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ANNALS OF IRELAND.  
Oxford and Cambridge  
THREE FRAGMENTS,

COPIED FROM ANCIENT SOURCES

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, BELFAST;  
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BERLIN.

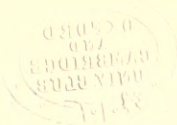


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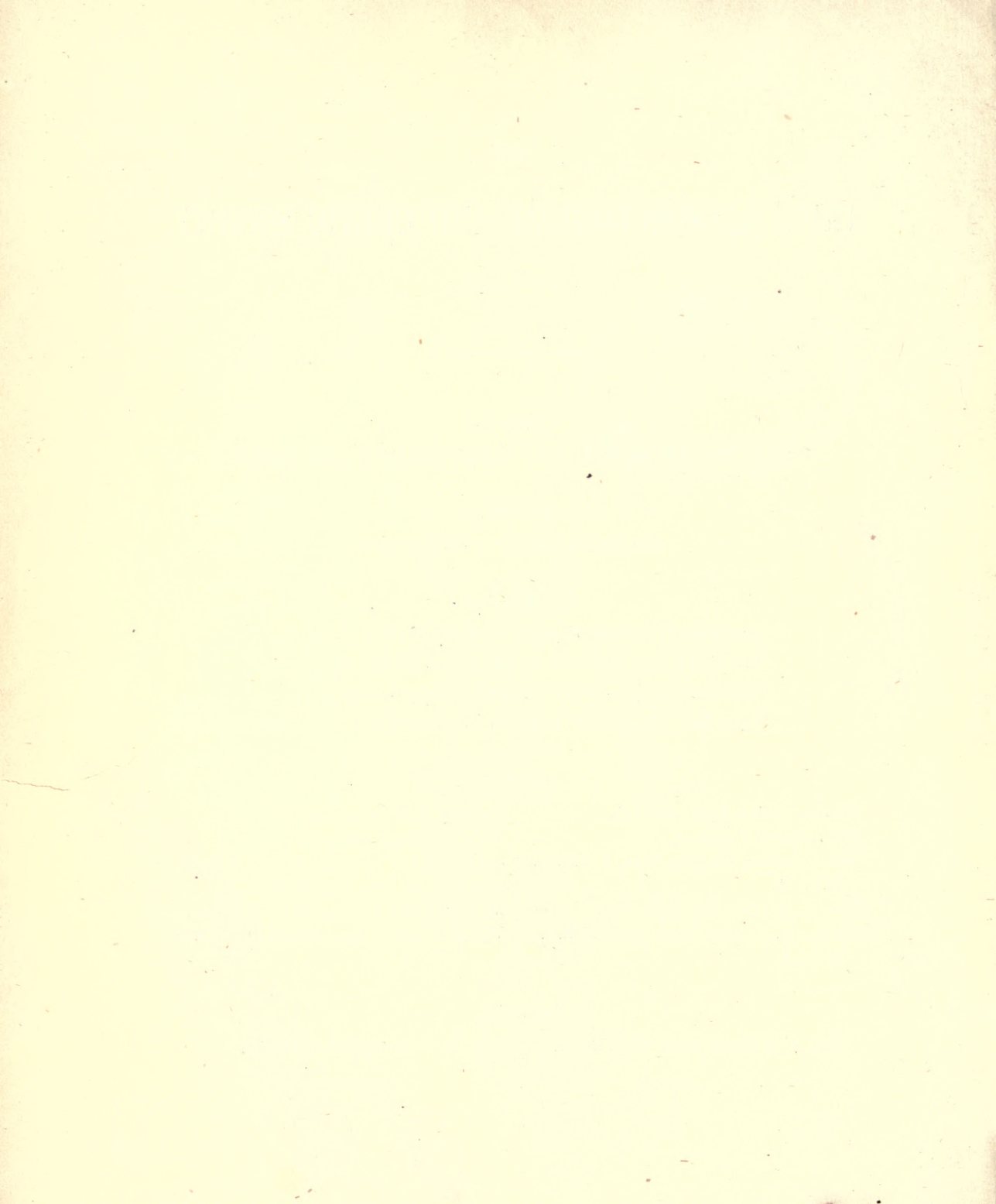
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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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HE 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"<sup>a</sup>, from a vellum MS., the property of Nehemias<sup>b</sup> 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 Firis'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,

<sup>a</sup> *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 Firis was instructed by the Mac Egans 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.

<sup>b</sup> *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 Laeighis (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 Laeighis. 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 *popuairlig*, *atacom-naic*, *pop mapb*, &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.



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**FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.**

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## 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.] ꝥal. Cat ꝥeimin in quo uictur eꝥt Colman  
beg mac Diarmada et ipꝥe euarꝥt. bꝥrénann bꝥororꝥ queuꝥt  
in Chꝥꝥꝥto, clꝥꝥꝥ. anno ætætꝥꝥ ꝥuæ, uel ccc°.

ꝥ. ꝥ. ꝥ. ꝥ. ꝥ. ꝥ. ꝥ. Léigim na ꝥeét ꝥallanða ꝥin ꝥeacám.

[581.] ꝥal. Cat Manann in quo Aodan mac ꝥabꝥain uictorꝥ  
eꝥat.

[582.] ꝥal. Maꝥbæð ꝥeapadaiꝥ ꝥinn, mic Duac, ꝥi Orꝥarige.  
Ar é ꝥo imꝥꝥo an tꝥeap ꝥí ꝥe ꝥé Colaím cille do cúað do cum  
nime,

\* *Feimhin*,—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.

<sup>b</sup> *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.

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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 Firis, for the use of the Rev. Mr. John Lynch.

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

### [FRAGMENT I.]

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

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

[581.] Kal. The battle of Mannan<sup>c</sup>, in which Aodhan Mac Gabrain [King of Scotland] was victorious. X

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

“Ecclesiastical History of Ireland,” vol. ii. p. 38, *sq.*

<sup>c</sup> *Manann.*—i. e. the Isle of Man. See

Annals of Tighernach, and of Ulster, A. D. 581.

<sup>d</sup> *Feradhach*, King of Osraighe, or Os-

níme, 7 ar é ro an fáte amail ro innir Colam Cille d'Áod mac Ainmirec.

Tréblaid mór do gabáil an Feara-daig. Clann Conla do toirgeaíocht do gabáil taige fair: uair do Chorca Laoighe d'Feara-daí mac Duac, uair reaíocht níg do gabáil Oirraige do Corca Laoighe, 7 reaíocht níg do Oirraige ro gar nige Chorca Laoighe.

Coccaí iaram dórom ne Cloind Conla, 7 ar ann ro baorium 'na tuis, agus a reoíocht uile aige ann; amail ba bér do na nígair tuis umpa d'iofar .i. roiall ar éarur a ceann 7 a ceannoca airgid, 7 a ceoráin, 7 a n-ergraí, do tabairt d'ógnam 'ran oíche; a mbrianduib, 7 a fírealla, 7 a ceamáin créuma na rognam an laoi.

Rob iomda imurro reoíocht ag Fíraí, napa móir a ngráid lair, 7 doná ar oíche fíreíocht, óir ní éalair a bís nó a móir óir no airgid, oíche tréin no ag tréaí a n-Oirraige, na higrabáir aigiríocht do tarraing a imur rin uad do éiríocht na réoíocht. Tansatтар tra a meic d'ionnroicéid Fíraí conige an toice do breic na réoíocht. Créa ar áil d'uib, a maca, ol Fíraíach? Na reoíocht do breic linn, ol na mic. Ní b'fíreíocht, ar Fíraíach, uair oíche fíreíocht. Sochaíde na craidúra ga tóin; agus ceadaíom-rí mo éiríocht réoíocht na n-áiríocht umpu. Ro iméiríocht a mic uad, agus ro garíocht ag aigiríocht d'íre; tancutar iaram clann Conla, agus ro marbraíocht

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

\* *Aedh, son of Ainmire.*—He was monarch 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 Osraighe, 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 establishment 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<sup>e</sup>.

Feradach was seized with great sickness; [and] the race of Connla<sup>f</sup> came to take a house upon him, because Feradach, son of Duach, was of the Corca-Laighdhe<sup>g</sup>, 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<sup>h</sup> 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 vessels<sup>i</sup>, 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 Feradach, 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 Feradach, to his bed, to carry away the valuables with them. "What is your desire, O my sons?" said Feradach. "To carry away the valuables with us," replied the sons. "Ye shall not carry them away," said Feradach, "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.*

<sup>h</sup> *Valuables*, πέο.—Property of any kind; *gaza*, but particularly jewels. See the Will of Cathair Mor, in "Leabhar na gCeart,"

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

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



rao Fearadhach, ⁊ puccrao na reoda ⁊ do éuaib Fearadhac do cum nime.

Kal. ⁊ a pí po an ceatramad Kal xx don 32 Kal. terta ag an deert.

Quier Colom Cille lxxxi anno aetatir ruac, unde Fedelm cecinit :

Uc iar pí an the gabta ip in lín  
he brecc baol i mbóinn.

32 Kal. peacom.

Kal. A° Dni. dcx. Fiontan ua Eacac Ab Cluana eíonec, cñn monac na hEorpa quieuit in quinta feria, unde Colman mac Feargura cecinit :

Dia Dardaoim puccaó Fiontan,  
Ip po gineó ar talmain,  
Ar dia Dardaoim at bat  
Ar mo íliartaió coimgeala.

Kal. Initium pegiminir Aoda Uairioðnaiğ.

Kal. Aod Uairioðnac incipit pegnape um. anñ. .i. Aod mac Domnall, mic Muirceartaiğ, mic Muiríðaiğ, mic Eoğain.

Fíct naon da tainic pé na riğdaimna dar lap Oēna Mura, pa indail a lámra ar an aboimn atá dar lár an baile. Oēain ainm

<sup>i</sup> *Valuables*.—Which were really their own; and therefore Feradhach, having voluntarily abandoned them, went to heaven.

<sup>k</sup> *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.

<sup>l</sup> *Boyne*.—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.

<sup>m</sup> *Fintann Ua Eachach*.—Who this Fintan 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<sup>l</sup>, and Feradhach went to heaven.

[594.] Kal. And this is the 24th<sup>k</sup> [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<sup>l</sup>.

I omit 32 years.

Kal. A. D. 610, Fintan Ua Eachach<sup>m</sup>, 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<sup>n</sup>.

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<sup>o</sup>; 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.

<sup>n</sup> *Aedh Uairidhnach*.—Monarch of Ireland from the year 605 till 612.

<sup>o</sup> *Othain-Mura*.—Othain, or Poethain

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.

ainm na habann ar uaithe ainmighéir an baile .i. Oéain. Ra gáp don uirce da éur má aigíð, ra gáp fíh da muinntir fíir, A rí, ar ré, na cuir an uirge rin fo tagaíð. Céðon? ar an rí. Ar nár lfm a ráð, ar ré. Cá náirpe ata duit ar an fíirinde do ráð? ar an rí. Ar ead fo, ar ré, ar fair an uirge rin ata rialteð na clérec. An ann, ar an rí, téid an clérec réin ar imtelgud? Ar ann go veimín, ar an tócclaç. Ní namá, ar an rí, cuirpead fom aigíð, acé cuirpead um bél 7 íðad, ag ol trí mbolgoma de, uair ar racarðairc lfm ant uirce 7 tteid a imtelgun.

Ra hinnirioð fair do Múra, 7 ro altairg buíde do Dhia ar uir mar rin do beir ag Aoð, 7 ro gairmeð cuicce iarðain Aoð Allain, 7 Aoð Uairioðnac ainm oile do, 7 a ríð ro raið Mura rir: A míc ionmáin, ar ré, loð na hairmiden rin tugairi do'n Eglair, geallaim-rí duit 7 fíairðairpe Dé righe n-'Eirenn do gabail go gairið, agus go mbépa buaið 7 corður doð náimíð, 7 nio bépa bar anabaið, 7 caítre corp an éimíðs ar mo láim-rí, 7 guíðpead-ra an coimíð lat, go mba críne bérur tu don bioç.

Níor buð cian tra iarðain co ro gáp Aoð Allain righe n'Eirenn, 7 do pad fíiranna ruçacá do Mura Oéna.

Rucc iarðam Aoð Allain corðairi iomíð do Laigníð, 7 da naimíðs ar éana.

Ro buí tra océ mbliaðna 7 righe n-'Eirínn, 7 ra gáp galair bair

<sup>p</sup> *Jakes*, Fialteç.—i. e. veil-house, i. e. latrina, the Temple of Clausina.

<sup>q</sup> *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*<sup>b</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> 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: "*Vide* naë sunt *diversi*:" i. e. Aodh Allan and *infra*, p. 15, Cloë Allan et Cloë Uairioë- Aodh Uairidhnach are different persons.

βαιρ ανδριν Αοδ Allan, γ πα ευαρ υαδ αρ ελνν Μύρα. Τάμιγ Μύρα, γ πο ράδ αν ρί ριρ : Α ελέριγ, αρ ρέ, ραρ μεαλλαιρ, υαιρ δο ραδρμ ραλλ αρ άρ η-αιτρηγε, υαιρ δο ραοιλεαμαρ επρέδ βρέιτρηρ βειτ γδ μβα ερην μέ ιμ βέταιδ : γ αν θαρ λην ατα βάρ ι ρφαυρ θαμ. Αρ ρίρ, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ, ατά βάρ ι ρφογυρ θατ, γ πα τιμδιδεαδ δο ραογελ γ ευααιρ ρειρcc αν εοιμδδδ, γ ιννιρ γά νί δο ριγνιρ ιν πα εράιθιρ αν κοιμδδδ. Ινδιρρβδ, αρ αν ρί, βυδ δόιγ λην δο εράδ αν κοιμδδδ. Ρα ρυαβραρ, αρ ρέ, ριρ 'Ειρηνν δο τινολ δο εum αν επλέιβερι εαιρ .ι. Carrlaogh δα εοιμ-αρδύεαδ ευαρ, γ ελαδ δίμωρ δο δσναμ ανν, γ αρβδ ροβ αιλ γο ρφαυρεα tene αν τιγι ριν γαδ επάτηνόνα ι μθρβέταιδ, γ ι η-Αιριυρ Γαιοδιολ, γ πα ρεαθαρ πο βα διωμαρ μορ ραιν.

Rob ole ριν, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ, γ νί ηβδ ριν πο τιμδιδδδδ δο ραογελ.

Ρα ρυαιβριυρ dono, αρ αν ρί, θροιέβδ δο δσναμ ι cCluain Ιράιρδ, γ α δσναμ γο μορβαλτα ριυμ co πο μαρβδ μ'ανιμρι ραιρ γο βράτ.

Ρα ιννιρ νειτ ιμδα αmlαιδ ριν.

Νί νί διβ ριν, αρ αν ελειρεαδ, τιμδιδιυρ δο ραογελ.

Ατά dono αγυμ νί οιλε, αρ αν ρί .ι. αν ιμρηγαιρ ρυλ αγωμ δο Λαιγμβ; υαιρ αρεαδ ροβ άιλ θαμ α ρριρ υιλε δο τιμαργαιν δο εum ατα, γ α μαρβαδ υιλε ανν, α μνα γ α μογαιδ δο ταβαιρτ ρρι ρογναμ δο Υιβ Νέιλλ. Σιμνι ευαιρκαρτ η'Ειρηνν δο ταβαιρτ ρο Μιδε, γ ριρ Μιδε ρορ Λαιγμβ. Υέ, υέ, τρα, αρ αν ελέιρεαδ αρβδ

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

<sup>2</sup> *Airiur Gaidhel*.—i. e. *regio Gadeliorum*, now Argyile, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *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.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Iraid*.—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. Carrlaeghr, 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<sup>s</sup>; 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<sup>u</sup>, 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<sup>w</sup>; to bring our race in the north of Erin into Meath, and to settle the men of Meath in Leinster."

"Alas !

<sup>w</sup> *The Ui-Neill*.—i. e. nepotes Neill, i. e. the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, of whom Aedh Uairidhnach was at this time

head and King. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, or Race of Owen, who formed a large section of this family.



arfb̃ r̃in po tim̃uib̃iō do r̃aoḡalpo, uair̃ an cinead̃ r̃in ar̃ mior-  
 cair̃ laṡra .i. Laigñ, ataat̃ naoim̃ oḡ ſp̃naig̃te leo p̃p̃iaḡnair̃ an  
 coim̃d̃b̃, 7 ar̃ moō ata ḡrig̃iō, 7 ar̃ t̃pere d̃á n-ir̃naig̃te and̃ar̃  
 dom̃ ir̃naig̃t̃i r̃i. Ac̃t̃ éſna ar̃ t̃rócar̃ caonup̃p̃ac̃ an coim̃diu, 7  
 d̃ſna h̃ioḡp̃air̃t̃ f̃éin do d̃ar̃ éſnñ h̃ainḡiḡeaḡta r̃in po baoi io  
 éroiḡe do L̃oiḡñib̃ ḡo r̃abair̃ a p̃flait̃iur̃ ar̃ buaine inar̃ an p̃lait̃iur̃  
 aim̃p̃ioḡḡa.

Ra hongad̃ an r̃ain an r̃i, 7 po cair̃ cor̃p ann coim̃d̃b̃, 7 p̃uair̃  
 b̃ar̃ po c̃f̃duair̃, 7 do éuaib̃ do éum̃ neime.

S̃ſet̃ Kal̃ r̃ſchom̃.

Initium p̃egimiñir̃ Maoilc̃oba.

Kal̃. Maoilcoba mac̃ Aḡḡa, mic̃ Ainm̃irec̃ p̃egnauit̃ t̃ribur̃  
 anñir̃. Stella uir̃a h̃opa t̃ert̃ia diei.

Kal̃.

Kal̃. ḡuin Maoilcoba mic̃ Aḡḡa la Suib̃ne Menñ mic̃ P̃iachna.  
 Quier̃ Oiar̃maḡa t̃ert̃iu abbat̃ir̃ Cluana Ir̃air̃o. Initium p̃egimi-  
 ñir̃ Suib̃ne Minñ.

Kal̃. Suib̃ne m̃ſnñ po ḡap̃ r̃iḡe n-Éir̃enñ i ñoeaḡaiḡ Maoilc̃oba  
 x̃m̃. bliad̃na ḡo t̃tor̃chair̃ la Congal̃ caec̃ mac̃ Scanlaim̃.

Laa aeñ d̃'P̃iaḡna d̃'at̃air̃ an Suib̃ne r̃in aḡ d̃ul d̃p̃iura  
 ap̃at̃air̃, uair̃ ñioḡ bo r̃í r̃ioim̃ it̃ir̃, do r̃ad̃ da m̃ſnñm̃aiñ am̃ail̃ po  
 ḡab̃ caḡ a ñoeaḡaiḡ a céle r̃iḡe na h-Éir̃enñ. Taim̃icc̃ miaḡ  
 meanmañ 7 iñdioc̃c̃bala m̃ópa f̃ae, 7 r̃aint̃ r̃iḡe na h-Éir̃enñ do  
 ḡab̃áil̃ d̃ó, 7 táim̃ḡ p̃eim̃e da éaiḡ, 7 ra iñm̃ir̃ d̃á iñnaí, 7 a r̃fb̃ po  
 r̃aiḡ a b̃ſñ r̃ir̃: uair̃ naḡ ra p̃uaḡr̃uir̃ ḡur̃ and̃iu r̃in, ar̃ r̃í, ní  
 p̃aic̃im̃

\* *Immolate*.—See Dr. Reeves's note on  
 the signification of this word.—Adamnan,  
 p. 435.

† *Seven years*.—In the margin: "De-  
 sunt hic 7 Kal̃."

\* *Maelcobha*.—He began his reign in  
 in the year 612; "Ogygia," p. iii., c. 98,  
 and was slain in 615.

\* *A star*.—The appearance of this star is  
 not mentioned in any other Annals.

“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<sup>x</sup> 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<sup>y</sup>.

[612.] The beginning of Maelcobha’s<sup>z</sup> reign.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, reigned three years. A star<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>, 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<sup>c</sup> by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan.

One day, as Fiachna<sup>d</sup>, 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

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

<sup>c</sup> *Was slain*.—In the year 628.

<sup>d</sup> *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.

paicim a cuibðe pe fñr òaopa agur do fñhtattað i ppeaðtapa  
 cornam piçe, uair ní ——— bñ i corc, ap pcpipom, na capmupg  
 imum; aét tucétur lino agur biað ipciç, ap ré, agur cinolcyp maíte  
 innaé cuccainn, 7 tabair lóp dóib; agur çairimò a mnaoi cúicce  
 anðrain 7 compaicib ppa, agur çac impaðhað pa bui peimne na  
 mñmmain pa cúip pa coimpepç uað, 7 ap ac an mnaoi pa baoi an  
 timpaðhað pa baoi aicpium iap pin, 7 ap anð pin pa coimpepð  
 an Suibne Mñnopa a mbpoinn a mátap. In tan tpa pa cpipçpim  
 ó mnaoi, ao bñpç an bñ: an ðcinolpaðcap çác ipçeað ap pí?  
 Acc, app Píachna, Ní ðingnim ap ppoçuibed fén .i. piçe fñpça  
 do çornam. Tuiçteap appin iapam comð ða aigmub móp pem-  
 teétað na ðcpupciçtíð do ðepað na clanna aigenta mópa.

Lá ðono ðon tSuibne pi na çilla óç na taicé 7 a bñ, pa paib  
 pia mnaoi; ap ionçnað liom, ap ré, a laigñ po çap ó Cenel  
 Eogain ciçñnup pcp çac moppa: aped pa paib an bñ tpe cenel  
 poçuibed, cið ðuibp, ap pí, çan cpuar do ðñam, 7 ðul pompa do  
 çoccað ppa çac, 7 corçup do ðpeit ço minic. Ap amlaib pin  
 biap, ap éipom.

Taimçpim iap pin amac agur ré apmça pa maipin ap na  
 bápac, 7 do pála occlaoð do luçt . . . . 7 cpipðe apmça, 7 do  
 poime compac ppiç ço po çiall an tóçlac do pinð\*çae ðó, 7 po  
 çiall pluaç mop do amlaib, 7 po çab piçe n'Éipenn.

Ral. Mopç Suibne Minn.

[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 Mu-  
 iredhach, 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<sup>e</sup> 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<sup>f</sup>.

[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 Cſſnaiḡ do riḡiri na riḡe, unde dictum :

Serra Fogurtac an flait

An ſrḡa or biḡ bſr

An tan ar mber ní bí ní

lar rin ar ri riḡa cinn mſr.

[716.] Kal. Cumuſſe aonaḡ Taillten la Fogurtac i corḡair mac Maoilruḡa ḡ mac Duinnſléibe.

[717.] Kal. Anartariur Augurtur pellitur. Ppor meala pluit ruper porram Laginorum : pluit etiam ppor airḡiḡ i n-Oḡain móir, ppor cruḡneacḡa i n-Oḡain mbicc. Tunc natuſ eſt Niall Condail, mac Fearḡail, unde Niall Pporac uocatur eſt.

Coronuccaḡ Pſḡair Arſtol do ḡabáil do muinſir lae porro ; uair corónuccaḡ Simóin Opuac po ḡai porro co nicce rin, amaíl areḡ po ḡai por Colom cille péin.

[718.] Kal. Theodoriur imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo imperat annis ix.

[720.] Kal. Inſſḡ Maḡe ḡreacḡ la Catal mac Pionnḡuine, ri Muman, ḡ Murchaḡ mac mḡrain ri Laiḡſn. Inſḡ Laiḡſn la Fearḡal mac Maoilḡúin. In aſailib leppaib airſirſn poḡabam comac irin tſſſr bliacain peḡainḡ, .i. an deacmhac bliacain  
flaitiura

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>b</sup> *Tailltin*, now Teltown, on the River

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

<sup>i</sup> *Anastasius*.—i. e. Anastasius II., resigned in January, 716.

<sup>i</sup> *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<sup>g</sup>, 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 Taitinn<sup>h</sup> by Fogartach, in which fell the son of Maelrubha, and the son of Donnsléibhe.

[717.] Kal. Anastasius<sup>i</sup> Augustus pellitur. A shower of honey fell upon the foss of Leinster. It rained also a shower of silver at Othain Mor<sup>j</sup>, 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 Apostle<sup>k</sup> 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. Theodosius<sup>l</sup> imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo<sup>m</sup> imperat annis novem.

[720.] Kal. The plundering of Magh Breagh<sup>n</sup> 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.

<sup>k</sup> *The tonsure of Peter the Apostle.*—"A. D. 718.—Tonsura coronæ super familia Iae."

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

<sup>l</sup> *Theodosius.*—Meaning Theodosius III., A. D. 717.

<sup>m</sup> *Leo.*—A. D. 718.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh Breagh.*—A large plain in Meath. Four Masters, 717; Annals of Ulster, 720 [721].



πλατειυρα Feargal do gnĩtea an tinnrãdora Laĩgñ, 7 zomãd na ðigail táinic Murchãd mac ðrain zo f̃sraib̃ Mũhan d'inõr̃b̃ Maige ðpeãg. Ƴibé bliad̃ain ðib rin tra do rĩgne Feargal inõrãda mõra i Laĩgnib̃ .i. alõrgãd 7 a nõó̃d, 7 a mãrbãd, 7 na geall nãc anpãd ðe rin, no zo t̃ỹg̃ta ðo an bõrõmã po mãit̃ F̃innãc̃ta do Mõliñg, 7 zo t̃ỹg̃ta b̃raĩg̃de ðó ne t̃ĩgeãr̃nãr 7 pẽr in ciur. Ƴo mãopãt laĩgñ b̃raĩg̃de ðó, 7 na geall̃rãt an cĩr.

Ĩr inõ aĩm̃p̃ir rin do rĩgne Feargal pãĩr̃tĩni d̃á mãcaib̃ .i. d'Aõd Allan, ãg̃ur do Niall Cunñail, [d̃á ngõĩr̃éĩ Niall F̃rãpach] 7 ar ar po po á̃r dõrõm̃ on.

.i. Ƴá tanc̃ãt̃t̃ur cuic̃ce do h-Ail̃f̃c̃ F̃rĩg̃r̃í̃nñ, .i. Aõd an mac ba mõo .i. óclãc̃ g̃lic, am̃nũr, beõdã, ãdãcom̃nãĩc̃rĩde, ar ãm̃lãĩd táinĩg zo mb̃uĩd̃nĩb̃ mó̃ra d̃ãg̃ãr̃m̃ẽta ime do cum Ail̃g̃. Ar ãm̃lãĩd im̃ũr̃po taĩnĩg an mac ba r̃óo, zo ciũin 7 zo m̃f̃rãp̃dã, zo r̃í̃dãm̃ail, 7 co n-uaĩẽib̃, 7 ar̃pẽd po r̃á̃ĩd ar añãr̃pãĩde f̃é̃in, 7 ar oñó̃r̃ d̃á ãẽãr̃: ar có̃ra ðãm̃rã, ar r̃é, ðol ar aoĩd̃hẽc̃t amãc̃ iñá aĩrĩr̃im̃ d̃a aig̃ĩd̃ ãg̃ãd̃rã anõc̃t. C̃iã d̃iã t̃tãm̃ĩd̃ũir̃i, ã m̃ic, ar an tãẽãr̃, rin do r̃á̃d̃? 7 an mac ar riñũ tãoi, ãg̃ar ãtãrãĩde t̃r̃í̃ coim̃l̃í̃on f̃rĩt̃ra [cĩd̃ fãd̃ẽra] g̃an d̃á̃nõc̃t ãg̃ãd̃ im̃ taĩrĩr̃im̃ i n-Ail̃eac̃ inõc̃t am̃hãil ãtãr̃um̃ ãg̃ taĩrĩr̃im̃ co n-ã m̃ũiñt̃ir̃? Ra pãd̃ mãit̃ l̃m̃rã, ar Niall, co ñd̃eãr̃nãd̃rõm̃ inãile c̃é̃d̃nã f̃rĩt̃ra. Nĩ rãg̃ã ĩõir̃ anõc̃t, ã m̃ic, ar Feargal, ãg̃ur biãd̃ i f̃rãr̃pãd̃ tãẽãr̃ 7 do m̃á̃ẽãr̃.

Ruccãd̃

<sup>o</sup> *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.

<sup>p</sup> *Boromean tribute*.—See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 106, p. 100.

<sup>a</sup> *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<sup>o</sup> 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<sup>p</sup> 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<sup>q</sup> 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<sup>r</sup>: 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.

<sup>r</sup> *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 iap pin an mac buð pine, .i. Aðð, 'rin pið tſc mór cona muinntip. Ruccað ðno an mac óð .i. Niall i tteac naoibinn nderrið. Ra ppiðaiðio iapttain, 7 pa b'ail don ataii a ndearbað maille, 7 tanaiice a ndeipeð oioðce do cum an taiðe i paiðe an mac ba pine, 7 pa ðaoi acc cloipteðt ppiipin tſc rin : ap oððaii tpa palac pa ðár 'ran taið pin. Rá báttar puiipreoiu, 7 canntedð, 7 eaðlaða, 7 obloiui, 7 baðlaið ag ðſcðoið 7 acc buipeðaið ann ; oream ag ól, 7 oream na ccodlað, 7 oream og pgeatðraið, oream occ cuplſinnaið 7 oc pſtðuiið ; timpanaið 7 epuiituii og pſnmain ; oream og imarðagað, 7 oc piſðagað. Að cuala Pſi-gal amlaið pin iað, agap táimð iap pin ð'innpuiicðio an taiðe ðerrið i paða an mac ap róo, 7 pa ðaoi ag cloiptſcðt pui an tſc rin, 7 ní cuala nað ní ann acht atlucðað buiðe do Ohia [pa] ðac ní puapattui, 7 epuiituipeðt ciúin bíno, 7 ouana molta an coimðeð ðá ngabail, 7 pa aiuið an pi co mór uamon 7 ðpið an coimðeð ipin taið pin.

