαλλ α εἰνν δο βῖεḡḡ ḡε, ταιμῖγ
 ζο ερῖε δα ῥαορḡḡ, ἡ ῥο βῖη αν δα εἰνν δο'η δῖρ ῥιν, ἡ ῥο ῥαορ α
 ῥεαρ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ῥείν. Ταιμῖ ῥεḡḡ Cennétiḡ ζο ḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ κορḡḡḡḡ.
 Αρ ανηραῖδε δο ῥαλα αν εἰρῖε Λοκλανναε ἰ ἡαιḡḡḡ Cinnétiḡ co
 η-έḡḡḡḡḡ ḡορα occa. Ο ῥο εὐαλαεḡḡ να ḡαιτε υδ δο ḡαιρḡḡḡ ῥο
 ῥαḡḡḡḡ α ḡερῖε, ἡ α η-έḡḡḡḡ, ἡ τανḡḡḡḡḡḡ ζο ερῖḡḡḡ, βῖεḡḡ ἰ
 η-αιḡḡḡ Cinnétiḡ. Ρο εἰḡḡḡḡḡ ḡοτα αλλḡḡḡḡḡḡ βαρβαρḡḡḡ ανηραῖδε,
 ἡ ῥεḡḡḡ ἰοḡḡḡḡḡ βαδῖρḡḡḡḡ ἡ ῥοḡḡḡḡḡ ḡα ῥάδ ḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ. Ρο οἰοḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 ἰαρḡḡḡ ῥαιḡḡḡḡ ἰοḡḡḡḡḡ ḡεḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ ḡεḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ ῥα ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ῥα οεοῖḡ ῥορ α
 ccloíðmíð

² *Cormac.*—He was Abbot of Seirkieran, in the King's County. His death is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 868.

³ *Saved them.*—Something seems to have been omitted here. The narrative is probably abridged from some ecclesiastical legend.

⁴ *Died of madness.*—This is probably a mistake, confounding this Tomrar with the Tomrar Mac Ailchi, or Elge, who died, or “went to hell with his pains” in 922, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—See “Leabhar na gCeart,” *Introd.*, p. xli.

⁵ *Predatory party.*—A party who had gone forth from the camp for plunder.

floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac^m, son of Elathach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran, of Saighir, was in the church. God and Brenann thus saved themⁿ. And Tomrar died of madness^o in this year, Brenann having wrought a miracle upon him.

In this year the Lochlann kings went into Munster, having great hosts along with them, and they bravely ravaged Munster. They were, however, dreadfully slaughtered, for Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, the son of Lann, daughter of Dunlang (who was the mother of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and at this time the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Teamhair,—and this son of Gaithin was the fiercest and the most victorious man against the foreigners in Erin at this time),—this Cennedigh came with the Laeighis and a party of the Osraighi to the camp of the Lochlanns and made a slaughter of the best of their men in the middle of the camp. On this occasion Cennedigh saw a man of his people between two Lochlann men who were going to cut off his head, and he came actively to his relief, and beheaded the two Lochlanns, and thus saved his own man. Cennedigh then passed forward with victory and triumph. Then the predatory party^p of the Lochlanns came against Cennedigh, having great spoils in their hands, and when they heard of the killing of the chiefs aforesaid, they left their plunder and spoils and came vigorously and actively against Cennedigh. They raised foreign barbarous shouts there, and blew warlike trumpets, and many said “nui, nui^q!” Many darts and half javelins were discharged between them, and at last they took to their heavy, strong-striking swords. But God was assisting the son of Gaithin and
his

^q *Nui, nui*.—*Quere*, whether this war-cry is not the Norse *noe, noe* (*now, now!*). This account of the conflict between Kennedy, son of Gahan, King of Leix (a ter-

ritory included in the present Queen's County), must have been taken from some local Annals, preserved, probably, at Clonenagh or Clonfert-Mulloa. No account

ccloíomíð epoma topεbuilleða. Ξιδεð epa no baí Dia ag fupταάε do mac Ξαιέin co na muinneip, no popuairliξé na Loclannaiξ, 7 na paγpaε a laépaiξ imbualea : na éuaðap ap 7 maíom ap map- bað a noíηáip. Opím oile ní dέáεεup 7 ppað ap a pφainne ap pfulanξ opεa móipe dóib, no ap a náipe leo τεέé. In uair ad concεεup puaξ mic Ξαιέin occ εionol an maίεupa no paγpa- pum leo, εanγεεup na noíηaið. Map no connairc mac Ξαιέin épide, no ξab poεa amail paol po éapóεab, op no teiépioð 'pan mónaio op no mápbaio 'pan mónaio uile iad, op nouεεup coin a ccolla. Ro mápbaε uno an luépa .i. mac Ξαιέin co muinneip dεpa ap a opεa opεa naξ Loclann 7 n-áip aile pin Muíain .i. mapépuax naξ Loclann. Ip na dioξail na mápbaε na Loclan- naiξ puaξ móp clépeé, na baio [ina longpupε] péin, áε ap iap mbuaið onéa 7 aiépige.

Ip 7 n-airip pin pup élú móp Maóilcipain eioip Ξaioéaluib ap a mence buaða do bpeieé dó do Loclannaið.

Ip in bliaðairi ba mapé Tompup iapla, náma épéainn do dápaé 7 pupε Manann, 7 ba hεð ad éfo épéainn gá mapbað.

Ip in εan po do pionpað Cipapuige opbaip op muinneip an Tompaip pin, 7 ap naεaáε dóib épéainn ap épú an mápa, no baio an coiméε ag fupταάε do na Ξaioéioiaib : uair baio an muip óξ báðhað na Loclann, 7 na Cipapuige ga mapbað. Congal an Sínoip pi Cipapuige pup buaið ipin congail éaεa pa. Ap uaiéað epa lomnoéε 7 opεa εεapna do na Loclannaið ; ba móp n-óip 7 airpú, 7 bancaom no páγbaio ann pin.

Ip in bliaðain pi uno εanγεεup plóig Loclann ó Ppupε Cop-
aige

of it is given in the published Annals.

'*They came*.—i. e. the wounded or wearied Lochlanns rallied, and followed the victorious Irish, to endeavour to re-

cover their spoils.

'*Maelcarain*.—The death of this cham- pion is entered in the Ann. Ul. at 868 ; F. M. 867.

his people, and they prevailed over the Lochlanns, who left the field of conflict and fled routed after having sustained red havoc. Some of them had not gone far, in consequence of weakness, having suffered much from hunger, or who were ashamed to fly; when these perceived the host of the son of Gaithin collecting the spoils which they had abandoned to them, they came^e after them. When the son of Gaithin saw this, he attacked them as the wolf attacks sheep, so that they fled into a bog, and in that bog they were all killed, and dogs devoured their bodies. This party also, i. e. the son of Gaithin and his people, made a great slaughter of the *aes-gradha* [servants of trust] of the King of the Lochlanns in another direction in Munster, i. e. of the cavalry of the King of the Lochlanns; and in revenge of this the Lochlanns killed a great host of clerics who were in their own camp; but it was after the victory of unction and penance.

At this time Maelciarain^a obtained great fame among the Gaedhil from his frequent victories over the Lochlanns.

In this year Tomrar, the Earl, the enemy of Brenann, died of madness at Port-Manann^t, and he saw Brenann^u killing him.

In this year the Ciarraighi [Kerry-men] made an invading camp against the people of this Tomrar, and having supplicated Brenann on the brink of the sea, the Lord was aiding the Gaedhil, for the sea was drowning the Lochlanns, and the Ciarraighi were killing them. Congal, the senior^v, King of Ciarraighe, gained victory in this battle. The Lochlanns escaped, few, naked, and wounded, leaving behind them much gold and silver, and fair women.

In this year also the hosts of the Lochlanns came from the port
of

^t *Port-Manann*.—i. e. the harbour of the Isle of Man.

^u *Brenann*.—i. e. St. Brendan, of Clonfert. St. Brendan was the navigator of

the Irish, and was particularly hostile to the Scandinavians.

^v *Congal the senior*.—i. e. the aged. There is no account of this destruction of

αιγε δ'αρησιν Ρήμαιγε Ρένη, αὐτ' ἔσθ'α νί πα εἰσθαῖζ Δία δόιβ, υαιρ
 ιρ αν ταν ριν τανγαττυρ να Δέρι αρ εῖσθαῖβ 'ραν ρήσιναν ἔετνα
 τρέ πέμπρέζαδ Δέ, υαιρ βα νεαργ-ναῖμαῖδ ρειμιρην να Δέρι γ
 Ρήμαιγε. 'Ο πο concatτυρ ιαπαμ να Δέρι να Λοῦλαναιζ ος
 οργαιν γ ος ιννηαδ αν εῖρε τανγαττυρ δ'ιονηραιζιδ Ρεαρμυιζε, γ δο
 ροηρατ ριδ δαιηζιν εἰαιρι, γ πο ἔυαδαρ αν αοησῖρ ι ἔεσιν να Λοῦλαν
 ζο γαρζ, βεοδα, commbaζαῖ, γ πα κυρῖδ ζο εῖυαῖδ εῖοδα λειῖ ρορ
 λειῖ στυρρα, ζιδῖδ πο μῖσῖαῖδ ροηρ να Λοῦλαῖδ τρέ μιορβαῖλ αν
 ἔοιμοηεδ, γ πα κυρῖοδ α νεαργ ἀρ. Ρά ἔυαῖδ ιμυρρο α τταοι-
 ριό .ι. Ζημιεοιηρῖολαιζ λα αιμῖμ ζο ραιηζ αιρταῖλ δαιηζην βαοι
 α ζομφοῖραῖδ δόιβ, γ πο ρυαβαῖρ α γαβαῖλ, γ αρεδ βα δῖοῖμαοιν δο,
 υαιρ ηι πα ρέδ α ρυλανζ αρ ιομαδ ραζα γ ελοῖ ζά νδουβραγαδ δο.
 Ιρεδ δο ριζηρῖοῖδ Ἐσθηραολαδ δο ζαιρμ κυιζε, υαιρ βα δόιζ λειρ
 βα αρα ἔ, γ αιρζῖδα ιομδα δο ζεαλλαδ δο αρ α ανακαῖ, γ αρεδ βα
 δῖοῖμαοιν δορῖοῖδ, υαιρ πο ταιρηζῖορῖοῖδ αμαῖ εῖρα ιμρῖοδ να ροῖ-
 αῖοδ πο ροζηαιδρῖοτ δο ρειμῖ, γ πο μαρβαδ ζο εῖρμαζ ἔ, γ πο μαρ-
 βαῖδ α μῖυηητερ υιλε. Ἐα ζαιρῖοτ ιμυρρο ιαρεταῖν ζο ἔτανγαρ δο
 ἔυμ αν ἔαιρτεοῖλ ην πο αιῖεῖρῖοῖδ α ἔβῖταῖδ ζο ραρῖεολαῖ, γ πο δῖορ-
 ζαοιλεαδ υιλε ἔ. Sic enim placuit Deo.

Καλ. Διησῖραῖ, ab Lothra μορῖτυρ.

Λοῖ Lebinn δο ρουδ ι ρρῖλ, ζο ραιβε να ράιρτιδ εῖρδ αῖαιλ
 ργαῖα.

Σηυῖταιρ

the followers of Tomrar by field and flood,
 to be found in the published Annals.

¹ *Corcach*.—i. e. from the harbour of
 Cork. There is no account of this trans-
 action given in the published Annals.

² *Gnim Cinniola*.—It is stated in the
 Ann. F. M. at the year 865, that Gnim-
 beolu, chief of the Galls of Cork, was slain

by the Deisi, and he was, no doubt, the
 same person as the Gnim Cinnsealaigh
 here mentioned.

³ *Castle*.—Cairtial. This is the ear-
 liest notice of a Danish castle in Ireland.
 This entry, however, is not to be found
 in the other Annals.

⁴ *Lothra*.—Now Lorha, in the barony

of Corcach^v to plunder Fera Maighe-Feine [Fermoy]. God, however, did not permit them, for at this time the Deisi had come to plunder in the same land by the providence of God, for before this time the Deisi and the Feara-maighe were mortal enemies. When, however, the Deisi saw the Lochlanns plundering and ravaging the country, they came to the Feara-maighe, and they made a firm and faithful peace [with each other], and they went together against the Lochlanns, fiercely, actively, and unitedly, and a fierce and terrible battle was fought between them; however, the Lochlanns were defeated through God's miracle, and they were cut off with great slaughter. But their chief, Gnim Cinnsiolla^s by name, went to a strong castle^e which stood near them, and he attempted to take it, but it was a vain effort for him, for he was not able to bear the number of darts and stones shot at him. He then called Cennfaeladh to him, for he thought he was a friend, and promised him many rewards for protecting him; but this was also idle for him, for he was taken out at the request of the hosts who had served him previously, and piteously killed with all his people. Shortly afterwards they came to the castle in which he had passed his time voluptuously, and totally demolished it: *Sic enim placuit Deo.*

[866.] Kal. Dinertach, Abbot of Lothra^b, died.

Loch Leibhinn^c was turned into blood, so that it was in clots of blood, like *sgama*^d.

Sruthair,

of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. See F. M. 864.

^c *Loch Leibhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, near Fore, in the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Ireland, who died A. D. 664, had lived on

an island in this lake, and, according to the tradition in the country, the Danish tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.—Ann. F. M. 864; Ann. Ul. 865.

^d *Sgama*.—Scum, dross; the liver, or lights; the scale of a fish. Latin, *squama*.

Spútaip, 7 Slébcce, 7 Ácað Arglair d'argain do gceitib.

Ir in bliadain ri .i. rexto anno regimuir Aoða mic Néill, maiðm re Laignib for Uib Néill, 1 ttopcaip Maolmuat mac Dunchada, 7 Maolmuirceimne mac Maoilbriðe.

Teagmail eioip 'Oipre, mac ri Loclann, 7 Amiaib a bpaiaip. Tri mic battur ag an ri .i. Amiaib, 7 iomair, 7 'Oipre. Oipre ba roo a n-aoir d'ioib, 7 ar e ba moð ar aoi eangnama; uair ruð dearr-gughað moip inoiubarðan foza 7 innoipeza do Thaoidealaib. Ruð uno d'irrughað do Loclannaib in mupe cloidom 7 in-oiubarðað raiðfo. Ro baoi a dubruat zo moip za bpaieipib. Apre ar mo ro baoi ag Amiaib. Ni muipin cuip na mupein ar a libri. Ra cuadar an da bpaiaip .i. Amiaib 7 iomair 1 gcomairle ma cain-gin in mic oig .i. 'Oipre, ge ro battur cuip dicealta occa da maipbað, ni hiað tugrat ar aipð, acit cuip eile no eogbattur ar aipð ar anoleipod a maipbað, 7 na eipioe iaram a maipbað. O ro foip Amiaib dal an bpaiaip ba muipzair leip do euideacit, irpeð do ruine ecitaircaða tairuip do eip ar eñn na rucaipe ba ronairce 7 ba beoða aige, zo mbeicir arcið ar eñn 'Oipre. Tainic iaram an t'Oipri .i. an duine ar feip epue 7 ñgnam baoi an ean rin 'ran doimian; uaietð ona tairuig 1 ecit abpaiaip; uair ni raoil an ni ruair ann .i. a maipbað. Ipeð imoipno ro cuinnig ann ni nac ro raoil. Arfo ro iairp o eip diolmairuip labarca do ead-airc do. Tugad doipom rair. Arfo imoipno, polabairuipom .i. a bpaiaip

* *Sruthair*.—Now Shrule, on the east side of the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow. See Ann. F. M., p. 562, note.

† *Slebhta*.—Now Sleaty, near the town of Carlow.

‡ *Achadh arghlais*.—Now Agha, in the barony of Idrome, county of Carlow.

‡ *By the Gentiles*.—The F. M., at 864, have, "by the Osraighi."

§ *Aedh*.—This was the year 869. This entry is not in the published Annals.

¶ *Amhlaoihb*, &c.—These three princes are mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 862, as having plundered the an-

Sruthair^a, and Slebhte^f, and Achadh Arghlais^g were plundered by the Gentiles^h.

In this year, the sixth of the reign of Aedhⁱ, son of Niall, a victory was gained by the Leinster-men over the Ui-Neill; in the battle fell Maelmuaidh, son of Donchadh, and Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde.

A meeting [took place] between Oisle, son of the King of Lochlann, and Amhlaeibh, his brother. The king had three sons, namely, Amhlaeibh^t, and Imhar, and Oislè. Oislè was the youngest of them in age, but the greatest in point of valour, for he gained great celebrity by excelling all the Gacidhil in shooting darts and javelins, and he excelled the Lochlanns in strength of sword and in shooting darts. His brothers had a black hatred for him, and Amhlaeibh more than the other. The causes of the hatred are not to be told, on account of their complexity. The two brothers, Amhlaeibh and Imhar, consulted together about the cause of the young brother, Oislè; and though they had hidden reasons for killing him, these were not what they brought forward, but they dissembled and brought forward other causes for which they ought to kill him; and they afterwards resolved upon killing him. When Amhlaeibh had learned that the party of the brother whom he hated had arrived, what he did was, to send faithful messengers for the stoutest and most vigorous knights he had, that they might be in the house on Oislè's arrival. Oislè afterwards arrived. He was the best shaped and the most valiant man that was then in the world. He came with a small party to the house of his brother, for he did not expect to meet his death there, as he did. He requested a thing which he did not think would

be

cient sepulchral caves, as well as the land of Flann, son of Conaing, chief of Ciannachta in Bregia; and the murder of

Oisle, or Flosius, is recorded A. D. 866. "Auisle tertius rex Gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis jugulatus est."

αβράταιρ (αρ γέ) muna pfail γράδ do mhná, .i. ιηζή Cιναοέ αγαδρα, cíd na leigi dampa uait í, γ γαé ní πο υφογβαιρ ρια, do βέρρα δυιτ, 'Ο πο cuala an τ-Αmlaiβ ριν, πο γαβ έδ μόρ έ, γ πο ποέτ α έλοι-δóñ, αγυρ τυγ buille de ι γελñ 'Οιρle .i. α βράταρ, γυρ πορ μαρβ. Ro κοιμέριγ κάé αρ amyp α έέιλε ιαρτταιν .i. μυινητρ αν ρί .i. Αmlaiοιβ, γ μυινητρ αν βράταρ πο μάρβαδ ann; βάττυρ ρτυιτ, γ κοιμαιρτ μαρβέ ανηραιδε. Ro έυαρ ιαρραιν φα longpopt an βρα-έαρ πο μαρβαδ ann, αρ ccyp υήγάρ α μυινητρτε. Rob ιομόα μαίτοιρ ιρ ιη longpopt ριν.

'Sin bliadain ρι do έυαδαρ na Danair γο Caer Ebroic γ do παρρατ καέ cpuaíd do na Saxanaiβ ann. Ro maird πορ Saxanuiβ, γ πο μαρβαδ ριγ Saxan ann .i. Alle, τρε βραέ γ μεαδαιλ γιolla οίγ da μυινητρ φέιν. Τυγαδ τρα άρ μόρ ιρ ιη έαέ ριν, γ ρα cyp ι αρ ραιν πορ Caer Ebroic, γ τυγαδ ιομαδ γαέ μαίτιυρα ειρτε, υαιρ βά ραιδβιρ αν ταν ριν í, γ μαρβέτυρ na pφριέ do δεαγδαιοιη ιηητε. Αρ αρ ριν πο βάρ γαέ doconaé, γ γαέ ιηηεαδ δ'ιηηι βρεα-τον.

Ιρ ιη bliadain ρι ταιηγ αν Cennediγ αιρδιρτ .i. mac Γαιέη, náma cluuc na Loclann δ'ιονηηοιγιδ longpopt Αmlaiβ, ρί na Loc- lann (γ αρ ειρδε ρίμαιηη do μαρβ α βραέαιρ) γυρ πο λοιρcc . . . Tangatyp na Loclannaiγ na υήγαιδ, γ μαρ τυγροñ α αιγχιδ πορρα, πο maird ρειηιε υιδ γο ηιγε αν longpopt γ πο μαρβ α ηδεαργάρ na ραορclann.

Ιρ ιη bliadain ρι ταιητ βαριέ ιαρλα, γ ηαιμαρ υιαρ do činel
ροιαιεαλαé

¹ *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the town of York. See Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 867; Ann. Ult. 866.

² *Alle*.—The East Anglians (i. e. Northumbrians), says the Saxon Chronicle, "had cast out their king Osbryght, and

had taken to themselves a king, *Ælla*, not of royal blood." The death of *Ælla* on this occasion is not recorded; but Flor. Wigorn. in his Chron. says, "occisis duobus regibus," viz. Osbryght and *Ælla*.

³ *The camp of Amhlacéibh*.—In the Ann.

be granted him. He first requested that freedom of speech should be granted him, and what he said was: "Brother," said he, "if thou art not fond of thy wife, the daughter of Cinaedh, why not give her away to me, and whatever dower thou hast given for her, I shall give to thee." When Amhlaeibh heard this, he was seized with great jealousy; he drew his sword and dealt his brother Oislè a blow of it on the head, and killed him. The parties of both then rose up to give battle to each other, i. e. the people of the King, Amhlaeibh, and the people of the brother who was killed. Trumpets were blown, and combats were fought between both parties there. The camp of the slain brother was afterwards entered after his people had been dreadfully slaughtered, and many were the spoils found in that camp.

In this year the Danes went to *Caer-Ebroic*¹ and gave hard battle to the Saxons there. They defeated the Saxons, and killed the Saxon King there; viz. *Alle*^m, through the treachery and deceit of a young man of his own people. Great havoc took place in that battle. The city of *Ebroc* was then entered, and much of every kind of riches was carried out of it, for it was wealthy at this time, and all the good people who were found within it were slain. From this arose every kind of misfortune and trouble to the island of Britain.

In this year the famous *Cennedigh*, son of *Gaithin*, the celebrated enemy of the *Lochlanns*, came to the camp of *Amhlaeibh*^a, King of the *Lochlanns* (he who murdered his brother, as we have before mentioned), and burned it The *Lochlanns* came in pursuit of him, but he turned upon them and routed them back to their camp, and he made a great slaughter of their nobles.

In this year *Barith the Earl*^o, and *Haimar*, two of the noble race
of

F. M., A. D. 865, Ult. 866, Dun-Amh- been at Clondalkin.

laeibh, or *Amlaff's* fort, is said to have * *Barith the Earl*—The only *Barith*

ροϊνεαλας να Λοκλανν, επε λαρ Κολλαετ δ'ιονηροισιδ Λυιμμιζ, αμιαλ να δσηνδαρ νι δο Κολλαεταιβ. Ζισδ νι αμιαδ δο παλα, υαιρ νι 'ραν ιομαδ πο ταιριροισιοδ αετ να μβριζαιβ φειν. Ρο φυαρραε-εταρ να Κολλαεταιζ τρια εελεε α φφορυαιρλιυγαδσομ: υαιρ δο παλα αρειλε Μυιμνεαδ ροηαιρε, ερυαιδ, γ γλιε ι η-ιμυρε αρη, ετυρηα αν εαν ριν, γ βα γλιε δυο α εεομαρλιε αν Μυιμνεαδ ριν. Ρο ιοηαιρε-εταρ ιαρημ Κολλαετα φαρηριδε δολα αρ αμυρ να Λοκλανν, μαρ βα δο εαδαιρε εολυρ δοιβ, γ δο μαρβαδ δαριε. Μαρ ραναιρηδε γο ηγε αν ιοηαδ ι ραβα ηαιμαρ ευζ buille δο λεαεζα γο ροηαιρε ιη ηαιμαρ, γο ρορ μαρβ. Μιηδ ιμυρηο Κολλαεταδ δο ευαιδ maille ριρ αρ ει μαρβεα αν δαριε, νι εαρηα δοραιδε αμιαλ βα δυεραετ λαρ, υαιρ πο γοναδ ε ερε να ρηαρηαδ, γ ρα ευαιδ αρ αρ ειζιη ιαρταη. Ρα γαβραε δυο να Κολλαεταιζ πο να Λοκλανναιβ γυρ ευιρηιοδ δεαρηγάρ να Λοκλανν, γ νι ηαμλαδ πο διαδ μυα δειε αν εαλλ γ αν αδαιζ ι φφορηαιβ. Ιρεδ πο ευαεεταρ ιαρταη κοηιζε αν ιοηαδ αρ α εεανγαεεταρ, γ νι δο Λυιμνεαδ.

Ραλ. Μαολδαιν μαε Αοδα Οηρηοηε, ιη ελερκαεε δυοη.

Ροβαρηαδ, Ερηεοουρ εε ραρηεηρ Φιονηγλαρη, μορηεταρ.

Κορηαη εηε Τελλε, ρερηβηοδε γ ανηεοηε, δ'εεε.

Κοηαλλ Κιλλε Σερηε, ερηεοουρ, κηεηε.

Κορημαε ηΥα Λιαηαιν, ερηεοουρ εε αναηορηετα, κηεηε.

Οηεβδαρη, αβ Κοηοδερε γ Λαινηεαλα, κηεηε.

Ζυαιρη μαε Ουδδαβαρησηη μορηεταρ.

Μυρηεβαδ

mentioned in the Irish Annals is Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was slain at Dublin in 878, according to the Ann. F. M.; Ult. 88a.

^v *Malduin, son of Aedh*.—A. D. 866 [= 867] Ann. Ult. He was the son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, who was King of Ire-

land A. D. 797–820.

^v *Finglais*.—Now Finglas, near Dublin. Ann. Ult. 866.

^v *Tigh Telle*.—Now Tihelly, or Teely, [the house of St. Telle, see Mart. Dungal. ad 25 Jun.], near Durrrow, in the north of the present King's County. Colgan's Acta SS.,

of the Lochlanns, came through the middle of Connaught towards Luimneach [Limerick], as if they intended to do no injury to the Connaught-men. But this did not happen so, for it was not to numbers they trusted, but to their own vigour. The Connaught-men proposed to cut them off by treachery; for at that time there happened to be a certain Munster-man among them who was brave, hardy, and cunning in the use of arms, and he was also wise in councils. The Connaught-men requested of him to go towards the Lochlanns, as if to guide them, [but in reality] to kill Barith. As he came on to the place where Haimar was, he gave Haimar a strong blow of a half javelin, and killed him. But a Connaught champion, who went along with him for the purpose of killing Barith, did not happen to succeed as he desired, for he was himself wounded through his thigh, and afterwards escaped with difficulty. The Connaught-men, however, attacked the Lochlanns, and made a great havoc of them, but this would not have been the case had not the wood and the night been near them. The Lochlanns then returned to the place from which they had set out, instead of proceeding to Luimneach.

[867.] Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh^p, King of Aileach, died *in clericatu*.

Robhartach, Bishop and sage of Finnglais^q, died.

Cosgrach, of Tigh Telle^r, scribe and anchorite, died.

Conall, of Cill Scire, a bishop, died.

Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop and anchorite, died.

Oigedhchair, Abbot of Coindeire [Connor] and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died.

Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairrenn, died.

Muireadhach,

p. 15, note 10. It is shown on the Ordnance Map under the wrong name of Templekieran. Ann. Ult. 866. The other obits here

entered are given in the Annals of the F. M. at 865, and the most of them in the Ann. Ult. at 866, but the true year is 867.

Muirsoac mac Catail, ní hUa Crioméainn, longa paraliri
extinctur ert.

Dunchad mac Dungaile moritur.

Canannan mac Ceallaiḡ interfectur ert per volem ó mac
Ḥaitini.

Connmac ab Cluana mic Noir.

Maidm re mac Ḥaitini for Longur Aca cliaé, i ttorchar
Odolb Micle.

Dubaracá deppac páoi sḡna queuit.

Aedacán mac Fionnacáta, ollam leite Cuinn, queuit.