Táimð an pi ap a haite pin dá leabað féin, 7 tucc ðo mór ða uið puiðiuccðað an dá tſc rin.

Táimc maðain moðtðat pan tſc mór i paða an mac ba pine, 7 ap inbſctain pa féo taðall an taiðe pa imað pgeatðraiðe 7 palðaii 7 bpiñtatað, 7 imað con oc iðe pgeatðraiðe. Cac imuiipio uile na ppeandðaðoið [no i ðtoipchim puain] ipaið amlail ðeittip marð, ðenmoða mac an pi féin ; ap amlaið imuiipio po ðaoiðe ina cðdlað amlail pa beit ag ipnaiðe caða 7 pé na piðleabað, pðiat mór ðá leið clí, 7 ða lſtga lánmópa dá leið ðep : claiðeab moip inelaii opðuiipin pøp a pñapaid, analpaðac mór imac 7 ipteac ðá cøp ðó, amlail naðaða ðuini ða cøp ap tðeipui 7 ap tðicce.

Níoi

\* *Snoring*.—There is probably here some defect of transcription ; the words left out are probably no in-a ð-toipchim puain :

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<sup>s</sup> [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 péo dno fuirec fair irtaig ná méo pob élniúgte an t-aér  
irín tigh rin, 7 táimig irín tsc̃ i roibe an mac ba roo, 7 gú poill tá-  
nicc, ná ariúg an mac óg é, uair nír bo coollad̃ d̃ó, ac̃t ag guide an  
coim̃deo ná baol. Ra eiriúg fo céoóir i n-aiúg̃ a aetar don d̃érguó  
ríog̃da i roibe, uair ar amlaib̃ ná baol, 7 inar ríóill ime go cciun-  
raib̃ óir 7 ariúg̃, 7 po orlaig an tsc̃ re ná aetar, 7 ó táimig an  
taetar ir̃tsc̃ do raó da láim̃ fo b̃ragaid̃ a mic, 7 do raó póg do,  
7 tancatur maille gur po ruid̃scur for an d̃érguó ríog̃da; ná  
raig an mac com̃páó ar túr ar an aetar, 7 ar̃f̃o po ráib̃; a aetar,  
ar ré, an d̃ar linn ar im̃rímhac̃ ñf̃ic̃odolac̃ rugair an aóaiúg̃  
ar̃éir ar, ar̃f̃o ar l̃t̃ anora coollad̃ rin leabaid̃ rin go trát̃ eir̃ge  
do ló. Do rígne an t-aetar amlaib̃, 7 mar táimig trát̃ eir̃ge do  
ló ná eir̃geoor imaille, 7 ná ráib̃ an mac r̃ria a aetar: A aetar  
im̃main, ar ré, ar̃f̃o ar cóir̃ d̃uit̃ pleóuccaó d̃úinn male r̃ria  
r̃ér̃únn, uair maraid̃ ogaínn l̃t̃ ná d̃eugad̃ do biaó 7 do lionn  
uaid̃ri a r̃éir̃ d̃úinn, agar ní tarrihais̃ d̃o r̃ain inuair̃ t̃ugrad̃ tim-  
thir̃di an mac l̃r̃d̃ar mór̃ lán do m̃íóó 7 biaó láim̃om̃da, 7 ná  
plegaid̃riort̃ go taoi r̃eiteam̃ail i maille anor̃in.

‘O po eiriúg̃ cac̃, táimig an r̃i amac̃ ná t̃sc̃ r̃éin, 7 po innir̃ i  
r̃riag̃hair̃ cáic̃ am̃ail no biaó t̃oiúgte ná dá mac̃ úo, 7 a dubair̃t̃  
go ngebaó an mac pa r̃ine r̃iúge 7 go maó t̃reab̃air̃, c̃roóda, beoóda,  
c̃reapac̃, r̃ar̃t̃olac̃ a r̃iúge. An mac ba luza imur̃ro, co ngebaó r̃iúge  
go c̃raib̃deac̃ conbaill, 7 go maó clúac̃ ríog̃da a clann, 7 go nge-  
b̃air̃ r̃iúge an d̃ara r̃eal. Ir̃eó dono rin po com̃ailled̃ co nuigi rin.

Ingh̃n dno Congail mic F̃ear̃gura F̃ánao, maetar̃ an mic ba  
r̃ine 7 fo cl̃it̃ r̃ug̃ r̃í an mac rin .i. Aoó All̃an, agur po bé po  
aóbar̃

<sup>†</sup> *Pure-minded*.—The word conbaill is glossed innpaic (worthy, pure, honest), in H. 3, 18, p. 653.

<sup>‡</sup> *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<sup>u</sup>, 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



aððar beite þo clit na hingine oð Feargal : a haðair, .i. Congal  
 ða hiðbairt ðon coimtið 7 a beir a caillceæt, 7 ðo það a haðair  
 iomað óir 7 airgið, agur cruíð ði a coiméo a gñura. ʒiðeað  
 tpa pa meall náma coitécññ an éinuðaða ðaonða .i. ʒiaðal, í ; ðo  
 það ʒráð ðʒʒgal mac Maoilóuin, 7 ðo það ʒʒgal ʒrað ðiri.  
 Ro compaigreað ðno maille Feargal 7 ingñ Congal Cindmað-  
 air. Riððomna Eirññ an tan rin ʒʒgal. Rí Eirññ imorpo  
 Congal. Ra inir an fear pa baí ſturpa rin ðo Congal. Ða  
 ðoilíð imurpo co móp lá Congal an rʒel rin : .i. a ingñ ðo meall-  
 lað, 7 a ðubairt ná mairpſð fear an rʒeol muna pʒáðbað péin  
 ðeimín an rʒeol. Ro baol iapañ fear an rʒeol oð ipnaðe ʒo  
 mbeittír a naoin ionað, Feargal 7 ingñ Congal, 7 map pa bát-  
 tur i n-aoin-ionað, Feargal 7 ingñ Congal, tainiz fear an rʒeol  
 ð'ionnpoigñið Congal, 7 pa innir ðo a mbeir i n-aoin-ionað. Táiniz  
 Congal peime ð'ionpoicchið an tiʒe i paðattur, 7 map pa airiz  
 ingñ Congal éipion co na múintur ðo éum an tiʒe, uair þo ba  
 ʒlic amnur aingíð iri, amail þo bſð a h-aðair, pa þoiliz þon éðac  
 ʒʒgal, 7 pa þuið péin þor an éðac iarttain. Táiniz cat móp  
 baol irtaiz ð'ionpoiccið ʒʒgal co n-ðuair a cōpa, 7 ʒo þo þluiz  
 an cat ploiti mopa ðo cōpaib Feargal. Ðo það Feargal an  
 lañ pſca, 7 pa ʒað 'ma þlucait an cat, 7 þor mapð.

Ro pég tpa Congal an tſc ime, 7 ní þaca ʒʒgal ann. Táiniz  
 poime ð'innpoigñið þir an rʒeol, 7 þo báð é i n-aðainn. Táiniz  
 iarttain ð'ionpoigñið a ingine péin, 7 pa baol ag iappað loðta  
 þuirpe amail bið óð iri 7 na beittír cionta þairpiom þria. San  
 compac cliti rin tpa þo compriſo Aðð Allan.

Ar

\* *Ceanmraghair*.—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 translation of the Annals of Ulster Cenn-Magair is referred to as if it were the same as Fanaid; 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<sup>w</sup>. By this secret connexion Aedh Allan was begotten!

Now,

north-west part of it.

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

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

Ar na bpeit imurro, Aoð Allain, pa shb a mátaip é do dib mnáib (pa ba tairipirí lé) dá báðað, ná pionnað a h-átaip fuirre, 7 na fshgaideð an t-átaip fua. Bhn do Cinél Conaill diðpiden ono, 7 bhn do Cenel Eoghain. An bhn Eoghanað tpa map pa gair 'na láim an aoibin mbiz nálainn pa líonað ó ghráð 7 ó fpeir na naoibine í; irfb po ráib pa mnaoi coméa, a riur ioñmain, ap rí, noða malairt na naoibinepi ap cóip, áct ap a coiméð go maip. Arfb po paibpibí, annpa latpa é ina pe na mátaip féin, 7 ir ípíðe pa shail fpoirne a báðuð, ap iomomion fpeirgi a haáap. Ra gap fepaz hiride, 7 pa áuir an Leanañ fopí lár, 7 po deabthairiot maille .i. an dapa dé ga anacal, 7 an dí oile ga baðuð. Tíðeað po fopuairlið an bhn Eoghanað an mnaoi oile, 7 pa gab a huball pluzatan go pa faom các ní ma rapatcup ac deabaib .i. an lñam do lfrugáð. Ra lfrugéað leo map aon iap rin an lñam.

Tápla tpa ffbt aon maáip an lñam ir in tfb i paða an lenam a ccinn ceitpe mbliaðan, 7 gan a fupir di a beit a mbfbaið. Ar ann po baoi an macaom gá éluici. Do pála mñma a mátaip fapir, 7 po fapppuib cia aof an macaom uð ap ri? Arfb pa ráib các gup bo mac ceitpe mbliaðan. Ro gairm rí na mna tairipirí úð ap a hamup 7 arfb pa ráib riu : ap móp an col do rignupa, ap ri ap imgabail fpeirge m'átaip .i. mac na haoipir uð do malairt. Áct pa ráibpíot na mná fuaip : na déna toipri itip, ap fiað, ap é ruð an mac rin, 7 rñe pa coméð é. Do pað ri airgeða iomða do na mnáib iaptain, 7 pucað uaité an mac go dicelta d'innpoccið a átaip féin .i. Fshgal.

Inghn

\* *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 [Tyreconnell]. 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 Tyreconnell.



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-Eoghain<sup>x</sup>. 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 away<sup>y</sup> from them privately to his own father, Ferghal.

Now,

<sup>x</sup> *Conveyed away*.—This is a better story than the account of his descendant Fer-doragh, Baron of Dungannon, who, according to Fynes Moryson, was fourteen years old before Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, knew that he was his son.



Now, the daughter of the King of Cianachta<sup>z</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup> [was fought] between the Leinster-men 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<sup>c</sup> was demanded by Ferghal, and this the Leinstermen would not brook. The Leinstermen had not paid it to Loingsech, son of Aengus<sup>d</sup>, nor to Congal of Cennmaghair<sup>e</sup>, though they had suffered sore annoyances from the hands of Congal; neither were they willing to pay it to Fergal, 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.

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

<sup>d</sup> *Loingsech, son of Aengus*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 695 to 704.

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



διρεασρα δίνόρ υαδ φορ *Út Cuinn* .i. φορ *Eoghán* γ φορ *Conall*  
γ φορ *Airghiallaib* γ *Míde*, an cfeamhaδ blaδaín a plaitiúra  
féin, no ι τρῖρ blaδaín déc, ut quibuscum placet, do tóbaδ  
na boromá.

Δά πασα τρα πο δάρ ογ an tinoirain, uair arpeδ aδ beipeδ  
zaδ fear do *Leit Cuinn* gur a poícead an fuaccraδ .i. “δά ττί  
Donnbó ar an rluaζaδ, paζaδpa.” Donnbó imurpo mac bain-  
treabétaige eiriδe dpearaib Rorr, aζar ní deachaδ lá na aιδί  
a tairζ a mátar imac riam, γ ní paithe ι n-Eirinn uile buδ caoime,  
no buδ fṣrri cruδ no delb, no dñam inár. Ní paδa ι n-Eirinn uile  
buδ griaδda, no buδ rṣgaine inár, γ ar uad buδ fṣrri rann epa  
γ rirgela φορ doimon; aré buδ fṣrri do ḡlép eaδ, γ do inoipma  
rṣḡ, γ o'pige folc, γ buδ fṣrri riaiδm [*i. ingne inntlecta*] na  
einec; de quo dicatur:—

'Aille macaib Donnbo báio  
Dinne a laíδ luaíδio beoil  
Aine ógaib Innpí Paíl  
Ra tógaib táin trillpi a treoir.

Niar licc ono a mátar Donnbo la *Firgal*, zo tuccaδ Maol  
mic

<sup>1</sup> *During this world's existence.*—The writers of the *Ui 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 *Ui 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.*

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn's half, i. e.

the north half of Ireland.

<sup>b</sup> *Cinel Eoghain.*—i. e. the race of Eoghán, or the men of Tyrone [*Tir-Eoghain*] and their relatives.

<sup>c</sup> *Cinel-Conaill.*—i. e. the race of Conall, or the inhabitants of Tircconnell.

<sup>d</sup> *Airghialla.*—i. e. the inhabitants of the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monahan.

<sup>e</sup> *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 existence<sup>f</sup>, 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-Chuinn<sup>g</sup>; i. e. a hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>h</sup>, Cinel-Conaill<sup>i</sup>, and Airghialla<sup>j</sup>, and of the men of Meath, in the fourth year of his reign, or in the thirteenth<sup>k</sup>, 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 Donnbo<sup>k</sup> come on the hosting, I will." Now Donnbo was a widow's son of the Fera-Ross<sup>l</sup>, 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 stories<sup>m</sup>, 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-Fail<sup>n</sup>,  
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.

<sup>l</sup> *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.

<sup>m</sup> *Royal stories*.—i. e. stories relating to kings.

<sup>n</sup> *Innis-Fail*.—This was one of the most ancient names of Ireland.



mic Failbe mic Eannan mic Ciontáin, comarba Colaim Cille, ppa aipic beo 7 go tuccepaide Colam Cille ono dia éionn go ripeð Donnbo plán da tairg féin a epic Laisín.

Tocomla ono Peargal por péð. Ra battur ona luét eolair peime, nír bó maic an t-eolur do padpad do .i. i ccumgaib gáca conaire 7 in-aimpédab gáca conaire go pancuttur Cluain Dóbail i n-Almain. Ar ann buí Aððan clám Cluana Dóbail ar a éinn. Do ponpat ono na pluairg a micorpað .i. a aon bó do mairbað 7 a puine ar bñraib na pñagñairi, 7 a tñc do bñreit da éinn, 7 a lopccað; consñbñit an clám com ba ðigal go bñát por Uib Néill an ðigal do bepeð an coimðio pñirpñ, 7 tainicc an clám peime go pubal Pñigail, 7 battur pñogpñað Leite Cuinn uile ar a éinn i pñ puball in tan pñ. Ro ðaoi an clám ag acaoine a imnib na pñagñairi; ní tainig epide neic ðib pñir, aét epide Conbñstan mic Congura pi pññ Rorpi, 7 a peð ón ná ba haipet do Conbñstan, uair ni tepna pi do nñc po ðaoi ipñ puball aét Cubñstan mac Congura a aonar ar in caé. Conað ann aobep Cubñstan:—

Ad agar caé por ðearg plainð  
A pñ Pñigale ad glionn;  
ðað bñonairg muinpi mic Maire  
Ar mbñreit an tairg ðar éionn,  
ðó an clám po gaoð a nñgñað a ðaim,  
Mairg láim pa toll a mbpað  
Ar ní pñmcomap mac ðpñain, 7pñl.

Ar

<sup>o</sup> *Mael-mic-Failbhe*.—This may be intended for *Conamhail mac Failbhe*, 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.

<sup>p</sup> *Cluain-Dobhail*.—This name is now forgotten.

<sup>q</sup> *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<sup>p</sup>, 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<sup>q</sup>, 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 Ultoniæ, *Cu-Muman*, dog of Munster, *Cu-Caisil*, dog of Cashel, &c.

Ar andorin arperet Pírgal rria Donnó; déna airpideó dúin, a Donnó, po bíe ar tu ar deac airpide puil i n-Éirinn .i. i cúirig, azar i cuirleudoib, 7 i cruicib, 7 randoib, 7 raiorecóib, 7 rigrgélaib Éirenn, 7 ip in maoini i mbárac do béram-ne cat do Laiḡnib. Ac, ar Donnó, ní cumḡaimri airpide duiteri anoct, 7 nimeta aon gníomh dób rin uile do taidbrin anoct, 7 cipri airm i rabairi a márac, 7 imbeora, do déna airpide duiteri. Dénaó imurpo an rioḡdriuc hua Maigléine airpide duir anoct. Tugad hua Maigléini éuca iartaim. Ro gabraide og indorin cat 7 comraima leite Cuinn 7 Laiḡen ó toḡail Tuama Ténbat, .i. Deanda ríḡ, in ra marbad Cobtaó Caolbreḡ, comḡi an aimir, rin, 7 ní bá móp covalta do rinneó leo in aídchi rin ra méo eagla leo Laiḡin, 7 la méo na doinnne, .i. uair aídche péle Phinnian gairmrió rin.

Iméir Laiḡin do lotturraide i cCruacán Claonta, dáig ní maíó por Laiḡniu da ndearnat a comairle ann, 7 gur obar tiurad do cum an cáta. Lottur iarrain ḡo Dinn Canainn, araide do cum an cáta.

Conpauccur tra ip in maoin ar na márac na cáta clé-taró, naoi míle do Laiḡnib, míle ar píct imurpo do Leit Cuinn. Ar cruaid 7 ar feóair ra cuipéó an cátra leit por lé, 7 ra ḡab cac na comraicib ann.

Ra

\* *Maighleine*.—This personage is not mentioned in any other known Annals.

\* *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.

\* *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<sup>r</sup>, 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<sup>s</sup>, 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<sup>t</sup>, in the winter.

With respect to the Leinster-men, they repaired to Cruachan Claenta<sup>u</sup>, 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<sup>v</sup>, 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.

<sup>u</sup> *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 *Geasa* and *Urgarthæ* of the Kings of Leinster.

<sup>v</sup> *Dinn-Canainn*.—Now Duncannon, nearly midway between Clane and the Hill of Allen.



Ra ba dímór pa inníri compama na Laoð Laiḡen ḡ Laoð Leite Cuinn. Arbert zo ffacar bṛigíu or cionn Laiḡen; adéir onó Colum Cille or cionn hua Néill. Ra meamúid iapaín an cat pía Mupchað mac mbpain, ḡ pe n-Aoð mac Donncaðā, mic Colḡan rí Laiḡen Dearḡabair. Ra marbbað Fearḡal ann Aoð mō ḡ Donnchað mac Mupchaðā po marbbrat Férḡal padepín, ḡ bile mac buain, rí Alban, ar uaid ainnmígter Corrbile, i n-Almaine. Ar é onó Aoð menó pa marb Donnbo. Ní torcair imurro Fearḡal zo torchaí Donnbo. Ra marbbað onó perca ar céo aínur in dú rín. A coimlín péin po marbbaí Laiḡín ran cat rín do Leite Cuinn .i. naoi míle; ḡ naoi ngeltí oib do dol for ḡeltaét, ḡ cétríg do ríḡaib. Ata Cnoc Férḡail annrín; pa cúirriot Laiḡín ilaḡ commaídmí and onó, unde díciur :—

Deólaíte Almaine,  
Ar corpaín buair bṛíḡmaine  
Ro la baðb béldearḡ bioṛač,  
Iolač im cfinn fFérḡaile.

Scaparr

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

\* *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.

† *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.

\* *Son of Bran*.—King of Leinster.

\* *Fergal*.—King of Erin.

† *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<sup>w</sup> deeds of the heroes of Leinster and of Leth-Chuinn are very much spoken of. It is said that Brigit<sup>x</sup> was seen over the Leinster-men; Colum Cille<sup>y</sup> was seen over the Ui-Neill. The battle was gained by Murchadh, son of Bran<sup>z</sup>, and Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster. Fergal<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>, from whom Corrbile<sup>c</sup>, 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<sup>d</sup>, and one hundred kings. The hill of Ferghal<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> *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.

<sup>d</sup> *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 <sup>o</sup>. 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.

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

Scarapf Murchaδ na miblaig,  
 6pogair a triuna i tcalmuin,  
 Do roi faobair pna Feargal,  
 7o pfein deapmair 6f Almain.  
 6at ann c6d puip6c na6ac,  
 Cpua6ac, cop6a6ac, capnac,  
 Im naoi ngelta gan m6ne,  
 Um naoi m6le fear n-arma6.  
 Ceit6i c6d cabraio a Cpuaio .i. Cpua6ain,  
 6ar an ampaig 6a6d ran gliaio,  
 6a tpi c6d6ib Conaill cpuaio,  
 A p6 \* \* \* \* \*

Ra 6a6aδ annpaim an 6pu6h hua Maigl6ine 7 do pa6aδ  
 fair 66im 6puic do 66nam, 7 do pu6ne; b6 map 7 ba binn an  
 66im rin, 6o maipuδ 66im hUí Maigl6ine 6 rin a le oc 6pu6aib  
 'Eipenn.

Ra 6a6aδ a 66nh iapttain 6'Feargal, 7 pa 6a6aδ a 66nh don  
 6pu6. Ro ba6i macalla 66imi an 6puic rin aieop 6o 66nh tpi la  
 7 tpi noio66. Ar de ap mberap 66im hUí Maigl6ine 66 tapann  
 na p6p 'ran m6naio.

Do luio 6no Aoδ Laigen mac Fite6eallai6, pi hUa Maine  
 Conna6t i paon ma6ma 7 teioio, 6o nebert pna macoib: na6  
 ma p6cc6aio, a ma6ca, buo ferr6e bur ma6air pnu mo 6p6it pi  
 lib. Nit berap, op Laigin, conaδ ann rin po map6aδ Aoδ Laigen,  
 pi hUa Máine. Ra pia6tat6up imuppo, a mic [corp] Ao6a Laigin  
 im Aoδ Alláin mac Fear6aile, 6o 6ilca6, aipm a mbuio Moioiu,  
 mac

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh Laighean*.—i. e. Aedh, or Hugh of  
 Leinster. He is not mentioned in the pe-  
 digrees 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.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Allan*.—He was afterwards mo-  
 narch 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<sup>f</sup>, son of Fithcheallach, King of Ui-Mainè, in Con-naught, 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<sup>g</sup>, son of Fergal, to Lilcach<sup>h</sup>, where Modichu, son of Amairgin, and the Gall Craibhthech<sup>i</sup> were; and it was on this occasion that the

Ui-Neil

<sup>h</sup> *Lilcach*.—A place near Slane, in East Meath, not yet identified. See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 512, 723.

<sup>i</sup> *Gall Craibhtheach*.—i. e. the pious or

mac Amairgin, ⁊ an Gall Craibdeac, conaḁ ann rin claidiric hUí Néill ⁊ Connachta clad na cille, ⁊ iad i rioct na gcléiriac, ⁊ ar amlaḁ rin na raoraid tri miorbuaile na naoim, go ppail cotac hUa Néill ⁊ Connaect ó rin ale 'rin cill rin: unde Aḁd Allain cecinit:—

Ní ppuaramar ar talmain Almain baoid réditir;  
Ní pangamar iar rin cat Ulcaḁ baoid nemḁtar.

ḁa buaḁac tra an lá rin do Laiḁmḁ. Ra hanaiacḁ imurpio Cubretan mac Congura m pFear Rorr ar na punna do piḁne an aiodḁe peime.

I Condaíl na ríog báttur Laiḁin an aiodi aḁ ol pína ⁊ mḁḁa ar ccuḁ an caḁa go rubac roimḁmaḁ, aḁur cac díob aḁ innirín a comḁama, ip iad mḁḁraiz meadapḁaoin. Ar ano rin na ráid Murchaḁ mac ḁrain: “ḁo ḁéarainn carpat ceḁre cumala, ⁊ mo eac ⁊ m'ḁraḁ don laoc ḁo paḁaḁ irín ármaḁ, ⁊ do ḁéraḁ comarḁa cugainn ar.” Raḁaḁ-ra, ar ḁaoḁḁalaḁ laoc oim Mumain. ḁebid a cáḁerriaḁ caḁa ⁊ comlanna uime, go ráinḁ go hairm i mḁaí corp Fearḁaile, go ccuḁla ní i nḁaḁairḁaie irín irín aeor ór a cinn, condeperit. Ar clopp uile, timarḁaḁ duib ó piḁ ḁḁet nime. ḁénaid aipride dá buḁ ḁriḁearna anocḁ .i. o'Fearḁal mac Maolḁúin, cia do piḁraḁair punn uile in ḁar naoir dana eiḁir cuipleandcu, ⁊ corḁaie, ⁊ cruicḁie, ná ḁairmḁcca epḁuaḁ no héḁ comḁarḁ rib o'aiprideḁ anocḁ o'Fearḁal.

ḁo

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

<sup>1</sup> *The part he took.*—i. e. in sympathiz-

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

<sup>2</sup> *Condaíl 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 smother 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<sup>l</sup> the night before.

It was at Condail of the Kings<sup>k</sup> 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



Go ccuala iapaín an tóglaic an cuirig̃ 7 an ceol rípeaictaí, go ccuala dan 'ran tum luaíra ba nísra dó an tóro pianra ba binne ceolairb. Luid an tóglaic na dócum; na tair ar m'amur ar an cñh ppir. Círc, cia éú? ar an tóglaic. Níh, mairi cñh Duinnbó, ar an cñh, 7 naíom no naíomlō ppir a réir aiprideo an rí anoct, 7 ná epóioiō dām. Caíde corp Fíghail runn, ar an t-óglaic? Ar é do aítne ppir anall. "Ceirc andao bér lín," ar an tóglaic? "Ar tú ar deac lín:" Nom béra, ar an cñh; aét pat Críste doo éinn da nom puga, go dtuga mé ar amur mo colla do rídi. Do bér égin, ar an tóglaic, 7 impoi an tóglaic 7 an cñh lair comige Condail, 7 puair Laiḡin aḡ ól ar a cñh 'rin aídai cétna. An tugaíar comairta lat? ar Murchaó. Tugar ar an tóglaic, cñh Duinnbo. Foraim ar an fuaitne úd éall, ar Murchaó. Tugar do an rluaḡ uile aítne fair gur bé cñh Duinnbó, 7 aipé no ráidíu uile: dírpan dúit a Duinnbó, bá caom do dealb, déna aipride dúinn anoct, reb do rignir do tigeairna imbuaraic. Impoigter a aigíō dono, 7 aipraict a doro pianra aipruaḡ ar áip, go mbáttur uile aḡ caoi 7 aḡ tuirri. Iónaiciō an laoi cétna an cñh do cum a colla amail no ḡeall, 7 coirḡiō é ar a méide. Cíttpraict ráimc Donnbo go tsc a mátar, uair aiprao trí ionḡanta an caíra pa .i. Donnbo do poctain na bscáid go nige a tsc dāp cñh bpeíte Colum Cille, 7 ḡéim an dpuic hUí Maigléine trí la 7 trí haídce 'ran aeop, 7 na naoi míle do foruairlig an pici, unde dicíur:

Cat Almaine, ár ḡein  
Mór an ḡníom Decembei

Ro

<sup>1</sup> *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.

<sup>m</sup> *To its body.*—Stories of this kind are

very common in Irish. See the Registry of Clonmacnoise, printed in the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological 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 me<sup>l</sup> 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<sup>m</sup>, 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 wonders<sup>n</sup> 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.

<sup>n</sup> *Three wonders*.—Three wonders are





Which the majestic Murchadh of plunders gained,  
 Son of Bran, with the heroes of Leinster.  
 It was gained over Fergal of Fail<sup>o</sup>,  
 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 Fídh-Gaibhle<sup>p</sup>.  
 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<sup>a</sup>; Fergal Ua Aithechta; Fergal Ua Tamhnaigh, the son of Eochaidh Leamhna; Congalach, son of Conaing; Eigneche, 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<sup>r</sup> 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

<sup>r</sup> *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; Cloēna mac Colgan; Taog  
 mac Aigēide; Dubdaēpīoc mac Dubdaſairſinn; Mſncorpaē mac  
 ſammaig; Eloāc mac Flann 'O'Sgigi; Dunchaō Ua Fiac-  
 paē; mac Conloingri; mac Maoilemona; Doirpaō mac Conla;  
 Flann mac Aoā Oōba; mac Concoingelt; mac Tuatail mic  
 Paolcon; Inpſētaē mac Taiōg; mac ſarbáin; da Ua Maoil-  
 cāic; dá mac Aileni; Pocapta Ua Domnaill; Ailell mac  
 Conaill ſpaine; Fioḡal mac Fiocheallaiḡ; Duiboil hUa  
 Daimine et ppater eiur; dá mac Muirſōaiḡ mic Inpſētaiḡ;  
 Nuāda mac Duibounēuire; Rſētapra hUa Cumurcuiḡ Ua  
 Maine; Cſr Cſpa; Fſhḡar Ua Eogain no Leoḡain; Flaiteamail  
 mac Olútaig; Donḡalaē hUa Aonḡara; Conall Mſnn pí Ceneil  
 Cairbre; mac Epa mac Maoilidūin; Tpi hUa Nuāat; Flann  
 mac Irgalaiḡ; Aoō Laiḡen mac Fiēceallaiḡ; Niall mac Muirḡſra.

Dolope autem et frigore mortui puncti clxxx. tap ēir caēa  
 Almaine i ttopēuir Fſhḡal mac Maoilidūin, ḡca.

Initium pēgni Cionaōa, mic Irgalaiḡ, pecundum quorōam.

Kal. Ro ḡaō uno Fogaḡtaē mac Néill ainmniugāō piḡe  
 'Eipenn po cédōir i noſḡaiō Fſhḡail, aoin bliāōain, no a dō iuxta  
 quorōam, ḡo maḡbaō la Cionaōō Leiēcaōē mac Iorgalaiḡ. Ar  
 paip po meamāiō an caē i tTailtin pa Laiḡnib.

Cionaōō imurpo iapḡtain ceitpi bliāōna i piḡe nEipenn. Ar  
 dorain do ḡeall Aōamnan ḡ pé a mbroinn a mātāp ḡo nḡebaō piḡe  
 n-Eipenn. Dā maiē uno piḡe an Cionaōōa. Inopaō Laiḡen laip an  
 céo

\* *Odhbha*.—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 Fíthchellach*.—He was chief of Hy-Many, in Connaught.

§ *Lethchaech*.—i.e. half-blind. The word caoē, written also coeē or caeē, as now used, does not always mean blind, though

Laighen Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Clothna, son of Colgan; Tadhg, son of Aigthide; Dubhdachríoch, son of Dubhdabhairrenn; 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<sup>s</sup>; 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 Dombnaill; 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 Dubhdunchuire; Rechtabhra, 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<sup>t</sup>; Mac-Erca, son of Maelduin; the three grandsons of Nuadhat; Flann, son of Irghalach; Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach<sup>a</sup>; 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<sup>v</sup>, 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<sup>w</sup> 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.

<sup>w</sup> *Adamnan had promised*.—No notice of this promise has been found in any other Annals or historical tracts.



céó bliadain 7 maidm for Dunchaó mac Murchaó, ir rochaíde do raorclandab no marbaó tper an cógaó ro.

Inorsetac mac Muiríóaiḡ, rí Connaet, moritur. Cat eidiu Dunchaó mac Murchaó 7 Laidgnéin rí hUa cCionngholaiḡ, 7 maidio an cat for Laidgnein.

Ral. Cat Cinn delgten i ttorcup Fogartac hUa Círnaig. Cionaoó mac Iorḡalaiḡ uictor erat; unde Ruman cecinit:—

Meamíad cat Cinn delgten do ríḡ lonḡ buirp,  
Luió srḡall ḡar srḡail, cat ceirpéc derḡ Dóinnail.

Ḥo mbaó iar marbaó Fogurtaiḡ no ḡabaó Cionaoó ríḡe iar pparpind.

Cuindlsr ab. Cluana mic Noir, Paolchu ab. lae.

Ral. Colman Uamac, rai Airdmaca moritur.

Colman banbáin, rai Cille ḡara moritur.

Mac Ailepáin Cille ruaió moritur.

Ral. Cillene Pota ab. lae.

Oachonna cráibdeac, Eppcop Condeipe, quieuit.

Ḥuin Cripmētáin mic Ceallaiḡ, mic Ḥerpióe, ríḡ Laiḡen, i ccat ḡealaiḡ lice. Ḥuin Ailella mic ḡoḡbcaó Míde. Cat eidiu

\* *Indrechtach, 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.

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

‡ *Cenn delgthen.*—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 Cinaedh, who reigned till 727.

—*Ogygia*, Part iii., c. 93.

\* *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.

† *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.

‡ *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<sup>x</sup>, King of Connaught, died. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh, son of Murchadh<sup>y</sup>, and Laidhgnen, King of Ui-Cinnsealaigh; and Laedhgnen was defeated.

Kal. The Battle of Cennedelgthen<sup>z</sup>, in which was slain Fogartach Ua Cernaigh. Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, was the conqueror; on which Rumann<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois, Faelchu, Abbot of Ia [died]. x

[725.] Kal. Colman Uamach<sup>c</sup>, sage of Ard-macha, died.

Colman Banbain, sage of Cill-dara, died.

Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh<sup>d</sup>, died.

[726.] Cillene<sup>e</sup> Fota, Abbot of Ia [died]. x

Dachonna<sup>f</sup>, 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<sup>g</sup>; the death of Ailell, son of Bodhbhcha, of Meath. A battle [was fought] between Ederscel<sup>h</sup>,  
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.

<sup>d</sup> *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.

<sup>e</sup> *Cillene*.—Four M., 725; Tigh. 726;

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

<sup>f</sup> *Dachonna*.—He was Bishop of Connor, and died, according to Four M., in 725.

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

<sup>h</sup> *Ederscel*, King of Bregia: Compare Ann. Ult., 726.



είδιρ Εαυαρργέλ, ριγ βριγ, 7 Ραολάν, ρί Λαιγλν, 7 ρο μεαμάδ  
ann ρορ Εαυαρργέλ, ρί βρεαγ.

Ιρ in βλιαδαιν ρεο ρο μαρβιαδ Cionaoδ Caoδ mac lopgalaiγ, 7  
nfor γab neac da ρίol ριγε n-Ειρenn. Πλαιτβίρταc mac Λοιρριγ  
ρορ μαρβ.

Initium regni Πλαιτβίρταιγ.

Κal. 'San βλιαδαιν ρι ρο βριρ Αongar, ρί Ροιρτρεann, τρι  
cata ρορ Όρυρτ ριγ Alban. Κατ Όρoma Ρορνοcτα είδιρ Cenel  
Conaill 7 Εογαιν, 1 ττορcαιρ Πlann mac lopcuile, 7 Sneogur  
Deapγ hUa βραcαιδε.

Adamnani reliquiae in hiberniam tranſſepuntur, et lex eiur  
penouatur. βar Murchaδa mic βrain, ριγ Λαιγλν. Κατ Μαιρ-  
τιν ιδιρ Λαιγλνβ ρέιν; meamaδ imurpo ρέ n-Uiβ Dunlaing ρορ  
Uiβ cCionnriolaiγ, 1 ττορcαιρ Λαιδcλnn, 7 mac Connella, ρί hUa  
γ-Cionnriolaiγ, 7 Αongar mac Ρaolcδn mic Ρaolain, 7 Cc̃thepnach  
mac Naoi hUι Ceallaiγ. Dunchaδ uictop epac.

Κατ βοιρνε, no Ιnρι βρεογαιν, είδιρ ρεapaiβ Λιφε 7 ρεapaiβ  
Cualann 7 Congal mac βrain. Ρaolan uictop ρuit.

Dormitacio Céle Cρiopo.

Κal. Πlann ab. βc̃nnchar quieuit. Leo Aug. μοριτυρ. Κατ  
Όρoma

<sup>1</sup> *Flaithbhertach*.—The true year of his  
accession was A.D. 727. The Four M. are  
wrong in placing it in 723.

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>3</sup> *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.

<sup>4</sup> *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.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh, son of Bran*.—Ann. Four  
M., 721; Ann. Ult., 726.

<sup>6</sup> *Maistin*.—Now Mullaghmast, near  
Athy, in the county of Kildare.



King of Bregb, and Faellan, King of Leinster, in which Ederscel, King of Bregb, 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 Flaithbhertach<sup>1</sup>.

Kal. In this year Aenghus, King of Fortrenn<sup>1</sup>, gained three battles over Drust, King of Alba [Scotland]. The Battle of Druim-Fornacht<sup>k</sup> [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 Adamnan<sup>1</sup> were translated to Erin, and his law was renewed. The death of Murchadh, son of Bran<sup>m</sup>, King of Leinster; the Battle of Maistin<sup>n</sup> [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 Faellan, and Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, were slain. Donnchadh was the victor.

The Battle of Boirinn, or of Inis-Breoghain<sup>o</sup>, was fought between the men of Liffe and the men of Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Faellan was the victor.

The rest of Cele-Christ<sup>p</sup>.

[728.] Kal. Flann, Abbot of Bennchair<sup>a</sup>, died. Leo Augustus died<sup>r</sup>.

The

<sup>o</sup> *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.

<sup>p</sup> *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.

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

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

Ornoma Corpcain eidir Flaitébeartaic mac Loingrig 7 mac Iorðalaid, 1 ttopcáir Cionaoit 7 Eodur mac Ailella, 7 Maoldúin mac Fearadaid, 7 Dunchaó mac Cormaic.

Cat Ailline eidir dá mac Murchada mic Brain .i. Paolán 7 Dunchaó. Paolan iunior uictor fuit, et pugnauit. Catál mac Fionguine 7 Ceallac mac Paolcáir, pí Oppaiße euaperunt. Dunchaó mac Murchada, pí Laißín interfectur ert. Aét éfna tépna Dunchaó ar an cat, 7 baot peactmain 'na bfehaio. Gabaid Paolan piße Laißín, 7 aenaiß mnai an Dunchada .i. Tuailait, ingín Catáil mic Fiongaine, pí Mumán.

Domnall, pí Connact, moritur.

In hoc anno composuit beda opus suum magnum, hoc ert, in nono anno Leonis.

Kal. Ecebertur pñctur Chpirtí miler in hi-Colum Cilli quieuit. beda in Croniciß cerrat.

Kal. Mac Oncon pcpiba Cille Dapa; Suibne ab Apd maça quieuit; Gall ó Uilcáiß .i. ppubenr quieuit; Mac Concumbri pui Cluana mic Noir; Aongur mac becce ðairce moritur; Cocall oðar pui ðhncáir moritur.

Cat Fearnmaige itir Cetamun \* \*

Kal. Colman hUa Liactain peligionir doctop [obit].

Eochaid mac Colgáin, ab Apd Macha, moritur.

Cat

\* *Druim Corcain*.—Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

<sup>1</sup> *Aillinn*.—Now Dun Aillinne, near Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare: Ann. Ult., 727. "*Bellum Ailenne inter duos germanos filios Murchada, mic Brain, et Duncha, senior jugulatur; junior Foelanus regnat. . . . Domhnall mac Ceallaig, rex Connacht, moritur.*"

<sup>2</sup> *Beda*.—Bede died in the year 734, according 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<sup>s</sup> [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<sup>t</sup>, 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, Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster.

Domhnall, King of Connaught, died.

In hoc anno composuit Beda<sup>n</sup> suum magnum opus, hoc est in nono anno Leonis.

[729.] Kal. Ecbertus<sup>v</sup> sanctus Christi miles in Hi-Coluim Cille quievit. Beda in Chronicis cessat.

[730.] Kal. Mac-Onchon<sup>w</sup>, 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<sup>x</sup>, between Cetamun \* \*

[731.] Kal. Colman Ua Altain<sup>y</sup>, 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.

<sup>v</sup> *Ecbertus*.—He died at Hy, according to Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle, on Easter Sunday, the 24th of April, A. D. 729.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 379, 383.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac-Onchon*.—Ann. Ult. 729; Tigh. 730.

<sup>x</sup> *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.

<sup>y</sup> *Colman Ua Altain*.—A. D. 730. "Col-



Caṑ do bṑrpeṑ do Aoḑ Allan mac Fṑrgail fop Flaitḑbeartach mac Loingṑrig, rṑ 'Eipenn, go doṑg Flaitḑbeartaḑ loingṑr a Fop-  
treannoibḑ cṑige a n-aiḑiḑ Cinṑil Eoḑain, aḑt ḑṑna ra baṑḑeaḑ  
earmṑr an ḑoblaigḑ rin. Moṑr Flaitḑbeartaigḑ fṑin 'rin bliadaṑn  
rin, ḑ rḑarṑain riḑe n'Eipenn re Cenel ḑConaill go faḑa iap-  
tṑain.

Iṑ in bliadaṑn ri aḑ ḑṑr an bḑ ḑ rṑ coṑa fṑiṑte, ḑ ḑa coṑp aice,  
ḑ aoin ḑṑn; ro bliḑeo fo ṑrṑ hṑ caḑ .i. laoi .i. nḑeilḑinṑ Cualann.

Ral. Aoḑ Allain mac Fṑrgail do ḑabál riḑe n'Eipenn.

Flann Sionna hUa Colla ab Cluana mic Nṑir.

Rṑinceṑr no pontiṑex Maiḑe eo na Saxṑn ḑapolṑ obit.

Sṑḑann inḑen Chuiṑc, abbaṑiṑra Cille ḑara [ḑ'ḑcc].

Caṑ Connaḑt iṑṑir [ . . . in quo cecidiṑ ] Muireaḑaḑ mac  
Indreacṑaigḑ.

Caṑ do bṑriṑḑ ḑ'Aoḑ Allan fop Ulṑoibḑ, iṑir Aoḑ Rṑin rṑ  
Ulaḑ ḑ Conḑaḑ ri Cṑuiṑne a fṑochaiṑḑ Muireṑṑne, tṑṑṑall  
ṑochaiṑ aṑa opḑ Aoḑa Rṑin.

Caṑ do rṑḑiri eḑir Aoḑ Allan ḑ Cenel Conaill, iṑir Conaigḑ  
mac

man *nepos* Littain, *religiosus doctor pau-*  
*sat. Mors* Echdach mic Colggen *Anacho-*  
*rete Ardmache.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

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

<sup>a</sup> *Deilginis-Cualann.*—Now Dalkey Is-  
land, near Dublin. F. M. 727; Ann.  
Clonm. 730; Ann. Ult. 732; but the true  
year would be 734, according to our text.

<sup>b</sup> *Aedh Allan.*—F. M. 730; Ann. Ult.  
733; Tigh. 734.

<sup>c</sup> *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.

<sup>d</sup> *Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach.*—The  
F. M. make him Bishop of *Magh-eo-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 Muiredhach, 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<sup>2</sup>, 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<sup>a</sup>.

[734.] Kal. Aedh Allan<sup>b</sup>, son of Fergal, assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

Flann Sinna Ua Colla<sup>c</sup>, 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<sup>d</sup>.

A battle was gained by Aedh Allan over the Ulta, at Fochard-Muirtheimhne<sup>e</sup>; i. e. over Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and Conchadh, King of the Cruithnigh<sup>f</sup>. 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.

<sup>e</sup> *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.

<sup>f</sup> *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 (p<sub>1</sub> 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 Fánab. Cat Cárail do Domnall,  
 τταλλτην.

Kal. Oegfðcar Eppcop nAondroma quieuit.  
ðeda Sapienſ lxxxiii anno ætætiſ ruæ quieuit.

## [FRAGMENTUM II.]

aliud fragmentum ex eodem Codice extractum per  
eundem; incipiens ab anno circiter 661.

Ral. Cuimin Foda quieuit lxxii anno aetatis yuae unde Col-  
man Ua Cluairiḡ, aīde Cuimin cecinit :

Μαρὲς πρῶτον ἀνδρῖ, μαρὲς ἀντιπαῖδ,  
 Νῆπτου ἰονμουῖν ἀντρυαῖδ,  
 Ὅσοι ποῖν αἰ νῆπτι γλαῖρ  
 Ἀν δοκαῖτε ταῦτα λαῖρ.  
 Μαρβάιν να βλιαῖνα ρα,  
 Νί βο καοῖντε νί οcca,  
 Μαοδουῖν δεcc mac Πεαργυρα,  
 Conaῖν, Cuῖνιν Poda.

má

<sup>s</sup> *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 iterum 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.

<sup>b</sup> *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.

<sup>i</sup> *Oeghedhchar*.—He was Bishop of Nendrum, an island in Lough Cuan, in the



Conaill; [i. e.] between Conaing, son of Congal<sup>g</sup>, son of Fergus of Fanaid. . . . The battle of Cathal<sup>h</sup>, by Domhnall at Tailltin.

[734.] Kal. Oeghedhchar<sup>i</sup>, Bishop of Oendruim, quievit.

[734, or 735.] Beda Sapiens<sup>k</sup> lxxxiii<sup>o</sup>, 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<sup>l</sup> died in the seventy-second year of his age; hence Colman Ua Cluasaigh<sup>m</sup>, 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 lamented<sup>n</sup>,—  
[Were] Maelduin Beg, son of Fergus  
Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

If

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

<sup>k</sup> *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.

<sup>l</sup> *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, *sq.*

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

<sup>n</sup> *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 dlígthe fí sí dár muir  
 Seirfó írruíte nDriogoir,  
 Mað a h-Eirinn ní baof ní dó  
 Inge Cuimine Fodo.  
 Seac ba heppcoprom rom ba 'rí,  
 ba mac tigeapna mo Chuimin  
 Tíndal 'Eirenn ar roar,  
 ba h-alainn mar po choar.  
 Maic a céimel, maic a épué,  
 bá lstan a comblonnoð  
 Ua Coirppe 7 Ua Cuirc,  
 ba raoi, ba hán, ba hoirðeic.

Cac Ogamain, du 1 ttopchair Conaing mac Congaile, agus  
 Ultan mac Eirine, pi Ciannachta. blaemac mac Aoða Slaine  
 uictur ep̄ a rochur Diarmada. Maonac mac Fingín pi Mumian  
 moritur.

Kal. Seigine .i. Mac hu Cuim̄, ab bñchair quieuit.  
 Mopp Æuairpe Aíðne, pí Connaict, unde—

Capn Conaill moppluas p̄ile na comair  
 bi marb uile ciata bi,  
 Duprann do Æuairpe Aíðni.

Æuin

\* *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 Core, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Core Duibhne, son of Cairbre Muse, 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°  
 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<sup>p</sup>,  
 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 Core,  
 He was a sage, noble, illustrious.

[662.] The battle of Ogaman<sup>q</sup>, 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<sup>r</sup>, 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.

<sup>p</sup> *Son of a lord*.—He was an incestuous child, and his tutor, St. Colman O'Cluasaigh, 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.

<sup>q</sup> *Ogaman*.—Not identified. See Ann. Clon. 658 ; Ann. F. M. 660 ; Ann. Ult. 661 ; Tigh. 662.

<sup>r</sup> *Seigene*.—A. D. 662. “ *Quies Segain micc U Chuinn abb benchoip et. Mors Guaire Aidhne ; Jugulatio ii. filiorum Domnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall et Colgu.*



Guin da mac Domnaill .i. Conall agur Colga. Tuatal mac Morghainn moritur.

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

Kal. Morluio mac Aoda Sláine .i. blátmac [γ Διαρμαιο] i cCalatruim. Ba marb Diaρμαιο dono ipin ionad céona, agur ré rínte pe Cpoir na ríraim ag faigirín pluaig Láigen cuige da marbāð; pa cuaið a a In quiburðam libhri inuenitur quod hi duo peger .i. blátmac γ διαρμαιο xii. annir, in quiburðam — annir quor nor requimur. Marb tra don morclaid rin .i. do'n buide Conaill, na dá rið ri Eipenn .i. blátmac γ Διαρμαιο.

Pecm Pobair; Ailshan an fha; Colmán Cap, agur Aon-gur Ulaið. Ceitpe abaið bñcāir .i. bñac, Cuimine, Colum, agur Aodán.

Cu gan mátair, pi Mumán, et cum ceteris tam plurimis. Eochaid laplaite rí Dail Araiðe do marbāð do comaltoib Maoil-pocharraig mic Ronáin. Uair ingín d'Eochaid laplaite po baol ag Ronán ag pi Laiðín; óg an ingín, rín an Ronán, go ttag rí gñáð do mīac Ronáin .i. do Maoilpocharraig, γ go paib rí gá gñiðe go faða, agur ní fuair uaið a faomāð, γ óri ná fuair apeað

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.

<sup>a</sup> *Baedan*.—*Ann. F. M.* 663; *Ann. Clonm.* 660; *Ann. Ult.* 663; Tigh. 664.

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

<sup>c</sup> *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<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

[664.] Kal. The death of the sons of Aedh Slaine by the plague<sup>t</sup>; namely, Blathmac and Diarmaid, at Caltruim<sup>n</sup>. 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<sup>v</sup>, *quos nos sequimur*. Of this plague, i. e. of the Buidhe Chonaill, these two Kings of Erin, Blathmac and Diarmaid, died.

Fechin of Fobhar<sup>w</sup>, 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<sup>x</sup>, 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<sup>y</sup>, 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.

<sup>v</sup> *Years*.—Here the number of years is left blank in the MS.

<sup>w</sup> *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of

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

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

<sup>y</sup> *Her head-dress*.—This story is not found in the other Annals.

aread̃ do rigne, cumdãc a cinn do mionuḡad̃ ⁊ a haigib̃ do  
rḡríobãd̃, ⁊ fuilpẽd̃ 'ma haigib̃, agur toibeãc̃t d'ionnroib̃ Ronan  
amlaib̃ rin. Crib̃ rin? a inghñ, ar Ronán. Do m̃ac rugãc̃-ra,  
ar rí, Maolpaḡthartaib̃, dom r̃árughãd̃, ⁊ mo b̃riuib̃ d̃ó, ⁊ compac  
ppium. Marb̃tar Maolpoḡthartaib̃ la Ronan iar rin. Tiaḡaid̃  
ono comaltãda Maolpoḡthartaib̃ iar rin ḡo nuib̃ bail ⁊ paibe  
Eocuib̃ laplaite, ⁊ ḡairuib̃ leo amãc̃ é o cá̃c̃, ⁊ marb̃aid̃ ⁊ ḡcionta  
na ñd̃r̃na a inghñ. Unde Flaiteir cecinit :—

Indiu dellioḡair lige  
Eochãda mic Fíachach Lurgan,  
I n-uir cille Coindeire  
Ro ḡab̃ poit̃r̃ a ḡulban.  
Ro ḡab̃ Eochaib̃ aon cáimpe  
Ina lige-leabaib̃ oir̃cthe.  
b̃rónan r̃il r̃op̃ cec̃ d̃uine  
Atá r̃op̃ Dun Sobhairce.

Initium regni S̃c̃naraib̃ mic blãt̃maic, u. annir. R. E.

R̃al. Mopp̃ Oilella mic D̃om̃nall, mic Ãõda, mic Ainm̃i-  
p̃roc.

R̃al. Maolcaib̃ mac Scandail, r̃i C̃ruib̃ne mor̃it̃ur. bãoib̃in  
ab b̃s̃ñc̃uir.

R̃al. C̃ríotán ab b̃s̃ñc̃uir quieuit. Cuim̃in F̃ionn, ab lae,  
quieuit. Iom̃pam Columbañ cum reliquib̃ multorum p̃anctorum

ḡo

<sup>a</sup> *Conneire*.—Now Connor, the head of  
an ancient episcopal see in the county of  
Antrim. The name is still locally pro-  
nounced *Connyer*, not *Connor*.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick,  
in the north of the county of Antrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Sechnasach*.—He succeeded in the

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

<sup>c</sup> *Ailell, son of Dohmnall*.—His death is  
entered in the Ann. F. M. 665, but the  
true year was 666.

<sup>d</sup> *Maelcaich*.—F. M. 665 [*rectè* 667].

<sup>e</sup> *Critan*.—Ann. Ult. 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<sup>z</sup>,  
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<sup>a</sup>.

[665.] The beginning of the reign of Sechnasach<sup>b</sup>, son of Blathmac, quinque annis, King of Erin.

[666.] Kal. The death of Ailell, son of Domhnall<sup>c</sup>, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[667.] Kal. Maelcaich<sup>d</sup>, son of Scandal, King of the Cruithne, died. Baithin, abbot of Benchair, quievit.

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

<sup>f</sup> *Cuimin Finn*.—i. e. "Comyn the Whyte," Ann. Clonn., Ann. Ult., 668 [recte 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 "Synloge," No. 11.

<sup>g</sup> *Colman*.—The sailing of Colman to Inis-bo-finne, or *Insula vaccae albæ* (now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Muresk, in the south-west of the county of Mayo), is given in the

go hlnir bó pinne, ubi fundavit ecclesiam. Cat seiptir ior  
 Ultuib 7 Cruine, in quo cecidit Catuac mac Luirighe, ri Ulað.  
 Mopp Dunchada hU Ronán. Paolan mac Colmain ri Laigen  
 moritur. Mopp Maoilpothartaig mic Suibne, ri hUu tTuirtre.  
 Cat Damdeirg, i ttorchuir Oíocull mac Eachað, 7 Congal mac  
 Loicne. Guin brian finn mic Maoilóctraig, pí na nDéri.

Kal. Mopp blaémaic mic Maoilcoba.

Kal. Guin Sfenaraig, mic blaémaic R. E. Duibduin 7cā., do  
 Chairbrið po marb i pfill Sfenarað : de quo dicitur :

ba rrianað, ba heaclargac  
 An teað i mbíod Sfenarað,  
 ba hiomda fuideall pop plait  
 I ttið i mbíod mac blaémaic.

Orru, ri Saxon moritur. Constantinur Aug. moritur.

Lorgað bhincair la bpeatnaib. Lorgað Arpmacha.

Mopp Cumargaið mic Ronán.

Cat Orpoma Coepir. Cat Tolca árd, du i ttorcáir Dungaile  
 mac Maoiletuile, ri boðame. Loingrioch uictor fuit. Cormac  
 mac Maoilpothartaig moritur.

#### Initium

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

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

<sup>i</sup> *Ui-Tuirtre*.—A tribe giving name to  
 a territory comprising the present baronies  
 of Upper and Lower Toome, in the

county of Antrim.—*Four Masters*, A. D.  
 668, p. 280, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Damhderg*.—This was the name of a  
 place in Bregia, but it has not been yet  
 identified. See F. M., A. D. 738.

<sup>l</sup> *Deisi*.—i. e. Decies, in the present  
 county of Waterford.

<sup>m</sup> *Sechnasach*.—Ann. Ult. 670. The  
 true year was 671.

<sup>n</sup> *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 Fersath<sup>h</sup>, 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<sup>i</sup>. The battle of Damhderg<sup>k</sup>, 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<sup>l</sup>.

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

[671.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Sechnasach<sup>m</sup>, 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.

Ossa<sup>n</sup>, King of the Saxons, died. Constantinus Augustus died<sup>o</sup>.

[672.] The burning of Bennchair<sup>p</sup> in Britain. The burning of Ard-Macha.

The death of Cumascach, son of Ronan.

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

The

<sup>o</sup> *Died*.—Wrong; for Constantine lived till 685. See note <sup>a</sup>, *infra*, p. 70.

<sup>p</sup> *Bennchair*.—i. e. Bangor, in Wales, A. D. 671, "*Combustio Bennchair Britonum*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>q</sup> *Druim Coepis*.—Not identified.

<sup>r</sup> *Boghaine*.—Now the barony of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Tulach-árd* (i. e. high hill), not identified.



Initium regni Cinnpaolaid mic Cruinnmael, mic Blathmic.  
iii annir.

Kal. Constantinur filius Constantinus imperavit xiii. annir.

Kal. Guin Congaile Cinnfoda mac Dunchaða, ri Ulad, becc  
doirce roð ngon. Doer mac Maeltuile, ri Ciannaéta do marbáð.

Kal. Cat in Aircealta i ttopchari Cinnpaolaid mac Cruinn-  
mael ri Eirínn; Fionnachta mac Dunchaða uictor fuit, unde  
dicitur :—

Ra iadpad um Fionnachta riana iartair éire,  
Ro maolad mór a coirpe um Cinnpaolad a riçe.

Kal. Colmán Inri bó pinne quieuit. Initium regiminis Fion-  
nachta meic Dunchaða .xx. bliadain.

Kal. Corrað Ailig la Fionnachta. Cat eidiu Fionnachta 7  
Laigniu ag loc Gabair fe ille fe anond, sed tamen Fionnachta  
uictor fuit.

Ní do rǵéluib Fionnachta ro ríor. An Fionnachta tra ba  
daiðbiri doconáig é ar túr. Ro baid tsc 7 bñ aige : Ní raibe  
imurro do reilb aige aét aon dain 7 aon bó. Fscet aon do pala rí  
rFsr

\* *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.

“*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.

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

Ult. Becc Bairche interfecit eum.”—*Ann.  
Ult.*

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

\* *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 Cennfaeladh<sup>t</sup>, son of Crunnmhael, son of Blathmac. [He reigned] three years.

Kal. Constantinus<sup>u</sup>, son of Constantinus, governed seventeen years.

[674.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Congal Cennfoda<sup>v</sup>, son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh; it was Beg Boirche that slew him. Doer, son of Maeltuile<sup>w</sup>, King of Cianachta, was killed.

[675.] Kal. The battle of Aircelltair<sup>x</sup>, in which fell Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmhael, 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-finne<sup>y</sup> quievit. The beginning of the reign of Finnachta, son of Dunchadh [R. E.]<sup>z</sup> [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 Gabhair<sup>a</sup>, 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

<sup>y</sup> *Colman of Inis-bo-finne*.—See Ann. Ult., A. D. 675.

<sup>z</sup> *R. E.*—i. e. *Ri Erin*, King of Ireland. These letters are in the margin.