Ir in bliadain ri .i. in septimo anno regni Aoda, na ḡrennaig-
riod Laiḡin Cḡball mac Dunlaing um cáé. Ra iorlamiaḡ ono
Cḡball ar amur an cáta pain. Ro comraic da marḡluaḡ ḡo
noḡriacá dḡpáid, ḡo no marḡbaḡ rocaide eacturra. In tan imurro
no comraic acé bḡḡ don cáé cḡcraida ar ann tainḡ Sloiḡsḡoc Ua
Raiénen, comarba Molairri Leitḡlinne, deocain an tan pain é,
Eppcop imorra, ḡ Comarba Ciarain Saigre iarttain; taincride
ḡo na sḡnaiḡ, ḡ ḡo noḡriacá riḡ tairiri eacturru.

Ir in bliadain ri ono ronad mórrluaḡ la hAod Fimliaé, mac
Néill, riḡ 'Eirḡnn d'ionnroigid Ciannacáta da n-arḡain, ḡ da n-
ion-
racá, uair tug ní Ciannacáta .i. Flann mac Conaing mac a dḡb-
reacáar féin, dḡnriom mor for riḡ 'Eirḡnn. Ní raba imurro i
n-Erinn

• *Odolbh Micle*.—i. e. Mickle, or the Big. The name is Odulph, Edulph, Adolph, or Adolphus. Frequent mention of a king of Danes of this name occurs in Geffrei Gamar's "Estoire des Angles."

'*Aedhacan*.—The scribe has added in the margin the following passage from the F. M., A. D. 865:—Aedacan mac Fim-
necca canairi-abbad Cluana ḡ ab

cealla n-ionda, déc i. Nou. "Aedacan, son of Finsnechta, Tanist-abbot of Cluan [Cloyne], and abbot of many churches, died 1st Nov."

• *Leth-Chuinn*.—i. e. Conn's half. The northern half of Ireland.

• *Aedh*.—i. e. the year 870. This battle between the Leinster-men and Cearbhall, King of Ossory, is not noticed in

Muireadhach, son of Cathal, King of Ui Creamhthainn, died of long paralysis.

Dunchadh, son of Donnghal, died.

Canannan, son of Ceallach, was slain by treachery by the son of Gaithin.

Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the fleet of Ath-cliaith; in the battle Odolbh Micle² was slain.

Dubhartach Berrach, a learned sage, died.

Aedhagan¹, son of Finnacht, Ollamh of Leth-Chuinn², died.

[870.] In this year, the seventh of the reign of Aedh², the Leinster-men provoked Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to battle. Cearbhall prepared for this battle. The two cavalries met together and fought, and many were slain between them. Before, however, much fighting had gone on between them, Sloighedhach Ua Raithnen, successor of Molaisse of Leithglinn (who was a deacon at this time, but afterwards a bishop and comharba of Ciaran of Saighir), came with his wise, and he made a sincere peace between them.

[868.] In this year a great hosting was made by Aedh Fiinliath, son of Niall, King of Erin, against the Cianachta² to plunder them, for the King of Cianachta, i. e. Flann, son of Conang, his own sister's son, had offered a great insult to the King of Erin. There was not in all
Erin

the published Annals. Sloighedhach Ua Rathnen, successor of St. Ciaran of Saighir, died in the year 885. F. M.

¹ *Cianachta*.— i. e. the Cianachta of Breigia. This hosting by King Aedh is noticed by the F. M. at 866, which they make the sixth of the reign of Aedh, and in the Ann. Ult. at 867, but the true year is 868 or 869. The F. M. have quoted several

ancient verses composed on the subject of this battle, which are referred to by the scribe of our MS, who writes in the margin, "Vide carmina de hoc proelio in Ann. Dungul. an. 866." The account here given is the fullest that has yet been discovered. It appears to be perfectly authentic, and seems to have been written immediately after the event had taken

n-Éiríonn uile bá moo enísch na caonpuarparcaib ionár an Flannora, 7 ono zen robuíóic Áod an tan rain de, 7 Áod na áiroríg 'Éireann, no ba maié zpeim Flainn dó an tan ráimig a lsr .i. an tan no baio cogad storra 7 Maoilríclainn mac Maoilruanaid: uair ip epió rin no innarb Maoilríclainn an Flann ar a éip. An tra imurro do rab an Flann mac Conaing an oinríomri do nuí Éirínn ar ann rin no boí Flann ingen ni Orraige .i. Dunlaing, 7 ip ipide ba bñ d'Áod Finnliat antarra, ar mbeic peme ag Maoilríclainn, 7 ip í nuí Flann dó, an mac ón ip fíri taimig i n-Éiríonn 'na ainriur, 7 ba áirorí 'Éireann iarctain. Ari an Land cétna máctair Cennéoiúí hriairc mic Zairíni. Ip ann adbeirim no boi an riozanna ag dénam tsmruil do naoim híríú i cCill darna, 7 paour iomda ane ipin cáille ag tfrgáó 7 ag rnaide cpann. Ra éuala tra an riozanna comraó 7 uga Laiúín má fíri .i. um Áod Finnliat 7 ima mac .i. im Flann mac Maoilríclainn, 7 ní paba ar mac oile puam a éló na a allad an tan rin, 7 ó no fíur coimeirge Laiúín la Flann mac Conaing ní Ciannaáca, táimig pempe zo nize bail i paba a fíri, 7 na innur dó, 7 no níre zo rocpaide é, im éionól caeta na n-ágaíó. Cuipó tra Áod iar rin a pluag fo Ciannaáca, 7 airgíó 7 loirgíó zo n-ár mór daoine do marbaó dóib. Ní táimig imurro Flann fo céóir da n-ionnroigíó, uair pabaoi coblac mór an tan rin ag inbír dóinne, 7 no cuipriom fíor ar a n-amur paide zo deíorpaour dá fíoríóin, 7 tangaccuprom ón, 7 ono tangaccup Laiúin d'foirigíon an Fhlann. Tangaccup uile iarctain i noígaíó nuí 'Éireann 7 a éríca peime. Ro éuaíó Áod ar áro no baof ag fígaó na mór rocpaide baio na dfgaíó. ré 7 a luce com-airle, ní ar líon óg bhirreap caé, acé ip epié fupraáct an coimdeáó,

7 epié

place, by some Leinster historian who was opposed to the Hy-Niall race; and who may probably have been an eye-witness

of the events which he has recorded.

* *Fleet*.—i. e. a fleet of Norsemen or Lochlanna.

Erin, at this time, any one of greater valour or renown than this Flann, and although Aedh was not very thankful to him at this time, he being supreme King of Erin, Flann had afforded him aid when he required it, i. e. when there was a war between him and Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, for it was in consequence of this that Maelsechlainn had expelled Flann from his territory. When, however, Flann, son of Conang, offered this insult to the King of Erin, then Flanna, daughter of the King of Osraighe, i. e. of Dunlang, the wife of Aedh Finnliath at this time, she having been previously married to Maelsechlainn, to whom she bore Flann, the best man in Erin in his time, and who was monarch of Erin afterwards. This same Flanna was also the mother of the famous Cennedigh, son of Gaithin. This queen, I say, was then erecting a church to Brigit at Cill-dara [Kildare], and she had many tradesmen in the wood felling and cutting timber. Now, this queen had heard the conversation and talk of the Leinstermen about her husband, i. e. Aedh Finnliath, and her son, i. e. Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, whose fame and renown at this time had never been enjoyed by any son before,—and when she had learned that the rising out of Leinster was going to aid Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, she came forward to where her husband was, and told it to him, and she exhorted him heartily to assemble his forces to give them battle. After this Aedh sent his army throughout Cianachta, which they plundered and burned, and they made a great havoc of the people. Flann himself did not, however, come to attack them immediately, for there was a large fleet^a at this time in the mouth of the Boinn [Boyne], and he sent for them, requesting that they would come to his relief—and so they did; and the Leinstermen also came to relieve him. They all set out in pursuit of the King of Erin, who had sent his spoils before him. Aedh ascended a hill which commanded a view of the great hosts which were in pur-

ἡ ἐπέ βίρηνne βλάτα; an díomur imurro ἡ an iomarcraib̄ rluaz̄, ní h̄ib̄ ar ionm̄ain na Dia, ac̄t ionrlé aignib̄ ἡ cpaib̄e dainḡn. So-
 cúide iarann̄ do'n lūct ro, ἡ ar díomrac̄ t̄sgaib̄. Tionoil̄ib̄ri uile
 imurra anora, ἡ na bíob̄ m̄nma teic̄ib̄ aguib̄, uair ar fada uair
 go n-uige bar t̄t̄ige féin, ἡ ní capaid̄ l̄npar r̄ib̄, ní hanacal na
 coigill rogeb̄taoi. Dénaib̄ era na nd̄nparob̄ b̄ar n-aīr̄sca ἡ bar
 r̄n̄aīr̄eaca, fuilnḡib̄ era p̄pora i n-ainm na t̄p̄ionib̄e do t̄ealgūb̄
 duib̄. Marad̄ a cí̄ir̄t̄i m̄iri aḡ eir̄ge, eir̄ḡib̄ uile i n-ain̄f̄c̄t
 fōta mar̄ p̄ail̄f̄c̄ur̄ Dia duib̄. Dia luain ar aoi láite r̄f̄c̄t̄manne
 rin. In Flann imurro mac Conuiḡ ir̄in p̄ainn eile, ar̄f̄b̄ ro p̄aib̄-
 r̄ib̄e p̄ria m̄uinn̄t̄ir̄. Ar uachab̄ an lūct úb̄, ἡ ar líon̄mar̄ atáimne,
 ἡ c̄p̄uaid̄ib̄ib̄ri céim dá n-ionn̄roiḡib̄, ἡ do r̄iḡne t̄p̄í cóir̄iḡt̄e de .i.
 é féin ar t̄úr, ἡ Laīḡin iar̄t̄ain, na Lōclann̄aiḡ pā deoiḡ; ἡ ro
 baob̄ ga n-agallaib̄ uile. Tūt̄p̄io an lūct úb̄ lib̄ri, ar̄ ré, ἡ ber-
 t̄aob̄ buair̄ ἡ cor̄gur̄ díob̄, ar̄ ní būb̄ r̄iu leo teic̄ēb̄ r̄f̄m̄aib̄ri, ἡ
 ataoir̄ líon ar̄ moó. Uair ní ar̄ pat̄ oile atúra aḡ an cat̄uḡad̄ra,
 ac̄t do ḡab̄áil r̄iḡe T̄m̄rac̄, no dom̄ m̄ar̄bāb̄. Rob̄t̄t̄ur̄ áille t̄p̄á
 na t̄p̄í coir̄iḡt̄i rin, rōb̄ ion̄da meir̄ge álainn̄ iol̄dāt̄ac̄ ann, ἡ r̄giāta
 gāca dāta. Tangat̄t̄ur̄ iar̄um̄ f̄ón ccuma r̄ain d'ionn̄roiḡib̄ r̄iḡ
 'Eir̄eann.

Ro baob̄ imurro r̄í 'Eir̄eann ga n-ionn̄aib̄e, ἡ r̄é meir̄ge ro baob̄
 aige, c̄p̄oc̄ an cóim̄b̄ib̄, ἡ bac̄all lora.

'O tangat̄t̄ur̄ era na r̄luair̄ḡ náim̄oiḡe i ḡcom̄p̄oc̄raib̄ do Āob̄,
 r̄á r̄uib̄ ἡ na cor̄uiḡ uime r̄í Ulāb̄ do'n d̄ara leit̄, ἡ r̄í M̄ib̄e don
 leit̄ oile ἡ no r̄áib̄ r̄iu: Ná h-ionn̄raib̄ib̄ teic̄ib̄, ac̄t t̄air̄p̄ir̄iḡib̄
 ir̄in coim̄b̄ib̄ ó r̄fuil cor̄gur̄ dona C̄p̄iōr̄t̄aib̄ib̄, nar̄ ab̄ banda bar
 n-aīḡn̄ta,

* *Showers*.—i. e. Showers of darts or javelins.

† *Staff of Jesus*.—This was the celebrated *Baculus Jesu*, said to have been given by

our Lord Himself to St. Patrick. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263, and Dr. Todd's *Introd. to the book of "Obits of Christ Church,"* p. viii., sq.

suit of him and by the advice of his councillors, he said: "It is not by force of soldiers that a battle is gained, but by the aid of God, and the righteousness of the prince. Pride, and superfluous forces, are not pleasing to God, but humility of mind and firmness of heart [are]. These people have great hosts, and they advance proudly. Assemble ye all around me now, and have no intention of flying, for far from you are your own houses, and they are no friends who will follow you; it is not protection or quarter ye shall receive. Do, however, as your fathers and your grandfathers have done; in the name of the Trinity suffer showers^a to be discharged at you. When you see me rising, rise ye all to attack, as God will show unto you." Monday was the day of the week. Now Flann, son of Conang, on the other hand, said to his people: "These people are few, and we are numerous; harden your steps against them." He then divided his forces into three divisions, in the first of which he was himself, in the second the Leinster-men, in the last the Lochlanns, and he harangued them all, saying: "This people will fall by you," said he, "and ye shall gain victory and triumph over them, for they are too proud to fly before you, and ye are more numerous. I am not engaged in this battle with any other view except to gain the throne of Teamhair, or be killed." These three divisions were indeed beautiful; many were the beautiful parti-coloured standards that were there, and shields of every colour. They afterwards came in this order to meet the King of Erin.

The King of Erin was awaiting them, having six standards, the cross of the Lord, and the staff of Jesus^b.

When the enemies' forces came close to Aedh, he placed and arrayed around him the King of Uladh on the one side, and the King of Meath on the other, and he said to them: "Think not of flight, but trust in the Lord, who gives victory to the Christians; let not
your

η-αιζητα, ατε γυρ οβ φηδα, η ηρηιδ ζο hobann caé ar bur naim-
οιδ, γυρ πο μαρα θυρ cclu επέ διοευ. Αρδ πο ράιοριο υλε ζο
ποιοηζηαιδρ. Νί εάιμζ ιμυρρο οο ριζ 'Ειρεανν δειρεαδ να μβρια-
εαρ ριν οο ράδ αν υαιρ εαηγαεεαρ α νάμαιεε ι φροεαρ, η πο οιυ-
βαιρζριοδ φρορρα οίομορρα οο ραιζοιδ αρ εύρ η φρορρα δ'φαζαιρ
ιαρεταιν, η αν ερρρ φρορρ οο λετζαιδ, ιοημυρ γυρ ειρζε αν ριζ οο
ναα μινετιρ να η-αιζιδ, γυρ αιειζρριοδ οο εροδα φρρ.

Φορίορ ηί φαζηυιμ αρ ιη επειηιοδαρ ατά ηρηεε, ιομλάιηε να
ηιμείεετα οο ροηραε εαé 'ραη εαηηρο Cille hUa η'Daighre, νάιο
να ηριαερα ηρζδα οο λαβαιρ ριζ 'Ειρηνη ζο ηυιηιδ οο οιορζαδ
αμυιηετιρε φέιη. Ζιδδ εάεαμ γυρ ηρηριοδ λειρην ριζ αρ α νά-
μαο.

Αζυρ ανηρην πο ράιδ αν ριζ (αν εαν βαοί αν ηαιδμ ρέ να
μυιηετιρ): α μυιηετιρ ιοημάηη, λέζιδ οο να Ερφορεαιοιδ, η ιμριοδ
φορ ιοδαλαδαρτέαιδ ό εάιο α μαομαηημ ρίμαιδ. Νίορ δό οίομαοιη
οορομ ριν οο ράδ, υαιρ οο ρόηραδ ριν φαιρριομ, ιοημυρ ναé μοό
ιοηά εεηηραηηαδ οίοδ ράιμζ ρλάν. Τέρναεεαρ Λαιζιη ιοηλάν δά
η-αηηαρδα φέιη, υαιρ οο ροηραδ ειρε οαιηγεη εζηγαίεε οίοδ φέιη
ερε οομαηρλε αν εαοιρζ ερεαδαηρ ηυι αεα, .ι. Μαοιέιαράηη μαε
Ρόηάηη. Φλαη ιμυρρο μαε Οηαιηζ, πο εειé οο να ροεραοε, η
ρυζραε μυιηετιρ αν ριζ φαιρ, η πο ράζαιδ α έηηη, η ευζαδ έ οο
λάεαιρ αιρςέεα αν ριζ, η πο βαοι αν ρί ανη ριν αζ ιομείαοίηδ φαιρ,
η πο βαοί εάé ζά ράδα ριρ ηάρι οο οίρην οο α εάηηδ ερε ζοιρε α
ηζαοι, η αρ αδδαραιδ ειλε ναé φφαζυιμ αρ ιη επειηεαβαρ, ηε.

Ραλ. Νιαιλάν Ερρκορ Σλάηηε, οβηε.

Οορμαε

The old book.—A marginal note says: "Sunt verba Firisii," meaning that this lamentation over the defects of the old book was that of Dudley Firis, the scribe, who had deciphered "the old vellum

book," and who also adds in the margin that *Cill Ua n-Daighre*, where this battle was fought, is situated one mile to the north of Drogheda, "*Cill hUa n-Daighre* mile ó tuaid do Dhoicéε Aéa." It is

your minds be effeminate, but manly, and suddenly put your enemies to flight in the battle, that your fame may last for ever." They all replied that they would do so. The King of Erin had not finished the delivery of these words when the enemy came near him, and first discharged great showers of darts, and afterwards showers of javelins, and thirdly a shower of half javelins, so that the king and his people rose up against them, and fought bravely with them.

Alas! I do not find in the old book* which is broken, the whole of the proceedings of both parties in this battle of Cill Ua nDaighre, nor all the fine words which the King of Erin spoke to direct his own people; however, we find that the enemy were defeated by the king.

And then the king said (when the enemy was routed by his people), "Beloved people," said he, "spare the Christians, and fight against the idolaters, who are now routed before you." These words were not spoken by him in vain, for they did this at his bidding, so that not more than one-fourth of them escaped scathless. The Leinster-men escaped in safety to their own patrimony, for they formed themselves into a solid, compact phalanx, by advice of their prudent leader, i. e. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. But Flann, son of Conang, fled with his forces, and was overtaken by the king's party; he lost his head, which was carried before the King's Council, and the king lamented over it then, and all told him that he ought not to lament over it merely on account of the nearness of their relationship, and for other reasons which I cannot get from the old book, &c.

[869.] Kal. Niallan^d, Bishop of Slaine, died.

Cormac,

the place now called Killineer, which is a townland of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, on the road leading N. W., about half way towards Monasterboice. See

the Ordnance Map of Louth, Sheet 24.

^d *Niallan*.—This and the succeeding obits are given in the Ann. F. M. at 867, and in the Ann. Ult. at 868.

Cormac mac Eioctaid, ab Saiġne, 7 rġrġba moritur.

Ailill Clochar, rġrġba et episcopus et ab Clochar. Dubtác mac Maoileile docturimus Latīnorum totius Europae in Chriſto quieuit.

Μαρτσα Εοδυρα mac Donnſaile ó gencib 1 nDiuſurc Diar-
mada.

Dunlainġ mac Muirſdaig, rġ Laiġſh moritur.

Μαολιαναιν mac Rónáin, rġġ-ma airtir Eirſh, moritur.

Orġain Ardmacá d'Ámlaib, 7 a loſcað co na dſhriġib .i. dſhriác mór mic Ándaig. Deic ccéd eitir hraið 7 marbáð; rlað mór olcena.

Donnagan mac Cédrada, rġ hUa Cenriolaid; Cian mac Cu-
marġaid rġ hUa m-bairche tpe moritur.

Ir in blaġairi .i. in octavo anno regni Aoða Fīnnléit ra ion-
narbaid Laiġin taoirióc da taoiriócáib uaéta, uair ba miorġairr
leo é .i. bai foſmad aca rir ar méð na ceoſur no beireð do na
Loclannáib, no dno, uair ba tuilíte aca é, uair do Ciarráidib
Luáera a dunað, no dno ar méð a díomair ba miorġair leo é;
uair na ro féð dñ beit 1 ccinn maite Laiġſh 7 rġ Laiġſh, tairiġ
ra muiġtir leir ar ionnarba d'ionnrioiġið rġġ Eirſh, 7 ar méð a
blaiðe ſhġnaíma ro ġað an rġ cúige ġo honóruć é, 7 tuġ a inġin dó
no mnaoi .i. Eitne. Ro bé méð imurro an rmaćta 7 annire tarraid
fé for Loclannáib, conac lamdaoir nac ġnóim moġða no dénaim ir
na domnaigib: ro ba rġel mór rġa inuſin na taðraðaoir do ciura
dó

* *Clochar*.—"Clochar mic nDaimen."—
Ann. Ult., A. D. 869.

¹ *Eodhus*.—No mention of this Eodhus,
or of the circumstances of his martyrdom,
is found in the Irish Martyrologies.

² *Died*.—"Moritur." This should be,

"was slain," as in the F. M. The Ann.
Ult. have "jugulatus est."

³ *Ard-Macha*.—Ann. Ult. 868; F. M.
867. But neither Annals mention the
"Oratory of Mac Andaigne."

⁴ *The eighth*.—i. e. 871. The chieftain

Cormac, son of Elothach, abbot of Saighir [Seirkieran], and a scribe, died.

Ailell of Clochar, scribe, and bishop and abbot of Clochar^a; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the Latins of all Europe, in Christo quievit.

The martyrdom of Eodhus^f, son of Dunghal, by the Gentiles at Disert-Diarmada.

Dunlaing, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died.

Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the East of Erin, died^g.

The plundering of Ard-Macha^b, by Amhlaeibh, and its burning with its oratories, i. e. the great oratory of Mac Andaigne. Ten hundred persons were taken captives or killed; a great plunder also.

Donnagan, son of Cédfad, King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh; [and] Cian, son of Cumas-cach, King of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died.

[871.] In this year, the eighth^h of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Leinster-men expelled one of their chieftains because they hated him, that is, they envied him in consequence of the many victories which he had gained over the Lochlanns, or else they regarded him as illegitimate, for he was of the Ciarraighi-Luachra as to his origin, or they hated him in consequence of his great pride. When therefore he could not be at the head of the chiefs of Leinster, he came with his followers in banishment to the King of Erin, and in consequence of the fame of his valour the King of Erin received him honourably, and gave him his daughter Eithne to wife. So great was the control and the sway which he gained over the Lochlanns, that they durst not perform any servile work on Sundays. It was great news
to

here referred to was Maelciarain, son of (Ann. Ult. 868). He commanded the Ronan, whose obit has just been given Leinster-men in their retreat from the

δό Ἰρ ἀρ ἐπυέ ἡ ἀρ φορμαδ πο ἰονναρηβαδ Λαιγιῶν υαέα
 φείν έ, ἡ ὄνο ἀρ α βειέ υφῆρυνῖ Μυῖαν.

Τάινῃς τρα ἰαρ ριν ἡο ροέρραιδε λειρ ἰ Λαιγιῶν, ἡο νοςῆρα αιρῆνε
 ἡ ἰονηραδα ἰομδα, ἡ λοιρῆτε ἡ μαρῆετα ἰηητιῶν. Ἄετ έῆνα ατα α
 φράγβαλυῖν ναοῖν, νά βάδ ρείδ ὄο τί πο ραῆαδ α Λαιγιῶν αμαέ ἀρ
 ἰονναρβα τυοῖετ ἀρ ccula ὄο έογαδ ἰητιῶν ὄο ριῆιμο να βαδ ρείδ,
 ὄο φῆρ φῆρ πο κοῖλανν ὄδ, αέτ πο ἡαβαδ ὄο ἀρ ἡαέ ἀηρὄ ὄο
 ἡαῖν ἡ ὄο έυαῆαῖν, ἡ ὄο κλοῖδμοῖν, ἡο νοςῆρηρατ μιοητα βῆεα ὄε, ἡ
 ἡυρ πο βῆαδ α έῆη ὄε. Ῥο μαρῆατε ὄιν α μυηπειρ υλε. Ῥυῆαδ
 α έῆη ἰαρῆιν ὄο έυη να Ῥοέλανν, ἡ πο έυηρηοδρραιδε φορ έυαῖλλε
 έ, ἡ πο ἡαῖρηρατ ρεαλ ρορη α ὄυοβαρηαν, ἡ πο έυηρηιοτ ῆρῖν μυηρ
 ἰαρεταῖν έ.

Καλ. Συαιρῆεῖ Ἰηεινηειν, Ερρκορ ἡ ἀηχοῖρη, ἡ ἀβ Ῥλυαηα ἰορ-
 αηρὄ, ορηιμυρ ὄοκοτορ ρελιῆιοηρ τοτουρ ἡιβερηαε, ρυειυε.

ἤεραν μαε Ὀιοκορρα ἀβ ἤαιῆρη.

Ὀιαρμυο ἀβ Ῥῆρηα ρυειυε.

Ὀυββαέυιλε, ἀβ λείε Μοκαοῖηῃς.

Μαολοδαν ερρκορ ἡ ἀηκοῖρη, ἀβ Ὀαιῖηηρη, ρυειυε.

Κυμρυο, ἀβ Ὀηρηετ Ῥιαρηαη ὄεαληῆ ὄυῖν, ερρκορ ετ ρερηδα
 ρυειυε.

Κομηαν Ῥοτα, ἀβ Ῥαηλαέτα, ρυειυε.

Κοῖεαέ μαε Μυηρηῖοηῆς, ἀβ Ῥιλλε ὄαρηα, ραρηηηρ ετ ὄοκοτορ, ὄε
 ρυο ὄοκοτορ:—

Κοῖεαέ

battle of Cill Ua nDaighre the year before.

¹ *Curses*.—Ῥάῆβαλα, i. e. things left
 fixed and immutable by the saints. St.
 Patrick left success of fish and curse of
 drowning on several rivers; for example,
 the curse of drowning on the River Di-
 neen in Idough, &c. St. Columbkille

left it as a curse on the family of Maguig-
 gan, in Ulster, that there should never be
 a priest of the name; which caused them
 to change it to Goodwin. St. Niall left suc-
 cess of fish and curse of drowning on the
 River Silleece, in Fermanagh.

¹ *Suirlech of Inedhnen*.—These obits

to be related all the rents which they paid him It was out of envy and hatred the Leinster-men expelled him away from themselves, and because he was of the men of Munster.

After this he came with an army into Leinster, and committed many plunders and depredations, many conflagrations and slaughters therein. But, however, it is among the curses^a of the saints that it will not be safe for one banished out of Leinster to come back to make war therein again. This was the case with him They observed not the rights of men, or combat towards him, but they attacked him on every side with javelins, and axes, and swords, so that they hacked him into small pieces, and cut off his head. They also killed all his people. His head was afterwards brought to the Lochlanns, who placed it on a pole, and continued for some time to shoot at it, and afterwards cast it into the sea.

[870.] Kal. Suairlech of Inedhnen¹, bishop and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], the best doctor of religion in all Erin, quievit.

Geran, son of Dicosc, Abbot of Saighir, quievit.

Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], quievit.

Dubhdathuile, Abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, [quievit].

Maelodhar, bishop and anchorite, Abbot of Daimhinis [Devenish], quievit.

Cumsudh, Abbot of Disert Chiarain of Bealach-dúin [Castlekieran, in Meath], bishop and scribe, quievit.

Comhgan Fota, Abbot of Tamhlacht, quievit.

Cobhthach^m, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], a sage and doctor [dormivit], of whom is said:—

Cobhthach

are given in the Ann. F. M. at 868, and in the An. Ult. at 869, but the true year is 870.

^a *Cobhthach*.—"Princeps cille daro."—*Ann. Ult.* 869. *Comp. F. M.*, 868, where the following verses are also given.

Cobéac Cuirriú cuirítear,
 Dáimna ríú Lipe línnaíú :
 Durrán mac móir Muirbáíú
 bálaic hua caoiríonn Ceallaíú.
 Cleite Laidín leigníde,
 Saor plan pegainn roélaic,
 Recla ruirsc réidríúe
 Comarba Conlaic Cobéac.

Maongal, Eppcop Cille dára, quieuit.