<sup>a</sup> *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.*"

ρϕϕρ Rop πο ρεάϕραν 7 μϕιυζαδ 1 ζκομποάραιβ βοίτε Fionnaéta.  
 Ní ραιβε ρεμπε ριαμ αδαίζ bú μϕρα ινάρ αν αδαίζ ριν, δο ζαίλλιμ,  
 7 δο ρησέτα, αζυρ δο δορδάβαδ, 7 αν τςέ δάρ βο αιλ don ρί ουλ 7  
 δ'ά μναιοι 7 δά μιντιρ νίορ πο cumgattar δολα ρα μέιδο na  
 δοιμιννε 7 na δορδάβαδ, 7 ba ιαδ α n-ιομπράτε ταιριριομ πο δοναιβ  
 na ccrann. Αδ euala ιμυρπο Fionnaéta ιαδ πορρ na ιιομπραιτιδ  
 ριν, uair nιρ βο δς ποδα ό βοίτ ριομ πο βάττυρ αν tan ριν, 7 τάιμ  
 αρ α ccionn αρ αν τρλιζιδ, 7 αρεδ πο ράδ ριυ, ba cópa δοίδ  
 τοιδεάτ δά βοίτριομ; Cibinnιρ ρα δαιο ρί, ινα ιμεςέτ na ιαιδέε  
 διορδέε δοιμιννε. Αρδς α δοβαρτ αν ρί 7 α μινιητιρ, ιρ ρίορ αρ  
 cópa αρ ριαδ, 7 αρ μαίτ linn edιρ α ραδς ριnn. Tangattar ιαρ  
 ριν δά έαιζ 7 πο ba moo μέιδο αν ταιζι ιονά α ραιδδρε. Δο ραδ  
 ιμυρπο Fionnaéta buille α ccionn α δαιμ, 7 buille oile α ζcfnh  
 na bó. Ro ιορλαμιαζριτ μινντερ αν ρί ρέιν ζο τριε 7 ζο τιννςρ-  
 naδ δο βιορ 7 δο έοιρε, 7 πο έαιτριοδ ζυρ ba ράιτιζ. Ra coδlat-  
 tar ζο μαίτ ιαρτταιν ζο ττάιμζ αν μαίδιν. Ro ράδ ρι ρϕϕρ Rop  
 ρα μναιοι ρέιν ιρ ιν μαίδιν. Naδ ρεταρ, α έfn, ζέρ βο δαιδδριρ α  
 naδlana αν τςέρα, comδ δαιδδρε ανορρα, αρ μαρδβαδ α αον bó 7  
 α αον δαιμ δύιννε. Αρ ριορ τρα ριν, αρ αν έfn. Αρεδ αρ cóρ  
 ανορ α ραιδδριυζαδ uainne. Cibé μέιδο λαίζδ δο βέραραε don  
 ριορ δο βερρα α cutpuma δά μναιοι. Αρ μαίτ na nabrae, αρ αν  
 ρί. Δο ραδ τρα αν ρί αιρζε lán μόρ bó 7 muca ιομδα 7 εαιοριζ  
 co na mbuaéaillib δ'Fionnaéta. Δο ραδ δno έfn αν ριζ δο μναιοι  
 Fionnaéta αν cutpuma céδna. Δο ραδραδ δno έδαίζε ρaineamla,  
 7 eich μαίτε δοίδ, αζυρ ζαέ ní ρανγattar α λς don τραοζαλ.

Níορ βο cian ιαρτταιν τρα ζο ττάιμ Fionnaéta μαρςϕλυαζ  
 μόρ δο τοιζ ρςταρ δό, αρ na έυιρεδ don τριαρ, 7 ρριέαιζιδ αιε  
 ραιρ.

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



the King of Fera-Ros<sup>b</sup> 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 herdsman, 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-

fair. Ag tairdeet dóib na n-imrim, ar ann do pala do Aðamánán na ríolaiḡe óḡ beir ag imetset na ríḡis cédna, 7 ballán lan do lomom ar a múin, 7 óḡ teicset do pép an marcepluaḡ don trliḡid do pala a cor fria cloic, 7 torchair féin, 7 ono an ballán ḡo nórnaoḡ briorḡ bpuar de, 7 ḡér bo luaet do na heochair níor bó nfm, luaité do Aðamánán ḡo na ballan briorḡe for a múin, 7 ré dubac do brioraet. O po condaic Fionnaetá é po maio a fairbiuo ḡáire fair, 7 po baio ḡá paḡ pe hAðamánán, do ḡéna rin rúbac díot, uair arum compaircsetra fria ḡac n-imnset do cumarḡ: poḡeḡra a poḡlaintio, ar Fionnaetá coimdoioḡnao uairi, 7 na bí ḡo dubac. Areḡ po paio Aðamánán, a ofḡ duine, ar ré, atá aḡḡar duḡ aḡam, uair trí meic léiḡinn maite ataid a naoinetḡ, 7 ataimne dá ḡiolla aca 7 areḡ bíor ḡiolla ar timetioill uairn ag iarraiḡ bsetamair don coisior, 7 damra páinḡ iarraiḡ neite dáib aniu: pá euaid an tiopḡalta pá baio aḡamra dóib po lár, aḡur an ní ar doilḡe ann .i. an ballán iaracta do briorioḡ, 7 ḡan a íoc aḡom. Icpaḡra an ballán, ar Fionnaetá, 7 tuḡra lat an cuisḡr fuil ar do rḡáḡra anoet ḡan biaḡ ḡo nuige an tset d'á ttiagaimne; po ḡeḡaio biaḡ 7 lionn aḡaimne. Do ríḡnset amlaiḡ rin, tuḡrat an coisior cléirset, 7 po coirḡset an tset leanna, lset an toiḡe do cléirset 7 an leet aile do laochair. Aite Aðamánán po líonaḡ é ó paet an rrioraḡ naosib, 7 rriorit fairtine, 7 areḡ po páio: buḡ airioí Eir-eann, ar ré, an fíḡr dá tuḡraḡ an ríḡḡra: 7 buḡ cñḡ cpaḡaio 7 eagna Eirínn Aðamánán, 7 buḡ e anmcapa Fionnaetá, 7 biaio Fionnaetá i fsetnaige móir, co po oilbeimnḡ do Aðamánán.

Níor

\* *Broken vessel on his back.*—It appears from a passage in Bede's "Ecl. 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<sup>e</sup>, 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

seembles 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'aimpíur iar rin co tóiníc Fionnaéta 7 ní pFí Ror a áara féin leir d'ionnraigib b'rátar a átar, .i. Cionnraolaó, do iarraib pFíainn fair. Do raó Cínoíraolaó árdmoepaigeáct na Míoi uile ó Sionuinn go fairge do, .i. ar éirí tuatib fíct. Ro baí Fínaéta fíu pe n-aimpíre amlaib rin. Táiníc d'á com-aimple fíu a áaruio féin .i. ní Píer Ror, cia do g'énaó, uair ní b'ó loí lair mar no boí. Do paópaíde óna comaimple cruaió c'róda dó, 7 a'pé no ráib nír: Naé ionnnsó Slíge Áraíl Míde for dó? Ónaíra an óara leir do'n Míde corop tairíu duépaétaé duir, 7 mar búr tairíu duir an leir rin, óna comóal fíu in líe eile, 7 marib a n'ógaíne a ruinn cáta raíde, 7 ní namá b'iar lairíge na Míde agat, áct biaib cib n'íge Tínpaé beóir, máó ail líe. Do n'íge iaraín Fionnaéta an comaimple rin, 7 na fuaíar cat iar rin for b'rátar a átar .i. for Cínoíraolaó. O do cuala b'ín Cínoíraolaó rin no boí ag béim for a fíu 'man maopaigeáct do raó d'Fínaéta; ar ann no éan an b'ín: Ra iáópaó, ut fuppa. Do paópaó cat go cruaió c'róda ítoppa iar rin .i. eíoir Cionnraolaó 7 Fionnaéta i n-Áirceallíra, 7 no maribá Cínoíraolaó ann 7 roch-áíde maíle fíu. Ro gab Fionnaéta iar rin n'íge n-Éirínn na fíu bíadain.

Ar é an Fionnaéta rin no maíe an mbopama do Moling, ar na tobaé la c'ípaíad ní píu rin anall, .i. ó Thuatál Tíctmar

80

<sup>a</sup> *Sinainn*.—i. e. the River Shannon. Ancient Meath extended from the River Shannon to the sea.

<sup>e</sup> *Slighe-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.

<sup>f</sup> *Ut supra*.—See above, under A. D. 675.

<sup>g</sup> *Twenty years*.—This is correct. He succeeded in 675, and was slain 14th Nov., 695.

<sup>h</sup> *Borumha*.—This was an exorbitant tax, said to have been originally imposed on the Leinster-men by the monarch Tua-

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<sup>d</sup> 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<sup>e</sup> 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*<sup>f</sup>. 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<sup>g</sup>.

It was this Finnachta that remitted the Borumha<sup>h</sup> 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.

go Fionnaçta, Táinig iapañ Moling ó Laighnib uile d'iappaioð maite na ðoroma por Fionnaçta. Rá iarr tra Moling ar Fionnaçta maite na ðoroma ppa lá 7 aithe. Rá maite iapañ Fionnaçta an ðoroma ppa la 7 aithe. Rob ionann ag Moling rin agar a maite tpe bite : uair ní ppuil 'ran aimpin aet lo 7 aithe. Bá doig imurpo la Fionnaçta ar aon lo 7 aon aithe namá. Táinig Moling peime amac, 7 arfb po ráib; Tugair cáirde impe tpe bite 7 ané; po geall Moling nfm d'Fionnaçta. Ro tuig ono Fionnaçta gur po meall Moling é, 7 adrubairt ppa a muinir : eirgib ar pé i ndfaið an duine naoim do éuaio uaim, 7 abraio rin naç tpuypa aet cáirde aon laoi 7 aon aithe dó; uair an dap lfm, po meall an duine naoim mé, uair ní ppuil aet la 7 adais ir in mbioe uile. O po fidiu Moling imurpo go ttiocfaide na dfgaið rá pioe go tpic tinneapnaç go páinig a éic, 7 ní pugpað ioir muinir an pí paip.

Ad beiraid apace go pug Moling duan laip d'Fionnachta .i. Fionnaçta por Uib Néill 7c (atá rin 'rin ðoroma 'rin liobuppa rgrioða). Ro maite tra an ðoroma do Moling ó rin go brát, 7 ciar bo haitepaç la Fionnaçta nfor ffb a tobaç, uair ar do cionn nime po maite. Et hoc erit uerius.

In x<sup>o</sup>. anno ab hoc anno po maite Fionnaçta an ðoroma tainig Adairnán fó céoioir d'ionnpaigib Fionnaçta tap éir Moling, 7 po cuir clépaç d'a muinntir ar cionn Fionnaçta go ttiopað da ag allam. Ar ann po boi Fionnaçta ag imirte pteille. Tair d'agal-lam Adairnán, ar an clépaç. Ní paçað go dtair an cluici ri,  
ar

<sup>i</sup> *The book called the Borumha.*—There is a copy of this historical tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, and another in Trinity 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 quotations 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)<sup>i</sup>. 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 Fionnaćta. Táinig an clépeac d'ionnroiǵið Áðamñain, 7 po innir pñsgra Fionnaćta dó. Eirǵið-ri da ionnroiǵið riom, 7 abair ri: geðað-ƿa caogad ƿalm anairfo rin, 7 atá ƿalm 'ƿan caogaid rin, 7 ġuiðfo-ƿa an coimðfo rin ƿalmƿain conac geðað mac na ua ðuiri no ƿfi do comanma go bpát riǵe n'Eirenn. Ra éuaið ono an clépeac, 7 po ráið pe Fionnaćta rin, 7 ní ƿarad Fionnaćta da uiðe, acť po imbir a ƿiēcill go ƿarƿaiǵ an cluiće. Tair d'agallam Áðamñain, a Fionnaćta, ar an clépeac. Ní ƿaǵ, ar Fionnaćta, go ƿair an cluićiri. Ro innir an clépeac ƿain do Áðamñán. Abairri ƿirriom, ar Áðamñán, geðaðra caogad ƿalm an airfo rin, 7 atá ƿalm 'ƿan caogaid rin, 7 iairƿaðra irin ƿalm rin, 7 cuingfo-ƿa ar an ccoimðfo ġairde ƿaogail ðarñ. Ra innir an clépeac rin d'Finaćda, 7 ní ƿarad Fionnaćta da ƿaiðe, acť ƿa imbir a ƿiēcill go ƿarƿaiǵ an cluiće. Tair d'agallad Áðamñain, ar an clépeac. Ní ƿaǵ ar Fionnaćta go ƿair an cluićiri. Táinic an clépeac, 7 ƿa innir do Áðamñán ƿreagra Fionnaćta. Eirǵri dá ionnroiǵið, ar Áðamñán, 7 abair ƿir, geðaðra an ƿri caogad, 7 atá ƿalm 'ƿan caogaid rin, 7 ġuiðfo-ƿa an coimðfo 'ƿan ƿalm ƿain na ƿuiǵiriom ƿlaićur nime. Táinic an clépec ƿeme go Fionnaćta, 7 ƿa innir rin. Mar po éuala Fionnaćta ƿain po éuir an ƿiēcill go hobann uad, 7 táinic d'ionnroiǵið Áðamñain. Ci ðoð tuǵ annora éugam, ar Áðamñán, 7 na ƿánǵair ri na ƿectaireacćtaib eile? Áreð po ðe- ƿarñ, ar Fionnaćta, an ƿomaiðñm do ƿoinir ƿeme po oim .i. ǵan mac na ua uaim do ġaðáil riǵe, 7 ǵan ƿear mo comanma i riǵe n'Eirñnn, no ġairde ƿaogail ðarñ; éðpom ƿopom ƿaið, an ƿan imurpo po ġeallairi nñm do ġaid ƿopm, ar uime ƿánaz go hobann do d'agalladri; uair ní ƿƿuil a ƿulaingraide agam-ƿa.

An ƿiør, ar Áðamñan an ðhopañia do mairćeann ðuic lá 7 aiðće do Moling? Ar ƿiør, ar Fionnaćta. Ro meallad éu, ar Áðamñan,

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



Adamnán, ar ionann rin 7 a maíctín tré bíte, 7 ar amlaíb po boí  
ga atócorrán, 7 po ráib an laoió:—

Anu ge cñglaid cuaca an ní cñnléit gan déda,  
An buar do maíct do Moling dectbir don cing nír féda;  
Damaó mairi Fionnaéta, rgo maó mé flait Teípra,  
Do brát noáa atuibearinn, ní dñngenninn a nobhna.  
Gac ní nac maíctinn a éur ar fada bíó a rgeá.  
Mairg do pad an dail, an tí ar lag ar do ar méla.  
Do arnaéta do paopa, ar ar baopa go mbinne,  
Mairg rig po maíct a éura, a lopa nímóa nímé.  
Socla gac nsc o éreabur, ar mairg lñar do liaéta,  
Ar fada an dalra macaite, ba faite gomba fiaéta.  
Dámra ríri puabur cru, po éairninn mo bíobdaó  
Ro éoigebainn mo diongna, pobrat iomóa m'iorgala  
Robóir iomóa m'iorgala, mo briaéta nioir guaéta.  
Robóir píopa mo óala, pobóir lána mo éuaéta.  
Robóir iompoigri m'airde, mo óala pobóir daingne.  
An dál ra, cia ciam ba tecmaing, ní lécpaíñ ne Laighe.  
Guídimri itge for Ohia, nacum cairi bár no baogal,  
Sur po éepno anu Moling, ní ósc do rinn no ópaóbar.  
Mac Paillen fíri dar m, ní claióóir dapa mara.

Ro

<sup>1</sup> *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 Borumeán 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”<sup>k</sup>, 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<sup>1</sup>, 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 overtake 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.

<sup>1</sup> *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 cāogaio palm gac Dia, aped gebiur ap Dha.  
 Trí cāogaio boct reolroirte, aped biatup gac noíðe.  
 An bile buaða birig, an firið gur na fírraib  
 Long lírða fo puair fáilte, tonn beapða baiſce ðreapail,  
 An lon óir ap an inne, an cláir óir of na clannaib,  
 'Eigne Dubglairi duinne, puaim tonne tonn ppiā halla. Amu.

Ro tairinn tpa iap rin Fionnaçta a çñn a n-uçt Aðamnnáin,  
 7 do piçne aiçpiçe 'na fíaðnairi, 7 po loç Aðamnan do maifm na  
 boſama.

Pal. Mopp Colgan mic Pailbe Flainn, pí Muman. Caç eoir  
 huib Cinnpilaiç 7 Oppaiçib, in quo Tuaim pñáma .i. Cícaipe, pí  
 Oppaiçe occipup epç. Paolan Sñcupçul, pí hUa cCinnpiolaiç  
 uicçop fuit. Unde—

An caç la Tuaim pñáma níř éiðir [.i. níř ba éiðir]  
 Diambepç peaçtup nað etail [.i. naðstail leiř a çabairç]  
 Paolan cáipde ap éiçin

Dó

<sup>m</sup> *Berbha*.—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.

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

<sup>o</sup> *Forgave him*.—Finnachta had committed a great sin against the race of Tua-

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 atall. Hemerely 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<sup>m</sup> of the ship of Breasal,  
 The golden treasure from the centre, the golden board over the tribes,  
 The salmon of the brown Dubhghlaise<sup>n</sup>, 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<sup>o</sup> for the remission of the Borumha.

[678.] Kal. The death of Colgu<sup>p</sup>, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Ceinnseallaigh and the Osraighi, 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<sup>a</sup>;  
 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.*

<sup>p</sup> *Colgu*.—A. D. 677. “*Toimsnama, rex Osraigi, quievit. Mors Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, regis Muman.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>a</sup> *Gained*.—The words within brackets in the Irish text are given as a gloss over

Óó dor pad po córmaile ba bpat a bponnaó  
 ʒo ʒeug ʒialla Oʒpaige o ʒa buana ʒo Cumar.

Caé Dúin loca. Caé Liaʒ Maoláin. Caé i Calatpor in quo  
 uictur ep̄t Domnall breac. Paolan (.i. dalta Caoimghin) mac  
 Colmain, pí Laiʒean moʒitur.

Quier Failbe ab lae.

ʒal. Caé etir Pionnaéta ʒ becc mboirée. Incipit Piana-  
 mail pegnape por Laiʒnib.

ʒal. Colman ab bñncáir quieuit.

Loʒaó na pioʒ i nDun Ceitir̄n .i. Dungal mac Sʒanail, pí  
 Cpuit̄ne, ʒ Cñnpolaó mac Suibne, pí Ciannaéta ʒlinne ʒair̄in;  
 la Maolduin mac Maolʒit̄iʒ po loʒaó.

Ciar ingñ Duibrea.

ʒal. ʒuin Cñnpolaó mic Colʒain, pí Connaé.

Caé Raéa móipe Maiʒe line p̄pi breat̄nu, du i ʒop̄cáir  
 Caéupaé mac Maoldúin, pí Cpuit̄ne, ʒ Ultán mac Oiocolla.

Mop̄r

nir eibir and na detail respectively.

<sup>1</sup> *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.

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>3</sup> *Liaḡ-Maelain.*—Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *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.

<sup>5</sup> *Faelan.*—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 663, and in the F. M. at 665. St. Caeimhghin, the tutor of this king, died in the year 618.

<sup>6</sup> *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).

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

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

<sup>9</sup> *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<sup>r</sup>.

The battle of Dun-locha<sup>s</sup>. The battle of Liag-Maelain<sup>t</sup>. A battle was fought in Calatros<sup>u</sup>, in which Domhnall Breac was conquered. Faelan<sup>v</sup> (the alumnus of Caimhghin), son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. x

[679.] The death of Failbhe<sup>x</sup>, Abbot of Ia. x

Kal. A battle between Finnachta and Bec Boirche<sup>y</sup>. Fian-amhail began to reign over Leinster.

[680.] Kal. Colman<sup>z</sup>, Abbot of Benchair, died.

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

Ciar<sup>c</sup>, daughter of Duibhrea.

[682.] Kal. The killing of Cennfaeladh<sup>d</sup>, son of Colgan, King of Connaught.

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

The

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

<sup>b</sup> *Ciannachta-Glinne Gaimhin*.—Now the barony of Keenaght, in the present county of Londonderry.

<sup>c</sup> *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

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

<sup>d</sup> *Cennfaeladh*.—A. D. 681 [*Tigh*. 682]. *Jugulatio Cinnfaela mic Colgen, regis Connacie*."—*Ann. Ult.*

<sup>e</sup> *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.

<sup>f</sup> *Cruithni*.—i. e. the Picts of Dalaradia.



Morir Suibhne mic Maelumia princeps Corcaige [i. pontificis Corcaigienris].

Kal. Dunchad Muirisge mac Maolduib iugulatur ep̃.

Adamnan do gabail aboaine lae.

Caṡ Corann i corchar Colga mac blaṡmaic, ⁊ Fṡgur mac Maolduib, ri Cineil Cairppe.

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

Quier Airmeṡaig na Craibe.

Kal. Mortalitas filiorum in qua omnes principes et pere omnes nobiles iuuenum Scotorum perierunt.

Kal. Saxones campum breagh deuantant, et plurimar Ecclesia.

Kal. Domnall breac mac Eacac buide mortuus ep̃.

Quier banbain rṡruba Cille dara.

Kal. Quier Documa Chonoc, ab ḡlinne da loca.

Quier Roirene ab Corcaige.

Ir in bliadain ri po ruarlais Adamnán an braid rugrad Saxoin a hEirinn.

Caṡ Duin Neactain itir mac Orra, ⁊ bṡuite mac bile uictor fuit [ric].

#### Sancta

<sup>s</sup> *Suibhne*.—Ann. Ult. 681; Tigh. 682.

<sup>b</sup> *Cork*.—The words in brackets in the Text are written as a gloss over the words "Princeps [*sic*] Corcaighe."

<sup>i</sup> *Dunchadh Muirisge*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; F. M. 681.

<sup>k</sup> *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.

<sup>l</sup> *The battle of Corann*.—Ann. F. M. 681; Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683.

<sup>m</sup> *Mortality of children*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; Brut y Tywysog. and Ann. Cambr. 683.

<sup>n</sup> *Airmeadhach of Craebh*.—i. e. Abbot of *Craebh Laisre*, a place near Clonmacnoise. Ann. Ult. 682; F. M. 681; Tigh. 683.

The death of Suibhne<sup>g</sup>, son of Maelumha, prince [i.e. abbot] of Cork<sup>h</sup>.

[683.] Kal. Dunchadh Muirisge<sup>i</sup>, son of Maeldubh, was killed.

Adamnan<sup>k</sup> assumed the abbacy of Ia.

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

The beginning of the mortality of children<sup>m</sup> in the month of October, which continued for three years in Ireland.

The repose of Airmeadhach of Craebh<sup>n</sup>.

[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<sup>o</sup> devastated the plain of Breagh, and many churches.

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

The repose of Banbhan<sup>p</sup>, scribe of Cill-dara.

[687] Kal. The repose of Dochuma Chonoc<sup>q</sup>, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha.

The repose of Roisene<sup>r</sup>, Abbot of Corcach.

In this year Adamnan ransomed the captives<sup>s</sup> whom the Saxons had carried away from Erin.

The battle of Dun Neachtain<sup>t</sup>, between the son of Ossa and Bruide<sup>u</sup>, son of Bile, in which the latter was the victor.

The

<sup>o</sup> *The Saxons*.—Ann. Ult. 684; Tigh. 685; Ann. F. M. 683; Saxon Chron. 684.

<sup>p</sup> *Banbhan*.—Ann. Ult. 685; Tigh. 686.

<sup>q</sup> *Dochuma Chonog*.—Ann. Ult. 686; Tigh. 687.

<sup>r</sup> *Roisene*.—"A. D. 686 [Tigh. 687]. Dormitatio Rosseini, abbatis Corcaidhe mare"[great Cork: mare for móre].—Ann. Ult.

<sup>s</sup> *Ransomed the captives*.—A. D. 686, or 687, Ann. Ult., and 689, Tigh. See Reeves's "Adamnan," pp. 186, 187, notes.

<sup>t</sup> *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.

<sup>u</sup> *Bruide*.—He was King of the Picts;

Sancta Eðeldrída, Chriſti regina, filia Annae regis Anglorum, et primo et alteri viro permagnifico, et poſtea Eðelfrída regi, coniux data eſt; poſtquam xii anno thorum incorrupta ſervauit maritalem poſt reginam ſumpto uelamine ſacro uirgo ſanctimonialis efficitur, quae poſt xui. repulſurae cum uerſe qua inuoluta eſt incorrupta peperitur.

Α. Δ. 686. Κατ' Imbleacha Phích, ι ττορχαιρ Dubdáin-bhí, ρι Αρθα Ciannácta, η Uarcraíte hUa Oirrin: unde Gaborb-áinn cecinit:—

Ḑrónac Conailli moiu deébhí dóib iar n-Uarcróiu,  
Ní ba eallma bíar ḡh, ι n-ard iar n-Dubda inbhí.

In hoc bello alienam patienter dominationem Ciannachtea genſ pſuata eſt regno.

Segine Eþr̃ ab Ar̃omacha.

Cutbertur Eþr̃ quieuit.

Cana mac Ħartnain moritur. Conſtantinur Imperator moritur.

Καλ.

"Rex Fortrenn;" Tigh. 686; Ult. 685. Eðfrid, ſon of Oſſa (i. e. Eegfrith, 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.).

<sup>v</sup> *Etheldrída*.—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.

<sup>x</sup> *Ethelfrid*.—More correctly Eegfrid, or Eegfrith. He was King of Northumbria. This paragraph is extracted from Bede's

*Chron. ſive de ſex ſatibus ſaeculi*, A.D. 688 (Works, ed. Giles, vol. vi., p. 327), and is very corruptly tranſcribed. Bede's words are: "Saneta et perpetua virgo Chriſti Ædilhryda, filia Annæ regis Anglorum, et primo alteri viro permagnifico, et poſt Eðfrido regi conjunx data, poſt quam xii. annos thorum incorrupta ſervauit maritalem, poſt reginam ſumpto uelamine 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<sup>v</sup>, daughter of Anna, King of the [East] Angles, who had been first given in marriage to another nobleman, and afterwards to King Ethelfrid<sup>x</sup>; 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<sup>v</sup>, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta<sup>z</sup>, and Urchraithe Ua h-Ossin<sup>a</sup>; 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<sup>b</sup>, Bishop, Abbot of Ard-macha [died].

Cuthbertus, bishop, quievit.

Cana<sup>c</sup>, son of Gartnan, died. Constantine, the Emperor, died.

[689.]

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

<sup>v</sup> *Imblech Phich*.—Now Emlagh, near Kells, county of Meath. Ann. F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688.

<sup>z</sup> *Ard Cianachta*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth. The Cianachta were of the race of Cian, son of Oilíoll 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.

<sup>a</sup> *Urchraidhe Ua h-Ossin*.—"Huarcríde nepos Osseni."—Ann. Ult. 687. "Uar-crídhe hUa hOssine, rígh Conaill."—Tigh. 688. See F. M. at A. D. 686.

<sup>b</sup> *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.

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

Kal. Ʒuin Ʒiarmata Mide, mic Airmethaigh Chaoic; de quo bancainte i nAonaC Tailltefn cecinit :—

Sia Ʒiarmait dor for fein, fion gabla po lenaio laoih,  
ba hso uball abla oir, pian mara moir mac an Chaoic.

Kal. Quier beccain ab Cluana iraird.

Ʒnatnat abbatirra Cille dapa.

Ʒuin Congaile mic Maoileuin, mic Aoda bhnain, pi Mumán.  
Iurrtianur minor imperat annir x.

Kal. Cronán mac hUa Cualna ab bhnair quieuit. Fi-  
ciollaC mac Flann pi hUa Máine moritur. Ailill mac Dungaile  
piCruithne moritur.

Kal. Adamnanur xiiii anno post obitum Failbe ab. lae ad  
hiberniam uenit. Fsgar mac Aodáin, pi an cúigio moritur.  
Ʒuin Faolcáir pi Oppaige. Ʒuin Cinnpaolaió mic Maoilbreá-  
pail la Laigmó.

Kal. bpuide mac bile pi Foirtrean moritur.

Mairim na borama la FionnaCta do Moling, ar na breit la  
xl. pi, unde dicitur :—

Cŕapa

<sup>a</sup> *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.

<sup>e</sup> *Beccan.*—Ult. 689, where he is called “Dobecog of Cluain Aird,” which is correct. Tigh. 690, and F. M. 687, have Cluain Iraird. The devotional name *Dobecog*, or *Dabeog*, instead of the diminutive *Beccan*, is used by Ult. and Tigh.

<sup>f</sup> *Congal, son of Maelduin.*—Ann. F. M. 687.

<sup>g</sup> *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.

<sup>h</sup> *Cronan Mac Ua Cualna.*—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

<sup>i</sup> *Fithcellach, son of Flann.*—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

<sup>k</sup> *Ailell, son of Dunghal.*—Not in the published Annals.

[689.] Kal. The slaying of Diarmaid Midhe<sup>d</sup>, 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<sup>e</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird.

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

The slaying of Congal, son of Maelduin<sup>f</sup>, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Munster.

Justinianus minor<sup>g</sup> reigns ten years.

[691.] Kal. Cronan Mac Ua Cualna<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Benchair, died.

Fithchellach, son of Flann<sup>i</sup>, King of Ui Maine, died. Ailell, son of Dunghal<sup>k</sup>, King of the Cruithni, died.

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

[693.] Kal. Bruide, son of Bile<sup>o</sup>, King of Foirtreann, died.

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

Forty

<sup>l</sup> *Adamnan*.—See Adamnan's "Vit. Columbæ" (ed. Reeves), p. 378.

<sup>m</sup> *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.

<sup>n</sup> *Faelchar*.—"Faelchar hua Mailodrai." Tigh. 693. "Faelcar nepos Maele ordæ."

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

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

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



Cṣṛaḁa rí do pala, lapa ruḡaḁ an ḁopaḁa  
 'O aimir Tuatail Tlaḁṡa ḡo haimir pīor Fionnaḁṡa.

Cetera pperciprimur.