Ír in bliagairí táinig Aod mac Néill illaidníb, go maó do
 uioagal an óglaoic a dubramur romuinn, do marbaó do Laidníb, no
 ono go maó do éobac síora. Ro íñriurtaí Laidne o Aic cliaé go
 Gabrán. Tainig ono Círball mac Dunlaing, rí Orraige 7 Cen-
 néidig mac Daitin, rí Laoigíri do'n leic oile do Laidníb, 7 an méo
 no féadaar eoir lorigaó 7 argaín 7 marbaó do ronraurur, go
 ranraurur Dun mbolg, 7 no gabrae longrore annraín, .i. Círball
 7 Cennetig.

Ra cionolraó Laidín iarctain 'má ríú .i. má Muirbáic mac
 mbraín, 7 cid eiride ba rí cruaid, corraic, glie, uair ar fada no
 baorí for ionnarba a n-Albain, ba aicínide do cruar 7 íngnaím, 7
 aró no rmuairreadar aca gur ab córa dóib dol a cclinn Laidíri
 7 Orraige báurur i nDún bolg ionár dola i gcclinn ríú 'Eirínn baorí
 óg bealaic Gabrán, 7 dola 'rín aicéce fon longrore. Tígaio iarraim
 Laidín, 7 a rí maille riu, go cruaid ronairc na ccoruzaó go Dun
 mbolg, baíl a rabaurur a námaio. Íoró a mee! Ír iongnaó an
 cuingiolll

* *Cuirrech*.—Now the Curragh of Kil-
 dare.

* *The youth*.—viz. Maelciarain, son of
 Ronan. See p. 184, n. 6.

* *Dunbolg*.—In the margin of the MS.
 the scribe has written *cozail dunn bolg*,
 "Destruction of Dunbolg." This was the
 name of a fort near Donard, in the county

Cobhthach of Cuirrech^a of races,
 Heir apparent of the King of Liffe of tunics :
 Alas for the great son of Muireadhach,
 Ah ! grief : the descendant of the fair Ceallach.
 Chief of scholastic Leinster,
 A perfect, comely, prudent sage,
 A brilliant shining star,
 Was Cobhthach, the successor of Connlath.

Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, died.

Aedh, son of Niall, came into Leinster to avenge the youth^o whom we have mentioned before as killed by the Leinster-men, or indeed it was to levy rent. He plundered Leinster from Ath-cliaith [Dublin] to Gabhrán [Gowran]. On the other side of Leinster came Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, King of Osraighe, and Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Læighis, and did all they could effect by burning, plundering, and killing until they arrived at Dun-Bolg^o, where they encamped, i. e. Cearbhall and Cennedigh.

The Leinster-men afterwards gathered round their king, i. e. round Muiredhach, son of Bran, who was a hardy, victorious, prudent king, for he was for a long time in exile in Alba [Scotland], where he distinguished himself by his hardihood and bravery. And they thought among themselves that they should rather go against the men of Læighis and Osraighe, who were at Dunbolg, than against the King of Erin, who was at Bealach Gabhráin^o, and to enter their camp at night. The Leinster-men then proceeded, with hardihood and courage, along with their king, arrayed in regular order, to Dunbolg, where their enemies were fierce and numerous ! Prodigious was
 their

of Wicklow. Ann. F. M. 868 ; Ult. 869. pass of Gowran, in the county of Kil-
^o *Bealach Gabhráin*.—i. e. the road or kenny.

cuingioll daonba, uair no cuaccup Laignin i muinigin Naomh bhrigide go ruibdaoir buaidh 7 corcyp do Oirraighibh 7 do Laoighir. Ro cuaccup do Oirraigh 7 muinigin Naomh Ciaraín Saighre ma buaidh 7 corcyp do bhré do Laignibh. Ro battar Laignin go díocra ois atá Naomh bhrigide, sup no marbdaoir a náimhe . . . Ipeò era tan-gaccup Laignin don leit a raba mac Thairín don longpórt. Ní a n-omgabail do rigne mac Thairín, áit ar na n-áth go cruaidh feó-air tainis, amuil ba bér dó. Do ghréher era caéugadh cruaidh croda leé for leé anu rín. Ar cian no clor gáir na ffré ois imire diocumainis forra, 7 fojar na rtoe ndeabéa, 7 no gab an talamh cruaidhugadh go ndéaccup a n-éiraba 7 a n-iomáinte i ngealtáit, 7 ba tairimíis mór d'fhéamh na laoc rín, áit éna an lué no bós don eirluag i rcaillibh carraig, tan-gaccup anáigh do na n-iumáinte, go no foraccup mór díobh. Ba mór an muirín rín, 7 ba mór a ffojar 'rín aier uarta. Imuirín no baos Ceirball ois eirra a muinntire, uair ba toaé oídhí fair, 7 no ráid; gibeó ó eirra na náimhe éugaidh, na glugadh níc uair ar a inas caéairi, 7 cong-badh ríbh go cruaidh rín na náimheibh. Ro éairíomh Ceirball 7 roéirraide lair d'ionnraigh do a ríeair .i. Cenneidig, no baos i n-éirín mór eoir a náimheibh, 7 no éoguibh a gúe cruaidh ar áir, 7 no baos a ghréad a muinntire a cclm Laignin (7 na éualaccup Laignin rín) 7 do no báccup an muinntir ga nhréad róm. Ro ríbh na dír dá muinntir fair ois ois do. Ro diubairis rí Laignin leirga foéairide sup no marb an dára ríbh .i. Folóctá, rcaab Cille daire. Ar mór era an toirín 7 an foéirín baos eirra anuair rín, 7 na éoguibh baobh éna eirra, 7 baos marbadh mór eirra rán cán. Ro rcaicéir ois era Laignin on longpórt, 7 no báccup a ghréid

* *The clamour*.—damon an muirín rín. See a similar expression used by the F. M. at the year 1504, p. 1278.

* *Badhbh*.—This was the name of a sort of fairy goddess of war, the *Bellona* of Irish mythology. But the name was also given

their number ! Wonderful was the human condition ! for the Leinster-men placed all their hope in St. Brigit that they should gain victory and triumph over the men of Osraighe and Laighis, and the men of Osraighe placed their hope in Ciaran of Saighir, for gaining triumph and victory over the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men fervently prayed to St. Brigit that they might kill their enemies The side of the camp to which the Leinster-men came was that in which the son of Gaithin was. The son of Gaithin did not avoid them, but he opposed firmly and fiercely, as was his wont. A stubborn, fierce battle was fought there between them. Far were heard the cries of men suffering discomfiture, and the sound of the martial trumpets, and the earth shook, so that their horses and cattle ran terrified, which was a great hindrance to the valiant deeds of heroes. But, however, such of the host as were in the clefts of the rocks came down to the cattle and stopped many of them. Great was the clamour, and great was the noise in the air over them. Therefore Cearbhall was instructing his people, for it was the beginning of the night, and he said : " Wherever the enemy come from us to you, let not one of you move from his place of battle, and keep firmly to the enemy." Cearbhall went with a force to his sister's son, Cennédigh, who was in great jeopardy among his enemies, and he raised his firm voice aloud, and encouraged his people against the Leinster-men (and the Leinster-men heard it), and his people were encouraging him. He ordered two of his people to keep watch for him. The King of Leinster aimed a half javelin at them, and killed one of them, i. e. Folachtach, vice-abbot of Cill-dara. Great indeed was the din and tumult that prevailed between them at this time, and Badhbh^h showed herself among them, and there was a great

massacre

to the Royston, or carrion crow ; so that the meaning may, perhaps, be that birds of prey began to appear on the field of battle, attracted by the dead bodies.

βρειέ α μι leo, γ ό ναρ βέδ αν ρί α ρλυαζ δ'φορταδ να φαρηαδ πο
 λινζ αρ α εαδ γ τάιμιζ ανδιαιζ α μιυινηριε. Αρ δειμιον λινν ζοναδ
 ερε μιορβαλ ναοιμ δριζδε γ Σειν Γιαράιν πο ργαοιριοε αμλαιδ
 ριν; γ οια πο μαρβαδ ραορclanna λτυρρα, νί ραβα άρ μόρι ανη. Νί
 ρα λέιζ Círball ná Cennéoiζ δα μιυινηρι λημύιν Λαιζίν αρ φαυ-
 οίυρ. Ρο μαρβαδ 'ραν λό αρ να μάραδ ορσμ οο Λαιζιουδ πο δάτ-
 τυρ φορ ρσέράν. Τάνζαττυρ Círball γ Cennéoiζ να οαε ελν-
 ζαιτε κόραιοζτε επέ λάρ α náμαδ ζο Ξαδράν, δ'ιοηηραιοζιό μι 'Ειρλιν
 .ι. Αοδα Ριννλέιε, (οειρδβίυρ Círbail α βήηραιδε, γ μάταιρ αν
 Cennéoiζ í) γ ιηηριο οο ρί 'Ειρλιν αμαιλ οο ραλα οόιδ .ι. λονζορρε
 οο ζαβαλ φορρα γcā. Οο ροηραδ οομράδ ταιρρι, γ πο οειζλιριοδ
 ιαρττάιν.

Ρί Λαιζίν νί ηδδ οο ριζνε ρρζερα μαίε οο ταδαιρε φορ ρί 'Ειρλιν,
 αετ ιρ ουιμύιυζαδ να οδρηνραδ ριρ οο ριζνε, γ ηι ταραδ οίορ πο ζιλλ.

Ιρ ιη βλιαδαιν ρι οο ροηραδ να ριζ Λοólanη φορβαρι φορ Σραιε
 Cluaidε ι μηραεάηαιβ; ρέ οεερε μίοραιβ αζ φορβαρι οόιδ ρυιρρε,
 ρα οεοιζ ερα ιαρ ρφορραδ αν λοετα πο βαοι ιηητε οο ζορτα γ δ'ιοε-
 αιδ, αρ τεραζαδ ζο ηιοηζηαιδ αν τοβαρ πο βαοι αα αρ μέδον: πο
 ουαρ φορρα ιαρτταιν. Ρυζαδ ερα αρ τέρ ζαδ μαίευρ πο βυί
 ιηητε. Ρυζαδ ρλόζ μόρ ειρτε ι μηραιδ [Ουρπαλαδ Φιρβιριζη πο
 ρζριουδ 1643] ιηουε εραηρρορρορ ρριμυρ.

Ραλ. Μαοηζαλ, αβ δήηηαηρ, ουιευε.

Ουβέαδ,

¹ *Strath-cluaidε*.—This is the Irish name for Strathclyde in Scotland, but it is evidently a mistake for Ailech Cluathε, which was the old name of Dunbarton. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 869 [870] as follows:—"Ob- sessio Ailech Cluathε, a Norddmannis, i. e. Amlaiph et Imhar duo reges Norddman- norum obederunt arcem illum et distruxe-

runt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et preda- verunt."—*Dublin MS.* So also the Welsh Annals, e. g. the Annales Cambriε, A. D. 870, "Arx Alt-Clut a gentilibus fracta est."—*Brut y Tywysogion*, A. D. 870, ac y torret Kaer Alclut y gan y Pagan- yeit; "and Caer Alclut was demolished by the Pagans."

² *Dubhallach Fír-bisigh*.—The meaning

massacre between them to and fro. The Leinster-men slipped away from the camp, and were carrying off their king, and when the king could not stop his men from flying, he mounted his horse and followed after his people. We are certain that it was through a miracle of St. Brigit and the Old Ciaran that they separated in this manner; for although nobles were slain between them, there was no great slaughter. Neither Cearbhall nor Cennédigh permitted their people to pursue the Leinster-men, through fear. On the next day some of the Leinster-men who had gone astray were slain. Cearbhall and Cennédigh came in a solid arrayed phalanx through the middle of their enemies to Gabhran [Gowran] to meet the King of Erin, i. e. Aedh Finnliath (the sister of Cearbhall was his wife, and she was the mother of Cennédigh), and they told the King of Erin what had happened to them, i. e. how their camp had been entered, &c. They conversed affectionately, and then separated.

The King of Leinster did not give the King of Erin a good answer, but reminded him of all they had done to him, and gave him neither tribute nor hostages.

In this year the Lochlann King laid siege to Srath-cluaide' in Britain, and they continued the siege for four months; at length, however, after having wasted the people who were in it by hunger and thirst, having wonderfully drawn off the well they had within, they entered [the fort] upon them. At first they carried off all the riches that were within it, and afterwards a great host of prisoners were brought into captivity. [Dubhaltach Firisigh^a wrote this, 1643] Inquit transcriptor primus.

[871.] Kal. Maenghal^x, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

Dubhthach,

is, that the note, "Dubhaltach Firisigh from whose autograph the Brussels copy no longer 1643," was made by Mac Firisigh's, the first *transcriber* of these Annals, was made. See "Introd. Remarks," pp. 1, 2. ^a *Maenghal*.—Ann. F. M. 869; Ult. 870;

Dubtác, ab Cill Acaid episcopur, rcriba et anchorita quieuit.

Ailill, episcop 7 ab Fobair, quieuit.

Cupui, ab Inri Clotrann, raii rfhcypa 'Eirfn̄, quieuit.

Am̄laoib̄ 7 Imar do toidect arid̄ri a h'Albain go- h-'Acliaet, 7 brad m̄ri b̄rctan 7 Alban, 7 Sax̄on leó, dá céo long a líon.

Tozail Dhuin Sobairge, quod antea nunquam factum ert.

Ailill mac Dunlaing, ri Laiḡn̄ 7 Northman̄in interfectur ert.

Maolmuad̄ mac F̄innaéta ri Airt̄ir Upe moritur. Flait̄fn̄ mac Faolc̄air do bádaó do muinnt̄ir Leit̄ḡlinne.

Inr̄ib̄ Connaét la C̄r̄ball 7 Dunc̄ad̄, i ttorc̄air duac̄ail mac Dunad̄aig. Inr̄ib̄ Mūman̄ d̄na la C̄r̄ball dar Luac̄air riar.

Am̄laoib̄ do dol a h-'Eirinn i Locl̄ainn do c̄ogaó ar Locl̄and̄aib̄ 7 do c̄ongnam̄ rá a aetar̄ .i. ḡorr̄id̄, uair no Locl̄ann̄aig ag c̄ogaó na c̄n̄n̄raide ar t̄iaáct̄ain ó a aetar̄ ar a c̄n̄n̄, 7 ara ba fada ra in̄īn̄ c̄uir a c̄ogaó 7 ara laiḡn̄ t̄rem̄d̄r̄ḡḡ c̄uḡainn̄ c̄id̄ aḡainn̄ no beit̄ a r̄ior, ráḡbam̄ gan a r̄ḡr̄id̄fn̄, uair atá ár n-obar̄ im̄ neoc̄ ar d-'Eirinn do r̄crib̄fn̄, 7 c̄id̄ ní iat̄raide uile, uair ní namá fuilḡid̄ na h-'Eir̄n̄naig uile na Locl̄ann̄, ac̄t̄ fuilḡid̄ uile iom̄da uata r̄éin.

Ir̄ in̄ bliad̄ain ri .i. an d̄c̄maó bliad̄ain flata Aoda F̄innl̄éit̄, no in̄̄r̄ert̄ar lomar mac ḡoḡr̄raib̄, mic Ragn̄aill, mic ḡoḡr̄raib̄ Conung, mic ḡoḡr̄raib̄, 7 mac an r̄ir̄ na c̄uaib̄ a h-'Eirinn .i. Am̄laoib̄, Eire o iart̄ur go hairc̄ear, 7 ó d̄er̄ḡearc̄ go t̄uir̄ḡeac̄t̄.

ḡal.

but the true year is 871.

¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, a village in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

² *Amhlacibh and Imhar*.—Ann. Ult., A. D. 870 [871].

³ *Family*.—i. e. the monks of Leighlin.

⁴ *From Erin to Lochlann*.—There is no account of this in the published Annals.

⁵ *The tenth*.—i. e. the year 873. This plundering is not noticed in the published Annals.

Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh⁷, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

Ailell, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died.

Curui, Abbot of Inis Clothrann [in Loch Ribh], the most learned of all the Irish in history, died.

Amhlaeibh and Imhar⁸, came again from Alba [Scotland], to Ath-cliath [Dublin], having a great number of prisoners, both British, Scottish, and Saxon. Two hundred ships was their number.

The demolition of Dún-Sobhairce [Dunseverick], which was never done before.

Ailell, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster and of the Norsemen, was slain.

Maelmuadh, son of Finnachta, King of Airther-Liffè, died. Flai-themh, son of Faelchar, was drowned by the family⁹ of Leithglinn.

Connaught was plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, on which occasion Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain. Munster was also plundered beyond Luachair westwards by Cearbhall.

Amhlaeibh went from Erin to Lochlann⁶ to wage war on the Lochlanns, and to aid his father Goffridh, for the Lochlanns had made war against him, his father having come for him; but as it would be tedious to relate the cause of the war, and besides it appertains but little to us, though we have a knowledge of it, we forbear writing it, for our business is not to write whatever may belong to Erin, nor even all these; for the Irish suffer evils, not only from the Lochlanns, but they also suffer many injuries from one another.

[873.] In this year, the tenth⁶ of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, Imhar, son of Godfraidh, Conung, son of Godfraidh, and the son of the man who went away from Erin, i. e. Amhlaeibh, plundered all Erin from west to east, and from south to north.

Καλ. Γνια ab Δαμίλιας Γιαναιν, επίσκοπος et περιβα et ανα-
χορητα, quieuit :—

Υαιη Γνια ηγίαν αφ εσαομείλαιννε.
 Εήνν εραβυδ ήρη 'Εήρη
 Δο γαβ ηαπαδ ηαομραιννε,
 Κομάρβα Γιαναιν καλιγ.
 Εείν μάρη ηαμάδ ηορκαίθε
 Δία ηβα εήνν εείμ ηαν είνα
 Διηηαν ηηνδ ηόρη ηολβταίγε
 'Αη εαηα εαοιήριονη Γνιαα.

Εήννφαολαδ Υα Μυιέτιγίηνα, ηί Καηηλ, η κομάρβα Αίλθε,
 Ρήδομνναε ab Ελουα ηιε Νοηρ.

Λοηηριόε ηαε Ροίλλεν, ηριηεεηη Είλλε Αηρηάλλε, ε. η.

Ροβαηταε Δήημαίγε, ηεριβα ηοηηεηη.

Οηηαη ηήη ηα εηηί ηαίγε η ηα η-Κομανδ ηο Σηαδ βλαδμα
 υο ηίοηαδ Γαλλ, η ηηεετα ηα ηελε θηίγθε.

Ηρ ηη βηαηαη ηη .i. undecima anno ηεηηη Αιόδα, ηα εαηηηηηη
 θάηηηε, η υηα αηεεε ε υο ηαε αη ηίγ, λοηηα ηοηδα ό ηηηη ηηαη ηο
 Λοε Ρη λειη, ηο ηο ηηηη αίλέηα Λοεα Ρή εηοιθ, η ηα ηεηαηηα κομ-
 ηοεηηηηε, η Μαη ηηηηη. Ηρ αηηαη ηο ηαοη Δία κομάρβα Εολυη
 α λάηαηδ ηα Λοελαηη, η ηαη ηο εuaηδ αφ α λάηαηδ, αη υαη λεο βα
 κοηηεε ελοίε ε.

'Εξ

⁴ *Gnia*.—The death of this bishop and the succeeding obits are entered in the Ann. F. M. at 870; Ann. Ult. 871. The verses on the death of Gnia are also quoted, with some variations of reading, by the Four Masters.

⁵ *Emhir's Island*.—i. e. Ireland, the is-

land of Emhir, Eber, or Heber, the celebrated Milesian chieftain.

⁶ *Of Ailbhe*.—i. e. Bishop of Emly.

⁷ *Three plains*.—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 870: where, see note.

⁸ *The eleventh*.—i. e. the year 874.

⁹ *Barith*.—There is no account of this

[872.] Kal. Gnia^d, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain [Duleek], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

For Gnia was the sun of our fair race,
 Head of the piety of Emhir's Island^e,
 He celebrated the festivals of the saints,
 The successor of the wise Cianán.
 For a long time the bright congregation,
 Of which he was head, had dignity without obscurity.
 Alas! for the great precious gem,
 Our fair, bright friend, Gnia.

Cennfaeladh Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisel, and successor of Ailbhe' [died].

Ferdomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois [died].

Loingsech, son of Foillen, chief [abbot] of Cill Ausaille [Killossy], died.

Robhartach, of Dearmhach [Durrow], a scribe, died.

[872.] The plundering of the men of the Three Plains^e, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bliadhma [Slieve Bloom], by the Kings of the Galls in the snow of Bridgetmas.

[873.] In this year, the eleventh^a of the reign of Aedh, Barith¹, who was tutor to the King's son, drew many ships from the sea westwards to Loch Ri², and he plundered the islands of Loch Ri out of them, and the neighbouring lands, and also Magh Luirg³. On this occasion God saved the successor of Columb from the hands of the Lochlanns, and when he escaped from their hands they thought that he was a pillar-stone.

The

Barith, or his expedition, in the published Annals.

Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough.

¹ Loch Ri.—Or Loch Ribh, now Lough

³ Magh Luirg.—Moylurg, i. e. the baro-

Ἐξ ηὐτῆς Lochlann, .i. Ἰορρῆταιῶ, τοῦ τέθνηται μὴν ἡμέρας οὐρανῶ, ἥτις
 enim Deo placuit.

Imnōda bhrstan in hoc anno.

Deest circiter ab anno 871 ad ann. 900.

Kal. Inordētaō mac Dobailēn, ab ὀσῆσαιη quietuit.

Τρί τέθ θλαῖσταιν cada cuip
 Οἱ ἐπιότ Comgail ὀσῆσαιη,
 Ἰο πέ πο μαὶθ ἡσῆσαιη ἡγλε.
 Inordētaiḡ aipō oipōnide.

Μαορῶιλ, ἡρincepp Ἐρῆτα Ἰσῆσαιη, μορῆσαιη.
 Ἡρῆσαιη mac Ἰσῆσαιη, ἡρῆσαιη Cille ἁσαιη, μορῆσαιη.
 Céle mac Ἰσῆσαιη, ἡρῆσαιη ἁσαιη bó Canniḡ, μορῆσαιη.
 Flann mac Domnaill, ἡρῆσαιη an tuairḡ, μορῆσαιη.
 Eccnscan mac ὀσαιη, ἡρῆσαιη Cinel Conaill μορῆσαιη.
 Ciaḡmac ἡσῆσαιη ὀσαιη, ἡρῆσαιη Ἰσῆσαιη, μορῆσαιη.
 Ἰσῆσαιη Μῆσαιη mac Domnaill, ἡρῆσαιη Ἰσῆσαιη.
 Ciaḡmac ἡσῆσαιη mac Cḡnnaḡ, ἡρῆσαιη ἡσῆσαιη Ἰσῆσαιη μορῆσαιη.
 Μορῆσαιη Ἰσῆσαιη mac Ἰσῆσαιη, ἡρῆσαιη ἡσῆσαιη. Ἰσῆσαιη τοῦ ἡσῆσαιη
 Eicnecāin, Inordētaiḡ, Flann. ἡ Ciaḡmacāin, at ἡσῆσαιη :—

Ἐcc ar eitiḡ ἡσῆσαιη
 Ἰσῆσαιη ἡρῆσαιη ἡσῆσαιη

Μορῆσαιη

ny of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

* *The King of the Lochlanna.*—The death of this King is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 871, Ult. at 872; but no mention is made of the ugly disease. The Ulster Annals say: “Imhar Rex Normannorum totius Hibernia et Britannia vitam suavit.”—*Dublin MS.*

* *A chasm.*—The words “Deest circiter,” &c., are a note by the transcriber in the margin of the MS.

* *Indrechtach.*—These entries are given in the Ann. F. M. at 901; Ult. 905; but the true year is 906.

* *Ui-Felmedha.*—i. e. the barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the county of Wexford, now

The King of the Lochlanns^m died of an ugly, sudden disease, *sic enim Deo placuit*.

Britain was much annoyed this year.

A chasmⁿ from about the year 871 [873] to the year 900.

[906.] Kal. Indrechtach^o, son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

One in three hundred fair revolving years,
From the death of Comhghall of Beannchar,
To the period of the happy death
Of the great illustrious Indrechtach.

Maelpoil, chief [i. e. abbot] of Sruthair Guaire, died.

Furadhran, son of Gabhrán, Prior of Cill-achaidh, died.

Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Achadh bo Cainnigh [Agabo], died.

Flann, son of Domhnall, royal heir of the North, died.

Egnechan, son of Dálach, King of Cinel Conaill, died.

Ciarmac Ua Dunadhaigh, King of [Ui Conaill] Gabhra, died.

The killing of Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Leinster.

Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmael, King of Ui-Felmedha^o, died.

The death of Glaisin, son of Uisin, King of Ui-Maccaille^o. It was of the death of Eignechán, Indrechtach, Flann, and Ciarmacan, was said :—

Death has left destitute^r
The hosts^o who seek after precious gifts;

If

called the Murchos, or O'Murphy's country.

^o *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now Imokilly, Co. Cork.

^r *Destitute*.—These verses are also quo-

ted by the F. M. at A. D. 901, whose chronology is about five years antedated at this period.

^o *The hosts*.—viz. the poets.

Μαρο ελοί δεῖν ρί ρέιτερέ,
 Μόρ λιὰς Έccneé ι n-έcccaib.
 Έccnaé ba δοδαίης δ'έcccaib
 Ρί ceimuil Conaill cstaí,
 Διρραν γνύρ cpeoβαρ mideno
 Ρο εuinn ípenn iar n-έcccaib.
 Inoréctacé δ'noéuip buidmí,
 Ciarmac Ξάβρα γαιρροδραί,
 Flann Feabail pial ppi δοδαίης,
 Έccneé píl Conaill caingmí.

Irte ep̄t ep̄igerimur annur p̄egni Flainn mic Maolreóloinn.

Anni Domini dcccc. Ra cionalaδ moip̄luaí p̄p̄si muman lar
 in dír céona .i. la Flaiéβhaé, γ la Cormaic δ'iarraioδ b̄raígio
 Laión γ Oip̄raige, γ na báctur p̄p̄ Muman uile ι n-aonlongp̄oip̄t.
 Do pala Flaiébeap̄taé ap̄ a eoé ap̄ p̄uo p̄raio' p̄in longp̄oip̄t: cop̄-
 cáip̄ a eacé ι gclair noom̄ain p̄aoi, γ ba cel ole doip̄om p̄ain. Soc̄-
 uioe da m̄uip̄cip̄ p̄én, γ don ep̄luaí uile do náρ δ'áil dol an
 ep̄luaíca ap̄ a haic̄le p̄in; uair bá c̄él duairioé leo uile an ep̄-
 uip̄ri an duine naom̄i. Tangattaρ ep̄a ec̄ta uairle ó Laiónib, ó
 Ch̄p̄ball mac Muip̄sgain, δ'ionp̄oip̄ioδ Chormaic ap̄ túρ, γ na lab̄-
 p̄attaρ

* *Thirtieth year.*—Flann succeeded in
 the year 879, and the year here intended
 in 908.

* *A. D. dcccc.*—This is a mistake for
 dccccviii.

* *The same two.*—No reference is made
 to these two great ecclesiastics in any pre-
 vious part of these Annals, which shows
 that there is a chasm of some years here.

* *Flaithbertach.*—i. e. Flaithbertach

Mac Inmhainen, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh,
 now Scattery Island, in the Shannon,
 near the town of Kilrush.

* *Cormac.*—That is, Cormac Mac Cuile-
 main, King of Munster and Bishop of
 Cashel. This battle is given by the F. M.
 at A. D. 903, and in the Ann. Ulst. at 907,
 but the true year was 908. The scribe
 writes in the margin of our MS.: "*De*
morte Cormaci filii Culennani, regis Mo-

If it has changed the colour of a potent king,
 Great grief that Eigneche has died.
 Eigneche, who was the sternest of youths,
 King of the populous Cinel Conaill,
 Alas! that his face, shrivelled, colourless, is left
 Beneath the surface of the clay in death.
 Indrechtach of populous Beannchar,
 And Ciarmhac of Gabhra, of great fame,
 Flann Feabhail, generous, resolute against difficulty,
 Eigneche of the race of Conall of goodly councils.

[908.] This is the thirtieth year^d of the reign of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

[908.] A. D. DCCCC^a. The great host of Munster was assembled by the same two^r, i. e. by Flaithbhertach^r and Cormac^a, to demand the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe, and all the men of Munster were in the same camp. Flaithbhertach went on horseback through the streets of the camp; his horse fell under him into a deep trench, and this was an evil omen^a to him. There were many of his own people, and of the whole host, who did not wish to go on the expedition after this, for they all considered this fall of the holy man as an ominous presage. But noble ambassadors came from Leinster, from Cearbhall, son of Muirigan, to Cormac first, and they delivered a message of peace from the Leinster-men, i. e. one peace to be in all Erin

monia, Archiepiscopi *Casseliensis at Martiris*." Dr. Hanmer says that Cormac was killed by the Danes, but Dr. Keating, in his "History of Ireland," from the historical tract called *Cath Bolaigh Mughna*, i. e. the Battle of Ballaghmoon, states that King Cormac was not slain by the Danes,

but by the Leinster-men.

^a *An evil omen*.—*Cel olc*. The scribe glosses the word *cel* by *páirtine*, in the margin. Dr. Lynch, in his translation of Keating's "History of Ireland," translates it *malum omen*. See Ann. F. M., p. 566, nota.

παταρ εσκαρκετ ρσοδα, im méide ad éirir do ó Laiḡnib, .i. aoin
 ριβε do beit 1 n'Éirionn uile go dealtane ar a ccionn, uair coic-
 cigisir d'foḡmar an tanrain, a braithe do éabairt an sirláim
 Maonaḡ, an duine naoim ḡnaird éraibdoḡ, 7 ḡaoine eile éraib-
 deca; ρeoid 7 maictepa iondo do éabairt do Flaitebeartac 7 do
 Chormac. dá failid go mór la Cormac an eiridrin do éairḡrin
 do, 7 cáimḡ iarrin dá innirin do Flaitebeartac, 7 na innir do-
 raide amail eugað cuige ó Laiḡnib. Amail no éuala Flaitebear-
 tac rin, no ḡab aduat mór 7 aḡed no ráid: Failirḡid, ar ré, do
 bḡmfnamnaide, 7 dḡoile do cineoil tpeod, uair mac comaitḡ
 tu; 7 na raib braitra ionda ρearba tapcarlaica ar paða ne
 n-innirin.

Ar é ρrḡra eug Cormac fairrim: Ar deimn lḡra dno, ar
 Cormac, an ní biar de rin .i. cat do éur, a duine naoim, ar Cor-
 mac, 7 biara ρo malactain de, 7 ar doca bár tpaḡail duit. Aḡur
 ó dubairt rin, cáimḡ da puball féin, 7 ré tuirrioc doḡrónac, 7 ó
 ρuid no ḡab ríocail uball eugað dá, 7 no baii ḡa ρpoðail dá muihn-
 cir, 7 aḡed no ráid: A muihncir ionmair, ar ré, ní éioðnacaid-
 ri ubla duib ón uairri amac go brát. Andeð a éḡearna ionmair
 calmānda, ar a muihncir, cid'ma noḡnair brón 7 duba duinn?
 Ir mairic do ḡní miocélmairne dúinn. Aḡed dno no ráidrim;
 cid ón, a muihncir ionmair, cá ní dubrioc no ráidair?
 Uair bḡ a n-ioḡ-
 nað ḡen go eugaionnir ubla duib ar mo láim féin; uair biaid
 nḡ éirion uairri um ḡarḡað éioðnacairḡ ubla duib. Ro órḡaḡ
 ρor-
 airḡed iarttam. Ro ḡairmib cuige annirin an duine naoimca,
 éraib-
 doḡ ḡnaird (Maonaic mac Siadail), ardoimairba Comḡail,
 7 do
 riḡne

¹ *Séda*.—i. e. jewels, precious stones.

² *Apples*.—Keating has the same artless words, but Dr. Lynch, in his Latin trans-

lation of Keating, improves the style thus: "Nunquam posthac (inquit) *quidquam* inter vos, O charissimi, distri-

Erin until May following (it being then the second week in Autumn), and to give hostages into the keeping of Maenach, a holy, wise, and pious man, and of other pious men, and to give séds^b and much property to Cormac and Flaithbhertach. Cormac was much rejoiced at being offered this peace, and he afterwards came to tell it to Flaithbhertach, and how it was brought to him from Leinster. When Flaithbhertach heard this, he was greatly horrified, and said: "This shows," said he, "the littleness of thy mind, and the feebleness of thy nature, for thou art the son of a plebeian;" and he said many other bitter, insulting words, which it would be tedious to repeat.

The answer which Cormac made him was: "I am certain," said Cormac, "of what the result of this will be; a battle will be fought, O holy man," said he, "and Cormac shall be under a curse for it," and it is likely that it will be the cause of death to thee." And when he said this, he came to his own tent, being afflicted and sorrowful, and when he sat down he took a basinful of apples which was brought him, and he proceeded to divide them among his people, and he said: "Beloved people," said he, "I shall never present you with apples from this hour henceforth." "Is it so, O dear earthly lord," said his people; "why dost thou exhibit sorrow and melancholy to us? It is often thou hast boded evil for us." "It is what I say; but, beloved people, what ominous thing have we said, for it is no great wonder that I should not distribute apples among you with my own hand, for there shall be some one of you in my place who will present you with apples". He afterwards ordered a watch to be set, and he called to him the holy, pious, and wise man (Maenach^d, son of Siadhal), the chief Comharba of Comhghall, and he made his confession and his will

buam."

^d *Maenach*.—He was abbot of Disert-Diarmada, now Castledermot in the county

of Kildare, which was one of the monasteries founded by Diarmaid, coarb of St. Comgall, of Bangor.

νιζνε α βασιριδιον η α ειομνα να βιαδνηρι, η πο εαντ Κορη Κριστε αρ α λαιμ, η πο παδ λαιμ νιρ αν παογαλ 'να βιαδνηρε ιν Μαοναιζ, υαιρ πο ριτιρ ζο μαηριτε 'ριη κατ ε, αττ νιορ βαιλ πο ροειυθε δα βιορ ραιρ. Ρο βαοι ονο ζα ραδα α εορη πο βρειτ ζο Cluain υαινα δα μβειε α ρροηδε, μνα βειτ ονο, α βρειτ ζο ηελιε Διαρμαδα μηε Αοδα Ροιν, βαη ι παδα αζ ρογλυμ ζο ραδα. δα λανηαινε λειρ ιμυρηο α αδηααλ ι εCluain Υαινα αζ μαε Λεηιν. δα ρερη ιμυρηο λα Μαοηαε α αδηααλ ιρ ιν Οηιορη Διαρμαδα; υαιρ βα βαηε λα Comgall Οηιορη Διαρμαδα, η ρα Comarba Comgall Μαοηαε. Αρ ε αρ ζηηαιδε πο βαοι να αιμηρη, .ι. Μαοηαε μαε Διαδαιλ, η βα μορ ρα ραοηραιζ αν εαν ρα αζ δεηαη ροδα ειδηρ Λαιζηυ η ριορα Μυηαν δα ρφεδαδ. Ρο ιμειζζεταρ ροειυθε πο ρλυαζ Μυηαν ζο ηηεουμδαιζε. Ρο βαοι ονο ζλορ μορ η ρερταν ι longpore ρφηρ Μυηαν αν εαν ρα, υαιρ εualadar Flann μαε Μαοηραεαλοην πο βειτ ι longpore Λαιζη ζο ρλοζ μορ πο εοηρ η ρορ εοε.

Αρ αν ριη πο ραιδ Μαοηαε : Α υαζδοιηε Μυηαν, αρ ρο, βα εορη ουιβ να βραιζε μαητε εαρηυρ ουιβ πο ζαδαιλ ι ηηηλαιμ δαοιηε εραηδδλε ζο bealltoine, .ι. μαε Κηηβαηλ ριζ Λαιζηη, η μαε ριζ Ορηραιζε. Ρα βαττηρ ριη Μυηαν υηε ζα ραδα ζυρ οβ ε Φλαηε-θεαρηαε μαε Ionmannen, α αοηαρ, πο εοημεζηηζ ιαδ ιη εοηδλετ ι Λαιζηηβ.

Α ηαιε αν ζηηαιη μορη πο ροηρατ εαηγαδαρ εαη Σηαδ Μαηηζε ιμαρ ζο Ορηολεβ Λειεζηηνε. Ρο εαιρηρ ιμυρηο Τιοβ-ραδε,

* *Cluain Uamha*.—Now Cloyne, in the county of Cork, of which St. Colman Mac Leinine was the founder and patron.

'*Diarmaid*.—i. e. to the cemetery of the church of Diarmaid. This Diarmaid was grandson of Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and founded the Church of Disert Diar-

mada, now Castle Dermot, which he dedicated to St. Comgall of Bangor about A. D. 800. He died A. D. 824 (Ann. Ult.). The Maenach here referred to was the successor of Diarmaid rather than the successor of St. Comgall, who does not appear to have ever been at the place.

will in his presence, and he took the body of Christ from his hand, and he resigned the world in the presence of Maenach, for he knew that he would be killed in the battle. But he did not wish that many should know this of him. He also ordered that his body should be brought to Cluain Uamha^a, if convenient; but if not, to convey it to the cemetery of Diarmaid^f, son [*read*, grandson] of Aedh Roin, where he had studied for a long time. He was very desirous, however, of being interred at Cluain Uamha of Mac Lenin. Maenach, however, was better pleased to have him interred at Disert-Diarmada, for Disert Diarmada was one of Comhghall's towns^g, and Maenach was successor of Comhghal. This Maenach, son of Siadhail, was the wisest man in his time, and he exerted himself much at this time to make peace (if he could), between the men of Leinster and Munster. Many of the forces of Munster went away without restraint. There was great noise and dissension in the camp of the men of Munster at this time, for they had heard that Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, was in the camp of the Leinster-men with great forces of foot and horse.

It was then Maenach said: "Good men of Munster," said he, "ye ought to accept of the good hostages I have offered you to be placed in the custody of pious men till May next; namely, the son of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and the son of the King of Osraighe." All the men of Munster were saying that it was Flaithbhertach, son of Ionmainén, alone, that compelled them to go into Leinster.

After this great complaint which they made, they came over Sliabh Mairge^b from the west to Leithghlinn Bridge. But Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe [of Emly], and many of the clergy along with him, tarried

^a *Towns*.—i. e. monasteries. See Dr. Todd's Book of Hymns, p. 136.

^b *Sliabh Mairge*.—This name is still preserved in that of Slievemarague, a ba-

rony forming the south-east portion of the Queen's County, but the original Sliabh Mairge extended so far into the county of Kilkenny as to embrace the old church of

ραϊδε, καμάρβα Αιλβε, γ ποχαϊδε δο ελίρσιβ ιμε ι Λειτέγλινν, γ
 Ξιollaða an ερλόιγ, γ α ccapoill lóin illeiteγλινν. Ro penno ian
 rin p̄cuiç γ cairm̄p̄ca ag p̄p̄aiβ Mum̄an γ tanγaccup p̄mp̄a go
 Maγ n-Αιλβε. Ro batcup imurpo γ α nōp̄uim pa coille noaingin
 og ior̄naide na námað. Do p̄on̄raç p̄p̄ Mum̄an ep̄i caça commōpa
 coimm̄eide díob: Flaitēbear̄caç mac Ionmainen, γ Ceallaç mac
 C̄p̄baill p̄i Ōpp̄aiçe p̄ep̄ in éeð caç; Cōp̄mac mac Cuil̄n̄áin p̄i
 Mum̄an p̄e caç m̄s̄oim Mum̄an. Cōp̄mac mac Mōēla p̄i na
 n̄D̄eiri, γ p̄i Ciapp̄aiçe γ p̄iγ ciuud̄ eile iom̄ða, iap̄eap̄ Mum̄an ip̄
 in ep̄p̄r̄ caç. Tanγaccup iap̄am̄ am̄lað rin ap̄ Maγ n-Αιλβε.
 Ða γ̄h̄ánaç iad ap̄ iom̄að a námað, γ ap̄ a n-uait̄c̄eç p̄éin. Ap̄eð
 inūp̄ið eoluiγ .i. an luçc̄eç no baoi sc̄up̄pa go p̄abaðap̄ Λaiγin co n-a
 p̄oc̄p̄aiðib ep̄i cuðp̄uma no ceit̄pe cuðp̄umo, no ap̄liu p̄e p̄p̄aiβ
 Mum̄an do cum an caça. Ða ep̄uaγ m̄op̄ annuall no baoi ip̄ in caç,
 am̄ail inūp̄ið ealuiγ .i. an luçc̄eç no baoi ip̄in caç .i. nuall an ðapa
 p̄luaiγ γá map̄bað, γ ñuall an ep̄loiγ eile ag comm̄aiðim an
 map̄b̄eça rin. Ðá é̄uip̄ imurpo no iom̄p̄olainγ maioim obann ap̄
 p̄p̄aiβ Mum̄an .i. Cel̄c̄aīp̄, b̄p̄á̄aīp̄ Cingegain, do leim go hobann
 ap̄ a eaç, γ map̄ do ling ap̄ a eaç ap̄eð p̄aið: Α p̄aop̄clanna Mu-
 man, ap̄ p̄é, teic̄ið go hobann on caç aðuaçmap̄ p̄o, γ léiγið eioip̄
 na cl̄eip̄ciβ p̄éin na no γab̄p̄að comm̄aiðe eile açc̄ caç do éab̄ap̄eç;
 γ no éeic̄eç iap̄eçán go hobann, γ pochaide mop̄ maille p̄ip̄. Agap̄
 ðno p̄aç eile an maðma: Ceallac mac C̄p̄baill, map̄ ac çonnaīp̄-
 p̄iðe an caç ι p̄abaccup maitē muinn̄eip̄e p̄iγ 'Eip̄ñn ag cuap̄gain
 a caça

Teach Scoithin, now Tiscoffin.

Magh-Ailbe.—This was the name of a large plain in the south of the county of Kildare. *Bealach Mughna*, where this battle was fought, still preserves that name, in the anglicized form Ballaghmoon. It

is situated in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Carlow. The site of the battle is still shown, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is not yet for-

ried at Leithghlinn, and also the servants of the army and the horses that carried the provisions. After this, trumpets were blown and signals for battle were given by the men of Munster, and they came before them to Magh-Ailbhe¹. Here they remained with their back to a fast wood, awaiting their enemies. The men of Munster divided themselves into three equally large battalions: Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, over the first division²; Cormac, son of Cuilenán, King of Munster, over the middle division; Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, and the King of Cíarraighe, and the kings of many other septs of West Munster, over the third division. They afterwards came in this order on Magh Ailbhe. They were querulous on account of the numbers of the enemy and their own fewness. The learned, i. e. [the scholars] that were among them, state that the Leinster-men and their forces amounted to three times or four times the number of the men of Munster, or more. Unsteady was the order in which the men of Munster came to the battle. Very pitiful was the wailing which was in the battle, as the learned who were in the battle relate, i. e. the shrieks of the one host in the act of being slaughtered, and the shouts of the other host exulting over that slaughter. There were two causes for which the men of Munster suffered so sudden a defeat, i. e. Céilechar, the brother of Cingéan, suddenly mounted his horse, and said: "Nobles of Munster," said he, "fly suddenly from this abominable battle, and leave it between the clergy themselves, who could not be quiet without coming to battle." And he suddenly fled afterwards, accompanied with great hosts. The other cause of the defeat was: when Cealach, son of Cearbhall, saw the battalion in which were the

gotten by tradition.

¹ *Division*.—This agrees with the account of this battle given by Keating from

the *Cath Boalaigh Mughna*. It is very probable that both accounts have been epitomized from the same original work.

α κατὰ φέν, πο λιγ αρ α εαὶ ἡ πο παῖο πε α μῦνντιρ φέν; Εἰρ-
 γῖο αρ βαρ η-σκαῖο, ἡ ἰονηαρβαῖο υαῖο αν λυὲτ φυλ ἰη βαρ η-αἰγῖο,
 ἡ γε αρυβαῖρηριμ ρῖη, ἡ ὁο ἀατυγῖο ἀβυηαῖο ἀδυβαῖρη, ἀὲτ αρ
 ὁο εἰὶσῖη; ἀὲτ ερᾶ πο φᾶρ ὁο ηα ααυῖρῖο ρῖη, τειὶσῖο ἡ ηαιηῖτ ὁο
 ηα αατῖο Μῦηηηῖο. Ὑὲ ερᾶ, βα ερῦαἰξ ἡ βα ἡόρ αν ε-ᾶρ αρ
 φυο Μαἰγε Αἰλβε ἰαρτταιη. ἡ ἡοἰγῖτ εα κλείρηε ρῖε λαὸο ανη ρῖη.
 ὁα κοἰηηέο ηα ηαρη ὁαοἰρ, ἡ πο ὁἰεῖῖῖοαοἰρ; αν εαν ηα ηαιηετ εα
 λαὸο ηο κλείρηε ανη, ἡ αρ ἐρὸαῖρη ὁο ἡῖτ εα, ἀὲτ ραιηε ὁα ἰηφυ-
 λαηε ὁ'φαγῖβαἰ ρῦαρλαἰγετ υαδῖο, ἡ ὁά ηηρηεῖ εγ ρογῖηη ὁοἰο.
 Ἐρηηα ερᾶ Κορηαε αν ηἡ αττοραὶ αν ἐέο ἀατᾶ. Ἀὲτ πο λιγ α
 εαὶ ἡ εclair, ἡ ηα τυτρηοἡ ὁοη εοὶ : ὁρη εὐηαττῦρ ὁρηη ὁ'ᾶ
 μῦνντιρ ρῖη, ἡ ρῖα α ηαιὲη, εαηεαττῦρ ὁ'ἰονηρηοἰγῖο αν ρῖ, ἡ ηα
 εἰρηετταρ αρ α εαὶ ἔ. Ἀρ ανη ρῖη αὲ εὐηαῖρηοἡ ὁατῦ ὁὲ φέν,
 ραορηλαηδα ὁ'Εογῖηαὲτ ἔ, Ἀὲο α αηηη, ραοἰ εαγῖηα ἡ βρηεῖεῖη-
 ηαὲτᾶ ἡ ρῖηεαρη ἔ, ἡ λαἰηηε; αρεο ηο ρᾶἰο αν ρῖ ρῖρη: Ἀ ηεἰε ἰοη-
 ηαιηη, αρ ρέ, ηα ἰηη ὁἰοη-ρη, Ἀὲτ ηοο βεἰρη αρ ἀηαιλ αρ ρερη εοε-
 ηοερη. Ἠο ἡηρηῦρη ὁἡε-ρη ηεἡε ηο γε ηυἰρηῖοε ηἡρη 'ρῖη ἀατ
 ρο. Ἠο εἰρηῖρ υαἰεῖο ἡ ρφῖρηαὲ Κορηηαἰε, ἡ εἰηηε ηεἡε αρ α
 φυο ηα ρηἰεῖο, ἡ βα ηἡοἡδα φυλ ὁαοἡηε ἡ εαὶ αρ φυο ηα ρηἰεῖο
 ρῖη. Ἠοἰετ ὁηο εορηα ὁεἰρηὲ α εἰεἰρηοἡ αρ αν ρηἰεῖο ρλεαἡηηη,
 ἡ ρηἡετ ηα ρολα ρῖη, τυεἰοἡ αν εεαὶ αρ α ηαιρ ρῖηρ, ἡ βρηῖο α
 ὁρηῖη ἡ α ηῦηηὲλ αρ ὁὲ, ἡ πο ρᾶἰο εγ τυεἰηη : ἰη ηαηῦρ τυαρ,
 Ὅηηηε, κοηηηηο ρρηῖρηηηη ηεἡηη; ἡ ραοἰδῖο α ρρηῖρηαο, ἡ
 εῖγῖηη ηα ηεἰε ηαλλαὲτᾶη εεερηαἰδῖεῖα, ἡ γαβαἰο γῖαε ὁά εὲλαηηη,
 ἡ γαδῖο α εῖηη ὁά εὲλαηηη.

Ἰέρ

¹ *Spared.*—Keating has nearly the same words, which Dr. Lynch has improved upon in his Latin translation, quoted in a note to the *Annals of the F. M.*, A. D. 903. “*Siquidem in illo conflictu, sacri et pro-*

*fani homines promiscuâ internecione mac-
 tabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis ha-
 bitâ ratione.*”—*O'Donovan's Four Mas-
 ters*, vol. i., p. 568, note.

² *His head.*—The *F. M.* state that it was

the chieftains of the people of the King of Erin cutting down his own battalion, he mounted his horse, and said to his own people : "Mount your horses, and drive the enemy before you." And though he said this, it was not to fight really he said so, but to fly. But, however, it resulted from these causes that the Munster battalions fled together. Alas ! pitiful and great was the slaughter throughout Magh-Ailbhe afterwards. A cleric was not more spared¹ than a layman there; they were equally killed. When a layman or a clergyman was spared, it was not out of mercy it was done, but out of covetousness to obtain a ransom for them, or to bring them into servitude. King Cormac, however, escaped in the van of the first battalion, but his horse fell into a trench, and he fell off the horse. When a party of his people who were flying perceived this, they came to the king and put him up on his horse again. It was then he saw a foster-son of his own, a noble of the Eoghanachts, by name Aedh, who was an adept in wisdom and jurisprudence, and history, and Latin, and the king said to him : "Beloved son," said he, "do not follow me, but escape as well as thou canst. I told thee before now, that I should fall in this battle." A few remained along with Cormac, and he came forward along the way on horseback, and the way was besmeared throughout with much blood of men and horses. The hind feet of his horse slipped on the slippery way in the track of blood, and the horse fell backwards, and broke his [Cormac's] back and neck in twain, and he said, when falling, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum," and he gave up the ghost; and the impious sons of malediction came and thrust darts through his body, and cut off his head^m.

¶Though

Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denlis, that cut off King Cormac's head, but the name of the place, as well as that of the family, is unknown to tradition, and the identification of them has hitherto escaped the ken of our topographical investigators.

Ḑέρ βα ιομδα αν μαρβαδ αρ Μαιζ Αιλβε, πα δερβα α παρ, νίρ βο πατέσ ερσιδαέτ Λαιζην δε ριν, ζυρ πο λήρατ αν μαϊομ ταρ Σλαδ Μαιρζε ριαρ, γ πο μαρβρατ ραορclanna ιομδα τον λήμαιν ριν.

Ἰ ρρορτοραé αν éατα πο éέδοιρ πο μαρβαδ Ceallaé mac Csr-baill, ρι Ορραιζε, γ α μαε. Αρ ργαοιτεαé ιμυρρο πο μαρβαδ ó ριν αμαé ετιρ λαοé γ éλέρρεαé : αρ μόρ βο éλέρρίδ μαίτε πο μαρβαδ ιρην éατ ρο, γ αρ μόρ βο ρίοζαιδ, γ βα éαοιρροúιδ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανη ϔογαρταé mac Συιδνε, ιη ρυί ρεαλλροιμδαéτα γ υιαδ-αéτα, ρι Cιαρρραιζε, γ Αιλιλλ mac Εοζαιν, αν ταιρδóζναιδ óεε γ αν ε-άρδραορclann, γ Colman, ab Cιιννετιζ, άρδ ollañ ηρειéññναéτα Ειρλήη, γ ροéυιδε αρ éñα, quor longum ερτ ρεριβερε.

Να λαοίε ιμυρρο, Κορμαε ρί να ηDέιρ, Ουβαζάν, ρι ρϔερ μαίζε, Cñηραολαδ, ρί ηUα Conaill, Conn υαρ γ Αιηερληρ υ'Uιδ Ταιρδεαλβαίζ, γ Ειδεαν ρι Αιδνε, ρο βαοι αρ ιοημαρβαδ α Μυ-μαιν, Μαοιμυαδ, Μαδυοάν, Ουδουαβαίρην, Congal, Cαεαρναé, ϔηραδác, Αοδ, ρί ηUα Λιαéαιν, γ Domnall ρι Οúιν Cεαρμνα.

Αρ ιαδ υνο πα ηρην αν εατ ρο .ι. Flann mac Μαοιρρεclonn, Ριζ 'Ειρλήη, γ Csrball mac Μυιρβζαν ρί Λαιζην, γ Ταδζ mac ϔαοláιν ρί ηUα ζCιοηηριολαζ, Témenan, ρί ηUα ηDfζα, Ceallaé γ Λορcán βα ρι ρεαρ Cualann, Ιηδερρζε mac Ουιδζιolla, ρί ηUα η-Ορónα

* *Many good clergymen.*—This seems to imply that the clergy were wont to go on military expeditions so late as 908. Fothadh na Canoine had induced the monarch Aedh Oirdnighe (A. D. 804) to release the clergy from this barbarous duty, and Adamnan had made greater exertions, to the same effect, about a century earlier. But the union of the kingly with the epis-

copal dignity would appear to have encouraged the continuance of this custom to the time of Cormac Mac Cullenan, though, perhaps, not in the northern parts of Ireland, where the influence of the law of Adamnan and Fothadh prevailed at this time.

* *Cona-Eligh.*—Now Kinnitty in the King's County.

Though extensive was the slaughter on Magh Ailbhe, to the East of the Bearbha [Barrow], the prowess of the Leinster-men was not satiated with it, but they followed up the route west across Sliabh Mairgè, and slew many noblemen in that pursuit.

In the very beginning of the battle, Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, and his son, were killed at once. Dispersedly, however, others were killed from that out, both laity and clergy. There were many good clergymen^a killed in this battle, as were also many kings and chieftains. In it was slain Fogartach, son of Suibhne, an adept in philosophy and divinity, King of Ciarraighe [Kerry], and Ailell, son of Eoghan, the distinguished young sage, and the high-born nobleman, and Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Etigh^b, Chief Ollamh of the judicature of Erin, and hosts of others also, of whom it would be tedious to write.

But the laymen were, Cormac, King of the Deisi, Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe [Fermoy], Cennfaeladh, King of of Ui-Conaill [Connilloe], Conodhar and Aneslis, of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh^c, and Eidhen, King of Aidhne^d, who was in exile in Munster; Maelmuadh, Madudan, Dubhdabhoirenn, Congal, Catharnach, Feradhach; Aedh, King of Ui-Liathain^e, and Domhnall, King of Dun-Cearmna^f.

But the persons who gained this battle were Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn, King of Erin; and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; and Tadhg, son of Faelan, King of Ui-Geinnsealaigh; Temhe-
nan,

^a *Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh*.—A tribe seated in the S. E. of the county of Clare, near Killaloe.

^d *Aidhne*.—A territory coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the S. W. of the county of Galway. The Eidhen here mentioned was the progenitor of the

famous family of O'Heyne.

^e *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe and territory nearly coextensive with the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork.

^f *Dun-Cearmna*.—The ancient name of a fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, county of Cork.

n-Oróna, Follamán mac Oilélla ní Fotharta Fea, Tuatál mac Ugarne ní hUa Muirbhairg, Ughan mac Cinnéidig, ní Laoigri, Maolcállann mac Fíngale, ní na Fforéuaé, Cleircén ní hUa mbairce. Táinig iartan Flann, ní Éirínn, marcrluaig mór rioḡda, gur po iódnac Diarmaid mac Círbail, ní rige Orraige.

Arf ann rin tanḡattar dírín a n-aiḡid Flann, ḡ cñn Cormaic an Rí aca: aréḡ po ráidriod ne Flann: “ósta ḡ rláinte, a Rí cúmaácaig córgraig, ḡ cñn Cormaic aḡaiñ duit; ḡ aḡail ar bér do na ríḡaib, tóḡaib do rliarab, ḡ cuir an cñn po foite, ḡ forḡing é doḡ rliaraid. Ar ole, imurro, aḡubairc Flann riu-riom, ní buidscar do raḡ óóib. Mór an ḡníom, ar rí, a cñn do ḡoid don Éppoc naom, a onóir imurro, aréḡ do ḡéna, ḡ ní a forḡing. Ra ḡab Flann an cñn 'na láim, ḡ po róg é, ḡ do raḡ na éimcioll po éri an cñn coirreaca, [an naom éppoc], ḡ in ríormaircéc. Rugáḡ uad iartain an cñn ḡo honórac dionn-riḡid an cúirp, bail a raḡa Maonac mac Siadail, comarba Com-
gail,

¹ *Ui Deaghaidh*.—A territory in the N. W. of the county of Wexford, nearly coextensive with the present barony of Gorey.