Morr Fianamla mic Maoileuile, rí Laiḡn. Poicṛṡḁan da  
 muintir pém pod marḁ; unde Moling:—

An tan ḁongair Fianamail ḁuḡṡa a caoma uile,  
 A fomḡaḁ Poicṛṡḁán, baḁ beo mac Maoileuile.

Kal. ḁran mac Conaill incipit pegnape por Laiḡnib.

Cronán aḁacc ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Mochua ballna quieuit.

huirpine Maige bile quieuit.

ḡuin Cṡṛbaill mic Maoile oḁra rí hUa Néill.

Cat eidir Orraige 7 Laiḡnu, in quo cecidit Faolḁair hUa  
 Maoile oḁra.

Kal. Marbaḁ Fionnaḁṡa mic Dunchaḁa, rí 'Eṛṡn, dá ḁráitṛib  
 pén 7 ḁreapal a mac maile pṛir. Ar amlaḁ ro ro marḁaḁ .i. in  
 tan ro faoḁ Fionnaḁṡa a mac ḁreapal ir in pṛball 1 n-ḡreallaig  
 Dollaḁ, tangattar a ḁraite roḁṡṡur aḁapṡṡaigṡṡa oḁ .i. Aoḁ  
 mac Oluḁaig 7 Congalaḁ mac Conaing, ḡan aipṛiḡaḁ oḁib irin  
 puball

<sup>a</sup> *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.

<sup>r</sup> *Bran, son of Conall*.—Ann. Clonm. 685; F. M. 687.

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

<sup>t</sup> *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.

<sup>u</sup> *Huidhrine*.—F. M. 691; Ult. 693.

<sup>v</sup> *Cearbhall*.—Ann. Ult. 693.

<sup>x</sup> *Faelchair*.—See above at A. D. 692.

<sup>y</sup> *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<sup>a</sup>, 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<sup>r</sup>, began to reign over the Leinster-men.

Cronan the Dwarf<sup>s</sup>, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

Mochua, of Balla<sup>t</sup>, quievit.

Huidhrine<sup>u</sup>, of Maghbile, quievit.

The slaying of Cearbhall<sup>v</sup>, son of Maelodhra, King of the Ui-Neill [of Leinster(?)].

A battle [was fought] between the Osraighi and the Leinster-men, in which Faelchair<sup>x</sup>, grandson of Maelodhra, fell.

[695.] Kal. The slaying of Finnachta<sup>y</sup>, 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<sup>z</sup>, 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.

<sup>a</sup> *Greallach Dollaidh*.—This is probably

the place now called Grellach, Anglice Girley, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

See Ann. F. M., A. D. 693, note <sup>a</sup>, p. 297.



puball 7 pa marb̃rat Fionnaçta 7 a mac, 7 pa b̃ñrat a ccionna  
óioð; unde dicitur:—

ba durr̃an oFionnaçta anu laige i ccpoil̃ge  
Ron bé lá r̃sraib̃ ñme díol̃gað ionna bóraime.

Or̃g̃ain Taiðg mic Failbe i ñG̃l̃ionn g̃aimin.

Quier Miñobair̃ñ, ab Açaio bó.

G̃aim̃de Lúg̃maið mor̃itur.

Morr̃ b̃raim, mic Conaill big.

R̃al. Loing̃f̃c̃ mac Aongara po gað riðe n-Ereann i ñol̃gaio  
Finñaçta pe hoçt mb̃liað̃naib̃. Fionguine mac Con gan mátaip  
mor̃itur. F̃s̃rgal Aiõne, 7 Fianamail mac Maonaig̃ mor̃iuntur.  
Congalaç mac Conaig̃ mic Aoða mor̃itur.

Loic̃ine M̃s̃no Sapienr, ab Cille dapa, iugulatur er̃t.

Cummeñ Muð̃dop̃na quieuit.

R̃al. Adamñanur uenit in hiberniam, et indicit legem inno-  
centium popul̃i hiberniæ .i. gan maca gan m̃ná do mar̃bað.

Carán r̃c̃r̃iba ó Lur̃ca quieuit.

Moling̃ Luac̃ra, plenur diepum quieuit.

Maol̃raçur̃taig̃ rið na n-Air̃g̃iall quieuit.

Iomair̃f̃g̃ Crañóca, i t̃tor̃caip̃ Fear̃caip̃ mac Maoil dúin.  
b̃r̃st̃nai 7 Ulaio do fárucc̃að Maig̃e Muir̃tem̃ne.

R̃al.

<sup>a</sup> *Tadhg, son of Failbhe.*—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 Croceind;” trans-  
lated “vallis pellis,” by the Ann. Ult. 694.

<sup>b</sup> *Mennbair̃en.*—Ann. F. M. 693; Ult.  
694. *Achadh-bo* is the present Aghabo, in  
the Queen’s County. *Lughmhagh* is the

present town of Louth.

<sup>c</sup> *Bran.*—Ann. F. M. 687; Tigh. 690.

<sup>d</sup> *Loingseech, 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.

<sup>e</sup> *Fingine.*—Ann. Ult. 695; Tigh. 696.

<sup>f</sup> *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<sup>a</sup>, in Glenngaimhin.

The death of Mennbairén<sup>b</sup>, Abbot of Achadh-bo.

Gaimide, of Lughmhagh, died.

The death of Bran<sup>c</sup>, son of Conall Beg.

[695.] Kal. Loingsech, son of Aenghus<sup>d</sup>, took the government of Erin, after Finnachta, for eight years. Finguine<sup>e</sup>, son of Cu-gan-mathair, died. Ferghal Aidhne [King of Connaught], and Fian-amhail, 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”<sup>f</sup> to the people of Erin, i. e. not to kill children or women.

Casán<sup>g</sup>, scribe of Lusca, quievit.

Moling Luchra plenus dierum quievit.

Maelfothartaigh<sup>h</sup>, King of the Airghialls, quievit<sup>i</sup>.

The battle of Crannach [was fought], in which was slain Fear-chair, son of Maelduin. The Britons and Ultonians devastated Magh Muirtheimhne<sup>k</sup>.

[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.

<sup>g</sup> *Casán*.—“Cassan scriba Luscan, quievit. Moling Luachra dormitavit.”—*Ann. Ult.* 696. See F. M., 696; Tigh. 697.

<sup>h</sup> *Maelfothartaigh*.—See Ann. F. M. 695; Ann. Ult. 696.

<sup>i</sup> *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.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh Muirtheimhne*.—This was the

Kal. Mōrr Fōrandain, ab Cille dapa.

Cat Fšrnmairge i ttorcain Aōd mac Maolduin, ⁊ Concōbar Aīrō, nī Dáil Aīraide, qui cecinit :—

Ar mé Concopur cpeacac, fop Loc Eacac iomaōbal.  
Mšclé nīa gail impetūp, īp fopceciut don aobut.

Kal. Tper parmae in coelo quari bellanter uirae sunt ab oriente in occidentem in modo undarum, fluctuantium in tranquillissima nocte Arcenſionis Domini. Prima niuea, secunda ignea, tertia sanguinea. Quae, ut arbitratum, tria mala frequentia praefigurabant. Nam in eodem anno armenta bouilia in tota hibernia sepe deleta sunt, [et] non solum in hibernia, sed etiam per totam Europam. In altero anno perſilentia humana tribus continuis annis. Porro maxima fames, in qua homines ad infamem ercarum redacti sunt.

Cat Fiannamla mic Oſene.

Mōrr Muirgiura mic Maoldúin, nī Cineil Cairppe. Iur-  
timanur Augurur pellitup.

Kal. Leo imperat annis iii.

Kal. Quier Aōda Eprcoip Sleōte.

Fiannamail

level part of the present county of Louth.  
“ Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt Campum Muirtheimhne.” Ann. Ult. 696; Tigh. 697.  
<sup>1</sup> Forannan.—Ann. F. M. 697; Tigh. 698.

<sup>m</sup> Loch Eachach.—Now Loch Neagh.

<sup>n</sup> Three shields.—This prodigy is not recorded in any of the published Irish Annals, nor in the Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>o</sup> Herds of cows.—“ Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kal. Februarii in

Campo Trego i Tethbai.”—Ann. Ult. 699; Tigh. 700.

<sup>p</sup> Unmentionable foods.—“ Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem comederet.”—Ann. Ult. 699; Tigh. 700.

<sup>q</sup> Fiannamhail.—He was probably the Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal Riada, mentioned in the Ann. F. M. as slain in 698; vide *infra*, p. 100, note “.

<sup>r</sup> Muirghes.—Ann. Ult. 697.

[697.] Kal. The death of Forannan<sup>1</sup>, 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<sup>m</sup> mighty.  
Rapid they run before valour, they fly to the fortress.”

[698.] Kal. Three shields<sup>n</sup> 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 prefigured, as is thought, three succeeding evils: for in the same year the herds of cows<sup>o</sup> 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<sup>p</sup>.

The battle of Fiannamhail<sup>a</sup>, son of Oisen.

The death of Muirghes<sup>r</sup>, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairpre. Justinianus<sup>s</sup> Augustus is expelled.

Kal. Leo reigned three years.

[700.] Kal. The death of Aedh<sup>t</sup>, Bishop of Sleibhte.

Fiannamhail

<sup>a</sup> *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.

<sup>r</sup> *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 Dunchadha, ri Dail Riada moiritur.

Irin bliadainri do pala eidir lorgalach mac Conaing ⁊ Adamnan ar páruḡad Adamnann do lorgalach im marbad Néill a bráatar dó ar comairge Adamnán. Aread do ḡníod Adamnan tporḡad ḡac n-oíðce, ⁊ ḡan cōdla, ⁊ beir i n-uirḡib uairib, do t-imuibse raoḡail lorgalaiḡ. Ar ead imurpo do ḡníod an córaio pain .i. lorgalach a iarppairḡib do Adamnán, “Cpéd do ḡenara anocht a cléiriḡ?” Ní ba hail do Adamnán bréḡ do ráda ppir. Ro innireb dó ḡo mbiað a tporḡad ḡan cōdlað i n-uirḡe uar ḡo maidin. Do ḡníod an t-lorgalach an cédna .i. da rāopað ar srḡuine Adamnán. Aét cēna po meall Adamnan ériom .i. po boí Adamnan ’ḡa ráð pa clépeac dá muinir, “bíri punna anocht um pioét-pa ⁊ méuac-pa iomað, ⁊ da tci lorgalach dá iarppairḡib díot, cpéd pa ḡena anocht, abairre buð flsduḡad, ⁊ cōdlað do ḡéna, ar ðairḡ ḡo nḡearnaom na cédna, uair appu pa Adamnán brlḡ da piori muinirre quam do pēn. Táinḡ iarpm lorgalach dionpōirḡib an cléiriḡ rin, ⁊ an dāp leir, ba é Adamnán baoi ann, Ro iarppairḡ lorgalach ðe, cpéd do ḡenara anocht, a cléiriḡ? Flsduḡad ⁊ cōdlað, ar an clépeac. Do poine dno lorgalach flsduḡad ⁊ cōdlað an auidce rin. Do pine imurpo Adamnan aóine, ⁊ ppiotairre, ⁊ beir ’r an dhóinn ḡo maidin. An tan dno po baoi lorgalach ’na cōdlað a read ad cōnnairre Adamnán do beir ḡo nuirḡe a brāḡaio ir in uirḡe, ⁊ po biuḡ ḡo mórp tpið rin ar a cōdlað; ⁊ pa innir dá mnaoi. An bñ imurpo, ba humal

<sup>u</sup> *Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha*.—Ann. F. M. 698; Ann. Ult. 699.

<sup>v</sup> *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.

<sup>\*</sup> *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<sup>a</sup>, King of Dal-Riada.

In this year a dissension arose between Irgalach, son of Conaing<sup>v</sup>, 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<sup>x</sup> 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<sup>y</sup> 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 <sup>w</sup>. Stories of this nature in the lives of Irish saints are severely censured as *fabulæ fuitiles* 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.

<sup>y</sup> *The Bóinn*.—i. e. the River Boyne.

huíal nírl í don cóimíds, 7 do Adamnán, uair ba torpac í, 7 ba hfgail lé a clann do lot tré fsguine Adamnán, 7 na gúidead go meimic Adamnán gan a clann do lot no d'erguine. Ra eiriú iarraí lorgalaí moctráí ar na báraí, 7 do pala Adamnán na aigiú. Apead na ráid Adamnán nír; "a mic malluigíte (ar ré), 7 a duine ar epóda, 7 ar mífpa do nígne Dia, biot a fíor agat gur ob gairid gur poorgercur nít flaiéur, 7 raíra do cum n-lpinn." O do éuala bñ lorgalaí rín, taimí ar amur Adamnán, 7 po luig fo córraí Adamnán, na atcaí Dia nír gan a clann d'earguine, 7 gan an gém po baoná bpoim do lot. Apead po ráid Adamnán, buó n go deimín, ar ré," an gém fail id bpoim, 7 ar bpirte a lérúil anorra tre earguine a átar. Aíar ar amlaí rín do pála. Rugad fo cédoir iarraim an mac, 7 ar amlaí po baon 7 ré leatcaó.

Féidlimíó mac Maoile caíai. Ailell mac Con-gan mátaí, ní Muman (déc.).

Orgain Néill mic Círnaí, ut Adamnánur pphetauit.

Orgain Néill oc Drií Earraí,  
Dia láir dáí do Mullac ní,  
Dia fíí ar fop fopbar cuan  
Dia luain i n-lmhoí Fíh.

Irgalac mac Conaing [occidit illum].

Ral. Paoloban Chlocan 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.

\* *Féidhlímidh, son of Maelcothaigh.*—Not in the published Annals.

<sup>b</sup> *Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair.*—Ann. F. M. 699; Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701.

\* *Níall.*—" *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"; 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<sup>a</sup>, son of Maelcothaigh, Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair<sup>b</sup>, King of Munster, [died].

The killing of Niall<sup>c</sup>, 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<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> *Faelcobhar*. — Faoldobhair. Ann. F. M. and Ann. Ult. 701; Tigh. 702.

Tiberius imperat annis un.

Ir in mbliadainn ro marbaid lorgalaic mac Conaing .i. i ríct-  
mað bliadain plaeta Loingseig, tre sguine Adamnáin, 7 ro connairc  
pén i n-airlinge a nadoig pé na marbaid aínail ro marbaid. Tai-  
nig iarann lorgalaic an la iar ppaigriú a airlinge ar capraig amac,  
7 ad éuala an gúe áro .i. fá na ríannab comfoigri duib (ar pé)  
7 dooio 7 loingseig 7 airgeio iad: 7 pa connairc ar a haite rin na  
rluaig 7 na rocuide og innreab an ríann; 7 táinigiom peime go  
haird pa inir mac Neráin aniar, 7 ir in uair rin do pála coblaic  
Lristnac do éor i porc ann, 7 anpað lán móir doib; Ro connairc milio  
uibride airlinge an adraig peime, .i. tréid do éorcuid do crioctugad  
uime, 7 an torc ba móo ann do marbaid do d'adonuille raigde;  
agar areab ón pá ríorað, uair ba hé lorgalaic an torc móir rain,  
7 ba hé a rluaig rícaic mallacétnacrom an tréid úo. 'On milio rin  
tra ad connairc an airlinge ro marbaid lorgalaic.

Ral. Colman mac Fionnbair ab lip móir moritur.

Móirluaig la Loingseic, mac Congura, i g Connacetaib, d'argain  
agar d'innreab Connacé. Ro batcur filio loingseig ag aorað rí  
Connacé .i. Ceallac, mac Raigallag, 7 do bíoir ga páda, nári bo  
cubuid do ríhriug crioctánac map Ceallac coméogbail no combuar-  
tur pe rig n-Eirínn, 7 gé do nre, ro ba fair buo maióm. Acé  
éna, ni hamlaio rin do pála, acé a codarpra, uair ó do connairc  
an Ceallac ri Connacé a éir 7 a éalam ga lotc 7 da hinneab, ro  
gaipm cuige na dá Duncab .i. Duncab Muirirge, 7 an Duncab  
eile

\* *Tiberius*.—This was Tiberius Apsimar. See note <sup>s</sup>, p. 98, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Irgalach*.—" *Irgalach Nepos Conaing a Britonibus jugulatus in Insi mic Nesan.*" —*Ann. Ult.* 701; *Tigh.* 702.

<sup>s</sup> *Loingsech*.—Loingsech began his reign

in the year 795, and the true year of Irgalach's death was 702.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis-mac Nesain*.—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<sup>e</sup> reigned seven years.

[702.] In this year Irgalach<sup>f</sup>, son of Conaing, was slain, i. e. in the seventh year of the reign of Loingsech<sup>g</sup>, 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<sup>h</sup>; 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. Colman<sup>i</sup>, 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

<sup>i</sup> Colman.—Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; 154, 155. He was commonly called *Mo-cholmoe*, i. e. "my little Coluin," accord-



eile, ⁊ na cindaiḡe peimne ḡo mað iad na ḡeðað nḡe Connacht na  
 dŷḡaid féin. Ro baof féin imurpo ar na poṡpuccað, ⁊ ar ccup ola  
 ⁊ luibe iomða mōḡða faoi. Do pað fŷi don dŷi nŷmŷáite (.i. do  
 na dá Duncab) dá lŷit deir ⁊ fŷi da leit clí, ⁊ na cōpaiḡ Con-  
 naçta uime do cum an çata. Rá lŷnḡ féin .i. Ceallac ar a çarbad  
 amac ḡo tpic, ⁊ ḡo paða ón çappað, ⁊ ad cualað bŷiḡleac çnáma  
 an tŷŷópac óḡ léim ar an çarbad, ⁊ po pað iap rin ó ḡuṡ mōri,  
 óḡ léim do cum an çata cōmaiṡiḡ: a Chonnaçta, ar pé, dŷonŷ ⁊  
 cōimédoiḡ féin buŷi paŷipe, uaiŷi ní huaiŷli ⁊ ní beoða an cŷnŷ paŷi  
 in buŷi n-aiḡið iondáciŷi, ⁊ ní mó do poŷpað do maiṡ ḡup aniu; ⁊  
 amŷaid pa baŷi ḡá ráð, ⁊ a ḡuṡ po cŷioṡ ⁊ a ŷúile poŷ laŷað. Do  
 paðpað iapam Connaçta dá nuð rin, ⁊ na ḡab an ní cŷioṡánaç rin  
 peampa a ḡcŷon çata ní Eirŷnn, ⁊ na maið peimne poŷ ní Eirŷnn, ⁊  
 po maŷbað Loingŷioç ŷi Eirŷnn ann, ⁊ dŷŷḡar a muŷtipe, ⁊ a tŷí  
 mac, ⁊ dá mac Colḡán, ⁊ Dubdoiḡeḡ mac Dungaile, ⁊ Eochað  
 lŷnna, ⁊ Fŷŷḡur Poŷpað ⁊ Conall ḡhaðpa. I quapŷ lŷul po  
 cuŷiŷ an çat po .i. çat Copainn. Ar tŷiap na pannað ŷi imurpo  
 pa cuŷeð an çat. Conall menð cecimṡ:

ḡára adaiḡ i ccopann, baŷa uaçt, baŷa omunn,  
 Manaba daḡocu laŷ 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.

<sup>\*</sup> *King of Erin*.—"Bellum Corain, in quo cecidit Loingsech mac Oengusa rex Hiberniæ," &c. *Ann. Ult.* 702; *Tigh.* 703; *F. M.*, A. D. 701, p. 302.

<sup>1</sup> *Fourth of July*.—*Tigh.* and the *Ann. Ult.* say: "4<sup>o</sup> id. Julii, 6<sup>o</sup> hora diei Sabati 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. Seotor.* has "Id. Julii," or July 15, which corresponds to 703.

<sup>m</sup> *Corann*.—"Coranna regio olim Galengam in agro Mayonensi, Lugniam, et hodiernam Corannam in agro Sligoensi complexa est."—O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 334.

<sup>n</sup> *Conall Menn*.—In the *Leubhar 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<sup>k</sup> 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 Leamhna, and Fergus Forcraidh, and Conall Gabhra. On the fourth of July<sup>l</sup> this battle was fought, i. e. the Battle of Corann<sup>m</sup>. It was in consequence of these verses this battle was fought. It was Conall Menn<sup>n</sup> 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:—Caċ Copainb in quo cecidit  
Loingseċ mac Oengupa pī Epenb cum  
tribus filiis suis, 7 pī Cairppī ōpoma  
cliaċ [Drumcliff] 7 pī hūa Conail Ġa-  
bhra, 7 .x. pīġ do pīġaib Epenm imaille  
pīu pēin hī clonpīnō hī cinn oenaig

Da tti Loingrioc do bannai, co na tri céuib céo ime,  
 Giallpaio ció leabop a bhiaí, Ceallac liaí Loí Cime.  
 Teacraig Ceallac ceirpli éruinni epó tri pinne  
 doób moirigi, la níg láimólaig Loí Cime,  
 ba huilg éuilg maíon na baí ag Glairr Chuilg  
 beopa Loingrioc an do cáilg airéirig 'Eirínn ime cuipó.

Ra éuaio iarttain Ceallac mac Ragallaiú d'feclair, 7 po fá-  
 gail an dá Duncáí 'na níg, 7 ba maib an Ceallac i gcionn da  
 bliadain iarttain.

Cat Maige Cuillinn eirip Uluib 7 breacéuib i n-Árú hua  
 n-Eacóac, i ttoréar mac Raogunó, aduerpariur ecclesiarium  
 Dei. Ulaió uictorep erant.

bhan mac Conaill, ní Laiúgn, moiréur.

### INITIUM REGNI FÓGARTAIG.

Ral. Ceallac mac Seiréide i níg Laiúgn.

Fogartaí aríú do gabáil níg aoin bliadain go ttoréar i caté  
 Cinnbelgcin la Cínac mac Iorálaig.

Sluaú la Fógartaí i Laiúgn, go tuúgraí Laiúgn cat dó. i. cat  
 Claonta, 7 po maib re Laiúgn an cat, 7 po maib do earáir  
 muintipe

Loí i ttor Conaill 7 Conaéta.

<sup>o</sup> *If Loingsech.*—O'Reilly quotes this line and the next from O'Clery, but reads *Cellach* instead of *Loingsech*.—*Dict.*, voce *briac*. See note <sup>p</sup>, F. M., p. 303.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Cime.*—Now Lough Hacket, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>a</sup> *Glais-chuile.*—Situation unknown. It

was probably the name of a stream in this barony.

<sup>r</sup> *Into the Church.*—i. e. took the monastic habit.

<sup>s</sup> *Two years.*—"Ceallach mac Ragallagh, rex Connacht, post clericatum, obiit."—*Tigh.* 705; *Ult.* 704.

<sup>t</sup> *The Battle of Magh Cuillinn.*—*Tigh.* 703; *Ult.* 702.



If Loingsech<sup>o</sup> 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<sup>p</sup>.  
 Ambitious were his deeds, the morning he was at Glais Chuilg<sup>a</sup>.  
 I slew Loingsech there with a sword, the arch King of Erin all round.

Ceallach, son of Raghallach, afterwards went into the Church<sup>r</sup>,  
 and left the two Dunchadhs in his kingdom, and this Cellach died at  
 the end of two years<sup>s</sup> afterwards.

The Battle of Magh Cuillinn<sup>t</sup> [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<sup>u</sup>, King of Leinster, died.

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF FOGARTACH<sup>v</sup>.

[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<sup>x</sup> by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

A hosting by Fogartach into Leinster; and the Leinster-men  
 gave him battle, i. e. the Battle of Claenadh<sup>y</sup>. The battle was gained  
 by

<sup>u</sup> *Brann, son of Conall.*—Ann. F. M. 787; Tigh. 690. This entry is out of place here.

<sup>v</sup> *Fogartach.*—He began his reign in 722, and was slain in 724 by Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, his successor.

<sup>x</sup> *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.

<sup>y</sup> *Claenadh.*—Now Clane, county Kil-

muinntire Fogarraig im bodbcar mac Diarmada Ruanaid unde  
Ortanaid :

Uinde [.i. cat] corgar cruaid, faon foclaontair cata grian  
Go ttorcair lair an rluag bodbcar bile buidh bain.

Morr Flann Fiona mic Orra ni Saxan, in tignaid amra,  
balta Adamnain, de quo Riaguil bhincuir cecinit :

Inu fshar bhuide [.i. m<sup>e</sup>depil] cat, im forba a rshatar,  
Manad algar la mac De, comide ad gshatar  
Inu po bit mac Orra a ccat pua claidme glara  
Cia do rada airtige, ip hi ind hi iar narra.  
Inu po bit mac Orra, lair ambidir duba deoga  
Ro cuala Crirt ar nguide poiraorbud bhuide brlga.

Ip in bliadainri po faomrad fir 'Eirinn aon rmacr 7 aoinria-  
gail do gabail o Adamnan um ceile abrad na Carc ar Domnach  
an cstramad dec erga Appil, 7 im coronuag pldair do beir for  
clerpcib Eirinn uile. Uair ba mor an buaidrid na baol n-Eirinn  
go nige rin .i. buidh do clerpcib 'Eirinn ag celeabrad na Carcc ar  
Dhomnac an cstramad dfg Erga Appil, 7 coronuag pldair app-  
toil, ar rlioc Phadricc ; buidh eile dno oc rechim Choloim  
Cille, .i. Carcc do celeabrad ar cstramad dec erga Appil gibe  
lante rfrmuine ar a mbeir an cstramad dec, 7 coronuag Simoin  
Oruad forra. An trir buidh, nior b'ionann uile iad re reictidib  
Patraic, no re reictidib Choloim Cille, go mbidir reanada iomda  
og clerpcib Eirinn, 7 ar amlaid tigdir na clerpig rin na rshaduib,

7 a

dare.—F. M. 702 ; Ult. 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. m<sup>e</sup>depil 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 Orthanaich [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<sup>z</sup>, son of Ossa, King of Saxonland, the famous wise man, the pupil of Adamnan, of whom Riagail of Bennchair sung :

This day Bruide<sup>a</sup> fights a battle for the land of his grandfather,  
Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it. X  
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<sup>b</sup>, 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<sup>e</sup>  
Derile mortuus est."—*Ult.* 705.

<sup>b</sup> *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 go mbíoir compaictē cata, ἡ μαρβέτα ιομβά εα-  
τορρια; go ττανγατταρ uile ιομβά ι n-Εἰρινν τρío ριν .ι. an bó ár  
mór, ἡ an goρτα ró mór ἡ τςomanna ιομβά, ἡ εαέτυρéníoiḡ do  
lot na h-Εἰρinn. batτυρ amlaíð ριν go ρada .ι. go hamρir  
Adamnán. 'Εἰρde an nomáð abb po ḡab la tap éir Colum Cille.

Ἦραδ mór do bpeit do saxonéaið a hΕἰρινn: Adamnán do ðul  
do haécuingíð na bpaue, ἡ amail innirir déio 'ran ρταιρ dhéio ρά  
τιονοιρτε ρmór eppcop Eoppa uile do ðamnað Adamnán ap an  
cairḡ do celeabpað ap ρhioét Colum Cille, ἡ ap cópónuḡað Sí-  
moín Ὀρπαð do beit ρair .ι. ab aupe að aupem. Aðbeir déio  
ḡér ba hiomða ḡhnaíde ran τρ'hað ρain po ρopuaίρliḡ Adamnán  
iað uile a hḡna, ἡ a hḡlabḡra, ἡ apéð po ρáíð Adamnán, ní ap aiti-  
uir [Simoin Ὀρπαð] po ðaoi an cópónuḡað uð ρair, acé ap aitiuir  
lohanuir ḡruinne, ðalta an τSlánnicíóða, ἡ ap é ρud cópónuḡuð po  
ðaoi ρairiide, ἡ ciap bo annpa pe ρḡðar a Slánnicíð ρob annpa ρir  
Slánnicíð lohan; ἡ ðno ap ap cḡḡpaímað décc epḡa Appil, ḡibé lá  
ρḡcḡmaíne ap a mbeit, po celeabpaττυρ na hapρtail an cáirḡ. Ap  
ann ρin po eiríḡ ρhóir ann, ἡ po ρáíð: cia é Colom Cille ρéin? ðia  
po beit ap áirð ρunna, ní ḡebmaoirne uað go mbeit po aoinpíaḡuil  
ρinne. Síðpe imuppo, ní ḡebḡua uaíð go mbeití po aoinpíaḡail  
ρinnn.

\* *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 Staur déio" [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<sup>c</sup>. 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<sup>d</sup> 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<sup>e</sup> relates in his History, the greater part of the bishops of all Europe<sup>f</sup> 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<sup>g</sup> 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.

ppinn. Tug Adamnán ppiḡra parr, 7 a pé ro ráið; diaḡra, po  
 aoinriaguil ppið. Cóirniḡḡr tu deirðe, ar na heppcoir. Ar  
 lór, ar Adamnán acom mainirir pén: acc, ar iadpoim, acc a cé-  
 dóir. Do níḡr tra cóirniugad Adamnán ann rin, 7 ní tugad do  
 ðuine ónoir ar moo ina an tteugad do Adamnán annrin, agur ad-  
 naḡur an bḡaid mór parr dó, 7 tig peime go nuige a mainirir pén  
 go hia. Ro bá maḡtneugad moir pa coimḡionol a paignin pon copo-  
 nuḡad parr. Rá baioiríom gá iorail ar an coimḡionol an coponu-  
 ḡad do ḡabáil, 7 ní pḡd uata. Sed Deur permirir conuentui  
 peccare .i. iprum Adamnánum expellepe qui mireretur ept hi-  
 bermae. Sic beḡa diḡit. Uair pa baioi bḡid maille pe hAdam-  
 nán céim po baioi ip Saḡain.

Táinḡ tra Adamnán 1 n'Éirinn iarḡḡain 7 po loḡḡarḡaiḡ  
 parr pḡr 'Éirinn, 7 ní po ḡabad uad an taonḡmaḡt parr na Carcc  
 7 an copónaiḡḡe go nuige am bliadainri.

ba marb ḡno Adamnán rin bliḡḡainri, lxxxiij°. aetair puae.

### [FRAGMENTUM III.]

Terḡium fragmentum ex eodem Codice per eundem Ferbi-  
 rium extractum, incipienr ab anno 5°, pḡḡni Maoilpeachloinn mic  
 Mailpuanaiḡ, pḡu (ut habent A. Dungs.), 849.

Pḡpcoimḡeḡaiḡe imurpo na Loḡlann mar po báḡḡar go pḡit-  
 ḡnamac

<sup>b</sup> *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 Adamnán.  
 Comp. Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

<sup>k</sup> *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<sup>h</sup> upon Ireland. Thus Bede says<sup>i</sup>; 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<sup>k</sup> year of his age.

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[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 Lochlanns<sup>l</sup> were vigilantly

nan," p. xl., note <sup>g</sup>. Tigh. records his death at A. 704, and says his age was 77.

<sup>1</sup> *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.

gnamað aḡ fíḡað an mapa uaṑa aḡ cónneacatar an murcoblac mór muiriðe d'á n-ionnroíḡhið. Ro ḡaḃ uamán mór ḡ ḡla iao : aṑt dḡsm díḃ aḡfḡ aḡberdír, comḡ Loṑlannaiḡ da fḡurtaṑram ḡ da fḡoiriḡin. Dḡeam oile, ḡ aḡ fḡir na cuiḡrioteḡraiðe; comḡ Dauniteḡ .i. Danaiḡ na báttur ann dá n-aḡḡainḡiom ḡ da n-inḡfḡ; ḡ aḡeaḡ ón bá fḡípe ann. Ra cḡirriote na Loṑlonnaiḡ long lánluaṑ na n-aḡið d'á fḡiur. Tainḡ dḡa long lánluaṑ an ḡiolla óḡ naimḡaiḡte, aenar fḡér na longoi boile, ḡo tṑárlatatur na d'á loing d'áḡið iṑ'aḡið, ḡo neberṑ Stiurpḡman na loingṑ Loṑlannaiḡ; riḃri, a fḡiur, aḡ fḡé, ḡa tḡir aḡ a tṑangabaiḡ aḡ an muiriḡ? an na fḡíḡ tṑangabaiḡ, no an na cḡaḡ? Aḡé fḡeaḡḡa tṑḡatatur na Danaiḡ fḡairḡin, fḡoiḡr rómór do fḡaiḡdḡ fḡota. Cuiḡio a cṑédór cḡhn i cṑhn luṑt na da long fḡin; no fḡoḡaiḡliḡ long na nDanaiḡ long na Loṑlannac, ḡ mapḡaiḡ na Danaiḡ luṑt loingṑ na Loṑlannac. Lḡnḡait a n-aḡimḡeaṑ uile na Danaiḡ i cṑhn na Loṑlannac, ḡur po báttur fḡin tḡaiḡ. Cuiḡio caṑ ḡo cḡuaiḡ, ḡ mapḡaiḡ na Danaiḡ a tḡrí coimḡion fḡén díob, ḡ na díṑḡnḡat ḡac aon po mapḡrat : Tḡḡrat na Danaiḡ longṑ na Loṑlannac leo ḡo poḡt. Raḡabḡat tḡa na Danaiḡ aḡ fḡain mná ḡ ór ḡ uile maiṑiur na Loṑlannac; ḡo puḡ an coimḡe uaṑa amlaiḡ fḡin ḡac maiṑ puḡrat a ceallaiḡ, ḡ nemḡaiḡ ḡ rḡḡíniḡ naom 'Ḓípeann.

Iḡ in aimḡir dḡo na cḡir Maolḡeaṑloinn tṑaṑta aḡ cḡhn Cionaoiṑ mic Conaiḡ, ní Cianaṑta, ḡ aḡ éiriðe po loingṑ Cealla ḡ oiriṑḡe na naom (aḡail po inḡriomaiḡ rḡnaiḡ) aḡail bið do com-  
aḡle

<sup>m</sup> *Young man*.—i. e. who was in the command of the Lochland ship, and mentioned, perhaps, in the former part of the narrative.

<sup>n</sup> *Steersman*.—Stiurpḡmann. This is a Teutonic word, and is probably derived from the Danish, *To steer*.

<sup>o</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I., began his reign in 846, and died on the 13th of November, 863.

<sup>p</sup> *Cianachta*.—A territory in the east of ancient Meath, in which a sept of Munster-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<sup>m</sup> aforesaid came alone to one of the other ships, and the two ships met face to face; and the steersman<sup>n</sup> 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<sup>o</sup> sent messengers for Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta<sup>p</sup>, and it was he who had burned the churches and oratories of the saints (as we have narrated before<sup>q</sup>), as if to consult with him how they should act with respect to the cause

Olum, were seated at this period. Duleek was its principal church. They were soon after overwhelmed by the southern Ui-

Neill, who detested them.

<sup>q</sup> *Narrated before.*—Not narrated in this Fragment, although it was, no doubt,



αιρλε ριρ cionnar do ghéndaoir im cainḡin na n-Danar, uair ρά baoi amail bíó ρíó eirir Maoilpeaclóin ḡ Cionaoḡ, ḡ cia ρa baoi Cionaoḡ i ngalar rúla, aḡt do ρiḡne tuiḡeaḡt d'ionnρoiḡ Maoilpeachloinn, ḡ ρluaḡ uime map baḡ da cōimib.

Ra comρaiḡriot iapaḡ Maoilρḡclainn ḡ Cionaoḡ a n-aomionaoḡ ḡ Tighḡnac, ρi ḡρḡḡ; aρeaḡ ρob áil do Maoilpeaclóinn é ρén ḡ ρí ḡρḡḡ do mapbaḡ ρí Cianaḡta. Ní ḡḡḡa dno Maoilpeaclóinn a ccéḡóir ρin, uair ba ρócaibḡ do Chionaoḡ, ḡ ρab ḡail leir com-mapbaḡ do ḡḡḡaḡ ann. Aρeaḡ do ρoine a ρuipeaḡ ḡo maiḡḡḡ ar na bápaḡ. Ro ḡeillḡ dno Maoilρḡclóinn cúir ḡρéaḡaḡa ḡo τḡiḡḡaoir ḡo niḡe a n-ionaoḡ céḡna ar na bápaḡ, ḡ ρa ρuaḡair do na ρluaḡaib imḡeaḡt. O ρa imḡiḡ a ρluaḡ ón Chionaoḡ, táiniḡ Maoilρḡclóinn ḡo ρluaḡ móρ laiρ d'ionnρoiḡ an Chionaoḡ, ḡ níor bo lá ḡo maiḡ ann, ḡ aρeaḡ ρo ρáib Maoilpeaclóinn ó ḡuḡ móρ cρóḡa náimḡiḡe ρρia Chionaoḡ. Cio, ar ρé, 'mapa loiρḡir ḡiρḡiḡe na naom, ḡ cio ma ρa ρa mīllir a neimḡa, ḡ ρḡpeapḡa na naom ḡ Loḡlannaḡ lat? Ra ρiḡir imuppo an Cionaoḡ na tapmnaḡ-ρeaḡ ní do eaplaḡḡa caoin do ḡḡḡaḡ, aρeaḡ do ρiḡne beir na ḡoḡt. Ra tapnḡḡ iap ρin an mac ρaopclannaḡ, ρoiḡimelaḡ, ρonairḡ ρin amaaḡ, ḡ ρo báibḡeḡ é τḡé cōmaipḡ Maoilpeaclóinn i ρρuaḡán ρalaḡ, ḡ ρuair báρ amlaib ρin.

Iρ in bliḡḡain-ρi, .i. an coirḡḡ bliḡḡain ḡlaḡa Mhaoilpeaclainn, ρa ḡionolḡat dá ḡoirḡḡ loiρḡri na Loḡlonn .i. ḡain ḡ lapḡna ρlóiḡ mópa ar ḡaḡ áipḡ a n-aḡiḡḡ na n-Danar. ḡionolaib iapaḡ ḡo ρabaḡar

narrated in the original work from which this extract was taken.

<sup>1</sup> *Breagh*.—A large territory comprising the greater portion of East Meath, and of which Cianachta was a subdivision.

<sup>2</sup> *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 Breagh<sup>r</sup>, 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 streamlet<sup>s</sup>, by advice of Maelsechlainn, and thus he perished!

[851.] In this year, i. e. in the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn<sup>t</sup>, 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.

<sup>t</sup> *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.

pabadaṛ deḥ longā ḡ epí pício, ḡ tŕŕaio go Snám aighnŕḥ ḡ ar ann-  
 raide batṭur na Danair an tan rin. Compaiceṛ ann rin leirḥ for  
 leat, ḡ cuirio catḥ cruaiḥ duaiḥrioc lŕḥ for lŕḥ : uair ní cualamar  
 peimí rin a n-ioñad oile riam ar muir an ár ro cuirrioc ſturra  
 annro .i. eioir Danara ḡ Loelannaiḡ. Acṭ éſna ar forr na Dana-  
 roib ro mair. Ra éionóilrioc na Danair iar rin, ar mbruread  
 maḥma forra, ḡ an goṛta ga marbaḥ, ḡ areḥ ro ráid a tŕiaḡarna  
 .i. horim friu, ḡ comige ro ba fſi cruaiḥ corḡrac eiride : Rug-  
 raḥair-ri comige ro (ar ré) corḡair imḥa cia ra foruairliḡeāḥ  
 rib fornn epé iomarca rluaiḡ. 'Epiḥ rir na briaṛraib aobérra  
 rib : “gaḥ buaiḥ ḡ gaḥ corḡur ḡ gaḥ blaḥ ruarabair epíḥ rin, ra  
 malareṫḥ ra bloiḡ mbig aon laoi rin. Féḡuiḥ lib iaraim an catu-  
 ḡad do ríḥiri do ḡſhtaoi rir na Loelanncaib, uair atād bui mná,  
 bui n-uile mairiur aca, ḡ bui longā ; ḡ ar ruḥac iadruim do brieṫ  
 luāḥa ḡ corḡair uaiḥri areāḥ ar cóir oib anora dul go haonmſm-  
 nac na ḡcſhn amail na raoileāḥ rib far in bſthaḥ, acṫ na beir  
 rib oḡ iorḡaide báir : ḡ far nḥioḡail pén forra, ḡ gen go raiḥ  
 corḡur rainmeacḥ duibri derin, ḡ biaḥ a m-bérad ar nḥé ḡ ár  
 tŕóicṫe dúin ; muna raiḥe mairḥ dúin ann, biaḥ commarbaḥ coir-  
 éſhn leirḥ for lŕḥ ann.

Aḡ ro comairle oile leam duib : an Rádraicc naom ra ar  
 airo eppcop ḡ ar cſhn naom na h'Éirſhn, rir a nḥearraṫ na  
 naimuidraillŕ oḡainne uile imḥa, ḡuimíḥone go ofocra, ḡ tabram  
 almpara onóracā dó, ar buaiḥ ḡ corḡur do brieṫ do na náimuib  
 rin.

Ro pŕeaḡraṫṭur uile é, ḡ areāḥ ro ráidriḥ : “ar comairceṫ,”  
 ar raiḥ, an tí naom Rádraicc ḡ an éoimḥe ar tŕiaḡarna do rin  
 pén,

\* *Snámh Aighnech*.—Now Carlingford  
 Lough, near which, at a place called Linn-

Duachail, the Norwegians had a fleet and  
 strong fortress. Ann. Ult. 851 ; F. M. 850.



proceeded to Snámh Aighnech<sup>a</sup> 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, 7 ap ceorgur d'á fglair, 7 ap n-iondmnup. Tsfáid iar rin go haonmhinnac, fshda, fearamail 1 n-aoimfct 1 gcionn na Loclannac, 7 cuipit cat.

Ir in uair rin táinig Sain leirí na Loclann, 7 Matodan pí Ulað d'ingrim na nDanar do múir 7 éir, gion go raba a fíor rin peime ag Sain Loclannac, táinig 7 an t-uairéð po bái na parrad d'ionroigh na nDanar don dapa leir agar larnna leirí oile na Loclann don leir eile do na Danaroib. Ar cruaid tra pa cuipé an catra. Ra élor ap leir rghmgar na rlf, agur gloinn-bénné na cclóidm, 7 tuairgné na rgiat gá mbualad, 7 béicéac na mile ag imirte éccomloinn oppa. Aét epá cío paba pá báp imi rin, ap fopir na loclannab po maíð, 7 ir iad na Danair rug buaid 7 corgar epia pat páoraiac gé po bádar na Loclannair epí cúttroma rir na Danaroib, no ceirte cuopuma. Tiaðaid na Danair iarpin fop longpore na Loclann, 7 marbaid dream ann, gabaid dream eile, 7 cuipid dream eile 1 tceiréð, 7 gabaid gac maéiur óir 7 aighid, 7 gac maéiur ap éña, 7 amná 7 a longá. Aét éña ní raib Sain féin ag cup an catra, uair ní táinig maille pa muintir ap ammur an longpuit, uair po bái aige comairle a n-ionad oile. An uair táinig do cum an longpuit arriat na námuio ad connairc ann, 7 ní hiað a muintir féin. A n-égmair anneoc po marbad do na Danaroib féin, aread pa marbad do na Loclannab cúig mile fear roicinelac : rocuide imurpo do míleabab ap éña, 7 do daoimib in gac áipd pa marbad a n-égmair na nuimpe rin.

Ar in tan rin pa cuip Maoilpeaclonn, pí Tshpa teaéta d'ionnroige na nDanar. Ar amlaid po báttur na Danair ag luéctairfct

\* *Five thousand.*—This is perfectly incredible.

\* *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<sup>x</sup> goodly-born men; also many soldiers and people of every grade were slain in addition to this number.

Now, at this time Malsechlainn, 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 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-



luétairfét ar a gcionn, 7 ar iad ba gabla dá ccoipeðaið cáirn do cōppaið na Loclann 7 cið na bñia ar a mbíod an feoil, ar for cōppaið Loclann no bíodí a leicinn, 7 an tine ag lozgað na corp, go mbíod an feoil 7 an méatpad na cáitpíot an adaið peme ag maiðm ar a ngailib amac.

Ra battur dñā tēta Maoilpeaclainn gá ppegad amlaio rin, 7 pa battur ga ttaðaoir um na Danapais rin. Apead pa páidpíot na Danair; ar amlaio byð maið leopum ár mbeirne. Clar mór lan aca do ór, 7 da airgead dá éabairt do pádpaiice, uair amlaio pa battur na Danair 7 cinéle epabaið aca .i. gabaið realad ppi feoil, 7 ppi mnáib ar epabud. Tug tra an cat ro mñma maið do Gaoidealais uile ar an rēpíor ro do éabairt ar na Loclannais.

'S in bliadain peo dñā ro bñir Mooilpeaclainn cat forr na pagánais, 7 dñā ro bñirpíre Ciannaéta cat pá dō forr na gēpíib.

Ral. Forbairi Maoilpeaclainn i cCruapait unde Maoilpeáini cecinit :—

Míthið uil tap dónn mbáin, i ndail moige Míde mín,

Ar andra beir ppi gaoir ngluair ipno uair i cCruapaid epín.

Inpíctac, ab la, do tiactain i n-Eipinn go mionnaið Coloim Cille Lair. Ip in mbliadain pi beor .i. in pexto anno pegni Maoilpeaclainn,

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 estimated 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 history). This great conqueror comforts himself in his last agonies by recounting all the acts of carnage he had committed in his lifetime. See Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," 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<sup>z</sup> on account of this destruction brought upon the Lochlanns.

In this year Maelsechlainn gained a battle over the pagans, and the Cianachta<sup>a</sup> defeated the Gentiles a second time in battle.

[852.] Kal. The encampment of Maelsechlainn was at Crufait<sup>b</sup>, 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<sup>c</sup> of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Amhlaeibh

and Tytler's "Elements of General History," p. 136.

<sup>a</sup> *The Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Scoti, or native Irish, in contradistinction to Gaill, i. e. Galli, or foreigners.

<sup>a</sup> *Cianachta*.—Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

<sup>b</sup> *Crufait*.—Ann. F. M. 847. The present name is unknown unless it be Cro-

boy, in Meath.

<sup>c</sup> *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.

peaclainn, táinig Amlaibh Conung, .i. mac níg Lochlann, i n'Éirinn, 7 tug leir eirfuasra cíora 7 cánað n-imda ó a acair, 7 a págbail-  
rìde go hobann. Táinig ono lomair an brácair ba roo 'na òfgaib-  
rìde do tobac na ccíor cóna.

Kal. Loc Laorí i cpió Umáill do élóð.

Kal. Ríogðal ppsr n'Éirínn in Ardmaca eirir Maoilpeac-  
lainn 7 Matodan pí Ulað, 7 Diarmaid 7 Petgna go ramad  
Paoiraicc, 7 Suairleac go ccléiruib Míde.

Indreacac Ua Finnaeta Comarba Colum Cille, 7 Diar-  
mada rapientirrimí, do marbad do pladraigib Scharacá og dol  
do Roim, 7 mairid a fuil eannað rain beor ip in ionad in po marbad  
i zcomurta a òioðalta do Dhia for an luét por marb.

Ip in bliadainri pa tocuirpead níg Lochlann do cum Maoilpeac-  
lainn o'ól, 7 po boi plead láninór ar a cionn, agar zac ní pa zeall  
pi Lochlann do comall co na luige; acé éna ní pa comáill a bfg  
ar ndul a tig Maoilpeaclainn amac, acé pa gab a zcéóir ag  
ionnrad pearainn Maoilpeaclainn. Acé éna ní pscetnac páiníg  
leir an cogad rin.

Ip in bliadainri ono po tréigriot rochaide a mbanir Cnío-  
taídaeta 7 tangatcar malle nup na Lochlainnib, zur aigriot  
Ardmaca, 7 go rugrat a mairiur ar. Sed quidem ex ippir poe-  
nitentiam egeat, et uenerunt ad patirpactionem.

Kal. Do abb Ardmaca Forannán Eppcor 7 rgribai 7 anchoipe  
7 Diarmaid rapientirrimur Scotorum quieuerunt.

Cfíball

<sup>d</sup> *Amlaebh Conung*.—Ann. Ult. 852, where he is called Amlaimh, or Amlaip, son of the King of Lochlinn. *Quære*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teu-  
tonic *koenig* or *koenung*, king?

<sup>e</sup> *In Umhaill*.—i. e. in Burrishoole,

county of Mayo. Todd's "Irish Nennius," p. 207, and Ann. F. M. 848.

<sup>f</sup> *A royal meeting*.—This is noted in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 850; F. M. 849.

<sup>g</sup> *Indrechtach Ua Finnacht*.—Ann. Ult. 853, "iv. *Id. Martii*;" F. M. 852.—



Amhlaeibh Conung<sup>d</sup>, 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 Umhaille<sup>e</sup>, migrated.

Kal. A royal meeting<sup>f</sup> 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<sup>g</sup>, 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<sup>h</sup> 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-Macha<sup>i</sup>, Forannan, bishop and scribe, and Diarmaid, the wisest of the Scoti, died.

Cearbhall,

Reeves's Adamnan, p. 390.

<sup>h</sup> *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.

<sup>i</sup> *Two abbots of Ard-Macha.*—“Duc heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan, Scriba et

Císbail mac Dunlaing ní Oppaige (cliamuin Maoilreaclainn .i. dearbúiur Císbail og Maoilreaclainn .i. land ingín Dunlaing, 7 ona ingín Maoilreaclainn og Císbail) do cúp do Maoilreacloinn 1 Múmain do cuinnigíó gíall, ar nés a níg .i. Ailgínán.

Cat no éabairt d'Áod do níg Ailgí .i. don níg ar ferr lúgnam 'na aimpír, do loingíur na nGall nGaoideal .i. Scuit iad 7 baltaí do Norimannoib iad, 7 tan ann ad bñar cío Normainnig friu. Maithíó forra pe nÁod, agur cuirtear a ndeargár na nGall nGaoideal, 7 cinn imda do bñeít do [Áed mac] Níall leir, 7 pa ólígíot na h-Eirínnaiğ an marbáð roin, uair amail do níóir na Loelannaiğ do níóirpíom.

Sloigíó la hÁod mac Néill do innpað Ulað. Áét éfna ní réió ráimig do, uair tugrat Ulað maíom for Cínél n-Éogain, 7 po marbárat Flaitébeartaé mac Néill, 7 Conacán mac Colmáin ann cum multír alír.

Ir in aimpír ri áét bñg táimig Rodolb co na ílogaib d'innpað Oppaige. Ra éionoil ono Císbail mac Dunlaing ílog na n-ágaib, 7 tug cat dóib, 7 po maíó forra na Loelannaið. Ra éuaðar imurro buidín mór do luét na maíoma for a n-ícoib 1 étiolaiğ n-áirí, 7 po báttur ag fégað an marbáta impu, 7 ad connacatur a muínter féin gá marbáð amail na marbóair caoirig. Ra gáð airéó mor iad, 7 apéð do forrat a cclaidib do nóctáð, 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.

<sup>1</sup> *Daughter*.—His daughter by a dif-

ferent marriage.

<sup>1</sup> *Ailghenan*, King of Munster, died, according to the Four Masters, in 851, but the true year is 853.—*Ann. Ult.* 852.

<sup>m</sup> *Gall-Gaeidhil*.—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<sup>k</sup> of Maelsechlainn, was married to Cearbhall), was sent by Maelsechlainn into Munster, to demand hostages, on the death of their King Ailghenan<sup>l</sup>.

A battle was given by Aedh, King of Ailech, the most valiant king of his time, to the fleet of the Gall-Gaeidhil<sup>m</sup>, 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<sup>n</sup> 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<sup>o</sup>, 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<sup>p</sup> 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.

<sup>n</sup> *Son of*.—The text has “by Niall,”

but in the margin are the words “*Cló potius*.” We ought, therefore, certainly to read *Cló mac Niall*.

<sup>o</sup> *Uladh*.—Ann. F. M. 853; Ult. 854.

<sup>p</sup> *Rodolph*.—There is no notice of this chieftain in the published Annals.



do gabail, 7 tuiscét cum na n-Orpuiḡeac, gur po marbpat dpeam díob; gidead ar aba na cuirib iadraide ar ccúla na maidm .i. as Át muiceada tugad an maidm ri. Do pala imurpo ḡliric ronn do Chriball pén .i. anuair tabarta an maoma, 7 rḡaoilead da muinuir uad; dpeam do na Loclannair do toiscét cuige 7 a ear-ḡabail dóib. Áct tre fupact an coimdead fuair a fóiricín: na bpir pén a eadac, 7 na cñḡail na báttur fair, 7 na cuaid plán uaidib. Ar mór trá an t-ár tugad ann forr na Loclannair.

Cat do bpire do Saxonoib forr na Normannair.

Ir in aimrir ri tangattur Danair .i. horp co na muinuir d'ianprouḡid Criball mic Dunlaing, go po congnaid Criball leo i ccñh na Loclann, uair bá heḡail leo a fporuairliuḡad tre ceal-ḡaib na Loclann. Ra ḡad ono Criball go honórac cuige iad, 7 po báttur maille pir go minic og breic corḡair do ḡhallair 7 do ḡhaoidealair.

Ar mór la Ciarprouḡib og bealac Conglar for Loclannair, ubi plurimi cruciati sunt permurpionne Dei.

Ar ono la h-Araḡa Cliaic forr na gentib céona.

Ir in bliadain céona na cuirpior fir Muḡan teachta d'ionnprouḡid Chriball mic Dunlaing, go d-tórad na Danair leir, 7 tionol Orprouḡe da fupact, 7 da fóiricín an aḡaid na Normannec na badar ḡá n-ionnpad 7 ḡa n-arḡain an tan rom. Ra fupḡair ono Criball rin, 7 na fuḡair do na Danairib 7 d'Orprouḡib toideact go léir [tinóilte] d'fupact fñ Muḡan, 7 ar ead on do ponod fair. Tainic iaram Criball peime d'ionnprouḡid na Loclann

<sup>a</sup> *Ath muiceadha*.—i. e. ford of the wineherd. This narrative does not occur in any other Annals known to the Editor.

<sup>r</sup> *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 Ockley, "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 muiceadha<sup>a</sup>. 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<sup>r</sup> 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 strata-gems 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 Chonglais<sup>a</sup>, where many were killed by the permission of God.

A slaughter, too, was made by the Aradians of Cliach<sup>t</sup>, of the same Gentiles.

In the same year<sup>u</sup> 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."

<sup>a</sup> *Bealach Chonglais*.—A place near the city of Cork. There is no notice of this battle in the published Annals.

<sup>t</sup> *Aradians of Cliach*.—This entry is not in the published Annals.

<sup>u</sup> *In the same year*.—Not in the published Annals.

Lochlann go plóg mor Danair 7 Thaoideal. Oo concattur na Lochlannaiḡ Cḡbball co na ḡluaḡ, no muinntir, po ḡab aḡuaḡ 7 uaḡan mor iad. Ra cuaiḡ Cearbball i n-ionad ápo 7 po baoi aḡ aḡallaḡ a muinntire péin ar túr; aḡeaḡ po ráiḡ, 7 pé oḡ péḡaḡ na ḡḡḡann ḡḡaraḡḡe imme: Naḡ ḡḡaiciḡ lib, ar pé, mar ḡa ḡáruḡḡiḡ na Lochlannaiḡ na ḡearanna-ḡa ar mbḡieḡ a ḡruio 7 ar marḡaḡ a ḡaoine; maḡ ḡḡeiri ḡáiḡ iḡu iḡá ḡúinne, ḡo ḡénaḡ na céḡna 'nar ḡḡir-ne, uair iḡurpo aḡáimne ḡocḡaiḡe móri aniu, caiciḡḡm ḡo ḡruaiḡ na n-aḡiḡ. ḡaḡ oile ar noḡ cóir ḡúin caḡuḡaḡ ḡruaiḡ ḡo ḡénoḡ, nar ḡionnaḡ na Danair ḡaileḡ maille ḡḡinn mḡtaḡ ná mḡḡlaeḡur ḡoirn, uair ḡa ḡeigémaiḡ, ḡiḡ maille ḡinn aḡáḡ aniu, ḡo mbeḡir 'hári n-aḡaiḡ ḡoiriḡiri. ḡaḡ oile, ḡur po ḡuḡaḡ ḡir Muḡan i ḡḡaḡamaḡ ḡóiriḡiḡin ár ḡruar ḡorainn, uair ir mḡic ar naḡaiḡ iad.

Ra aḡaill iarḡḡain na Danair, 7 aḡeaḡ po ráiḡ ḡiuraiḡe: ḡéniḡiri calma aniu, uair ar naḡuiḡ ḡunaiḡ ḡuib na Lochlannaiḡ, 7 ḡa cuiriḡ caḡa eaḡḡuib, 7 áir móra anallána. Ar maiḡ ḡuib ḡinne maille ḡib aniu na n-aḡaiḡ, 7 ḡna ní eile ann, ní ḡiu ḡuib ḡréiḡe no laige ḡo cuḡḡin ḡúinne ḡoraiḡ. Ra ḡḡeaḡḡatur uile eḡir ḡhanaru 7 Thaoideal, ná ḡionnḡaiḡe ḡréiḡe no mḡtaḡ ḡorḡa. Ro eiriḡḡur iarḡḡain eiriḡe naoiḡir irin uair ḡin ḡ'ionn-ḡoiḡiḡ na Lochlann. Na Lochlannaiḡ immurpo ó ḡo concattur ḡin, ní caḡ po iḡmḡruioḡiḡoḡ ḡo ḡaḡaiḡe, aḡḡ ar ḡeiciḡo po na caill-ḡiḡ, ar ḡḡáḡbail a maiḡura, ḡo ḡonḡaḡ. Ra ḡabaḡ na caillḡe ḡá ḡaḡ leiḡ ḡorḡa, 7 ḡa marḡaḡ a ḡeaḡḡári na Lochlann. Aḡḡ ḡḡna comḡe ḡo ní ḡa ḡuilḡḡiḡḡatur na Lochlannaiḡ ḡo'n com-  
lḡon

<sup>\*</sup> *As he looked upon.*—Aḡ pé oḡ péḡaḡ.  
In modern Irish this would be, aḡur é  
aḡ péaḡain na ḡḡearann b-ḡar uime.

<sup>\*</sup> *They were killed with great slaughter.*

—Ro marḡaḡ a ḡeaḡḡ-ár na Lochlann. The modern construction would be, Ro marḡabaḡ ḡeaḡḡ-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 Gaeidhils. 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 Gaeidhil 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<sup>x</sup>. Up to this time  
the

líon po a n-Eirinn uile. A cCruaáin i n-Eoganaáct tugad an maíomr.

Táinig Císbail go mbuaió 7 corḡur amlaíó rin d'á eíḡ. Ro hiodnaiceó hōrm iarḡtain co na muiinntir ó Císbail go ní Tímpac. Rá ísír ní Tímpac páilte nír, 7 tug onóir móir dó: Rá éuaió arpin do éum mapá. Ra mapbaó iarḡtain an eḡhōrm rin la Rodrí, ní bḡstan.

hoc anno quieuit Mac Gíallain ar mbeiré xxx. bliadain i n-aíne.