² *Feara-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the county of Wicklow.

³ *Ui-Drona*.—Now Idrone, county of Carlow.

⁴ *Fotharta-Fea*.—Now the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.

⁵ *Ui-Muirtheadhaigh*.—A territory comprising the southern half of the present county of Kildare.

⁶ *Laoighis*.—Now Leix, in the Queen's County.

⁷ *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and

the neighbouring districts.

⁸ *Ui Bairche*.—A territory comprising the present barony of Slievemarague in the S. E. of the Queen's County, and some of the adjoining districts of the county of Carlow.

⁹ *With thy thigh*.—Keating has: “Here is the head of Cormac, King of Munster, for thee, sit upon it, as is the custom of [conquering] kings; but the monarch, far from complying with their request, reprimanded them, and said that it was very wicked to have cut off the head of the holy bishop; and he refused to treat it with any indignity. He took up the head in his hand, kissed it, and passed it thrice

nan, King of Ui-Deaghaidh^t; Ceallach and Lorcan, two Kings of Feara-Cualann^u; Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, King of Ui-Drona^u; Follamhan, son of Oilell, King of Fotharta-Fea^u; Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Ui Muireadhaigh^u; Ughran, son of Cennedigh, King of Læighis^u; Maelchallann, son of Ferghal, King of the Fortuatha^u; Clercén, King of Ui-Bairche^o.

Flann, King of Erin, came with a numerous royal body of horse, and he escorted Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, into the kingdom of Osraighe.

Then a party came up to Flann, having the head of Cormac with them, and what they said to Flann was: "Life and health, O powerful, victorious king! We have the head of Cormac for thee, and, as is customary with kings, raise thy thigh, and put this head under it, and press it with thy thighnd. Flann, however, spoke angrily to them instead of giving them thanks. "It was an enormous act," said he, "to have taken off the head of the holy bishop; but, however, I shall honour it instead of crushing it." Flann took the head into his hand, and kissed it, and had carried round him thrice the consecrated head [of the holy bishop], and of the true martyr. The head

was

around him in token of respect and veneration." Dr. Lynch, in his Latin Translation of Keating's History, improves the style thus:—"Invictissime Rex simul et felicissime, En regis in prælio cæsi caput ad tuos pedes projicimus, ei tu inside et totâ corporis mole innitere, (superioribus enim Hiberniæ regibus solemne fuit hostici regis in prælio cæsi caput femori suppositum duriori sessione premere). Itane orationem et munus non gratulatione aliqua, sed acerbissimâ deferentium increpa-

tione rex exceptit, nec solum sacrum caput tam contumeliosè tractare renuit, verum etiam in percussores acriter invectus quòd sacrato episcopo violentas manus afferre ausi fuerint. Deinde caput ipsum reverenter exceptum oculatus tribus sibi vicibus circumdatum honore debito prosecutus, Mainacho Siadhulli filio, Comgelli successorì deferendum dedit, qui caput unâ cum trunco corpore justis pro dignitate ritè persolutis, Deserti Diermodi humari curavit."

ḡaill, ḡ nuḡraide corp Cormaic ḡo Driopre Diarmata, ḡ po [haðnaiceað ḡo] honorać ann ronn é, bail a ndénann fíreca ḡ miorbaille.

Cia tpa nać tḡ cride ḡ noć ci an in ḡnóim mórra, .i. marbað ḡ tḡcað (d'armaib adéccíob) an duine naoim ar mo fhnam táimḡ ḡ tiorca dḡraib 'Eirínn ḡo brat Saol na ḡaoidilḡe, ḡ na Laine, an t-áirdeppcop lánéraiðbíc, lán-íoda, míorbula, in-ḡhur, ḡ in-fhnaicte, an rai ríccarbaćca, ḡ ḡać fḡna, ḡać fírra, ḡ ḡać eolair, rai ríliadaćca ḡ rígluma, cñn dḡreirce, ḡ ḡać rualca, ḡ rai ríraicbail, airí d'á c'oirib Múman uile re ré.

Ro iompa tpa Flann, Rí 'Eirínn ar ríḡbail Diarmata i ríḡe Orraigḡe, ar an ndénaim ríoda acoimair tḡurra ḡ a dḡraicre. Ra iompattar dno Laign ḡo mbuaib ḡ corḡur.

Táimḡ Círbail mac Muiríḡan, rí Laign, reime ḡo Cill d'ara, ḡ buíðne moira i nḡraibail aigḡe, ḡ Flaitḡeartać mac Ionmannén tḡorparaide. Na n-fraic aróile rcoluigḡe Laignic d'uile ra Flaitḡeartać, ar nár re a inhirin, ḡ ni cóir a ríraicñn.

Tuḡaid iarctain Flaitḡeartać ḡo Cill d'ara, ḡ tḡrḡad cléirig Laign atćoran mórr d'ó; uair po ríbaicḡur ḡur ob é a aonar ra nḡre an rluairib, ḡ ḡur ar a n-airíð a c'óile táimḡ Cormaic. Ar n-écc imurro Círbail, rí Laign ra léicib Flaitḡeartać arḡ, ḡ ḡo mað i ccionn d'iaðna rin iar ríraionn. Ro iðnaic Muirínn comarba d'riḡde é, ḡ rluair mórr cléiric uimpe ḡ mionda iomda, ḡo ráimḡ ḡo Maḡ Nairb; ḡ ó ráimḡ Múman do ríne ríð innte.

Ra

* *Improper to be written.*—The author of these calumnies (here spoken of as "a certain scholar of Leinster"), as well as the unmentionable crimes themselves, attributed to the royal abbot of Inis-Cath-aign, are unknown.

* *Muirínn, successor of Brigit.*—i. e. abbess of Kildara. She died A. D. 917.—*Ann. Ul.*

* *Magh Nairb.*—This was the name of a plain in the barony of Crannagh, county of Kilkenny. See *Ann. F. M.*, p. 856.

was afterwards carried away from him honourably to the body, where Maenach, son of Siadhal, Comharba of Comhghall, was, and he carried the body of Cormac to Disert-Diarmada [Castledermot], where it was honourably interred, and where it performs signs and miracles.

Why should not the heart repine and the mind sicken at this enormous deed, the killing and the mangling, with horrid arms, of this holy man, the most learned of all who came or will come of the men of Erin for ever? The complete master of Gaedhlic, and Latin, the archbishop, most pious, most pure, miraculous in chastity and prayer, a proficient in law, in every wisdom, knowledge, and science; a paragon of poetry and learning, head of charity and every virtue, and head of education; supreme king of the two provinces of Munster in his time.

Flann, King of Erin, returned home, after having left Diarmaid in the kingdom of Osraighe, and after having ratified an amicable peace between him and his brethren. The Leinster-men also returned home after victory and triumph.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, proceeded directly to Cill-dara [Kildare], carrying with him great troops into captivity, and among the rest, Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainén. What a certain scholar of Leinster has ascribed of evil to Flaithbheartach is shameful to be mentioned, and improper to be written*.

They afterwards brought Flaithbheartach to Cill-dara [Kildare], and the clergy of Leinster gave him great abuse, for they knew that he alone had invited the expedition and the battle, and that Cormac came against his own will. On the death of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, however, Flaithbheartach was set at liberty, which, according to some, was after the expiration of one year. Muirenn', successor of Brigit, accompanied by a great number of clerics, escorted him to Magh Nairbh*, and when he arrived in Munster he made peace there.

He

Ra éuaíð iarccain dá máinreir go hInir Caéaig, 7 no baoi real
go cráíðbéc inri, go ttáiníg amac doríðiri do gabail riçe Cairil,
go raba da bliagáin erioéad 1 riçe Mumán. Ar do'n cat go ra
can Dallán (mac Moire) ollam Cherbaill ri Laiçín :—

Cormac Feimín Fogarac
Colmán, Ceallac eruaíð n-uçra,
Go ré míle do roçraccar
I caé bealuiç muaið Múçna.
Aineçliç, dín doruma,
Féiçal féiç ionon reiriblinn,
Cormac fionn a Feimínmaig
7 Cennraolað a Frigriinn.
Connoðar dín Adarímaig
7 Eioçín a h-Aíðne,
La Círbail do roçraccar
Dia maire ar Maig Ailbe.
Maolmuaið 7 Maðuóán,
Uc rob alainn an fairínn,
Dubacan ó Abainn Móir,
Dublaec 7 Dubdaðoirínn,
Congal 7 Caéarnac
7 Féraðac faraið,

Donnall

¹ *Dallan, son of Mor.*—Keating says that he was poet to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, quoted by the F. M., A. D. 903, but their chronology is five years ante-dated.

² *Anealis, shelter of Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, a fort on the west side of

the River Shannon, about one mile to the north of Killaloe. This was the residence of the chief of the Ui-Toirdhealbhagh. This Anealis was not the ancestor of any line of the Dalcais whose pedigree is known.

³ *Frighrenn.*—This was the name of the chief seat of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now

He afterwards went to his monastery on Inis-Cathaigh [Scattery Island], and spent some time there piously, but he came out afterwards to assume the kingdom of Caisel, and he was in the [enjoyment of] the kingdom of Munster for thirty-two years. Of this battle, Dal-lan, son of Mor^a, Ollamh of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, sang :—

Cormac of Feimhin, Foghartach,
 Colman, Ceallach, of hard battles,
 With six thousand, fell
 In the famous battle of Mughain.
 Aneslis, shelter of Borumha¹,
 Fearghal the sharp, of the straight stream,
 Cormac the fair, of Magh Feimhenn,
 And Cennfaeladh, of Frighrenn²,
 Conodhar, too, of Magh Adhair¹,
 And Eidhen, of Aidhne^m.
 By Cearbhall all were slain
 On Tuesday on Magh Ailbhe.
 Maelmuadh and Madudhan ;
 Alas ! fair was the host !
 Dubhagan, of Abhainn Mor^a,
 Dubhlach and Dubhdabhoirenn.
 Congal and Catharnach,
 And Feradhach, of the wilderness,

Domhnall,

the baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo, county of Limerick.

¹ *Magh Adhair*.—A level plain in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare. This Conodhar is not the ancestor of any known line of the Dal-Cais.

^m *Eidhen, of Aidhne*.—He was the an-

cestor of the O'Heynes of Aidhne, a territory in the S. W. of the county of Galway.

^a *Abhainn Mor*.—Avonmore (or the Great River), now the Blackwater River in the county of Cork. This Dubhagan was the ancestor of the O'Dubhagans [O'Dugans] of Fermoy, county of Cork.

Doimnall a Dun Círmna caom,
 ⁊ Aod ó Charu Tarraig.
 Flann Círmna do'n Tailteinní,
 I r Círball Dúin Carman cíteac.
 I rert December cloiriodar
 Caé go céduib iolac,
 Tadg mac Paoláin, Temenan,
 Ceallac i r Lorcán Lórglan;
 Inveirge mac Duibgiolla,
 Ro diongbaccur cóig nonbair.
 Maolcallann mac Fírgaile,
 Doimnoll i r Lorcán Liamna,
 Ugaire no Tuatal a Dúin Dírmaige,
 Nocar cítepar tiamda.
 Ughan Mairege mórglonnac,
 Cleirčen ó Inir Fáilbe,
 Polláinan mac Aillella,
 Dubdaboirínn adaimne.
 Tadg an triac a Dírghaban,
 Go rurtuib bruce bohrílat,
 Ar ré cac ro írcóimil,
 Do clód caé for Cormac. Cormac.
 Ro ba gníom go ceimargain
 ⁊ Ar lor par mforann

Rob

• *Dun Coarma*.—i. e. the old head of
Kinsale. yet determined.

• *Corn Taisigh*.—This was the residence
of the chief of Ui-Liathain, now the ba-
rony of Barrymore, county of Cork; but
its situation or modern name has not been

• *Flann, of Teamhair*.—i. e. of Tara and
Teltown in Meath.

• *Dun Carman*.—This was the name of
an ancient seat of the kings of Leinster,
the site of which is now occupied by the

Domhnall, of Dun Cearma°, the fair,
 And Aedh, of Carn Tasaigh°,
 Flann, of Teamhair°, of the plain of Tailtin;
 And Cearbhall of the showery Dun Carman°.

On the seventh° of September they joined
 Battle with exulting hundreds,
 Tadhg, son of Faelan, Temenan,
 Ceallach and Lorcan the comely;
 Indeirge, son of Duibhgilla,
 They discomfited five times nine persons:
 Maelcallann, son of Fearghal,
 Domhnall and Lorcan of Liamhain°,
 Ugaire, of Dun-Dearmhaigh°.

They were not a gloomy four;
 Ugran, of Mairge°, the great-deeded,
 Cleircen, of Inis-Failbhe,
 Follamhan, son of Ailell,
 Dubhdabhoirenn we acknowledge,
 Tadhg, the lord of Desgabhair°,
 With crushing flails of strong rods,
 It is he that discomfited,
 That gained the battle over Cormac.
 It was a deed of dark plunder,
 And it was enough to confuse us,

'Twas

town of Wexford.

° *The seventh.*—The scribe writes in the margin of the MS., "17 Sept.," which agrees with the F. M.

° *Liamhain.*—Otherwise called Dun Liamhna, and now anglicized Dunlavan, county of Dublin.

° *Dun-Dearmhaigh.*—Probably fort of Durrow, on the border of Læighis and Osraighe.

° *Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, Queen's County.

° *Desgabhair.*—i. e. South Leinster, i. e. Ui-Kinscullagh.

Rob uabur, no iomarcraio,
 Tuioíte na éirí ar Cíoball.
 In-terrcor, an tanmápa
 An rai róiána (no ba roela) forðare
 Rí Cairil, ni Iarmanan,
 A Dhé, dírpan do Chormac.

Cormac.

Comáca comácapoma 7 comléiginn Cormac mac Cuilennáin
 7 Cíoball mac Muirígan, unde Cormac cecimic :—

Taile dam mo éiomrán, go ndínan a heiríinn,
 Tre íainíearc do Thelíearc ingin Deirill.

i. e. Thelíearc ingin Deirill, ni Francc, na ail iad maraon
 unde Forod Thelíearce.

Kal. Cíoball mac Muirigén, ni Lanígn moricur; unde Dallan
 cecimic :—

Mor hach Upe longach,
 Jan Cíoball cubaio ceileac;
 Fíh rial foraio forðarac,
 Dia ppoígnac Eipe éimeac.
 Uiac ímra enoc Almaine,
 7 Aillínn gan óga,
 Uiac liom Carman, noia céi,
 7 fép dapa róda.
 Níon bo cian a íaoíalrom
 A aile Cormac no cuillíó,

Uá

¹ *Geisheirce*.—Keating makes no mention
 of this royal foster-mother of Cormac and
 Cearbhall.

² *Forod-Geisheiros*.—*Quare*, whether
 this is intended for Foradh Geisheirce,
 i. e. Geisheir's seat or bench? It was

'Twas pride, 'twas intolerance,
 Their coming into his territory against Cearbhall.
 The bishop, the confessor,
 The famous, (or renowned) illustrious doctor;
 King of Caisel, King of West Munster.
 O God! alas for Cormac!

Cormac.

Cormac, son of Cuilenan, and Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, were foster-brethren and school-fellows; hence Cormac sung:—

Bring me my tympan, that I may play on it,
 For my ardent affection for Gelsherc, daughter of Deirill.

i. e. Gelsherc^r, daughter of Deirill, King of the Franks, nursed them both, unde Forod Geilsheirce^s.

[909.] Cearbhall^a, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, died; hence Dallan sung:—

Great grief that Life of ships
 Is without Ceallach, her befitting spouse;
 A generous, steady, prolific man,
 To whom submissive Erin was subservient.
 Sorrowful to me the hill of Almhain,
 And of Aillen, to be without soldiers;
 Sorrowful to me is Carman—I conceal it not—
 As the grass is growing over their roads.
 Not long was his life
 After the dishonouring of Cormac;

A day

probably the name of a place in Ireland where she resided.

son of Muiregen, is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904; Ann. Ult. 908 [909]. The verses which follow are quoted by F. M.

^a *Cearbhall*.—The death of Cearbhall,

Lá go leit, ní maolriagail,
 Ir soin bliagair gan fuillib.
 Eiriac riige roglaine,
 Rí Laiḡín limb laócrad,
 Durrán all náro nAlmaine,
 Do ùl iréd rírb raótrac.
 Saot la reoda ropcaide,
 Flait náir Náir noitc̄ iarrra,
 Ra érot dhrunga dorcaide,
 Moo liaicib an liaéro. Mór.

Ḷormflaité ingín Flóinn cecimic:—

Da robraig Cearball do ḡrér,
 Da robraig a bér go bár
 An ro baor da éioit gan cior
 Tairceall ar a moit rri Nár.
 Ole oimra cumaoir da gall
 Marbraic Niall ḡ Cearball
 Cḡball la hUlḡ comall nḡle
 Niall Ḷlúndub la h-Amlaibe.

Dhrim ḡa ráda ar amlaib ro loitc̄ Cḡball .i. ag tola dó i
 cCill dara ar fuo rraide in céime cloic̄ rair, ḡ eac̄ diomrac̄
 rai, inuair éaimḡ aird an arḡ ro cḡroae ciorḡaire, ann rir
 uair rir ro cúir an ciorḡaire a congna amac̄, ḡ an t̄c̄ na ur̄co-
 maib

* *Gormflaith, daughter of Flann.*—She
 was daughter of Flann Sinna, monarch of
 Ireland, and had been married to Cormac
 Mac Cullenan, King of Munster, after-
 wards to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and

after his death to Niall Glundubh, mo-
 narch of Ireland. She was the daughter
 of a king, and had been the wife of three
 kings. It is stated, nevertheless, in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, that “after all

A day and a half, no wrong calculation,
 And one year without addition.
 Ruler of a noble kingdom,
 King of Leinster, of numerous heroes.
 Alas ! that the lofty chief of Almhain
 Has died in a bitter, painful, manner ;
 Sorrowful for brilliant jewels,
 To be without the valiant, renowned King of Nás.
 Although dense hosts have fallen,
 Greater than all the sorrows is this sorrow.

Gormflaith, daughter of Flann^b, sung :—

Cearbhall was always vigorous ;
 His rule was vigorous till death ;
 What remained of his tributes unpaid,
 He brought by his strength to Nás.
 Evil towards me [was] the compliment of the two Galls.
 They slew Niall and Cearbhall ;
 Cearbhall was slain by Ulbh, a great deed,
 Niall Glundubh, by Amhlaeibh.

Some say that the manner in which Cearbhall was slain was this :
 As he was going through the street of the stone step eastwards at Cill-
 dara [Kildare], having a proud steed under him, when he came op-
 posite the shop of a fuller, there the fuller^c sent the Congna^d out, the
 horse

these royal marriages, she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 903, 917, 941.

^c Fuller. — *Clonmhaire*. The scribe

glosses this word in the margin by *plé-
 caire*, which is still a living word, mean-
 ing, "a fuller."

^d *The Congna*.—This word is used in the Ann. F. M., A. D. 1499 and 1597, in the sense of a machine or instrument.

máil amaiḡ, no pceinn an tÉc diomracḡ dar a hair, go tparla a ḡa
 fén alláim a ḡiolla fén baoi na ófḡaíó (ḡo mbao é ainm an ḡiol-
 lairain Uille, no ainm an éioimairé) ba marbḡ tra Cḡbhall don loc
 rin i ccionn bliadna, ḡ no adnaiscḡ é inḡer papeper ruor i pelicc
 Náir, unde diciteur:—

Failcḡ naoi ríogḡ reim naḡa,
 I ccill Nair fo neim maíóda;
 Muirḡzan maoin ḡan mḡbhall,
 Cḡbhall, ir Ceallaḡ ciallóa.
 Colman, bḡan beóda,
 Fionn, Paolán, Óúncadḡ dána,
 I cCill Corbain, no éuala,
 Ro claoitte a n-uaḡa aḡa.

bécc hUa Leélobair ni Dhail Aḡaíde moḡiteur; unde diciteur:—

'Aḡo rḡél rḡaoilte long lip
 O no fuair moḡ n-imníó
 Nao mair óḡḡar óruacḡ oil
 Cloḡruire tuacḡe mbir.

Cairill mac Rueraḡ ni bḡstean; Cairceḡ mac Dunog, rí
 hUa Fḡḡḡura .i. i n-Uíó Cinnriolaiḡ; Muḡron mac Soclaḡáin, rí
 hUa Maine, moḡiteur.

Ro inniríomur reime ro .i. rin cḡḡraimadḡ bliḡḡain rímaimn na
 rluaiḡ

* *Cill Naas*.—Now Kill, a church near Naas, in the county of Kildare, dedicated to St. Corban.

'*Becc Us Leathlabhair*.—i. e. Beg O'Lalor. His death is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904, where these verses are also quoted, Ann. Ult. 908 [909].

* *Tuath-Inbhir*.—The ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann, near Coleraine.

'*Cadell, son of Roderick*.—He died in the year 909, according to the *Annales Cambrie*; 907, according to the *Brut y Tywysogion*.

horse being opposite it outside; the proud steed started back, so that he [the king] struck against his own javelin, which was in the hand of his own horseboy (whose name was Uillè, or this was the name of the fuller), and Cearbhall died of that wound at the end of a year, and he was buried among his fathers in the cemetery of Nás; hence is said:—

There are nine kings of famous career
 In Cill-Nais^g, of shining lustre:
 Muiregan, a hero without mistake,
 Ceallach and Cearbhall the sensible,
 Colman, Braen, and Bran the lively,
 Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh, the bold,
 In Corban's church, I have heard,
 Their warlike graves were made.

Becc Ua Leathlabhair^f, King of Dal-Araidhe, died; hence was said:—

Awful news that disperses the ships of the sea,
 Which have braved great dangers,
 That no longer lives, the beloved golden scion,
 The renowned prince of Tuath-Inbhir^g.

Cadell^h, son of Roderick, King of Britain; Caireog, son of Dunogⁱ, King of Ui Fergusa, in Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Mughron, son of Sochlachán^k, King of Ui-Mainè, died.

We have related before now, i. e. in the fourth year before us^l,
 how

^g *Caireog, son of Dunog.*—This obit is not in the published Annals.

^h *Mughron, son of Sochlachán.*—A. D. 908 [909]. "Mugron mac Sochlachán, rex Nepotum Mainé defunctus est."—*Ann.*

Ul. "Tribes and Customs of Hy Many" (Irish Arch. Society), p. 98.

^l *The fourth year before us.*—i. e. before the present date. There is no account of the expulsion of the Danes from Ireland

pluazig Loclannca d'ionnarba a h'Erinn tpe pat aone 7 sr-
nuigte an duine naoim .i. Chéle Dabail, uair ba duine naoim
craibéic éride, 7 ét mór aige mana Críostaiǵóib, 7 pa taob nfr-
taða do laoc n-Eirionn i gcinn na páganda no paséraig fén pe
heppaigte, 7 no cúingú raoirpe d'ǵailrib 'Eirinn, 7 do cup feirge
an coimheð uaéta, uair ar ar feirg an coimheð do beit friu
tugað scetaicinsdaig da millib .i. Loclannaz 7 Danair do iurib
na h'Erinn idir cill 7 tuait. Ra cuadar tpa na Loclannaz a
h-Eirinn, amuil a dubramur, 7 ba taoirioc dóib hingamund, 7 ar
ann pa cuadar a n-uir britean [i mbritenib]. Ar é ba ri britean
an tan rin .i. mac Caitill mic Ruadrac. Ro tionoilriú britean
doib, 7 tugað caé cruaid ronairt doib, 7 pa cuiriú ar éigin a
cricócaib britean iad.

Tainig iar rin hingamund co n-a pluaǵaib d'iontraigú Edel-
friúda, bainriogán Saxon; uair boí a fíriúde an tan pa i ngalor .i.
Edelfriú (na hincricad nlc mé gé pa innriur peamam écc Edel-
friú, uair taoiriocá ro ionár écc Edelfriú, 7 ar don galorra ar
marb Edelfriú, aic nfor báil dam a páǵbáil gan a pcribinn na
nosriurad Loclannaz ar noul a h'Erinn). Ro baol iaram hingamund

under the fourth year prior to this, nor in any other part of this Fragment, from which it is clear that some portion of the matter immediately preceding has been lost. The printed Annals are very meagre at this period.

= *Cele-Dabhaill*.—The scribe writes in the margin, "Cele Dabail ab beann-coir 7 Comarba Comgail po Eirinn, obiit Romæ anno Christi 927 die 14. Septembris Ann. Dung.," i. e. according to the Ann. of Donegal (or F. M.), "Cele-

Dabhaill, Abbot of Bangor, and successor of Comhgall, throughout Erin, died at Rome on the 14th of September, in the year of Christ 927." See Ann. of Ult., A. D. 927.

. = *Hingamund*.—We do not find any mention of Hingamund in any previous portion of these Fragments; nor does the name occur in the Saxon Chron., or other English historians of the period. But the Brut y Tywysogion mentions "Igmund," who, in the year 900, "came [apparently

how the Lochlann hordes were expelled from Erin through the merits of the fasting and prayers of the holy man, Cele-Dabhaill^m, for he was a holy and pious man, and had great zeal for the Christians, and, besides strengthening the heroes of Erin against the Pagans, he laboured himself by fasting and prayer, and he sought freedom for the churches of Erin, and he strengthened the men of Erin by his strict service to the Lord, and he removed the anger of the Lord from them; for it was in consequence of the anger of God against them that it was permitted that foreign hordes should come to destroy them, i. e. Lochlanns and Danes, to destroy Erin, both church and state. The Lochlanns went away from Erin, as we have said, under the conduct of Hingamund^a, their chieftain, and where they went to was to the island of Britain. The King of Britain at this time was the son of Cadell^o, son of Roderick. The Britains assembled against them, and a hard and spirited battle was given them, and they were forcibly driven from the territories of the Britons.

After this Hingamund and his forces came to Ethelfrida^p, Queen of the Saxons, for her husband was at that time in a disease, i. e. Ethelfrid. (Let no one criticise me, because I have mentioned the death of Ethelfrid before, for this [fact, which I now relate] was before the death of Ethelfrid, and it was of this disease he died, but I did not like to leave unwritten all that the Lochlanns did after leaving

from Ireland] to Mona, and fought the battle of Ros-meilon," now Penros, near Holyhead.—*Ann. Cambr.*, A. D. 902.

^a *Cadell*.—Clydaug, or Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rodri Mawr, was slain by his brother Meuruc, A. D. 917.—*Brut y Tywyog.*, or 919, *Ann. Cambr.*

^p *Ethelfrida*.—This was the celebrated Æthelfæd, daughter of Ælfred the Great,

who was married to Æthelred, Ealdorman of the Mercians, who, after her husband's death, defended her territories with great success against the Danes. She died at Tamworth, 19 Kal. Julii, 919.—*Henr. Hunting.* A double entry of her death occurs in the Sax. Chron. at 918 and 922. The *Ann. Ult.* give 917 or 918; *Ann. Cambr.* 917; *Brut y Tywya* 914; *Lap-*

mund αγ ιαρηαιὸ βῆραιῖν αρ αν ριοζαιν ατεταιρηρεδ, γ ι νδινγνεδ
 εριοαδ γ ερηβαδ, αρ βα ευρηριος ε αν ταν ριν δο εοζαδ. Τυζ ιαρηαν
 Εδελφριδα βῆραινν α ρροζυρ δο Καρτρα δό, γ ρο αν ρεαλ ανν ριν.
 Αρεδ ρο βάρ δε ριν, ό δο εοναιρ αν εατραιζ λάν ραιδβιρ, γ αν
 βῆρανν τοζαιδε ιμπε, τυζαδ μιαν α ελσταδα δό. Ταιμιζ ηινγα-
 mund ιαρ ριν δ'ιονηροιζιδ εαοριος Λοκλονν γ Θαναρ, γ ρο βαοι οζ
 ζῆραν μόρ να ρριασνυρε, γ αρεδ ρο ράιδ, ναε μαιε ρο δάδαρ ζαν
 βῆρανν μαιε αα, γ ζυρ βο εόιρ δόιδ υιλε τοιδεετ δο ζαβάιλ Καρ-
 τρα, γ δά ελσταδ εο να μαιέιυρ γ εο n-α βῆρανναιδ. Ρά βάρ εριδ
 ριν εατα γ εοζαδ ιομδα, μόρα. Αρεδ ρο ράιδ; ζυιδσμ γ αιελσμ
 ιαδ βέν αρ εύρ, γ μυνα ρραζαν ιαδ ανλαιδ ραιν αρ αιρ, εορμαν
 ιαδ αρ ειζην. Ρο ραοιμραεετυρ υιλε εαοιριζ Λοκλονν γ Θαναρ ριν.
 Ταιμιε ηινγανυδ ιαρεταιν εα εαιζ ιαρ νδάλ ειονόιλ 'να υλζαιδ. Είο
 δευρηυδ δο ρονραδροιῖν αν εοιμαρλε ριν, ρυαιρ αν ριοζαν α ριορ.
 Ρο ειονοιλ αν ριοζαν ιαρηαν ρλόζ μόρ ιμπε ραν εάν, γ ρο λιον αν
 εατραιζ Καρτρα ό να ρλόζαιδ.

Αρ βῆζ ναε ιρ να λαιεβιρ ρο ευρηρσο Ροιρηρβῆναιζ γ Λοκλονναιζ
 εατ. Αρ ερυαιδ ιμυρηο ρο ευρηρσοε ριρ Alban αν εατ ρο, υαιρ
 βαοι Colum Cille αγ εονγαῖν leo, υαιρ ρο ζυιδριος ζο διοερα ε,
 υαιρ βα ηε α n-αρρετολ ε, γ αρ εριδ ρο ζαβραδ ερηιδσμ. Υαιρ ρεετ
 οιλε ανυαιρ ρο βαοι Ιμαρ Conung να ζιολλα όζ, γ εάιμιζ δ'ιμηρδ
 Alban, ερι εατα μόρα α λιον, αρεδ εα ρονραδ ριρ Alban ειυιρ
 λαοε γ ελέιρσε, βειε ζο μαυοιν ι n-αιοινε, γ α n-ιορηαιδε ρα Θια, γ
 ρα

penberg's Hist. of England (Thorpe's Transl.), ii., p. 95.

* *Chester*.—York was sometimes called Ceastre, or Castrum (Sax. Chron., A. D. 763), and it is possible that our author may intend the treaty made at York between the Danes and Æthelflæd, Queen of

the Mercians, in the year 918 (*recte*, 919), according to the Saxon Chron., but we read there also (Petrie's Edit., at the same date), that Queen Æthelflæd also got into her possession the town of *Legra-coastro*, which may be either Chester or Leicester.

* *Almost*.—The whole of this paragraph

ing Erin.) Hingamund was asking lands of the queen, in which he would settle, and on which he would erect stalls and houses, for he was at this time wearied of war. Ethelfrida afterwards gave him lands near Chester^a, and he remained there for some time. What resulted from this was: as he saw that the city was very wealthy, and the land around it was choice, he coveted to appropriate them. After this, Hingamund came to meet the chieftains of the Lochlanns and Danes; he made great complaints before them, and said that they were not well off without having good lands, and that they all ought to come to take Chester, and to possess themselves of its wealth and lands. From this many and great battles and wars arose. What he said was: Let us ask and implore themselves at first, and if we do not obtain this by their will, let us contend for them by force. All the chiefs of the Lochlanns and Danes approved of this. Hingamund afterwards returned to his house, a host having followed after him. Though they held this consultation secretly, the queen received intelligence of it. The queen collected great hosts about her from every direction, and the city of Chester was filled with her hosts.

Almost^r at the same time the men of Fortrenn^r and the Lochlanns fought a battle. Vigorously, indeed, did the men of Alba fight this battle, for Colum Cille was assisting them, for they prayed to him fervently, because he was their apostle, and it was through him they had received the faith. On a former occasion, when Imhar Conung^t was a young man, he came to plunder Alba with three large battalions. What the men of Alba, both laity and clergy, did, was,

to

has been quoted by Dr. Reeves, in his Edition of Adamnan, p. 332 sq., where, see his notes and references.

^r *Fortrenn*.—i. e. the country of the Picta. Ann. Ult. 917 (or 918).

^t *Imhar Conung*.—i. e. Ivor, the king. This is a digression, for he was slain in the year 904, by the men of Fortrenn.—Ann. Ult.; Reeves's Adamn., pp. 333, 392. But the present battle was fought

ρα Colam Cille, ἡ εἰς με μόρα το δέναν ριρ ιν εοιμοθεδ, ἡ αλμ-
 ρανα ιομδα βδδ ἡ εδαις το εδαιρηε δονα ηςγαλραιβ, ἡ το να βοδ-
 ταιβ, ἡ κορη αν εοιμοθεδ το εαιεσμ αλλαμυιδ α ραγαρη ἡ γελλαδ
 ζαδ ματευρα το ζεναμ αμαλ αρ ρρηρ νο ιοραλραιουρ α εελεριγ
 φορηρα, ἡ κομαδ εαδ βα μειρηγε δδιδ ι ζεσνν ζαδ εατα, βαεαλλ Cho-
 λαιμ Cille, ζοναδ αιρη ριν αυβεραρ Καεδυαιδ ρρηα δ ριν alle; ἡ βα
 ηαιηη εορη, υαιρ ιρ μιμηε ρυγρατορημ δυαιδ α εαεαιδ λε; αμαλ το
 ρδρηρα ιαραμ αν εαν ριν δυλα α μυιηιγηη Colaim Cille. Το ροη-
 ραδ αν μοδ εεδνα αν εαν ρα. Ρα ευρηουδ ιαραμ αν εαερα ζο
 ερηαιδ ρεοδαιρ; ρυγραδ να η-Αλβαιαιζ δυαιδ ἡ κορηρα; ρο μαρ-
 βαιδ ιμυρηο να Λοελονηαιζ ζο η-ιομδα αρ μαυδμ φορηρα, ἡ μαρηδ-
 εαρ α ριζ ανη, .ι. Ουετηρ μαε Ιαρηζηα. Αρ εια ιαρηεαιη να ρο
 ραιζηρηδ Θαναρη να Λοελονηαιζ ορηρα, αεε ρο δυι ριδ ἡ κομηραδδ
 δυιδ; αεε ιομηραμ τον ρεοη ρο ειοηρηζηαμαρ.

Ro ειοηοηραε ρλυαιζ να ηΘαναρ ἡ να Λοελονη δ'ιοηρηζηιδ Καρ-
 ερα, ἡ δ ναε ρρηαραεετηρ α ρρηαιμαδ ερηε αεαδ ρο ζυιδε, ρο ηρηυα-
 ζηραεετηρ εαε αρ λο δαιρηεε. Ταηαδαρα ραν λο ριν δ'ιοηρηζηιδ να
 εαεραδ; ἡ ρο δυοι ριδζ μηρ ζο η-ιομαδ ραορηελαηη ραν εαεραρηζ
 αρ α εειοηηη. 'Ο ρο κοηεαετηρ να ρλυαιζ ραδαιετηρ ιρηη εαεραρηζ,
 δυα μηρη να εαεραδ, ριδιζ ιομδα να ηΘαναρ ἡ να Λοελονη δα η-ιοη-
 ροηζηιδ,

about the year 918, according to Ann.
 Ult. See their account, Reeves, ib. p. 332.

* *Cathbhuidh*.—i. e. battle-victory. In
 like manner the name of Cathach [prælio-
 sum] was given to the ornamented box of
 the O'Donnells of Tiroconnell, containing a
 Psalter supposed to have been written by
 the hand of St. Columba, which was car-
 ried before their armies in battle. This
 valuable relic, through the public spirit
 of its owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, is

now deposited in the Museum of the
 Royal Irish Academy.

* *On this occasion*.—i. e. on the occasion
 of the battle between the men of Fortrenn
 and the Lochlanns, in 918—the history
 of the battle with Imhar Conung, in 904,
 having been introduced merely to record
 the precedent for the use of the *Cathbhuidh*,
 or victory-giving crozier of St. Columkille.

† *Otter, son of Iargna*.—Or son of Iargn;
 Iargna may be the gen. case. The Ann.

to remain untill morning fasting and praying to God and to Colum Cille, and they cried out aloud to the Lord, and gave many alms of food and clothes to the churches, and to the poor, and to take the body of the Lord from the hands of their priests, and to promise to do every good, as their clergy would order them, and that they would have as their standard, at the head of every battle, the crozier of Colum Cille, for which reason it is called the Cathbhuidh* from that time forth, and this was a befitting name for it, for they have often gained victory in battles by means of it, as they did afterwards at that time, when they put their trust in Colum Cille. They acted in the same way on this occasion*. This battle was afterwards fought fiercely and vigorously. The Albanachs gained victory and triumph. The Lochlanns were slain in great numbers, and defeated, and their king was slain, i. e. Otter, son of Iargna', and it was long after this until either Danes or Lochlanns attacked them, but they enjoyed peace and tranquillity. But let us return to the story which we commenced.

The hosts of the Danes and the Lochlanns collected to Chester, and when they did not get themselves complied with by entreaty or supplication, they proclaimed battle on a certain day. On that day they came to attack the city, and there was a large host, with many nobles, in the city to meet them. When the hosts, who were within the city, saw, from the wall of the city, the many hosts of the Danes and Lochlanns [coming] to attack them, they sent messengers to the King of the Saxons*, who was in a disease, and on the point of death
at

Ult., in their account of this battle, mention this chieftain as Ottir, without giving the name of his father.

* *King of the Saxons*.—This was Æthelred, Ealdor of the Mercians, whose Queen was Æthelfled, sister of King Edward,

and daughter of Alfred the Great. He died in 912.—Sax. Chron. and Flor. Wigorn. in anno; Lappenberg's Hist. of England, ii., p. 90. Therefore, the event here described must have taken place in or before that year. But our author's chrono-

ροιγιό, πα εὐρηριόδ εἴτετα δ'ιονηροιγιό πη Saخان, πο ἕασοι α νγαλορ, γ αρ ἕρηύ ἕcca αν υαιρ ρην, δ'ιαρρηαιό α κομαιορληριόμ, γ κομαιορλε να ριοζνα. Αρι κομαιορλε ευγραιοδε κατυγαό δο ζέναν α ρροδυρ δο'η κατραιζ allamaiζ, γ δοραρ να κατραό δο βειε αιβελ, γ ρλοζ ριτ-αιρε δο εόγα, γ α μβειεριόδε ι ρρολαό alla anall, γ man buδ ερειρι δο lucτ να κατραό αγ αν κατυγαό, τειχεδ δοιδ δορ α η-αιρ ρην κατραιζ μυρ βα ι μαϊομ, γ ανυαιρ δο ειοεφαιδιρ (ρημόρ ρλόιζ να Loclonn δορ δορμυρ να κατραό αρτεό, αν ρλόζ βιαρ α ρρολαό εall δο δανάδ αν δορμυρ δορ είρ να ορειμο ρην, γ ζαν ρί αρ μοο δο λέζρη ορη; ζαβáιλ ρον ορειμο ρην ειοεφαιδι ρην κατραιζ, γ α μαρβαδ υιλε. Δο ροναδ υιλε αμλαϊδ ρην, γ ρο μαρβαδ υερζ-άρ να ηDanar γ να Loclonn αμλαϊδ. Cιδ μόρ ονα αν μαρβαδ ρην, ρί ηδδ δο ρονραδ να Loclonnaiζ ράγβαιλ να κατραό, υαιρ βα ερμαιοδ αινοζιό ιαδ, αετ αρδδ αορμυραεετμ υιλε ελιαετα ιομδα δο ζέναν αca, γ ζαβλα δο εϋρ ροετα, γ εollaδ αν μμυρ ροετα; γ αρδδ όη ná ρα ρμυρ-ζδδ, δο ρόναδ να ελιαετα, γ ρο δάδαρ να ρλόιζ ρόετα αγ εollaδ αν μμυρ, υαιρ βα ραινε leo ζαβáιλ να κατραό, γ διοζαιλ α μυινηερε.

Ιρ ann ρην ρα εϋρη αν ρί (γ ε ι ροεραϊδ δο βάρ) γ αν ριοζαν εἴτετα υαετα δ'ιονηροιγιό να ηζαιοιδιολ ρο βατταρ ειδιρ να Ράζά-ναϊδ (αρ βα η-ιομδα οαετα ζαιοιδεαλαό αγ να Ράζάναϊδ), οα ράδ ρηρ να ζαιοιδεαλυϊδ: βἕτα γ ρλάιντε ό ρη Saخان ατά α νγαλορ, γ ό η-α ριόζαιν, ζά ρρμυλ υιλε ηἕρη Saخان, ουιδρη, γ ρο οειμνηοιριοδ conaδ

logy is probably wrong.

^a *Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Irish, or Dano-Irish, called above the Gall-Gaeidhil. See p. 128, note ^m.

^b *Over all the Saxons*.—In Powell's Hist. of Wales, by W. Wynne (Lond., 1697, pp. 45, 46), this attack upon Chester is referred to in the following words:—"After the

death of Anarawd (A. D. 913), his eldest son, Edwal Foel, took upon him the government of North Wales, Howel Dha holding the principality of South Wales and Powis. At what time a terrible comet appeared in the heavens. The same year the city of Chester, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was, by the pro-

at that time, to ask his advice, and the advice of his queen. The advice which he gave was, to give [them] battle near the city outside, and to keep the gate of the city wide open, and to select a body of knights, and have them hidden on the inside; and if the people of the city should not be triumphant in the battle, to fly back into the city, as if in defeat, and when the greater number of the forces of the Lochlanns should come inside the gate of the city, that the hosts who were in ambuscade should close the gate of the city after this party, and not to pretend to any more, but to attack the party who should come into the city, and kill them all. This was all done accordingly, and a red slaughter was accordingly made of the Danes and Lochlanns. Great, however, as was that slaughter, the Lochlanns did not abandon the city, for they were hardy and fierce, but they all said that they should make many hurdles, and that posts should be placed under them, and that they should perforate the wall under [the shelter of] them. This project was not deferred; the hurdles were made, and hosts were [placed] under them to pierce the wall, for they were covetous to take the city, and to avenge their people.

Then the king, who was on the point of death, and the queen sent ambassadors to the Gaeidhil^a who were among the Pagans (for the Lochlanns, then Pagans, had many a Gadelian foster-son), to say to the Gaeidhil: "Life and health from the King of the Saxons, who is in disease, and from his Queen, who has sway over all the Saxons",
to

curement of Elfreda, new built and repaired, as the ancient records of that city do testify. This, in the ancient copy, is called *Leycester*, by an easy mistake for *Legecestria* or *Chester*, called by the Romans *Legionum Castra*. The next summer the men of Dublin cruelly destroyed

the island of Anglesey." The "ancient copy" here referred to is probably the Anglo Saxon-Chron., which calls the place *Legracestro*, A. D. 918. There is great confusion between *Chester* and *Leicester* in the Saxon Chron. The former name is written *Legacester*, *Leicester*, *Leg-*

conad fíoráparaid cairiri dóibríomí ríbrí: ar amlaid rín ar gabta dúbri iadrom; uair zac óglac, 7 zac cléiricé Saoidealac tánnis cucarom a h'Éirinn, ní tugraíom a iomaircaid onóra d'óglac nó cléiricé Saxón; uair ar coimmet ar námaid duib maille an cineo náimíodúri na Dazánoda. Ired dín ar líbrí amail ar caraid cairiri ríb, a fforcact rom an éuairiri. Amlaid ro ón a ráo riurom, zonió ó éairuib cairiríb duib tangamar-ne da bar nagal-lam, do ráo dúbri ríur na Danaríab, cine comada fíraim 7 ionnmair do berdaoir don lucé nó braitírb an caéraig dóib. Ma-rofoemabairíom ríur, a mbreit do cum luige 7 fíail 7 mbia ríurbe a marbta, 7 mar beiríom ag tabairt an luige ra cclaid-míb, 7 ra ríatáib, amuil ar béir dóib, cuiríct uata an uile arn ríodíodbraicte. Do rígníb uile amlaid rín, 7 ro éuiríot a n-arma uata, 7 ar airé ír ríur na Danaríab do ríonrad na Saoídí rín, uair ba luí ba caraid dóib íad ionáid na Loílonnairí. Socharde íarad d'íob ra marbad amlaid rín, ar lécad carraig mór 7 rabad mór 'na zcín: Soíuibe mór uile do gáib, 7 do ríadúib, 7 ó uile acmíngé marbta daime.

Ro battar ímurró an ríog uile, Loílonnairí ríot na clíatáib ag tollad na múr. Ared do ríonrad na Saxón 7 na Saoídí, ro battar ítorra, cairíge díomóra do lécuó anuar zo írparíraídrí na clíata na cclín. Ared do ríonradum na aígíó rín, columna móra do éur ro na clíatáib. Ared do ríonrad na Saxón na fíuradad do líonn 7 d'uiríge rín baile do éur 7 ccoiríob an baile, 7 ríuad fíorra a légan 7 mullac ín lucé ro baí ro na clíatáib, zo ro ríomá 7 lítar díob. Aré fíreíríad tugrad na Loílonnairí

airrín

ceaster (Caer-Lleon, or Caerleon, in the Bret y Tywysogion, *Lleon* being a corruption of *Legionum*); the latter, *Legraceaster*, *Leogreceaster*, *Ligraeceaster*, *Leyces-*

tre, &c. The fortification of Chester (*Ligceaster*), by Queen *Æthelflæd*, is recorded in the *Saxon Chron.* at A. D. 907.

to you, and they are certain that you are true and faithful friends to them. It is therefore meet that you should adhere to them, for they gave to every Gadelian soldier and clergyman who had come to them out of Erin, as much honour as they did to any Saxon soldier or clergyman, for this inimical race of Pagans is equally hostile to you both. It then behoves you, as ye are faithful friends, to relieve them on this occasion." This was the same as if it was said to them: We have come from faithful friends of yours to address you, [to request] that ye should ask the Danes, what gifts in lands and chattels they would give to those who would betray the city to them. If they would consent to this, to bring them to swear, to a place where there would be a facility of killing them; and when they shall be swearing on their swords, and on their shields, as is their wont, they will put away all kinds of missile weapons. They all did accordingly, and they put away their arms; and the reason that the Gaeidhil acted so towards the Danes was, because they were less friends to them than to the Lochlanns. Many of them were killed in this manner, for large rocks and large beams were hurled down upon their heads. Great numbers also were killed by darts and javelins, and by every other kind of apparatus for killing men.

The other hosts, however, were under the hurdles, piercing the walls. What the Saxons and the Gaeidhil who were among them did, was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was, to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next, was to put all the beer and water of the town into the cauldrons of the town, to boil them, and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochlanns applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was, to throw down all the beehives in

αιρην ρειδῖς δο ργαοιλεῶ ἀρ να κλιαταιῖς ἀνουαρ. Ἀρῖς δο ρόνηραο να θαρῖοιη γαῖ α ραβα δο κλιαῖ βῖῖ ἰρη βαίλε δο ργαοιλεῖς ρο λυῖτ να τογλυ, να ρο λέιγ ὀοῖς κορα να λάμα ὀ'ιομλυαῶ ρα ἠιομαῶ να μβῖῖ γα ττῖραῶ. Ρο λέιγρῖοῶ ἰαρτταν ὀον ἑαῖρηαιῖ γ ρο ράγρῖοῶ ῖ. Νί κιαη ἰαρτταν κο ττάνγαραη ἀρηρῖοῶ δο καῖυγηῶῶ.

Ἰρ ἰοη βλιαῶαιρηρῖοῶ τάνηγ κιοηοῖ μορ ὀρηρῖηη ἀρ κρηῖαῖς. Ρα ἠηηηρῖοῶ ρῖη δο ρίῖ Ἐρηῖηη, γ δο ἠακκαῖς. Ἀρ ἀηηρη ρο ράῖο ρί Ἐρηῖηη: ἀρ ὀρηρῖς η-αιμηρῖηη ἀηη, ἀρ ρέ, ἀη ταν λάμηυῖο κομη-αιτῖῖ μμηρ ρο ερηγῖοῶ α η-αιγῖοῶ ραορηῖλannah. ὀο ρόνῖοῶ κιοηῖοῖ ὀηρηρῖ-γηρα ρο ῖῖῖοῖρη λα ρί η-Ἐρηῖηη γ λα ἠακκαῖς, γ τανγαραηη ρῖηηρα γο ὀρηυῖοη ῖρηαιῖ, γ ρο βατῖυρ ὀγ ρέκκαῶ κιοηῖοῖ να ἠῖῖρηρῖῖῖ ἀηη ρῖη. Νί ρακῖυρ ρεῖηη ρῖη κιοηοῖ δο αιῖῖῖαῖς. ὀο κρηρῖοῶ κῖηη ἰ γκῖηη ἰαρτταν, γ γηη γο ραβα ρῖ ρῖηηρα δο ρααβηραῶαη γο κρηαῖῖο ρῖῖ η-Ἐρηῖηη. Ρο κοῖκατῖυρ μεῖη ρί Ἐρηῖηη καῖ ρεαλαῶ ὀ ῖῖῖ ἀμαῖ; τανγαραηη ὀά ἰοηρηῖοῖγῖοῖρηῖοῖ, γ ρο κρηρῖοῶ ρρηυ. Ρο ἠαῖῖο ρε μακαῖς ἀη ρί ἀρ ἀη ἑαῖρηη, γ ροῖαῖῖο ἀρ να καῖταιῖ ὀηη ρο ῖῖῖοῖρη, ρο κρηρῖς α ηῖρηγ ἀρ, γ ρο γαβαῶ ροχαῖῖο ὀῖῖῖοῖ γρη κῖηη-ηαιῖῖη ἰαῶ δο ῖῖοηη ἰοηηῖαηρ.

Τάνηγ ἀη ρί γο ἠβυαῖῖο γ κορηγρη δο ὀρηῖῖ ὀ να αιῖῖβαῶαῖς, ἀρ ἠαρηβαῶ ρί να ἠῖρηρῖηῖῖ ῖ. Ρλannah ἠακ Τῖῖῖηῖῖαῖη.

Ραλ. Ἀηηρη ρῖῖηη.υρ. Ρλannah, ὀιαρηῖαῖο ρί ὀρηρηαιῖη, γ Ἀῖῖο ἠακ ὀυῖῖῖηῖοῖηη,

* *Drum-oriaich*.—Now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

* *Attacotts*.—The meaning of this is very doubtful. The term *aithech tuatha* (attacot) is applied by the old Irish writers to the enslaved descendants of the Firbolgs, and to all those who were not of the royal line of the Milesians or Scoti; but the chiefs of the men of Breifne were

descended from as royal a line as the monarch of Ireland himself. The probability, however, is, that the monarch of Ireland spoke in derision on account of the motley appearance presented by these hordes of plunderers. This defeat of the men of Breifne is recorded in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 909 [910]—*Catponiῖο ρε Ρλannah ἠακ ἠαηρηῖῖῖannah cum suis filiis ρορη ρρηυ ὀρηρῖηη ubi ceciderunt Flann*

the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterwards desisted and left the city. It was not long, however, until they came to fight again.

[909.] In this year there came a great muster of the Brefnians [into Meath] to commit depredations. This was told to the King of Erin and to his sons. Then the King of Erin said, "It is the end of the world that is come," said he, "when plebeians like these dare to attack noblemen." An irresistible muster was immediately afterwards made by the King of Erin and his sons, and they came forward to Druim-craich^a, and [thence] they reconnoitered the assembled forces of Breifnè. They had never before seen a muster of Attacotts^d. They met each other face to face, and though they had no king^e at their head, they attacked the King of Erin with hardihood. The sons of the King of Erin saw a battalion at some distance out from the rest; they came towards it, and attacked it. The sons of the king defeated that battalion, and the other battalions were likewise at once defeated and dreadfully slaughtered, and many of them were taken prisoners, who were afterwards ransomed by prices.

The King returned after having gained victory and triumph over the plebeians, after the King of the Brefnians, i. e. Flann, son of Tighernan, had been killed.

[910.] Kal. The thirty-first year of Flann^f. Diarmaid, King of Osraighe,

Mac Tigernain et alii nobiles multi interfecti. "An overthrow of the men of Brefne, by Flann, son of Maelsechlain and his sons, where Flann, son of Tighernan, fell, and many other nobles were slain." The same passage occurs in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, and F. M. at 905 (the true year is 910). But there is no mention of

Attacoti or plebeians in any of these Annals.

^a *No King*.—This looks very strange, for it is stated in the next paragraph that their King Flann, son of Tighernan, was killed. Perhaps there was a body of Attacotts, who were without a king, acting as auxiliaries to Flann and his Breifnians.

^f *Of Flann*.—i. e. of Flann Sionna (son

Duiðgiolla, rí Ua nDrona do millib deirgite Maige Raighe, 7
 millib doib Cill na gCailleac .i. Finchi, 7 Reccín, 7 muinntir
 Aoda do marbað ragar an baile, 7 aped ón no doigail Dia for
 Aod mac Duiðgiolla rain, uair no marbrat araile comaitig
 d'Orraigib é ag iompód da éig. Rí hUa nDrona an tAod rín, 7
 na ttrí maige, 7 rigdamna hUa Cinnrilaið, unde doicuir :

A óga Ailbe aine,
 Caoimh rig Slaine rairne,
 Ercbairt Aod mbuionc mbearda,
 Do no fois Fhina rairne.
 Fearna mór milib doigraé,
 Nihraíne armar cuimhne,
 Marbán buð sriga allad,
 O no bié brian Dub buionc.
 Ro raird mo óion mo óitce,
 Rí na ríog ruidig ruda.
 Ar ruaitig for raé 'Eoan,
 Aod i n-éccair, a óga.

Uallaacán mac Caidil, rigdamna hUa Failge moicuir.

Ugairne mac Oilella do ríogad for Laignib.

buadaic mac Moela rigdamna na nDéiri moicuir.

Gal.

of Maelsechlainn), King of Ireland, who began his reign A. D. 879, so that his thirty-first year was 910. See O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

^a *Ui-Drona*.—A tribe inhabiting the present barony of Idrone, county of Carlow. See Book of Rights, p. 212, n.

^b *Cill-na-g-Cailloch*.—i. e. the church of the nuns. The founders of this church were the holy virgins Finech and Rechtin.

It is the church now called Killinny [Cill Fhineca, Ch. of S. Finech], in the parish and barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See F. M., A. D. 859, note ^c, p. 494.

^d *Ailbe*.—i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a plain on the east side of the Barrow, near Carlow.

^e *Slainé*.—i. e. the River Slaney.

^f *Bearda*.—i. e. the River Barrow.

^g *Fearna*.—i. e. Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

raighe, and Aedh, son of Dubhghioll, King of Ui-Drona^a, destroyed the east of Magh Raighne, and they destroyed Cill-na-gCaillech^b [i. e. of the nuns] Finech and Rehtin, and the people of Aedh killed the priest of the place, which God afterwards revenged upon Aedh, son of that Dubhghioll, for some plebeians of the Osraighi killed him as he was returning to his house. This Aedh was King of Ui-Drona, and of the Three Plains, and royal heir of Ui-Ceinsealaigh. Unde dicitur:—

O youths of pleasant Ailbhe^c,
 Mourn ye the King of noble Slainè^d.
 Slain is Aedh of hosts of the Bearbha^e,
 The just king of the land of peaceful Fearna^f,
 To great Fearna, of the thousand noble graces,
 There came not, if I well remember,
 A corpse of more illustrious fame
 Since Bran Dubh^g of troops was slain.
 My shelter, my protection has departed;
 May the King of kings make smooth his way.
 It is easily known by Rath-Aedhain^h
 That Aedh is dead, O youths!