Níall mac Gílláin iar mbeiré eḡioá bliagáin gan díg gan biaó, vécc A. D. 854.

Kal. Ainli papienr Típe da glar moritup.

Cártaó ab Típe da glar, quieuit.

Ailḡshan mac Donnḡaile ní Cairil, moritup. Amlaioib mac ní Loólan do eóideáct i n-Eirinn, 7 na gíallrat gáill 'Eipeann dó.

Kal. Ip in bliadain rí, an dapa bliadainn vécc plaḡa Maoilrechloinn do ronaó mórríuaḡ la Maoilreacloinn i n-Orpaigib 7 im Mumáin, ar na ráó d'feapab Mumōn na eibridóir bḡaigḡe dó, gonaó aipe rin na íuaḡair Maoilreacloinn cat forpa; 7 páḡ mor oile aḡ Maoilreacloinn .i. Císbail mac Duñlaing, ní Orpaige, duine ón gar bo dḡngbála Eipe, uile Do beiré, ar feabur a dealba 7 a eniḡ 7 a íḡnaíma, círa mórabliaó naide do bḡeiré dó .i. o na tuatóib do Laignib na báḡtur aige. In luḡt imurro na éuaió do eóbaó

\* *Cruachain Eoghanacht*.—This place is otherwise called *Cruachan Maighe Eamhna*, now Crohane, in the barony of Sliev-ardagh, in the county of Tipperary. It is mentioned in the "Feilire Aenghuis" at 5th October, as in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil.

\* *Horm*.—"A. D. 855, Horm, chief of the Black Gentiles, was killed by Ruarai mac Merminn, 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.

\* *Mac Gíallain*.—His death is entered

the Lochlanns had not suffered so great a loss in all Erin. At Cruachain in the Eoghanacht<sup>y</sup> this victory was gained.

Cearbhall thus returned to his house with victory and triumph. Horm 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 Horm<sup>z</sup> was afterwards killed by Roderic, King of the Britons.

In this year died Mac Giallain<sup>a</sup>, 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<sup>b</sup>, 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<sup>c</sup> 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 quievit.*" The double entry of his death here (and by the F. M.

854, 858), shows that these Annals were compiled from different sources.

<sup>b</sup> Carthach.—This and the following entry are given by F. M. at 851, and are evidently out of place here.

<sup>c</sup> The twelfth of the reign of Maelsechlainn.—i. e. 858; Ann. Ult. 857.



τοῦαὶ ἀν ἑώρα ριν .i. μαοιρ Cṣḃaill mic Dunlaing, imcornaḃ mór do dénaḃ dóib aḡ τοῦαὶ ἀν ἑώρα, ἡ ταρκορραλ mór do ταḃ-αιρτ τοιβ φορ Λαιḡνib. Λαιḡν do doḃa ap ροιν ḡo ḡeapánaḃ d'ionnpoighib Maoilpeacḃloinn, ἡ α inoρin do Maoilpeacḃloinn. Pṣḡ mór do ḡabail Maoilpeacḃloinn, ἡ an tioneḃ mórpa do bṣeib d'ionnpoighib Cṣḃaill ἡ pεap Muḃan battur aḡ conḡnaḃ la Cṣḃball.

Tangattuρ ιαρροin Maoilpeacḃloinn cona ṙlóiḡ ḡo ḡabṙán, ἡ ap pa bṙuinne ḡabṙain pa battur na ṙlóiḡ oile. ḡéṙ bo líonmaipe imurpo do Maoilpeacḃloinn, ní hṡḃ pa éuaib na ccṡnn acṡ ap conaṙ oile ná po paoleaḃ a ndola pa éuaattuρ, ḡo ṙángattuρ Cárḡn Luḡaḃa, ἡ po baoi Maoilpeacḃloinn apmṡa éibḡḡe anṙpaṙ ap éṡnn éaib. 'Oḃ concaḃap ρṙḡ Muḃan ρin, ṙá paḡpaṡ a longpoρe ἡ pa paṙṙṙṙṡ a ṙluaḡ ap dó, ἡ táinḡ ṙí Muḃan .i. Maolḡuala co maρcṙluaḡaib moρaib ime in n-aiḡḃ Maoilpeacḃloinn. Cṣḃball imurpo ἡ α Oḃanaṙ, doneoḃ pa éaiṙṙ do muṙṙṙṙ hoρm pa taiṙṙṙ ἡ pṙapaḃ Cṣḃaill, apṡḃ ba longpoρe dóib caill oṙṙioḃ olúṡ aiṙpéib, ἡ ṙá baoi tioneḃ mór anṙ ρin um Cṣḃball. Apṡḃ ṙá inṙṙṙṙ na heḃlaiḡ ḡo ṙaḃa buaibṙeaḃ mór anṙṙṙṙ φορ Cṣḃball ap n-ṙṙṙṙṙ oṙṙaḡeaḃṡa do ṡhaiρcealṡaḃ mac na Ceapṡa paṙṙ, ḡo mbaḃ luḡaibḃ no ḃḡṙṙḃ do cum an éaṡa, ḡo neṙbeapṡ Cṣḃball ap coḃlaḃ do ḡénaḃ anṙ ρin, ἡ ní do éum an éaṡa do ṙaḡaḃ. In caṡ ṡpa ἡ paḃa ṙí Muḃan ṡḡpaṡ maiḃm ap túṙ ap muṙṙṙṙ Maoilpeacḃloinn. Tangaḃap ḃna a éoiṙḡeḃa ḃa ṙóṙṙṡṙṙṙḃe .i. Maoilpeacḃloinn co na muṙṙṙṙṙ, ḡo ṡṡḡaḃ maiḃm φορ pεapṙaib Muḃan ἡ ṙá cuiṙeaḃ an deapḡ ap. Ro maṙbaṡḃ ṙoḃaibḃ do ṙaopḃlannoib

<sup>d</sup> *Gabhran*.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

<sup>e</sup> *Carn Laghdhach*.—i. e. Lughaidh's carn. This place is somewhere near Gowran, but its exact situation or modern

name has not been yet determined.

<sup>f</sup> *Fircheartach mac na Cearta*.—A famous 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<sup>d</sup>, 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<sup>e</sup>, 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<sup>f</sup> 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.

raoircélannoib annrín. Inoirir eolais conaó hí numir an tirlóig ar a dteagáó an maíom *xx. milium.*

Arí comairle do rinne Círbhall, map ra éuala rín, braithe do tabairt do Maoilreaclainn, 7 gan a éir do lot, 7 ro gab Maoilreaclainn braithe uad, uair land inghí Dunlaing, deirbriur Chírbhall, bñ Maoilreaclainn.

Ra éuaíó Maoilreaclainn don Mumán, go raáa ne pé mír og ionnraó Mumán ann Eimlig, go teug braithe Mumán ó Comur trí n-uirge go hinnirí Tarbhna iar n'Éirinn. Cat Cairn Luíóac rain. Ir in cat roin ro marbaó Maoileóin mac Muiréaig leirig na n'Éirí.

Gen go tíoraó Maoilreaclainn an turur ro do gabáil rihe Mumán do péin, ro bo éuóeaáta do marbaó an ro marbaó do Thallgaioídealaib ann, uair daoine iar tpegaó a mbairte iadraíde, 7 aoberair Normannaig friu, uair bér Normannaic aca, 7 a n-altrum forra, 7 gér bo olc na Normannaig bunaió do na híglaírib bá míra go móir iadraíde .i. an luét ra, gaic corair ro 'Éirinn a mbóir.

Pogmur goptaó ir in mbliadain ri.

Inriuo Láigín uile la Círbhall mac Dunlaing, 7 níor fpeirre braithe uad a laim Maoilreaclainn, gur gab Círbhall mac Dunlaing braithe Láigín um Corpmac mac Dunlaing, 7 im Suítsman  
mac

<sup>s</sup> *Lann.*—The meaning is, that this connexion rendered Maelsechlainn more plausible, or that Lann had employed her intercession with her husband.

<sup>b</sup> *Imleach.*—Now Emly, in the county Tipperary.

<sup>i</sup> *Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce.*—i.e. the meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

<sup>k</sup> *Inis Tarbhna.*—Now the Bull, a small island in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

<sup>l</sup> *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<sup>g</sup>, 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<sup>h</sup>, plundering Munster, and he obtained the hostages of Munster from Cumar-na-tri-nu-isce<sup>i</sup> to Inis Tarbhna<sup>k</sup>, 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<sup>l</sup> 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<sup>m</sup> 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<sup>n</sup>, 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).

<sup>m</sup> *All Leinster*.—Ann. F. M. 856.

<sup>n</sup> *Cormac*.—The F. M. 856, call him Coirpre, son of Dunlang.

mac Artúir. Maíom pe Císbhall mac Dunlaing, 7 pe Níar po  
 Zhallgaoidealaib 1 n-Araðalib típe.

Ral. Anno Domini, dccclu. Maolguala, pi Cairil do gabáil  
 do Normannoib, 7 a écc allaim acca.

Sluaig mór la Císbhall mac Dunlaing 7 pluag Loclañ lair 1  
 Miðe 7 ní ra deig . . . . a bpaigde báttur ag Maolreaclainn,  
 go raða na trí míoraib ag innrað fíriann Maolreaclainn 7 ní po  
 an gur po fólmuið an trí uile 'ma maíeup. Ir rocaide tra  
 d'fíraib dána Eireann do ionrað duana molta do Císbhall, 7  
 caiteam do gaé corður puð innraib; 7 ar mó do pine Aongar an t-áir-  
 bígnaid, comarba Molua.

Ué tra an ní ad bíram go minic : Ar truaig do na h-Eiríneáib  
 an mí-bér dóib taður sturra féin, 7 naé anaíneáct uile éirgic a  
 cclhn na Loclann. Ra eirge dñe Aod mac Néill, ar na arlac do  
 pí Ciannaéta fair eirge 1 cclhn Maolreaclainn, uair Maolreac-  
 lainn ra báid deapbraetar píð Ciannaéta, .i. Cionad ut ppa-  
 roriprimur.

Riðóáil maite 'Eireann og Rát Aoda um Maolreaclainn, pí  
 Eireann, 7 um fíðgna comarba Pádraicc, 7 um Suairlioc, com-  
 arba

\* *Aradh Tire*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary, Ann. F. M. 857.

<sup>p</sup> *Anno Domini*, 855.—This date is incorrect, and the scribe writes in the margin : Ar amlaib an nuimriú Annorum Domini 7 ceitri bliadhna do dénam don aom bliadain rínuimn, 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 Forannan was carried off in the year 843.

<sup>q</sup> *Maelguala, King of Cashel*.—Ann. F. M. 857; Ult. 858. The Four Masters tell us that this year coincided with the thirteenth of Maelsechlainn, which would make the true date 859, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

<sup>r</sup> *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<sup>p</sup>. Maelguala, King of Cashel<sup>q</sup>, 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<sup>r</sup>, his hostages<sup>s</sup> . . . . . 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<sup>t</sup>, 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<sup>u</sup>, at the solicitation of the King of Cianachta<sup>x</sup>, 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<sup>v</sup> with Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, Fethghna, Comharba of Patrick,

• *His hostages*.—In the margin of the MS. is this note: *deert begún*, “a small portion is wanting.”

• *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.

<sup>u</sup> *Aedh, son of Niall*.—i. e. Aedh Finnlíath, who succeeded Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I. in the throne of Ireland. Ann. Ult. 858; F. M. 859.

<sup>x</sup> *King of Cianachta*.—i. e. Flann, son of Conang, the nephew of Aedh Finnlíath, whose brother Cinaedh had been taken in 851, and drowned in the Nanny Water. See note <sup>s</sup>, p. 118, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Ráth-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh, in the



arba Finnian do dhnam ríoda 7 caon comraic na h-Éireann uile, gonað ip in dáilrin tug Císbhall mac Dunlaing a oigréir do Maoilreaclainn do réir comarba Phadraicc, ar mbeir do Císbhall noimírin i n-Irarpur 7 mac ri Loclann maille rriur na cétacáit aísce og milleað fírainn Mailreaclainn.

Áoð Finnliat mac Néill do innrad Míde, 7 Flann mac Conaing rí Ciannaeta maille rriur, 7 ip eiríde na ar laig ar Áoð an tinnriud dénam. Fáit oile dno, uair na innírtur Maoilreaclainn fearann Áoða re trí bliadhnaib diað indiað. Mac ingeine dno Neill an Flann. Do róna dna Áoð ar an fFlann an cozaora, uair ní raba a ríor aca an ní na baí de; 7 ar eagla na coimeirge rin do rigne Maoilreaclainn ríó re Císbhall, amail a dubramar nomainn.

Orgoim Loça Cínd iar naitíreath nomíor i ttorcáir cxxx. do daoinib.

Kal. Sioc dopolochta go n-iméigtea Loça 'Éireann edir coir 7 eac.

Deptac Lupca do loppað do Loclannaib.

Suibne mac Roichig, ab Lirr moir, quieuit.

Cormac Laiéraið driuim moiritur.

Sodomna Eppcop Sláine do marbað do loclannaib.

Caéarac ab Ardamacha, moiritur.

Luét dá coblac do Normannaib do toídeact i fearann 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 Cend*.—Now probably Lough Ki-

neel, near Abbeylara, county of Longford. This entry is in the Ann. F. M. at 853.

<sup>b</sup> *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<sup>z</sup>, 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<sup>a</sup> after a very great frost, where one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

[856.] Kal. An intense frost<sup>b</sup>, so that the lakes of Erin were traversed both by foot and horse.

The oratory of Lusca<sup>c</sup> was burned by the Lochlanns.

Suibhne, son of<sup>d</sup> Roichlech, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Cormac, of Lathrach Briuin<sup>e</sup>, died.

Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine<sup>f</sup>, was killed by the Lochlanns.

Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

[860.] Two fleets of Northmen<sup>g</sup> came into the land of Cearbhall,  
son

of place here.

<sup>c</sup> *Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>d</sup> *Son of*.—Grandson of Roichlech.—F. M. 854. "Nepos Roiehlich."—Ult. 855.

<sup>e</sup> *Lathrach Briuin*.—Now Laraghbrien,

near Maynooth, in the county of Dublin.

<sup>f</sup> *Slaine*.—i. e. Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>g</sup> *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 innpað. Anuair tangur dá innirín do Círbhall ar ann po baol Círbhall for mífcca. Ra báttur dáğðaoíne Oppaiğe ga ráða nír go haloínn 7 go pocraíð ga nífcað: Ní háð-bap mífca do beít for ðuine 1 n-Oppaiğib do mað na Loclonnoig anora .i. an tír uile do lot. Áét éfna go po coiméda Dia éura, 7 go puga buaíð 7 corğar doet naimíðib amoil pugair go minic, 7 amail bépa beop. Léig ar tra do mífca, uair náma an meargta do fhgnam. O do éuala Círbhall pa éuaíð a mífca uaið, 7 pa ġab a apma. Tðinig imurpo trian na hofoce an tain rin. Ar amlaíð táinig Círbhall immaç ar a ġrianán 7 pioğcainnel mór peime 7 paðoí poilir na canðleirín go paða ar ġac leir. Ra ġab uamian mór na Loclannaiğ 7 pa éeicpíot po na pléibetib paigríð dóib 7 po na cailltib. An luét imurpo pa éairir pa hfhgnam díob pa marbað uile. O táinig maíðin ammucha ar na máraç, pa éuaíð Círbhall go no pocraíðe na cefnn uile, 7 ni pa ġab uata, ar marbað a ndearğáir, go pa cuipit ammaðmuim, 7 go po pğaoilit iad for ġac leir.

Ra immir Círbhall féin go cpuaíð irín ammur pain, 7 táinig nír go mór a méð att ib an aífce peime, 7 pa pğé go mór 7 tug ponaipce mop dorum pain. Ra ġreirr go mór a muinnirín go díocra for na Loclannaið, 7 ar moó na leir an tirlóig pa marbað ann, 7 na tearna ann pa éeicpít ar ammur a longa.

Oğ acað mic Earclaiğe tugað an maíðm rin. Ro impa Círbhall iarttain go mbuaíð 7 go neaðáil móir.

Irin aimirín rin tainic hona 7 Tomrir Torra dá éoirac  
poicinelac

into Waterford harbour, and passed up the Barrow to plunder Ossory.

<sup>2</sup> *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.

<sup>1</sup> *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<sup>b</sup> this victory was gained. Cearbhall returned with victory and great booty.

At this time came Hona and Tomrir Torra<sup>t</sup>, two noble chiefs (and

no account of the arrival of these chiefs in the published Annals. Their career  
tains, or of their battles with the Irish, appears to have been very brief.

poicimelaç (ἡ Ὀρυί an t'hona), ἡ pīp beoða cīpuaide go mblaiē moir iad eitcip amuinncip fēin lan paopclanna dīa iad depeimūð Loclann. Tanḡattur tpa an diaf pīn ḡona poēpaide go luimneaç, ἡ ó luimneaç go Poip lāirge. Aēt ēfīa ap mō pa tairipmīḡipit ina mbpīoḡaib fēin inā 'na poēpaide. Ra ēionóilipit Eoḡanact ἡ Aīaib eliaç dōib, ἡ pa cūipipit cenn i ḡcenn, ἡ pa cuipēað tpiſ cīpuaib ſetuppa, go pa cuipit na loclannaiḡ i mbaile bſḡ, ἡ cloç-dainḡſīn ime. Ra cūaib dīa aī dpaoi .i. hōna ἡ pēap ba pīne dōib ap an cāipiol 'pa bēl oplaḡtē, oḡataç a dēe, ἡ oḡ dēnam a dpaoiḡ-ſēta, ἡ ḡa ſpail ap amuinncip aopāð na ndēe. Tainḡ pēap dēapāib Muīman cuige go tēuḡ buille do cloic mōir dāp pīn a mānt dō, go tēuḡ a pīacla uile app a ēfīn. Ra impa iap pīn a aiḡið ap a mīuinncip pēn, ἡ appēð pō pāið aḡ cup apola tſpīaide dāp a bēl amac : ſam maipbra de pō ap pē, ἡ pa tūit ap aip, ἡ pa cūaib a anam app. Ra ḡaḡað dōib iapttain do clocaib ḡona pa fēdpat a pūlang, aēt paḡbaib a n-ionāð pīn, ἡ tiaḡaib pōp pſip-ḡſīn ba nſpīa, ἡ maipētur annpāide antaioipēç oile, go maipbat amlaið pīn an dā tēaioipēç .i. hōna Luimnīḡ, ἡ Tompīp Tompa. Nī tēapna dīa dā maipib aēt diaf namā, ἡ uaitēað beḡ leo, ἡ pugpat pīp Muīman buaib ἡ corḡup amlaið pīn.

Ip in bliaðain pī do ponað mōp pluāḡ la Maolpēaclāinn, pīḡ 'Eīpeann, ἡ Ceapball mac Dūnlaiḡ laiḡ go Maḡ macā. Ra ḡaḡpat longpōip ann pīn. ḡa ſḡail imuppo la Maolpēaclāinn ammur longpōipit do tēabaiḡit do Aoð mac Néill pāip; cīaō álāinn an

<sup>k</sup> *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.

<sup>l</sup> *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.

<sup>m</sup> *Eoḡhanacht*.—i. e. Eoḡhanacht 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<sup>k</sup> and from Luimnech to Port-Lairge<sup>l</sup>; but, however, they prevailed more by their own vigour than by their forces. The people of Eoghanacht<sup>m</sup> and Ara Cliach<sup>n</sup> 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 plied 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<sup>o</sup> was made by Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, accompanied by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to Magh-Macha<sup>p</sup>. 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.

<sup>n</sup> *Ara Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *A great hosting*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ann. Ult. 859 (= 860).

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Macha*.—Now the Moy, near the city of Armagh.



an ppeazra ríoda tug Aoð fair trér an duine naom .i. Peégha, comarba Paoraiac. Apeað do migne Maoilreaclainn Laighin 7 fip Muman. 7 Connaécta 7 Ulaio, 7 fip dhpeaé do éabairt a ttiméioll a publa, 7 a n-airm noécta 'na láimib; an ríé féin .i. Maoilreaclainn, po baio go paitteé fuipécair gan éoblaé ap égla Aoða, éé do pad luíge a ppaonairi comarba Paoraiac; éiðeaé táimic Aoð go na éluazaié do éabairt ammur Longpuirte ap Maoilreaclainn, 7 ní mar na éaiolirte na éuapattur, uair po éattur a n-airm uile a láimib éluaié Maoilreaclainn, azur na éipéirte a naimeacé fan luéct táimic dá n-ionnpoiéiú go po cuipirte amaióm iar ap marbaé a nðeapé-ár. Ra éab éna éápacé fairéin oile éiob, 7 apeað tangattur é'ionnpoiéiú pible Maoilreaclainn, an éap leo pad iad amuinntir féin; na éattur am go po marbaite uile iapettain; 7 ap an éiúicé do padpac do migne Dia rin. Ra impu Maoilreaclainn é'á éiú a haite an éopguir pain. Ra baio éna Amlaib i pparpaé Aoð 'rin maióm-ra.

Oenac Raighe do éénam la Cépball mac Dunlaing.

Ap la Cépball mac Dunlaing éop muinntir Roduile i Sleé Maipge, 7 a marbaé uile acé éip uatbaé ééapna éiob i ccailltib: épié Léitghlinne, 7 éna a épaio na éoi aca ap marbaé épéime móir do muinntir Léitghlinne éoié.

Ral. Matodan mac Muipioéaié, ní Ulaé, in clepícatu obuit.

Maonéal ab Éóbaip moipéur.

Tipap

<sup>a</sup> *Amhlaibh was along with Aedh.*—This is not stated in the published Annals.

<sup>r</sup> *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.

<sup>s</sup> *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.

<sup>t</sup> *Leithglinn.*—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<sup>a</sup> in this discomfiture.

The fair of Raighne<sup>r</sup> was celebrated by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang.

A slaughter was made by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, of the people of Rodolph, at Sliabh-Mairge<sup>s</sup>, and he slew them all except very few who escaped to the woods. They had plundered Leithglinn<sup>t</sup>, and had [obtained] its spoils after having killed a large number of the people of Leithghlinn.

[857.] Kal. Matudan<sup>u</sup>, son of Muiredhach, King of Uladh, died *in clericatu*.

Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar, died.

Three

<sup>a</sup> *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 do lorgaò do tēniò paighén a tTailten.

Kal. Cionaò mac Ailpin rex Pictorum, moritur : conaò do po paideò an pann :—

Nao maip Cionaò go líon rgor,  
Fo òsra gol in gaò taiḡ  
Aon pí a loḡa fo mn̄,  
Ḥo bpuinne Romha ní bpaíl.

Cumruid Eppcop ḡ ppincepp Cluana loraipd quieuit.

Tioppaide banban ab típe daḡlar quieuit.

Maolcuile ab lml̄c̄a lobair moritur.

Adulphri Saxon Moritur. Ceallaò mac Ḥuaire pi Laiḡn  
Deargabair, moritur. C̄sinaò mac Cionaò, pi Ua m̄bairc̄e  
tipe moritur.

Aoò mac Néill ḡ a cliamain .i. Amlaib̄ (inḡn Aoò a po baoi  
aḡ Amlaib̄) go ploḡaib̄ mópa Ḥaoib̄iol ḡ Loelann leo go maḡ  
m̄de, ḡ a ionnpaò leo, ḡ paor̄clanna iom̄da do m̄ar̄baò leo.

Maolreac̄loinn mac Maolpuanaib̄, piḡ Eipeann, í pp̄iò Callaḡ  
Decem̄ber defunctur ep̄t, unde quidam cecinit :

Ar iom̄da maipḡ in gaò du,  
Ar r̄gel mor la Ḥaoib̄elu,  
Do róptaò p̄ion plann po ḡl̄nn,  
Do rooba aoin̄pi 'Eip̄nn.

Aoò mac Néill, deap̄gn̄ma Maolreac̄loinn do ḡabail piḡe  
n-'Eipeann tap̄ éip̄ Maolreac̄lann. C̄raib̄deac̄ roic̄inealac̄ aḡ-  
neò

<sup>x</sup> *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin*.—Ann. Ult. 857  
(= 858). Ogyg., p. 481.

<sup>y</sup> *Cumsadh*.—"Cumsuth, Episcopus et  
anchorita princeps Cluana Iraid̄d in pace  
pauavit. *Cinaedh Mac Ailpin, rex Pic-*

*torum. Adulf rex Saxon mortui sunt. Ti-*  
*praiti Ban, abbas Tire-da-glas.*"—Ann.  
Ult. 857 (= 858).

<sup>z</sup> *Ceallach, 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<sup>x</sup>, 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<sup>y</sup>, Bishop and Chief of Cluain Iraid, died.

Tipraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlach, died.

Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach Iobhair, died.

Adolph, King of the Saxons, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire<sup>z</sup>, King of South Leinster, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaedh, King of Uí-Bairche-tire, died.

[862.] Aedh<sup>a</sup>, 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<sup>b</sup>, 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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 mbliaðna décc do i ríge go ríodamail, cia fo  
gebbn immnó mimic.

Ailill banbain, ab bioṛap

Aongar Cluana Físta Molua, rapienr, moritur.

Maolódar hUa Tindriú rai léigir Eirínn moritur.

Muirgíur, angcoirce Ardmaccha, quieuit.

Dálac ab Cluana mic Noír quieuit.

Gormlaic, ingn Donchaða, moḡan tñmrac, in poenitentia obiit.

Fionán Cluana caoin, eppcop 7 angcoirce quieuit.

Finnceallac ab Fearna moritur.

Ségonan mac Conaing, pi Cairrge bpaáide moritur. Plan-  
nagán mac Colmáin moritur. Guin Aoda mic Duibdaḡairínn, pí  
hUa ppóḡente, Cñnpaolað i ríge Mumán.

Domnall mac Ailpín rex pictorum moritur.

Kal. Dísḡár do tabairt do Chríball mac Dunlaing, 7 do  
Cinnéde mac ḡáitine .i. mac deirbḡeatar Cñbail for longur  
Rodaib, 7 bá ḡairiú peme tángatpur a Loclann; 7 Conall  
Ultac do mārbað ann aḡur Luirḡnen, cum plurimip aḡur.

Inrís bḡfḡ la Loclannaib, 7 dul ar uamannaib iomḡaib, 7 arís  
ón na dḡḡnað ḡo mimic peime.

Ar

<sup>c</sup> *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.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ailell Banbhan.*—Ann. F. M. 857.

<sup>e</sup> *Aenghus.*—Ann. F. M. 858.

<sup>f</sup> *Maelodhar O'Tindridh.*—Ann. Ult.  
861, where he is called rui leigir ḡoḡeal,  
“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 <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Muirghius.*—Ann. F. M. 860; Ult.  
861.

<sup>h</sup> *Of Cluain mic Nois.*—The Four Mas-  
ters call him Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, A. D.  
860.

<sup>i</sup> *Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh.*—  
Ann. F. M. 859; Ult. 860.

<sup>k</sup> *Finian.*—Ann. F. M. 860.



assumed the kingdom of Erin after Maelsechlainn. The disposition of Aedh was pious and noble. He was seventeen years<sup>e</sup> in the kingdom peaceably, though he often met with annoyance.

Ailell Banbhan<sup>d</sup>, Abbot of Biror [died].

Aenghus<sup>e</sup>, a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, died.

[862.] Maeolodhar O'Tindridh<sup>f</sup>, chief physician of Erin, died.

Muirghius<sup>g</sup>, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died.

Dálach, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois<sup>h</sup>, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh<sup>i</sup>, Queen of Teamhar, died in penitence.

Finian<sup>k</sup>, of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite, died.

Finncheallach<sup>l</sup>, Abbot of Fearná [now Ferns], died.

Segonan, son of Conang<sup>m</sup>, King of Carraig Brachaidhe, died. The killing of Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn<sup>n</sup>, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte. Cennfaeladh, in the kingdom of Munster.

Domhnall Mac Ailpin<sup>o</sup>, King of the Picts, died.

[863.] Kal. A dreadful slaughter was made of the fleet of Rodlaibh<sup>p</sup>, 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<sup>q</sup>, a thing not done often before.

A

<sup>l</sup> *Finncheallach*.—F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

<sup>m</sup> *Seghonan, 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.

<sup>n</sup> *Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ult. 859.

<sup>o</sup> *Domhnall mac Ailpin*.—He died in

862 (Ann. Ult. 861). Ogyg., p. 484.

<sup>p</sup> *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.

<sup>q</sup> *Crypts*.—See Ann. F. M. 861; Ult. 862; where this account of the plunder-





A slaughter of the Galls at Ferta Caeirech<sup>r</sup> by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind.

Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas<sup>s</sup> and of Leinster, was killed by the Pagans, and a great number of the chiefs of Leinster.

[864.] Kal. Aedh, son of Cumascach<sup>i</sup>, King of Ui-Niallain<sup>u</sup>, died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, King of the Airthera<sup>x</sup>, 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<sup>y</sup>, and carried off the hostages of many tribes.

In this year, i. e. the third<sup>z</sup> of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Saxons came into Britain Gaimud<sup>a</sup>, 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.

<sup>a</sup> *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: *breatan bu mabpu apa*

*cip bo paranaib con po gabab caet popaib 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 Catáil, ní Míde, la hAod mac Néill. Concopar mac Donnchaða, leirí Míde do báð la hAmlaib i Cluain Ipaird. Inis na nDéirí la Císbail mac Dunlaing, 7 lánmilleað hUí n-Aongura.