Uallachanⁱ, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe [Offaley], died.
 Ugaire, son of Oiloll^j, was made King of Leinster.
 Buadhach, son of Mothla^k, royal heir of the Deisi, died.

[911.]

^a *Bran Dubh*.—A famous King of Leinster, who was slain A. D. 601. See Ann. F. M., pp. 228, 229, 576.

^h *Rath-Aedhain*.—i. e. Aidan's Fort, another name for Ferns. So called from St. Aedh or Aidan, alias Mogue, [i. e. mo Clet 65].

ⁱ *Uallachan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 902, F. M. 905, but the true year is 910.

^j *Ugaire, son of Oiloll*.—He died in 915, according to the Ann. F. M.

^k *Buadhach, son of Mothla*.—Ann. F. M. 905.

Καλ. Αιρθε ιοηgnab .i. na dí gphén do ríot maille in uno die. i ppuo. noin Man. Dunlang mac Coirbne, rígdairna Laiǵn, mori-cy. Doimnall mac Aoda, rí Ailíǵ do gabail bacla.

Μαολμόρδα, ppuincep [i. aircinnec] Típe da glar, mori-cy.

Γαίτιν mac Ugrain, rígdairna Laoiǵiri, moricy. Buadaic mac Dorrain, rígdairna hUa mbairpce, moricy. Dianim inǵn Duib-ǵiolla, bñ Dunluing, moricy; unde dicicy:—

Διανιμ δίον αρ νδαοινε, πορκατ γρειμ Ρίǵ na ndúle,
Durrpan taob ríoa ruaiéniǵ, do beic i n-uairéiǵ úipe.

Ἰηρὸς Ὀρραιγε λα Κορμακ ριǵ na nDéiri, γ cealla iomda [do] milleo γ ceall manac. Ro marbtae Ὀρραιγε deapbraetair an Chormaic .i. Cuilshnan; an tan po baoi Κορμακ aǵ milleo Ὀρραιγε, táiniǵ Μαολρυαναιo mac Néill, mac an rí po baoi peime popy na Déiri, γ dphm do Ὀρραιǵib leir, dapéir Κορμακ go dúnao an Κορμακ, γ táiniǵ an Cuileannán a dpuppamcy rímaimn na n-airǵib, γ do pad deabaio doib, γ po marbao Cuileannán ran deabaioirin. Aǵ iompoo do Κορμακ po éuala an rǵéirin, γ ad éonnairc pén édaic a bráetair a láim an locta po marb é. Da dubaic, dobrónaic iarctair Κορμακ.

Ἰρ in mbliadaim rí po marbao mac dpaonáin, mic Círbail go tpuasǵ ar lár a daingin pén, γ ǵér ríoi. Διαρμαio go maó ferrpde

¹ *A wonderful sign.*—This wonder is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, but in the Ann. Ult. at 910 [911].

² *Dunlang.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

³ *Doimnall.*—Ann. F. M. 906; Ann. Ult. 911. He was the eldest son of Aedh Finliath, monarch of Ireland, and

the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly.

⁴ *Maelmordha.*—Ann. F. M. 905.

⁵ *Gaoithin.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

⁶ *Buadhach.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

⁷ *Dianimh.*—Ann. F. M. 906, where these lines are quoted.

[911.] Kal. A wonderful sign^a, i. e. two suns moving together during one day, i. e. prid. non. Maii. Dunlang^t, son of Cairbre, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Domhnall^a, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Maelmordha^a, princeps (i. e. erenach) of Tir-da-glas, died.

Gaeithin^v, son of Ughran, royal heir of Laeighis, died.

Buadhach^a, son of Gossan, royal heir of Ui-Bairrche, died.

Dianimh^a, daughter of Duibhghill, wife of Dunlang, died; unde dicitur :—

Dianimh, shelter of our people, is fettered by the power of the King of the elements.

Alas! that her tall and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The plundering of Osraighe by Cormac, King of the Deisi^b, and many [secular] churches and monastic churches were destroyed by him. The Osraighi killed the brother of Cormac, i. e. Cuilennan. When Cormac was plundering Osraighe, Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, the son of the king who was before him over the Deisi, having a party of the Osraighi with him, pursued Cormac to Cormac's own residence, and the Cuilennan whom we have mentioned before came to oppose them, and gave them battle, and Cuilennan was killed in that battle. On Cormac's return he heard this news, and he saw the clothes of his brother in the hands of those who had slain him, and he was melancholy and sorry in consequence.

In this year the son of Bracnan, son of Cearbhall, was piteously slain in the middle of his own fortress, and though Diarmaid^c thought that

^b *Cormac, King of the Deisi.*—This entry is not in the published Annals. This Cormac is mentioned by the F. M. at 915, and his death is recorded by them at 917.

^c *Diarmaid.*—This Diarmaid, King of Ossory, was uncle to the murdered chief-

feppde dó marbad mic a brácar, ní amlaib do rála dó, uair do eirgsetur Clann Dungaile uile triu rin i ccsinn Diarmada, 7 amail na eirgib Ceallaic air, ar amlaib no eirge Maolmórdá mac brácar dó na ccsinn, 7 pé cuimneic in aineiride do rigne Diarmaido ne a a atáir, 7 pé na rshóir ann: 7 no eirge an Maolmórdá rin go feoáir beada i ccsinn Diarmada, rónait dá Orpnaige d'Orpnaigib éréf an éogaib rin: no baoid marbad mór setarra. Taimis dha mac Aoda mic Duibgiolla, mac ón ingine Cshbaill mic Dunlaing, i n-aiuib Diarmada, ar ba goire leir mac brácar a mácar 7 a dala do marbad la Diarmaido. Mór raorclann no marbait ran éagaóra, 7 mór ceall nó páraigic.

Kal. Sarpughad Ardmacha do Cshnacán mac Duilgen, fion, ciuib [.i. bpaige] do breic erce, (.i. ar in ccill) 7 a bádag Illoc Cirr. Cshnacán iar rin do badaib do Niall Glúnoib in eodem lacu, i nofoigail íápaigic Ardmaca.

Maolbriuid do imurro mac Maolbomnaig, ab Lir móir moritur.

Flann mac Laoige, ab Corcaige moritur.

Cormac eppcop Saigre.

Tiobraid ab Imleaca moritur.

Maolbriuid mac Torán, comarba Phátraice 7 Colum cille, go n-iomad cléireac Éireann leir, im Mumain d'átcuingid ionmair ar maib Mumain da éabairc i fuarlagad braid dirston; 7 fuairriom rair; 7 tug lair an mbraio ttruaig rin ar mbáda a long,

tain, and is mentioned by the F. M. at the years 900, 914, 917; but this passage, which was evidently preserved in some Ossorian collection of Annals, is nowhere given by them.

⁴ *Cearnachan, son of Duilgen.*—This en-

try is given by the F. M. at the year 907, but in the Ann. Ult. at 911 [912]. The situation or modern name of Loch Cirr is now unknown.

⁵ *Maelbriuid.*—Ann. F. M. 907; Ann. Ult. 911 [912].

that he would be the better of the killing of his brother's son; it did not turn out so to him, for in consequence of this all the Clann Dunghaile rose up against Diarmaid, and, as if Ceallach would not rise against him, Maelmordha, the son of a brother of his, rose up against him, being mindful of the cruelty which Diarmaid had exercised against his father when he was an old man; and this Maelmordha rose up fiercely and vigorously against Diarmaid, and they divided Osraighe into two parts by that war. There was great slaughter between them. The son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla (who was the son of the daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing), came also against Diarmaid, for it was bitter to him that the son of his mother's brother, and his *alumnus*, should have been killed by Diarmaid. Many nobles were killed during this war, and many churches were wasted.

[912.] Kal. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen^d, i. e. by taking a prisoner out of it [i. e. out of the church], and drowning him in Loch CIRR. Cearnachan was afterwards drowned by Niall Glundubh in the same lake, in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha.

Maelbrighde^e, son of Maeldomnach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Flann, son of Laegh^f, Abbot of Corcach, died.

Cormac^g, Bishop of Saighir [Serkieran], [died].

Tibraide^h, Abbot of Imleach [Emly], died.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornanⁱ, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, with many ecclesiastics, [went] into Munster to solicit gifts from the men of Munster to ransom the prisoners of the Britons, and he obtained them, and he brought with him the miserable prisoners, their

^d *Flann, son of Laegh.*—Ann. F. M. 907.

^e *Cormac.*—Ann. F. M. 907.

^f *Tibraide.*—Ann. F. M. 908.

^g *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan.*—Some-

thing like this is entered by the F. M. at 908, and Ann. Ult. at 912 [913] thus: "Maelbrighde mac Tornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims of the British."

long, 7 ar na ccuiriom i tair, 7 ar ttoisct d'oid ar ionngabail
Danar 7 Loelann.

Kal. Maolmoedóc princep Ornoma móir moritur.

Tiobraide eppcop Cluana ednsc moritur.

Catrainead ré Maolmichid mac Flannagán 7 ne nDonn-
chaó hUa Maolreacloinn for Lorcan mac nDunchaó, 7 for
Fogartac mac Tolairg, du i ttorcain ile. Laetnán mac Cshnag,
ní Dúin Nairn Laoigrí, moritur. Maolpadraic mac Flaíroe,
ní Raeta Domnag, moritur. Etalb, ní Saxoin tuairgite moritur.

Flaírebearac mac Ionmainen i riçe Cairil.

Coblae lánmór Loelann [do] gabail ag Dorc Laigne, 7 foela
Orraig. i. tuairgite Orraig, d'ionnraó d'oid; brao mór 7 iomaó
bó, 7 eallaig do breit d'oid go nuige a longa.

Tangattu 'ran bliadain rin plóig móra Dubgall 7 Fionngall
dopóiri d'ionnraícte Saxon ar ríogaó Siernuca hUí Iomair. Ro
ruaghattu cat for Saxoin, 7 arfb ón na ro fuirgsettu Saxoin
acc tangattu fo céduair d'ionnraíde na bPágánac. Ro cuirfb
cat cruaid feóair eatorra, agur ba mór briç, 7 bruc 7 cor-
nam cscarna. Ro tobaileó mór pola raorclann 'ran cat ra;
gibfb ir iad Saxoin rug buaid 7 corrag ar marbaó dsháir na
bPágánac, uair do gab galor ní na bPágánac, 7 rugaó ar in cat

é go

¹ *Maolmaedhóg*.—His death is entered
in the Annals of F. M. at 909.

¹ *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

² *Maolmíthidh*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

³ *Dun-Nair in Laoighis*.—A place in
the Queen's County. This entry is not in
the published Annals.

⁴ *Rath-domhnaigh*.—Now Rathdowney,
a small town in the barony of Upper Os-
sory, Queen's County. It is called Rath-

Tamhnaigh.—F. M., A. D. 909.

⁵ *Ethalbh*.—Æthulf, or Æthelwulf.

⁶ *Flaithhbheartach, son of Inmainen*.—He
was Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, and had been
the chief cause of the Battle of Bealach
Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cuillenain
was killed. He became King of Munster
A. D. 908, and died 944.

⁷ *Lochlanns*.—This entry is given in the
Ann. F. M. at 910, but the true year is 913.

their ships having been swamped, and themselves cast ashore, having come to shun the Danes and Lochlanna.

[913.] Kal. Maelmaedhóg^t, princeps [i. e. abbot] of Drum-mor, died.

Tibraide^l, Bishop of Cluain-eidhnach [Clonenagh], died.

A battle was gained by Maelmithidh^m, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Donchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, in which many fell: Lachtan, son of Cearnach, King of Dun-Nairn in Læighis^s, died. Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, King of Rath-domnaigh^o, died. Ethalbh^p, King of the North Saxons, died.

Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen^s, [was installed] in the kingdom of Caisel.

A very large fleet of Lochlanns^r settled at Port-Lairgè [Waterford], and plundered the north of Osraighe: they carried off a great number of prisoners, and many cows and small cattle to their ships.

There came in this year great hosts of Black Galls^a and Fair Galls^t again into Saxonland, after setting up Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as king. They challenged the Saxons to battle. And the Saxons did not indeed delay, but they came at once to meet the Pagans. A stubborn and fierce battleⁿ was fought between them, and great was the vigour, and strength, and emulation on both sides. Much of the blood of nobles was spilled in that battle, but it was the Saxons that gained victory and triumph, after having made great havoc of the
Pagans,

^a *Black Galls*.—Or dark foreigners, i. e. Danes.

^t *Fair Galls*.—Or fair-haired foreigners, i. e. Norwegians.

ⁿ *Fierce battle*.—This is perhaps the same battle described in the Saxon Chron.

at the year 911, in which Otter the Earl and many other Danish chieftains were slain, but the two narratives do not agree in every particular; nor does the Saxon Chronicle mention Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as the leader of the party.

έ γο coill baoi comfocraib dóib, γ βα μαρβ ann rin é. Οιςτιρ υνο αν τ-ιαρλα βα μοό μυνην 'ραν κατ φα, ó πο éonnaire άρ α μυννη-
 τρηε υο έυρ υο να Saxonaiβ, αρεδ υο ριγνε, τειείβ πο caillib
 nolúit baoi i comfocraib υο, γ ιη νεοό πο μάιν βα μυννητηρ λειρ.
 Tangettur dponga díomóra Saxon 'na ósghaió, γ πο gabrat mun
 gcaille maccuare. Ro iorail imurpo an ριogan oppa an éaill
 uile no ésrghad ba cclaidimib, γ βα ττυαγαίβ: γ αρβ όη υο ριγνεδ
 amlaib. Ro επαρτηραδ an caill αρ εύρ, γ πα μαρβαδ uile na Pa-
 gánaiγ, πο βαττυρ ραν ccaile. Ra μαρβαδω ερα amlaib ριν na
 Paγánada lapin ριogan γο πο lft a clu αρ γαé λειé.

Όο ριγνε Edeborida ερια na gliocar féin ριδ ρρια ριορα
 Alban, γ ηε όρεαένυιβ, γιδέ εαν ειυγραιοίρ an cinné céona βα
 hionpoidhió, γυρ πο ειργιωρρην υο congnam lé. Oamao éucaroin
 no éapudaoir, γυρ πο ειργεόρι leorum. Céin πο βαρ ime ριν, πο
 lingrioc ρη Alban γ όρftan πο baib na Loélonn, πα millpud, γ
 πα αιργιυοδ ιαδ. Ταμγ ρί Loélanu ιαρτταιν, γ πα αιργ Spait
 cluaidé, .i. πα αιρ an éir, áct ní πο cumainγ namaio [ní] υο Spait
 cluaidé.

² *Etheldrida*.—See above, p. 227, note ²,
 and comp. Lappenberg's *History of Eng-
 land* (Thorpe's Transl.), vol. ii., p. 92 *sq.*
 From the manner in which "the Queen"

is here mentioned, it would seem that the
 transactions here recorded must have taken
 place after the death of Æthelred in 912,
 or during the illness which incapaci-

Pagans, for the King of the Pagans had contracted a disease, and he was carried from the battle to a neighbouring wood, where he died. But when Otter, the most influential Iarl that was in the battle, saw that his people were slaughtered by the Saxons, he fled to the dense woods which were in his neighbourhood, carrying with him the survivors of his people. Great parties of Saxons followed in pursuit of them, and they encompassed the wood round about. The Queen ordered them to cut all the wood down with their swords and axes. And they did so accordingly. They first cut down the wood, and [afterwards] killed all the Pagans who were in the wood. In this manner did the Queen kill all the Pagans, so that her fame spread abroad in every direction.

Etheldrida², through her own wisdom, made a treaty with the men of Alba and the Britons, that whenever the same race should come to attack her, they would rise up to assist her; and that should they come to them, she would assist them. While they were thus joined, the men of Alba and Britain attacked the towns of the Lochlanns, which they destroyed and pillaged. The King of the Lochlanns afterwards arrived, and plundered Srath Cluaide³, i. e. he plundered the country, but the enemy was not able to take Srath Cluaide.

tated him from taking any part in public affairs.

³ *Srath Cluaide*.—i. e. Strathclyde, in North Britain.



GENERAL INDEX.

- A** BHAIN Mor, or Avonmore, 217, *n.*
 Achadh arglais, or Agha, 171.
 Achadh mic Earclaidbe, 145.
 Adamnan, when a school-boy, story of, 75, *seq.* ;
 relics of, 55 ; assumes abbacy of Ia, 89 ; ransoms
 captives, 89 ; comes to Ireland, 93 ; promulgates
 " Law of Innocents," 97 ; his contention with Irga-
 lach, 101 ; his rule for celebration of Easter, 111 ;
 death of, 115.
 Adolph, king of the Saxons, 151.
 Aedh, son of Ainmire, 8, *n.*, 9.
 — Allan, 12, *n.*, 23, 29, 42, *n.*, 45, 59.
 — king of Ailech, 129.
 — of Carn Tasaigh, 219.
 — son of Cumasacach, 155.
 — son of Duibhghilla, 239, 243.
 — son of Dluthach, 95.
 — son of Dubbdabhoirenn, 153.
 — Finliath, 155, 157.
 — Laighean, 42, *n.*, 50, *n.*, 51.
 — son of Maelduin, 99.
 — Menn, 41.
 — Finliath, son of Niall, 141, 143, 147, 151,
 157, 159, 171, 177, 189.
 — Roin, king of Uladh, 59.
 — bishop of Sleibhte, 99.
 — Cairidhnach, 11, 12, *n.*
 — king of Ui-Leathain, 211.
 Aedhagan, son of Finnacht, 177.
 Aedhan the leper, 37.
 Aedhgen Ua Maithe, 49.
 Æthelred, king of the Saxons, 231, *n.*
 Aenghus, king of Fortreann, 55.
 — son of Faelchu, 55.
 — a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, 153.
 — the high wise man, 141.
 — son of Bec Boircebe, death of, 57.
 — Cladh, death of, 65.
 Ailbhe. *See* Magh Ailbhe.
 Aidhne, territory of, 211, *n.*
 Ailech, destruction of, by Finnachta, 71.
 Ailech-Frigrinn, 23.
 Aileran the wise, death of, 65.
 Allen, the two sons of, 51.
 Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, king of Munster, 129,
 135.
 Ailell Banbhan, abbot of Biror, 153.
 — bishop and abbot of Fore, 195.
 — son of Bodhbhcha, 53.
 — of Clochar, 185.
 — son of Conall Grant, 51.
 — son of Cu-gan-mathair, 103.
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 67.
 — son of Dunghal, 98.
 — son of Dunlang, 195.
 — son of Eoghan, 211.
 Aillinn, battle of, 57.
 Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.
 Ainge, river, 118, *n.*
 Aircelltair, or Alcelltra, battle of, 71, 77.
 Airghialla, 34, *n.*
 Airiur-Gaeidbel (or Argyle), 14, *n.*
 Airneadhach of Craebh, 89.
 Airthera, or Orior, 155.
 Altain, or Scotland, 40, *n.*
 Albanacha, the, 231.
 Altdan, king of Lochlann, 159.
 Alle, king of the Saxons, 173.
 Almhain, or Allen, hill of, 32, *n.* ; kings slain in
 battle of, 49-51, 221.
 Amlaebh, 223.
 — Conung, 127.
 — son of king of Lochlann, 135, 149, 151, 157,
 171, 173, 185, 195.
 Anastasius, 21.
 Aneslia, or Beal-Borumba, 216, *n.*
 Anglesca, or Mona Conain, 155.
 Aodhan Mac Gabrain, 7.
 Ara Clach, 147.
 Aradh Tire, 141.

- Arcadians of Clíach, 131.
 Ard-Macha, burning of, 69, 185, 243.
 — plundered, 127.
 Argyle, ancient name of, 14, *n*.
 Aunites, or Danae, 159.
 Attacotta, the word, 237.
 Ath-muicesadha, 131.
- Badbh, 191.
 Baedan, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 65.
 Baeth-gaisch, 45.
 Baithin, abbot of Benchair, 67.
 Balearic Isles, 163.
 Banbhan, scribe of Cill-dara, 89.
 Barith the Earl, 178, 197.
 Bealach Chonglais, 181.
 — Gabhráin, 189.
 — Lica, battle of, 58.
 Bec Boirche, 87.
 Beccan, abbot of Cluain-Iraid, 93.
 Becc Ua Leathlabair, king of Dal Araidhe, 225.
 Bede, date of his work, 56, *n*.; death of, 65; reference to, 118, 115.
 Beg Boirche, slayer of Congall Cennfoda, 71.
 Benchair, deaths of four abbots of, 65.
 — burning of, 69.
 Berbha, or the Barrow, 85, 239.
 Black men of Erin, 163.
 Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, 68, 65.
 — son of Maelcobha, 69.
 Blue men of Erin, 163.
 Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Rusnaidh, 111.
 Boghaine, 48, *n*.
 Boinn, or Boyna, 10, *n*, 101, *n*.
 Boirinn, battle of, 55.
 Boromean tribute, 22, *n*, 33, 34, *n*.
 Borumha, the tax so called, 76, *n*.; remission of, 93.
 — book so called, 78, *n*.
 — Laignen, 82.
 Braen, 225.
 Bresnan, son of Cearbhall, 241.
 Bran, 225.
 — son of Conall Beg, 97, 109.
 — Dubh, 239.
 — king of Leinster, 40.
 — son of Maelochtraigh, 69.
 Breagh plundered by the Lochlanna, 153.
 — Magh, 21, 118, *n*.
 Breasal Breac, ancestor of chiefs of Ouirge, 8, *n*.
 Breifhiana, attack on Meath by, 237.
 Brenann, 165, 167.
 — of Biror, 6, *n*, 7.
 Brendan, St., 6, *n*.
 Brigit, St., 17, 40, *n*.
 Britain Gaimud, 155.
- Bruide, son of Deril, 111.
 — son of Bile, 89, 98.
 Buschall, son of Dunnadhach, 195.
 Busdhach, son of Gossan, 241.
 — son of Mothla, 239.
 Buan of Albain, 41.
- Cadell, son of Roderick, 225, 227.
 Caer Ebroic, or York, 159, 171.
 Cairoog, son of Dunog, 225.
 Calatros, battle of, 87.
 Caltruim, 65.
 Cana, son of Gartman, 91.
 Cantabrian Sea, 159.
 Carn Lughdhach, 187, 189.
 Carleagh, 14, *n*.
 Carlingford Lough, 120, *n*.
 Casan, scribe of Luca, 97.
 Cathal (son of Aedh), battle of, 60, *n*, 61.
 — son of Fingafne, king of Munster, 21, 57.
 Catharnach, 211, 217.
 Cathasach, abbot of Ard-Macha, 143.
 — son of Luirgna, 69.
 — son of Maelduin, 87.
 Cathbuaidh, 231.
 Carthach, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.
 Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, 207, 211.
 — abbot of Cill-dara and I, 163.
 — King of Fearsa-Cualann, 218, 217, 219, 225.
 — son of Guaire, 151.
 — son of Raghallach, 105.
 Ceannmaghair, 23, *n*.
 Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, 129, 181, 185, 139, 141, 143, 147, 158, 155, 157, 177, 189.
 — son of Maelodhra, 95.
 — son of Muirgen, 201, 211, 215, 217, 221, 223, 225.
 Cearmait, son of Catharnach, 157.
 — son of Cinaedh, 151.
 Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, 243.
 Ceile, son of Urthulle, Prior of Aghabo, 199.
 Ceilechar, brother of Cingégan, 207.
 Ceallach, son of Faelchair, 57.
 Cele-Christ, 55.
 Cele-Dabhaill, 227.
 Cenndeilgín, or Cenndeilgthen, battle of, 53, 109.
 Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, 157, 159, 165, 170, 173, 189.
 Conn-Etigh, or Kinnitty, 210, *n*.
 Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, 87.
 — son of Crumbael, 71, 77.
 — son of Maelbresail, 93.
 — son of Suibhne, 87.
 — king of Ul Conaill, 211.
 — Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisil, or Munster, 153, 169, 197.

- Cer of Cera, 51.
 Cetamun, 57.
 Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, 55.
 Chester, 228, n., 233.
 Children, mortality of, 89.
 Cian, son of Cumaecach, 185.
 Cianachta, of Meath, or of Bregia, the territory called, 82, n., 116, n., 125, 177.
 Cianachta Glinne Gaimhin, 87.
 Ciar, daughter of Duibhree, 87.
 Ciarmacan, 199.
 Ciarmach Ua Dunadhaigh, king of Ul Conaill Gabhra, 199.
 Ciarraighi, or Kerry-men, 167.
 Ciarodhar, son of Crannmhael, 199.
 Cicalre, king of Osraighe, 85.
 Cill Ansaile, 197.
 Cillene Fota, abbot of Ia, 58.
 Cill-na-gCaillech destroyed, 239.
 — Nais, 224, n.
 — rusaidh, 53, n.
 — Ua nDaighre, battle of, 177.
 Cinaedh, Caech, son of Irgalach, 51, 58, 63, 57, 109.
 — Mac Ailpin, king of the Picts, 151.
 — Cinaeth, son of Conaing, 117, 119.
 Cineide, son of Gasithin, 153.
 Cinel-Cairbre, 50, n.
 Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, 80, n., 35.
 Cinel-Conaill, sovereignty of Erin separated from, 59.
 Clesnadh, battle of, 109.
 Clane, round hill of, 39, n.
 Clercén, king of Ul-Bairebe, 213.
 Clergy, presence of the, in warlike expeditions, 210, n.
 Clonard, ancient name of, 14, n.
 Clothna, son of Colgan, 49.
 Cluain-Dobhail, 86, n.
 — eidhneach, 11.
 — fearta-Brenainn, 163.
 — Iraird, 14, n.
 — Uamba, or Cloyne, 205.
 Cobhthach, abbot of Kildare, 187.
 Cobhthach-Cael-mBreagh, 39.
 Cochall-Odhar, death of, 57.
 Coibbdenach, son of Fiacha, 49.
 Colga, son of Blathmac, 87.
 Colgu, son of Eochaidh, 57.
 — son of Failbhe Flann, 85.
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 65.
 Colman Banbain, 58.
 — Beg, 7.
 — son of Fergus, 11.
 — abbot of Benchair, death of, 87.
 — Caa, death of, 65.
 — abbot of Conn-Eilgh, 211, 217, 225.
 Colman, son of Dunlang, 163.
 — son of Finnbar, 105.
 — Ua Altain, 57.
 — Ua Cluasaigh, 61; his sailing to Inis-bofana, 67; his death, 71.
 — Uamach, 58.
 Colum-Cille, his story respecting death of Fera-dhach, 9; his death, 11; patron of Cinell Conaill, 40, n.; his manner of tonsuring, 21, 113; his relics brought to Ireland, 125, n.; crozier of, 281.
 Comanns, plundering of the, 197.
 Comhgall of Beanchar, 199.
 Comhgan Fota, abbot of Tamlacht, 187.
 Compama, the word, 40, n.
 Conacan, son of Colman, 129.
 Conaing, son of Congal, 61, 68.
 Conall of Cill Scire, 175.
 — Crau, 49.
 — Men, king of Cinel-Cairbre, 61, 107.
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 65.
 — Gabhra, 107.
 — son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 80, n.
 — Ultach, 153.
 Conchadh, king of the Cruithnigh, 59.
 Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, 99.
 — son of Donnchadh, 157.
 Conbail, the word, 26, n.
 Condail of the kings, 44, n.
 Congal, 211, 217.
 — Caech, 17, 18, n.
 — Cennfuda, son of Dunchadh, 71.
 — the Senior, king of Ciarraighi, 167.
 — son of Fergus of Fanaid, 26, n., 33.
 — son of Lorchine, 69.
 — son of Maelduin, 93.
 Congalach, son of Conain, 49, 95, 97.
 Conmael, 36, n.
 Connaught plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, 195.
 Conneira, or Connor, 66, n.
 Connell, Old, 44, n.
 Connga, the, 223.
 Connla, son of Bressal Breac, race of, 8, n., 9.
 Connmach, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 177.
 Conodhar of the Ul-Toirdelbhaigh, 211, 217.
 Coning, son of Godfraidh, 195.
 Corann, battle of, 89, 107.
 Corban's church, 225.
 Corca-Laighde, 8, n., 9; interchange of kings of, with those of Osraighe, 8, n., 9; O'Driscoll, chief of, 8, n.
 Corrach, or Cork, 169.
 Cormac, son of Cuilenan, 201, 207, 221.
 — king of the Deisi, 211, 213, 217, 241.
 — son of Dunlang, 139.
 — son of Elathach, 165.
 — son of Elothach, 185.

- Cormac of Lathrach Bruin, 148.
 — son of Mothla, 207, 209.
 — son of Maelfothartagh, 69.
 — bishop of Saighir, 248.
 — Ua Liathain, 175.
 Corrbile, 41.
 Cosgragh of Tigh Telle, 175.
 Crannacht, battle of, 97.
 Crimthiann, son of Cellach, 58.
 Critan, abbot of Benchair, 67.
 Crohane, Co. Tipperary, ancient name of, 184, n.
 Cronan Mac Ua Cualna, abbot of Benchair, 98.
 — the Dwarf, abbot of Cluain mic nois, 95.
 Cruachan Claenta, 39.
 Crufait, or Croboy, 125.
 Cruachain, in the Eoganacht-Chaisil, or Cruachan
 Maighe Eamhna, 184, n., 136.
 Cruithne, or Cruithnigh, Picta, 59, n., 87.
 Cu, names compounded with, 86, n., 87, n.
 Cubretan, 36, n., 45.
 Cuganmathair, king of Munster, death of, 65.
 Cuilennan, brother of Cormac, 241.
 Culmin Finn, abbot of Ia, 67.
 — Foda, death of, 61.
 Cuindles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 58.
 Culoingai, the son of, 51.
 Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce, 139.
 Cumascach, son of Ronan, 69.
 Cummení of Mughdhorna, 97.
 Cumsadh, abbot of Castlekieran, 187.
 — bishop of Cluain-Iraird, 151.
 Curui, abbot of Inis Clothrann, 195.
 Cuthbertus, bishop, 91.

 Dachonna, bishop of Conneire, 58.
 Dalach, abbot of Cluain mic Nois, 158.
 Dallan, son of Mor, 217.
 Danes, the, 181, 188, 178.
 — and Lochlanna, the, 117, 159.
 — See Lochlanna.
 Darerca, St., extract from life of, 9, n.
 Deilginis-Cualann, 59.
 Deisi, the 169.
 Deagbhair, or South Leinster, 219, n.
 Desies, the, plundered, 157.
 Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, 241.
 Diarmaid, 127, 157, 169, n.
 — cemetery of, 205.
 — son of Aedh Slaine, death of, 65.
 — son of Cearbhall, 218.
 — abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 17.
 — abbot of Ferna, 187.
 — Midhe, son of Airmheadhach Casch, 98.
 — king of Osraighe, or Ossory, 241, 237.
 Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, 69.
 Dinertach, abbot of Lothra, 169.

 Dinn-Canainn, 89.
 Dinnrigh, 88, n.
 Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, 208.
 Dochuma Chonoc, abbot of Gleann-da-locha, 89.
 Doer, son of Maeltuile, 71.
 Domhnall, son of Aedh, 155, 241.
 — Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe, 87, 89.
 — king of Connaught, death of, 57.
 — king of Dun Cearmna, 211, 217, 219.
 — grandson of Dunlaing, 157.
 — Mac Ailpin, King of the Picta, 153.
 Doiriadh, son of Conla, 51.
 Dongalach Ua Aenghusa, 51.
 Donnagan, son of Cédfad, 185.
 Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, 41, 52, n.
 — Ua Fiachrach, 51.
 — Ua Maelsechlainn, 245.
 Donnbo, 84, n., 88, 47.
 Donnaleibhe, son of, 21.
 Druim-Coeis, battle of, 69.
 — Corcain, battle of, 57.
 — criaidh, or Drumcree, battle of, 237.
 — Fornacht, battle of, 55.
 Drust, King of Alba, 55.
 Duach, King of Osraighe, death of son of, 7.
 Dubhaltach Firisigh, or Mac Firisigh, 1, 198.
 Dubhartach Berrach, 177.
 Dubhdabhoirenn, 211, 217, 219.
 Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 51.
 Dubhdainbher, King of Ard Cianachta, 91.
 Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, 18.
 Dubhdibhderg, son of Dunghal, 107.
 Dubhghlaise, or Douglas, 85.
 Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe, 211, 217.
 Dubhlach, 217.
 Dubhthach, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 195.
 — son of Maeltuile, 185.
 Dudley Firisise, 1.
 Duibhduin, 69.
 Duncannon, 89, n.
 Dunbolg, or Donard, 189.
 Dun Carman, 218, n., 221.
 — Cearmna, 211, n.
 — Ceithirn, or Giant's Sconce, 87.
 Dunchadh, 225.
 Dunchadha, the two, 105.
 Dunchadh, son of Cormac, slain, 57.
 — son of Donnghal, 177.
 — Muiriage, son of Maeldubh, 89.
 — son of Murchadh, 57.
 — Ua Ronain, 69.
 Dun Dearmhaigh, 219, n.
 Dungail, son of Maeltuile, 69.
 Dunghal, King of the Cruithni, or Picta, 87.
 Dun-locha, battle of, 87.
 Dun-Sobhairce, or Dunseverick, 66, n., 195.

- Dunlaing, son of Cairbre, 241.
 — son of Muireadhach, 185.
 Dun-Neachtain, battle of, 89.
- Easter, the celebration of, 111.
 Ecbertus, death of, 57.
 Eclipse of the sun, 163.
 Ederusel, king of Bregia, 53.
 Egnechan, son of Dalach, 199.
 Eidgin Brit, bishop of Cill-dara, 157.
 Eidhen, King of Aidhne, 211, 217.
 Eigneach, son of Conaing, 49.
 Elodhach, son of Flann O'Ngigil, 51.
 Embir's Island, i. e. Ireland, 197.
 Eochaidh Iarlaithé, king of Dal-Araidhe, death of, 65.
 Eochaidh Leamhna, 107.
 Eodhus, son of Dughal, 185.
 Eodus, son of Ailell, alain, 57.
 Eoghan, race of, 18.
 — son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 30, n.
 Eoganacht Chaisil, 184, n., 147, 155.
 Erannan, son of Criomhthan, 37.
 Escra, a silver drinking vessel, 9, n.
 Etheldrida, St., daughter of Anna, 91.
 Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, 91.
 Ethelfrida, Queen of the Saxons, 227, 247.
 Etholo, King of North Saxons, 245.
- Faelan, 225.
 — son of Colman, 87.
 — king of Leinster, 55, 69.
 — son of Murchadh, 57.
 — Senchustal, king of Ul-Ceinnsalaigh, 85.
 Faelchu, abbot of Ia, 53.
 Faelcobhar of Clochar, 103.
 Faha, 11, n.
 Fahan, 20, n.
 Fail, name of Ireland, 48, n.
 Failbha, abbot of Ia, death of, 87.
 Falchar, king of Osraighe, 93, 95.
 Feara-Cualan, 212, n.
 Fearchair, son of Maelduin, 97.
 Fearra, or Ferna, 239.
 Fechin of Tobhar, death of, 65.
 Feidhlimidh, son of Maelcothaigh, 103.
 Feimhin, battle of, 7.
 Feradhach, 211, 217.
 — Finn, death of, 7, 11.
 Fera Maighe, 155, 169.
 — Ros, 85, 72, n.
 Ferdomhnach, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 197.
 Ferdoragh, baron of Dungannon, 31, n.
 Fergal, king of Erin, 40, n.
 — Glut, 49.
 — hill of, 41, n.
 — Ua Aithechta, 49.
- Fergal Ua Tamnaigh, 49.
 Ferghal Aidhne, king of Connaught, 97.
 — son of Maelduin, 21, 23, 29, 49, 89.
 Fergus, son of Aedan, 93.
 — of Fanaid, 26, n.
 — Foreraidh, 107.
 Fermhagh, battle of, 57, 99.
 Fernat, battle of, 69.
 Ferta Cairech, or Fertach, 155.
 Fethghna, comharba of Patrick, 127, 141, 149.
 Fiachna, 17.
 Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denbia, 208, n.
 Fianamhail, son of Maeltuille, king of Leinster, 87, 95.
 — son of Maenach, 97.
 Fiannamhail, son of Oisén, 99, 101.
 Fidhgal, son of Fithcellach, 51.
 Fidh-Gaible, wood of, 46, n.
 Fincheallach, abbot of Farna, 158.
 Finech and Rechtin, 239.
 Finguine, son of Cu-gan-mathair, 97.
 Finian of Cluain-casin, 153.
 Finn, 225.
 Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, 23; victor in battle of Airceallair, 71; beginning of his reign, *ib.*; stories told respecting, 71, *seq.*; battle between him and Bec Boircha, 87; his murder, 95.
 Finnglais, 175.
 Finnian, festival of, 38, n.
 Finntan Ua Eachach, 11.
 Firisce, Dudley, 1.
 Fithcellach, son of Flann, 93.
 Flaithbertach, abbot of Inis-Cathalgh, 201.
 — son of Inmainen, or Ionmainén, 205-7, 215, 245.
 — son of Loinech, 55, 57, 59.
 — son of Niall, 129.
 Flaithbeambail, son of Dluthach, 51.
 Flaithemh, son of Faelchar, 195.
 Flaithir, a poet, 67.
 Flanna, daughter of king of Osraighe, 179.
 Flann, son of Aedh (Abhbha), 51.
 — abbot of Benchair, 55.
 — king of Cianachta, 141, 143, 157, 171.
 — son of Conang, 177.
 — son of Domhnall, 199.
 — king of Erin, 213, 219, 237.
 — Fiona, son of Osa, 111.
 — son of Irghalach, 51.
 — son of Irthuilis, 55.
 — son of Laegh, 243.
 — son of Maelcechlainn. *See* Flann Sienna.
 — Sinna Ua Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, death of, 59.
 — Sienna, son of Maelcechlainn, 163, 201, 205, 211, 237.

- Flann, son of Tighernan, 237.
 Fogard-Muirtheimhne, 59.
 Fogartach, son of Geirtide, 109.
 — son of Niall, 51.
 — son of Tolarg, 245.
 — Ua Cernaigh, 20, n., 21, 53.
 — son of Suibhne, 211, 217.
 Foichsechan, 95.
 Follamhan, son of Oilell, 213.
 Forannan, abbot of Ard-Macha, 127.
 — abbot of Cill-dara, 99.
 Forbesach, 49.
 Forod Geilbeirece, 221.
 Fortuatha, 212, n.
 Foirtrenn, or Pictland, 159, 229.
 Fothain, 11, n.
 Fotharta-Fea, 212, n.
 — -tíre, 168.
 Frighrenn, 217.
 Frigrinn, Ailech, 23, n.
 Frossach, Niall, 21.
 Frosta, remarkable, 143.
 Furadhran, prior of Cill-achaidh, 199.

 Gabhorchenn, 91.
 Gabhrán, or Gowran, 187, 191.
 Gaditanean Straits, 161.
 Gaeidhil, or Scott, 125.
 Gaeithing, son of Ughran, 241.
 Gaimide of Lughmabhagh, 97.
 Gaithin, son of, 177.
 Gall Craibhtheach, 43, n.
 Gall-Gaeidhil, or Dano-Irish, 129, 139, 141, 233.
 Gall of Lileach, 57.
 Galls of Erin, 135, 157, 159.
 — the Black and the Fair, 245.
 Gelahere, daughter of Deirill, 221.
 Gerald, Pontifex of Mayo, death of, 59.
 Geran, son of Diococ, 187.
 Gilla-na-naemh, or Nehemina, 1, n.
 Glais Chuilg, 109.
 Glaisín, son of Uisín, 199.
 Gleann na nGealt, 41, n.
 Glift, 181.
 Gnathnat, abbes of Cill-dara, 93.
 Gnia, abbot of Daimhlagh-fianain, 197.
 Gnim Cinisíolla, 169.
 Goffridh, 195.
 Gormfaith, daughter of Flann, 223.
 Gormlaith, Queen of Teambar, 153.
 Greallach-Dollaidh, 95.
 Greenan Ely, 23, n.
 Gregory the Great, 62, n.
 Guaire Aidhne, death of, 63.
 Guaire, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 175.
 Gwyned, 155.

 Haimar, the Lochlann, 173.
 Hingamund, 227.
 Hona, chief of the Lochlanna, 145.
 Horn, lord of the Danes, 121, 181.
 Hugh of Leinster, 42, n.
 Huidhrine of Maghble, 95.

 Ia, family of, 21.
 Iargna, chief of the Lochlanna, 119, 123.
 Imblech-Fhich, or Imleach Fich, battle of, 91, 103.
 Imbar, 127, 171, 195.
 — Conung, 229.
 Imleach, or Emly, 139.
 Immolate, signification of the word, 16, n.
 Inis-bo-finne, 67, n.
 — Breoghain, battle of, 55.
 — an Ghaill, 44, d.
 — mac Nesain, or Ireland's Eye, 105.
 — Tarbhna, 139.
 Indrechtach, abbot of Hy, 125, 127.
 — son of Dobhailen, abbot of Bangor, 199.
 — son of Tadhg, 51.
 — son of Muiredhach, 53.
 Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, 213, 219.
 Innis-Fail, ancient name of Ireland, 35, n.
 Insi Orc, 159.
 Irgalach, son of, slain, 57.
 Irgalach, son of Conaing, 101, 133, 105.

 Jakes, meaning of the word, 12, n.
 Jewels. See Valuables.
 Justinian II, 99, n.

 Killineer, near Drogheda, 183.
 Kill-Luathrinna, 82, n.
 Kinnaweer, 28, n.
 Knockfarrell, 41, n.

 Lachtan, son of Cearnach, 245.
 Laeighia, or Leix, 212, n.
 Laidhgnen, king of Ui Cinnselaigh, 53.
 Lairgnen, 153.
 Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, 129, 139, 157, 165.
 Legionum Castra, 233, n.
 Leicester, confounded with Chester, 232, n.
 Leinster devastated by the Ui Neill, 22, n.
 Leithglinn, or Leighlin, 149.
 Leix, the territory called, 165, n.
 Leo the emperor (i. e. Leo III.), 21; died, 55, 56, n.
 Leoghain (or Ua Eoghain) Fergus, 51.
 Letaithech, son of Cucarat, 49.
 Lethchaech, 50, n.
 Leth-Chuinn, 34, n.
 Liag-Maelain, battle of, 87.
 Liamhain, or Dunlavan, 219, n.

- Lileach, 43, *n.*
 Linn-Duachail, 120, *n.*
 Loch Cend, 143.
 — Cime, 109.
 — Eeachach, or Loch Neagh, 99.
 — Feabhail, or Loch Foyle, 157.
 — Gabhair, 71, *n.*
 — Laeigh, 127.
 — Leibhinn, or Lough Leane, 169.
 — Ri, or Ribh, 197.
 Lochlanna, or Norwegian, 115, *n.*, 129, 181, 183, 145, 153, 155, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 185, 195, 197, 199, 227, 233, 245, 247.
 Loichine Menn, abbot of Kildara, 97.
 Loingsach, son of Aengus, 83, 97, 105, 107.
 — son of Foillen, 197.
 — victor in battle of Tulach-árd, 69.
 Lorcan, king of Fera Cualann, 213, 219.
 — son of Cathal, 157.
 — son of Donchadh, 245.
 Luathrin, the virgin, 32, *n.*
 Luán, meaning of the word, 85, *n.*
 Luchrinna, St., 32, *n.*
 Luimnech, or Limerick, 147.
 Lunatics in Ireland, belief respecting, 41, *n.*
 Lusca, oratory of, 148.
 Lynch, Rev. John, 1.
- Mao Ailerain, of Cill-rualdh, 53.**
 — Andaighe, great oratory of, 185.
 — Concumbri, death of, 57.
 — Connella, Laidhcenn, 55.
 — Erca, son of Maelduin, 51.
 — Feimhin, 6, *n.*
 — Giallain, 135.
 — Onchon, death of, 57.
 — Radgund, 109.
 Madudan, 211, 217.
 Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnach, 243.
 — son of Tornan, 243.
 Maelcaich, son of Scandal, death of, 67.
 Maelchallan, son of Ferghal, 218, 219.
 Maelciarain, 167, 183, 185.
 Maelcobha, 16, *n.*
 Maelcron, son of Muiredhach, 189.
 Maelduin, son of Aedh, 175.
 — Beg, son of Fergus Conalra, 61.
 — son of Feradach, alain, 57.
 — son of Maelúthrih, 87.
 Maelfeichine, 125.
 Maelfothartaigh, king of the Airghialla, 97.
 — son of Ronan, 65.
 — son of Suibhne, 69.
 Maelguala, king of Munster or Cashel, 137, 141.
 Maelmaedhóg, chief of Drum-mor, 245.
 Mael-mic-Failbhe, 36, *n.*
- Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, 245.
 Maelmona, the son of, 51.
 Maelmordha, chief of Tir-da gias, 241-3.
 Maelmuadh, 211, 217.
 — son of Finnachta, king of Airthir-Liffé, 195.
 — son of Douchadh, 171.
 Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde, 171.
 Maelodhar, abbot of Devenish, 187.
 — O'Túdrídh, chief physician of Erin, 153.
 Maelpatraic, son of Flathraí, 245.
 Mael-petair, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 157.
 Maelpoil, chief of Sruthair Guaire, 199.
 Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, 241.
 Maelrubha, son of, 21.
 Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, 115, 116, 123, 127, 129, 135, 141, 147, 151, 179.
 Maeltuila, abbot of Imleach Iobhair, 151.
 Maenach, son of Conmach, 157.
 — son of Finghin, death of, 63.
 — son of Siadhail, 203, 215.
 Maenghal, abbot of Bangor, 193.
 — bishop of Kildara, 189.
 — abbot of Fobhar, 149.
 Magh Ailbha, or Ballaghmoon, battle of, 207, 239.
 — Adhair, 217.
 — Breagh, 21, 23.
 — Cuillinn, 109.
 — Feimhin, 155.
 — Luirg, 197.
 — Macha, or the Moy, 147.
 — Muirtheimhne, 97.
 — Nairbh, 214, *n.*
 — Raighne, east of, plundered, 239.
 — Leine, 38, *n.*
 Mainchine, bishop of Leithghlin, 163.
 Mairge, or Slievemarague, 219, *n.*
 Maistin, battle of, 55.
 Mannan, the Isle of Man, battle of, 7, 7, *n.*
 Matodan, king of U'ladh, 123, 127, 149.
 Mauritani, or Moora, 161, 163.
 Meath plundered by Aedh, 151.
 Mennbairren, abbot of Achadh-bo, 97.
 Menco-sach, son of Gammach, 51.
 Mindroicbet, 159.
 Mochua of Balla, 95.
 Modichu, son of Amairgin, 43.
 Molaise of Leithghlin, 177.
 Moling Luchra, 23, 33, 34, *n.*, 77, *seq.*, 97.
 Mona Consin, or Anglesa, 155.
 Mughain, lines on battle of, 217.
 Mughron, son of Sochlechan, 235.
 Muiredhach, son of Cathal, 177.
 — son of Bran, 189.
 — son of Donnall, 199.
 — son of Indrechtach, 59.

- Muireadhach, son of Maelduin, 155.
 Muiregan, or Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, king of Naas, 155, 225.
 Muirenn, successor of Bright, 215.
 Muirghea, son of Conall, 49.
 — son of Maelduin, 99.
 Muirghius, anchorite of Ard-Macha, 158.
 Mura Othna, St., 12, n., 15, n., 40, n.
 Murchadh, son of Bran, king of Leinster, 21, 23, 41, 45, 49, 55.
 Muredhach, the sons of, 51.
- Nanny Water, the, 118, n.
 Nás, now Naas, 155, 223, 225.
 Nehemias Mac Egan, 1.
 — son of Cearnach, 108.
 Nia, son of Cormac, 51.
 Niall Frosach, 21, n., 23.
 — Glundubh, 223, 249.
 — son of Murghea, 51.
 — of the Nine Hostages, 15, n.
 Niallan, bishop of Slaine, 183.
 Niar, 141.
 Northmen, or Gall-Gaeidhil, 129, 139, 143.
 Norwegians, or Lochlanna, 115, n.
 Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire, 51.
 Nuada Uirc, king of Gull and Irgull, 49.
 Nuadhá, the grandsons of, 51.
 Nui, the Danish war-cry, 165, n.
- Odhbha, 50, n.
 Odolbh Micle, 177.
 O'Driscoll, chief of Corca-Laighde, 8, n.
 Oeghedchar, bishop of Oendruim, death of, 61.
 O'Gaman, battle of, 63.
 Oigedhchair, abbot of Coindeire (Connor), 175.
 Oilell, son of Feradhach, 49.
 Oisla, son of, king of the Lochlanna, 171.
 Osráighe, or Ossory, plundered by the Deisi, 241; by the Lochlanna, 155, 245; by Rodolph, 129.
 — Duach, king of. See Duach.
 — extent of diocese of, 86, n.
 Ossa, king of the Saxons, 69.
 Othain Mura, or Othain mor, 11, 20, n.
 Otter, Earl of the Pagana, 247.
 — son of Iargna, 231.
 Owen, race of, 15, n.
- Paganism, relapses into, 127.
 Pagans and Saxons, battle between, 245.
 Patrick, St., invoked by the Danes, 121.
 Peter the apostle, tonsure of, 21, 111.
 Picts of Dalaradia, 87, n.
 Plague, deaths of Blathmac and Diarmaid by, 65.
 Pope of Rome, never an Irishman, 62, n.
 Port-Lairge, 147.
- Port-Manann, 167.
 Prediction, Ferghal's, concerning his sons, 23.
 R. E., meaning of the letters, 71, n.
- Rath-Aedha, or Rahugh, 141.
 Ráth-Aedhain, or Ferns, 239.
 Rathmor of Magh-line, battle of, 87.
 Raghall, son of Albdan, 159.
 Raighne, fair of, 149.
 Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine, 51.
 Rechtin, 239.
 Regner Lodbrok, 124, n.
 Riagail of Bennchair, 111.
 Robhartach, bishop of Finnglaia, 175.
 — of Dearmhach, 197.
 Roderick, king of the Britons, 185.
 Rodlaibh, the fleet of, 153.
 Rodolph, 129.
 Roisene, abbot of Corcach, or Cork, 89.
 Roman, king of Leinster, story of his wife, 65.
 Ross, diocese of, 8, n.
 Rumann, 58.
- Saxons, the, 89, 130, n., 155, 173, 233, 245.
 Scandinavian nations, ferocity of, 123, n.
 Scotland, Albain a name of, 40, n.
 Sebdan, daughter of Corc, 59.
 Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, 67, 69.
 Segine, bishop of Ard-macha, 91.
 Segonan, son of Conang, 158.
 Seigine, abbot of Benchar, 63.
 Sgama, the word, 169.
 Shields, appearance of miraculous, 99.
 Showers, miraculous, 21.
 Simon Magnus, tonsure of, 21, 118.
 Sináinn, or Shannon, 76, n.
 Sitric, grandson of Imhar, 245.
 Slainé, or Slaney, 239.
 Slebhite, or Sleaty, 99, 171.
 Sliabh-Mairge, or Slievemarague, 149, 205.
 Sliaghe-Asail, 76, n.
 Sloighedach Ua Raithnen, 177.
 Snágh Aighnech, or Carlingford Lough, 120, n.
 Snoring, 24, n.
 Sodhomna, bishop of Slaine, 143.
 Spain, incursion into, by Scandinavians, 159.
 Srath-cluaide, siege of, 193; plundered, 247.
 Sruthair, or Shrule, 171.
 Star, miraculous, seen, 16, n.
 Steerman, Irish word for, 116, n.
 Suairlech, comharba of Finian, 143.
 Suairlech, 127.
 — of Inedhnen, 187.
 Suibhne, abbot of Ard-Macha, death of, 57.
 — son of Conghalach, 49.
 — abbot of Lis-mor, 143.

- Suibhne, son of Maelumha, 89.
 — Menn, 17, 18, *n*.
 Suitheman, son of Arthur, 141.
 Sundays, no work performed by Lochlanns on, 185.
- Tadhg, son of Aighthe, 51.
 — son of Diarmaid, 157.
 — son of Faolan, 211, 219.
 — son of Failbhe, 97.
 — king of Munster, 32, *n*.
 Tailltin, 20, *n*.
 Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta, 137.
 Teamhair, the king of, and Horm, 135.
 Teitown, 20, *n*.
 Temhenan, king of Ul-Deaghaidh, 213, 219.
 Theodosius III., 21.
 Three Plains, plundering of the men of the, 197.
 Tiberius Apaimarus, 105.
 Tibráide, successor of Ailbhe of Emly, 205, 248.
 — bishop of Cluain-eidhnach, 245.
 Tigbernach, king of Breagh, 119, 168.
 Tigh Telle, 175.
 Típráide Banbhan, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 151.
 Tir-Chonail, whence named, 80, *n*.
 Tir-da-ghlas, abbacy of, 157.
 Tir-Eoghain, whence named, 80, *n*.
 Tonsure of Peter the apostle, 21, *n*, 111.
 Tonsuring of clerks in Erin, 111.
 Tomrar the Earl, 163, 165, 167.
 Tomrir Terra, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.
 Tribute, Boromean, 22, *n*.
 Tuaim-mamha, king of Osraighe, 85.
 — Tenbath, 38, *n*.
 Tualaithe, daughter of Cathal, 57.
 Tuath Inbhir, 225.
 Tuathal, abbot of Dun Caillen, 163.
 — son of Morgan, death of, 65.
 — Techtamhar, imposes Borumha, 77, *n*.
 — son of Ugaire, 213.
 Tuenoc, son of Fintan, death of, 65.
 Tulach-ard, battle of, 69.
 Turgesius, 124, *n*, 169, *n*.
- U'a Aithechta, Fergal, 49.
 — Altain, Colman, 57.
- Ua Brachaidhe, Suedhgus Derg, 55.
 — Cluasaigh, Colman, 61.
 — Colla, Flann Sinn, 59.
 — Daimine, Duibhdil, 51.
 — Domhnaill, Focarta, 51.
 — Eoghan (or Leoghain), Fergus, 51.
 — Fiachrach, Donnchadh, 51.
 — Cernaigh, Fogartach, 20, *n*.
 Uallachan, son of Cathal, 239.
 Ua Maelcaicha, the two, 51.
 — Maighleine, 48.
 — Maithé, Aldhgen, 49.
 — Tamhnaigh, 49.
 Ugaire of Dun Dearmhaigh, 219.
 — son of Oilell, 239.
 Ughran, son of Connedigh, 213, 219.
 Ul Aenghus, 157.
 — Bairche, 212, *n*.
 — Deaghaidh, 212, *n*.
 — Drona, 212, *n*, 239.
 — Felmedha, or Ballaghkeen, 199.
 — Liathain, 211, *n*.
 — Maccalle, or Imokilly, 199.
 — Muireadhaigh, 213, *n*.
 — Niallain, 155.
 — Neill, northern, race of the, 15, *n*.; devastate
 Leinster, 32, *n*.
 — Neill, southern, Colman Beg, chief of, 7.
 — Tuirtra, the tribe of the, 68, *n*.
 — Toirdealbhaigh, the tribe, 212, *n*.
 Ullá, 225.
 Ulladh, plundering of, by Aedh, 129.
 Ulbh, 228.
 Ullan, son of Dicolla, 87.
 — son of Ermin, 63.
 Umhaill, 127.
 Urchraithe U'a hOsin, 91.
- Valuables, Feradhach's, 9, 10, *n*.
 — meaning of the word, 9, *n*.
 Vessels, silver drinking, 9.
- Wonders, three, in Irish romantic stories, 47, *n*.
 Zain, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.

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