Abdaine Tíre da glar do gabail do Maoilpetair in hoc anno.

Ḡabail Diarmada la gentib.

Εισgin ὅρις Εῤῥεσop Cille δαpa, pεpiba et anachopeta cχm°, anno αετατιp puae quieuit.

Maonac mac Connmaig, ab Roip epé moritur.

Domnall hUa Dunlaing, nigðamna Laiḡín, moritur.

Císmait mac Catáinnaiḡ, ní Corca daircinn, moritur.

Kal. Taðḡ mac Diarmada ní hUa Cinnriolaiḡ do marðað dá bpaítríb féin. 'Ar for Loclannaiḡ la Plann mac Conaing ní Cianac̃t. Deapḡ ár na Loclann, 7 a mbuaðp̃eac̃ uile ran bliaðain ní la hAod mac Néill, níḡ 'Eipeann. Maðm lán mór la n-Aod for na Loclannaiḡ aḡ Loc̃ Feabaill. Innipit dno na h-eoluiḡ gur ob í a bñ ar moó po ḡp̃eip̃ Aod i ccsñ na Loclann .i. Land, ingñ Dunlaing : 7 ar r̃ip̃iðe ba bñ do Maoilp̃eac̃loinn p̃eime, maṡair mic Maoilp̃eac̃loinn .i. Flaiñ. Da hí máṡair Cennéoiḡ mic Ḡaṡtine í, .i. ní Laiḡrí. Ar mór tpa pa p̃eip̃iðað na p̃p̃uap̃at̃ur Loclannaiḡ d'ulc 'ran bliaðain ní [on ḡ-Cenneoiḡr̃iðe] cíð moó p̃uap̃p̃at̃ur ó Aod Finnliac̃ mac Néill.

Milleað

<sup>b</sup> *Lorcan*.—Ann. F. M. 862 ; Ann. Ult. 863.

<sup>c</sup> *Ui-Aenghusa*.—i. e. the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, King of Munster, slain, A. D. 489. See Ann. F. M., p. 499, note <sup>m</sup>, A. D. 862.

<sup>d</sup> *Maelpetair*.—He died in 890, according to the F. M., who do not give the year

of his accession.

<sup>e</sup> *Diarmaid*.—Not in the published Annals. It does not appear who this Diarmid was.

<sup>f</sup> *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<sup>b</sup>, 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<sup>c</sup> by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing.

The abbacy of Tir-da-ghlas was assumed by Maelpetair<sup>d</sup> in this year.

The taking of Diarmaid<sup>e</sup> by the Gentiles.

Eidgin Brit<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age.

Maenach<sup>g</sup>, son of Connmach, Abbot of Ros-Cré, died.

Domhnall, grandson of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Cearmaid, son of Catharnach, King of Corca Bhaiseinn, died.

[866.] Kal. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid<sup>h</sup>, 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<sup>i</sup>, 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 Laeighis<sup>k</sup>. It is written that the Lochlanns sustained great evils in this year [from this Cenneidigh], but more from Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall.

[869.]

ing him with Aedan of Ard Lonain.—*Trias. Thaum.*, p. 629.

<sup>g</sup> *Maenach*.—This and the two succeeding entries are given by the F. M. at 862.

<sup>h</sup> *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid*.—Ann. F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle.

<sup>k</sup> *Laeighis*.—Now Leix.

Millead 7 innrēð Þoirtrifinn la Loelannaib go rugrat braitðe iomda leo i ngill þe cíor; þo bár go fada iarttain aḡ tabairt cíora dóib.

Ar þor Gallaið oc Mindroicēt la Cennédig mac Gaitine, þi Laiḡri 7 la tuairḡirte n-Orpraigē.

Ir in aimir þi tangattu Aunites .i. na Ðainþir go rluagaib diaimioðib leo go Caer Ebroic, ḡur þo toḡlattur an caēraig, 7 go noðcattu þuirpe, 7 ba topað innioð 7 docpað móir þo Ðrīst-naið þin; uair ní fada d'aimir þeime þo þo Ðaor ḡað coḡað 7 ḡað ḡliḡit i Loelann, 7 ar ar þo þo fár an coḡað þain i Loelann .i. dá mac ócca Alðain þi Loelann þo ionnarþrat an mac þa þine .i. Raḡnall mac Alðain, ar eaḡla leo é þo ḡabail þiḡi Loelann tap éir a n-aēar; go tēainic an Raḡnall co n-a tēi macaib go hiñrið Ore: þo tēair iaram Raḡnall ann þin, 7 an mac ba roð þo tangattu imorpu na mic ba þine go hinrið Ðretan go rluag mor leo, ar tēionól an tēluaiḡ þin ar ḡað áirð, ar na líonað na mac þin þo díomur 7 þo mīrpaðt um eirḡe i ccñn Þrangc 7 Saḡann. Ra þaolrið a n-aēair þo Ðol i Loelann þo céðoir þar a n-éir.

Ra þrail iaram an díomur 7 a n-óḡbaðata orpa iompañ rīmpa þar an ocian Cantairfēða .i. an muiþ þuil eiðir Eirinn 7 Ear-páin go pangattu Erpañ, 7 go noðriþað ulca iomða i n-Erpañ  
eiðir

<sup>1</sup> *Foirtrenn*.—i. e. Pictland.—*Ann. Ult.* 865.

<sup>m</sup> *Mindroichet*.—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.

<sup>n</sup> *Aunites*.—This name is perhaps a corruption of *Afnitæ*, or *Hafnitæ*, 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.

<sup>o</sup> *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the city of Eboracum or York. See "*Annal. Cambriæ*" and "*Brut y Tywysogion*" at 866.

<sup>p</sup> *Alðan*.—The Scandinavian form of

[869.] Foirtrenn<sup>1</sup> 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. X

A slaughter was made of the Galls at Mindroichet<sup>m</sup> by Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and by the northern Osraighi.

At this time the Aunites<sup>n</sup>, i. e. the Danes, came with countless forces to Caer Ebroic<sup>o</sup>, 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<sup>p</sup>, King of Lochlann, expelled the eldest son, Ragh-nall, son of Albdan, because they feared that he would take the kingdom of Lochlann after their father; and Ragh-nall came with his three sons to Innsi Orc<sup>q</sup>, and Ragh-nall 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<sup>r</sup>, i. e. the sea which is between Erin and Spain, until they reached Spain<sup>s</sup>, 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.

<sup>1</sup> *Innsi Orc*.—i. e. the Orkney Islands.

<sup>r</sup> *Cantabrian Sea*.—i. e. the Biscayan Sea.

<sup>s</sup> *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 ἰννηδὸ. Τανγατтур ιαρτταιν δαρ αν Μουνέσνн ηΓαδιαντα, .i. bail ἡ τετίδ μνιρ μεδιτερρανιαν ἱριν Οcιαν ἰμῶ-  
τρας, ὅο πάνγατтур αν Αρραις; ἡ κυριδ κατ πνρ να Μαυριο-  
ταννιδ, ἡ τυιτιδ νεαρζάρ να Μαυριотана. Αἶτ ἐςνα αρ αζ δνλ ἡ  
ζοσн αν ἐάταρα α δνβαιρτ αν δαπα mac πνρ αν mac οίλε: α  
βράταιρ, αρ πέ, αρ μόρ αν ἰνίαιλλ ἡ αν δάρατ πλ ποραινн βειτ  
αρ ζαδ τίρ α τετίρ αρ πυδ αν δομννн ζάρ μαρβαδ, α ναδ αζ κορ-  
ναἷν ἀρ η-αταρδα πέη αταάη, ἡ πιαρ αρ η-αταρ δο ζέηαἷν, ναιρ αρ  
α αοναρ ατά ανορα αμνιδ ἡ ἰμερτιν ιτετίρ ναδ λειρ πέη, αρ μαρ-  
βαδ αν δαπα μνι πο παζποη να παρπαδ, αἷηαιλ ποιλλριζτεαρ δαμπα,  
γομαδ ἡ η-αιρλινγε ηο ποιλλριζτεα δοροἷν πνρ: ἡ πο μαρβαδ αν mac  
οίλε δὸ α cκατ πνнηβρῖςταιн δηο, μα τέαρпа αν τ-αταρ πέη αρ αν  
κατ πνρ, que peneva comprobatum ειρτ.

Ἰη ταν πο βαοι ζα πιάδ πνρ αρ ανη αδ cονναιρτ κατ να Μαυρι-  
тана cυca: ἡ μαρ αδ cονναιρτ αν mac πο πιάδ να βριατέρα πῖη-  
αἷν πνρ, πο ληζ ὅο hobañ 'pan κατ ἡ τάνηι δ'ονηηρσιζ πῖ να Μαυ-  
ριτάηα, ἡ τυζ буилle δο cλοιδῖη μόρ δὸ, ὅο πο ζαδ α λάηη δε. Ro  
κυρπαδ ὅο cпуαἷδ cῖςταιн αν δά λῖτ 'pan κατ πα, ἡ ἡ πνζ ηῶ δῖοδ  
κορζур δα chele 'pan κατ πνρ. Αἶτ τάνηιζ cάc δῖοδ δ'ονηηρσιζ α  
λoηζπορτ, αρ μαρβαδ ποcαιδε ετтурпа. Ра пуазайр ἰμυρπο  
cάc ἀρ α cέλε τοιδεαῖτ αρ να ἡάραc δο cυη αν cάτα. Ro ιοη-  
ζαδ ἰμυρπο πῖ να Μαυριтана ан λoηζπορτ, ἡ πα ἐλα ἱριν οἷδε αρ  
ηγαιδ α λάηηη δε. O τάνηιζ τpa ан μαἷνηη πο ζαβρατ να Лоcлаñ-  
αιζ α η-αρμα, ἡ πο cοιρῖζπιοτ ιαδ ὅο cпуαἷδ βeoδa δο cυη ан  
cάτα. На Μαυριтана ἰμυρπο ὁ πο αιρῖζπιτ α πῖ δ'ἐλύδ, πο cειc-  
πιοδ αρ μαρβαδ α ηνεαρζάηη.

Ro

<sup>1</sup> *The Gaditanean Straits*.—i. e. the Straits of Gades, in the south of Spain. The modern Cadiz preserves the name.

<sup>2</sup> *The external ocean*.—i. e. the Atlantic.

<sup>3</sup> *Mauritani*.—i. e. the Moors. Mauritania Proper answers to the modern Morocco.

<sup>4</sup> *The father himself*.—Meaning, "if our father himself."

in Spain both by killing and plundering. They afterwards crossed the Gaditanean Straits<sup>t</sup>, i. e. where the Mediterranean Sea goes into the external ocean<sup>n</sup>, and they arrived in Africa, and there they fought a battle with the Mauritani<sup>x</sup>, in which a great slaughter of the Mauritani 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 himself<sup>r</sup> has escaped from that battle, *que<sup>z</sup> revera comprobatum est.*"

As he was saying these words, they saw the battle array of the Mauritani 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 Mauritani perceived that their king had absconded, they fled, after many of them had been cut off with great slaughter<sup>a</sup>.

After

<sup>t</sup> *Que.*—Read *quod*. The meaning is, that him in a dream, was found to turn out true.  
 what had been miraculously revealed to <sup>a</sup> *Great slaughter.*—The editor has not

Ro éuaτtur iarrin na Loclonnaiḡ fon tír ḡ po aigríot, ḡ po loigríot an tír uile; tugrað ðna rluaḡ móir díob a mbrait leo ḡo hEirínn .i. ríad rín na rír ḡorma, uair ír ionann Maupí ḡ nḡrí: Maupítania ír ionann ír nḡrítuðo. Ar inbécáin má téarna an trír ðuine ðo Loclonnab edir in nlc ra marbaid, ḡ po báidit díb ran Muincínn muiríde ḡaditanna. Ar ríada ðna po báðarí na rír ḡorma rín i n'Eirínn. Ar ann ata Maupítania conrpa ba-leaper Inpular.

Kal. Eclippir solir in Calendir Ianuairí.

Ceallac mac Ailella, ab Cille dapa, ḡ ab lae, doḡimuit in regione Pictorum.

Manchine Eppcop Letḡline quieuit.

Tuatal mac Arḡorra, pḡim eppcop Foirterínn, ḡ ab Duin Caillen, moḡtur.

ḡuin Colmain mic Dunlainge, rí Fótart tíre; ðo marbaid é ða éloinn féin.

Tíḡrínac mac Focarta, rí Fear mbreaḡ.

Ír in bliadain rí tainḡ Tompar íarla, o Luimnóc ḡo Cluain rísta bḡrínáin, (ðuine ainḡreannḡa aḡarb ainḡḡíð eiríde ðo Loclannab) andar leir ðo ḡeðad bḡad móir 'rín cill rín, ḡíðb ní marpa ríail ríair, uair tainḡ real bḡḡ ríor reime, ḡ po téicb ḡo maíre reime i n-eatḡraib, ðream eile i reiríuib, ḡrím oile 'rín tsm-pul. An ḡrím imurro ror a ríḡrom ar an uplar, ḡ ír in pelic po marbrom. Ro baí ðno Cormac mac Elaíoiḡ, ríail eagna Eirínn,

been able to find any account of this invasion of Morocco by the Northmen in any other authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Blue men in Erin*.—No account of these blue men has been found in any other Annals or history.

<sup>c</sup> *Balearic Isles*.—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, &c.

<sup>d</sup> *An eclipse of the sun*.—This eclipse is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 864, but the true year is 865.

<sup>e</sup> *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 Mauritanians] 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 Gaditanian Straits. Long indeed were these blue men in Erin<sup>b</sup>. Mauritania is situated opposite the Balearic Isles<sup>c</sup>.

[869.] Kal. An eclipse of the sun<sup>d</sup> on the Calends of January.

Ceallach<sup>e</sup>, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill dara and Abbot of I, died in the region of the Picts. X

Mainchine<sup>f</sup>, Bishop of Leithghlin, died.

Tuathal<sup>g</sup>, son of Artgus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dun Caillen [Dunkeld], died. X

The killing of Colman, son of Dunlang, King of Fotharta-tire<sup>h</sup>: he was killed by his own children.

Tighernach<sup>i</sup>, son of Focarta, King of the men of Breagh [died].

In this year came Tomrar<sup>k</sup> the Earl, from Luimnech to Cluain-fearta-Brenainn<sup>l</sup> (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.

<sup>f</sup> *Mainchine*.—F. M. 863.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuathal*.—F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

<sup>h</sup> *Fotharta-tire*.—i. e. the inland Fotharta, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—Ann. F. M. 863.

<sup>i</sup> *Tighernach*.—Ann. Ult. 864 [= 865].

<sup>k</sup> *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.).

<sup>l</sup> *Cluain-fearta Brenainn*.—Now Clonfert. This attack is not mentioned in any other Annals known to the Editor.

Εἰρήνην, κοίμαρβα πέν Γλαράιν Σαίγρε ρῖν τῖμπαλ ρῖν. Ρα ῥαορ  
 Δία ἡ ὀρέναωνν ἰαδ ἀμλαῖγ ρῖν. Μαρῖ ἰμορρη δο δάραετ ἀν  
 Τομπαρ ῥῖν βλιαδῶν ρῖ, ἀρ ν-ἰμῖρετ δο δῆρέναωνν μιορβαλ ραῖρ.

Ἰρ ἰν βλιαῖαν ρῖν πο ἐυαδῶν νᾶ ρῖγ Λοκλονναῖγ ἰν Μυμᾶιν  
 ἡ ρλυαῖα μόρα leo, ἡ ρᾶ ἰνορῖο γο ερῶδα ἀν Μυμᾶιν. Τῖδῶ  
 ἐῖνα τυγαδῶ δεαρῖγ ἀρ πορρα ἀνν, υαῖρ ταῖνγ Cinnétiγ mac  
 Γαίτῖν, ρῖ Λαοῖγῖ (mac ἐρῖδε δο Λαῖνδ ἰνῖν Dunlainge, ἡ ρῖδε  
 ονο ματᾶῖρ Flaῖνν μῖc Maolpeacloῖνν ἡ ἀρ ἰ βα βῖν ἀν ταρρα  
 δ'Αῶδ mac Néill, ρῖγ Τῖμπαε), ἀρ ἐ ἀν mac-Γαίτῖν βα γαῖργε,  
 ἡ βα κορραεᾶ πορ γαλλαῖβ ρᾶν αἰμρῖρ ρῖν ἰ ν-Εἰρῖνδ—ταῖνγ  
 ἰαρᾶν ἀν Cinnétiγ ρῖ ἡ Λαοῖγῖ γο νορῖμ δο Ορραῖγῖβ maill  
 ρῖρ γο longpoρτ νᾶ Λοκλᾶνν, γῖρ πο μαρῖβρατ δῖργᾶρ ἰ νοῖγδαοῖνε  
 ἀρ λᾶρ ἀν longpoρτ. Ἰρ ἀνν ρῖν ἀδ ἐονναῖρc Cinnétiγ ρῖρ δ'ᾶ  
 ἰμῖντιρ πέῖν, ἡ οἰαρ Λοκλᾶνν ἀγ τρῖαλλ ἰ ἐῖνν δο βῖμν δε, ταῖνγ  
 γο τρῖc δᾶ ῥαοραδῶ, ἡ πο βῖν ἀν δᾶ ἐῖνν δο'ν δῖρ ρῖν, ἡ πο ῥαορ ἰ  
 πεαρ μῖνῖτιρ πέῖν. Ταῖνc ρῖνε Cennétiγ γο mbuaῖδ ἡ κοργῖρ.  
 Ἀρ ἀνῖραῖδε δο ρᾶλα ἀν ἐρῖε Λοκλᾶνναε ἰ ναιγῖδ Cinnétiγ co  
 ν-έδαλαῖβ μορᾶ occa. Ο πο ἐυαλατῖρ νᾶ μαῖτε υδ δο μαρῖβαδ πο  
 ῥαγρᾶδ ἰ γερῖεῖ, ἡ ἰ ν-έδαλα, ἡ ταγᾶττῖρ γο ερῖαῖδ, βῖοδα ἰ  
 ν-αιγῖδ Cinnétiγ. Ρο ἐογῖαῖδ γοτᾶ ἀλλῖμαρῖδα βαρβαρῖδα ἀνῖραῖδε,  
 ἡ ρῖυῖc ἰομῖδα βαδῖρῖδα ἡ ροευῖδε ῖα ρᾶδ νῦν, νῦν. Ρο οἰοβαῖργῖδ  
 ἰαρᾶν ρᾶῖγδε ἰομῖδα στυρρα ἡ λετῖγᾶε ἡ ρᾶ ῖαβρατ ρᾶ δεοῖγ πορ ἰ  
 ccloῖδῖνῖδ

<sup>m</sup> *Cormac*.—He was Abbot of Seirkieran, in the King's County. His death is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 868.

<sup>n</sup> *Saved them*.—Something seems to have been omitted here. The narrative is probably abridged from some ecclesiastical legend.

<sup>o</sup> *Died of madness*.—This is probably a mistake, confounding this Tomrar with the Tomrar Mac Ailechi, or Elge, who died, or “went to hell with his pains” in 922, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—See “Leabhar na gCeart,” *Intro.*, p. xli.

<sup>p</sup> *Predatory party*.—A party who had gone forth from the camp for plunder.

floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac<sup>m</sup>, son of Elathach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran, of Saighir, was in the church. God and Brenann thus saved them<sup>n</sup>. And Tomrar died of madness<sup>o</sup> 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 Malsechlainn, 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<sup>p</sup> 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<sup>q</sup> !” 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

<sup>q</sup> *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-Mulloe. No account



ceolóimib̄ troma torpbuilleā. Th̄eō tra po baí Dia ag fupraēt do mac Th̄aēin co na muinntir, po foruairliḡs̄ na Loēlannaiḡ, 7 pa fagraat a laēraiḡ imbuaēta: pa ēuadar ar 1 maiom ar marbaō a nofḡár. Orlm oile ní d̄scattur 1 ppaō ar a p̄fainne ar pfulang gorta móipe d̄óib̄, no ar a náipe leo tēc̄s̄. In uair ad concattur pluaḡ mic Th̄aēin occ t̄ionol an maēiura po fagraō-pum leo, tangattur na nofḡaō. Mar po connairc mac Th̄aēin ériē, po ḡab poēa aīail faol po ēaorēab̄, ḡo po tēiēriō 'ran mōnaō ḡur po mārbaō 'ran mōnaō uile iao, ḡo nouattur coin a ccolla. Ro mārbrat ono an luētra .i. mac Th̄aēin co muinntir d̄fḡar aora ḡraōa piḡ Loēlann 1 n-áir̄o aile rin Muīain .i. marcpluaḡ piḡ Loēlann. Ir na d̄ioḡail pa mārbrat na Loēlannaiḡ pluaḡ mór clēpēc̄, pa bai [ina longpurt] fēin, aēt ar iap mbuaō ongēa 7 aēriḡe.

Ir 1 n-ainrip rin puḡ clú mór Maolciarain eiōir Th̄aōiēaluib̄ ar a mence buaōa do b̄p̄iē d̄ó do Loēlannaiḡ.

Ir in bliāainri ba marb̄ Compur iapla, náma d̄p̄énainn do d̄ápaēt 1 purt Manann, 7 ba h̄s̄ ad ēfo d̄p̄énainn ḡá marbaō.

Ir in tan po do ionpaō Ciarpuiḡe forbairi for muinntir an Compair rin, 7 ar natpaēt d̄óib̄ d̄p̄énainn ar b̄rú an māpa, po bai an coim̄de ag fupraēt do na Th̄aōiōlaib̄: uair bai an muir óḡ bádh̄aō na Loēlann, 7 na Ciarpuiḡe ḡa marbaō. Congal an S̄h̄óir pi Ciarpuiḡe puḡ buaiō irin congail ēaēa pa. Ar uaiēaō tra lomnoēt 7 ḡonta tēapna do na Loēlannaiḡ; ba mór n-óir 7 aipḡiō, 7 bancaom̄ po fāḡbaō ann rin.

Ir in bliāain ri ono tangattur plóis̄ Loēlann ó Phup̄t Corp̄aige

of it is given in the published Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *They came.*—i. e. the wounded or wearied Lochlanns rallied, and followed the victorious Irish, to endeavour to re-

cover their spoils.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelciarain.*—The death of this champion is entered in the Ann. Ult. 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 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<sup>s</sup> obtained great fame among the Gaeidhil from his frequent victories over the Lochlanns.

In this year Tomrar, the Earl, the enemy of Brenann, died of madness at Port-Manann<sup>t</sup>, and he saw Brenann<sup>u</sup> 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<sup>x</sup>, 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

<sup>t</sup> *Port-Manann*.—i. e. the harbour of the Isle of Man.

<sup>u</sup> *Brenann*.—i. e. St. Brendan, of Clonfert. St. Brendan was the navigator of

the Irish, and was particularly hostile to the Scandinavians.

<sup>x</sup> *Congal the senior*.—i. e. the aged. There is no account of this destruction of

αιγε δ'αρσαιν Πρῆμαιγε Πένε, ἀετ ἐῖνα νί πα εῖσαιζ Δία δόιβ, uair  
 ιρ an tan rin tanɣattur na Déiri ap epl̥c̥aib 'ran p̥p̥s̥p̥ann cétna  
 ἐπὲ πέρπéξαδ Δέ, uair ba deapɣ-naímaíð peimipin na Déiri ɣ  
 Πρῆμαιγε. 'Ο πο concattur iaram na Déiri na Loclannaiζ og  
 opɣain ɣ og innrað an típe tanɣattur δ'ionnraizíð Fearmuige, ɣ do  
 nonrat ríð δainzin tairiri, ɣ po éuadap an aonp̥s̥ i ccs̥nn na Loclann  
 zo ɣapɣ, beoða, commbaζac, ɣ pa cuip̥s̥ zo epuaíð epoða leit por  
 let scuppa, ɣíðs̥ po m̥s̥maíð porp na Loclañaið ep̥e miopbaíl an  
 éom̥dheð, ɣ pa cuip̥ioð a ndearɣ ár. Rá éuaíð imurpo a ttaoi-  
 pioð .i. Gnimcinnriolaiζ la ainim zo painiz cairtail daínzen baoi  
 a ɣcom̥poc̥raib d̥oib, ɣ po puabair a ɣabail, ɣ ap̥eð ba díom̥aoin do,  
 uair ni pa f̥eð a f̥ulanz ap iomað paζa ɣ cloc̥ ɣá ndiubpaζað d̥o.  
 Ipeð do piζm̥p̥ioñ C̥s̥n̥paolað do ɣairm cuige, uair ba d̥oiz̥ leiρ  
 ba capa é, ɣ aip̥ɣs̥ba iom̥ða do ɣeallað d̥o ap a anacal, ɣ a peð ba  
 díom̥aoin d̥op̥oñ, uair po tairiɣs̥b̥p̥oñ amac̥ t̥p̥ia impiðe na p̥oc̥-  
 aíðe po poζnaiðp̥ioç do peim̥e, ɣ po map̥bað zo t̥p̥uaζ é, ɣ po map̥-  
 baíð a m̥uin̥t̥ep̥ uile. Ða ɣairiç imurpo iap̥ttain zo étanɣap do  
 éum an éair̥teol in po caí̥p̥ioñ a b̥s̥taíð zo p̥ap̥tolaç, ɣ po díop-  
 ɣaioleað uile é. Sic enim placuit Deo.

Καλ. Διν̥s̥p̥taç, ab Lothra mop̥ituup̥.

Loc Lebinn do r̥ouð i p̥p̥uil, zo paíðe na páip̥tið ep̥o amail  
 p̥ɣama.

### Sp̥u̥t̥air

the followers of Tomrar by field and flood,  
 to be found in the published Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *Corcach*.—i. e. from the harbour of  
 Cork. There is no account of this trans-  
 action given in the published Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Gnim Cinnsiola*.—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.

<sup>3</sup> *Castle*.—Cair̥t̥ial. This is the ear-  
 liest notice of a Danish castle in Ireland.  
 This entry, however, is not to be found  
 in the other Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Lothra*.—Now Lorha, in the barony



of Corcach<sup>y</sup> 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<sup>z</sup> by name, went to a strong castle<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>, died.

Loch Leibhinn<sup>c</sup> was turned into blood, so that it was in clots of blood, like *sgama*<sup>d</sup>.

Sruthair,

of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. See F. M. 864.

\* *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. Ult. 865.

<sup>d</sup> *Sgama*.—Scum, dross; the liver, or lights; the scale of a fish. Latin, *squama*.

Sruthair, ⁊ Sléhte, ⁊ Ácadh Arglair d'argain do gentib.

Ir in bliadhain ri .i. rexto anno pegiminir Aoða mic Néill, maíom re Laignib for Uib Néill, ⁊ ttorcair Maolmuadh mac Dunchada, ⁊ Maolmuirtemne mac Maoilbriúoe.

Teagmail eirir 'Oirle, mac rí Loclann, ⁊ Amlaib a brátair. Tri mic battur ag an rí .i. Amlaib, ⁊ iomar, ⁊ 'Oirle. Oirle ba roo a n-aoir díob, ⁊ ar é bá moó ar aoi eangnama; uair rug dearr-gughað mor inuubarzan foga ⁊ inniopta do Shaoiðealaib. Rug ono d'irrughað do Loclannaib in murt cloidim ⁊ in-diubraghað raigib. Ro baai a dubruat go mor ga bráitrib. Ared ar mó po baai ag Amlaib. Ní inirir cuiri na mircin ar a libri. Ra cuadar an da brátair .i. Amlaib ⁊ iomar ⁊ gcomairle ma cain-zin in mic óig .i. 'Oirle, gé po battur cúiri dícealta occa da marbað, ní hiað tugrat ar áirb, aét cúiri eile po éogbattur ar áirb ar anleirioð a marbað, ⁊ rá cinriot iaram a marbað. 'O po fuidir Amlaib dál an brátair ba miorgaí leir do tuideact, irred do righe tséctaireaða cairiri do cúir ar cinn na mairne ba ronairte ⁊ ba beoða aige, go mbeirtir artig ar cinn 'Oirle. Tánic iaram an t'Oirli .i. an duine ar fírr cruat ⁊ shgnam baai an tan rin 'ran doimán; uairib dha tainig ⁊ tsé abraatair; uair ní raail an ní fuair ann .i. a marbað. Ired imorpo po cuinnig ann ní naé po raail. Arfb po iarr ó cúir diolmainiur labaréta do tabairt dó. Tugað doimín rain. Arfb imorpo, polabairriom .i. a brátair

<sup>e</sup> *Sruthair*.—Now Shrute, on the east side of the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow. See Ann. F. M., p. 562, note.

<sup>f</sup> *Sléhte*.—Now Sleaty, near the town of Carlow.

<sup>g</sup> *Achadh arghlais*.—Now Agha, in the barony of Idrone, county of Carlow.

<sup>h</sup> *By the Gentiles*.—The F. M., at 864, have, "by the Osraighi."

<sup>i</sup> *Aedh*.—This was the year 869. This entry is not in the published Annals.

<sup>k</sup> *Amhlacibh*, &c.—These three princes are mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 862, as having plundered the an-

Sruthair<sup>e</sup>, and Slebh<sup>t</sup>e, and Achadh Arghlais<sup>s</sup> were plundered by the Gentiles<sup>h</sup>.

In this year, the sixth of the reign of Aedh<sup>i</sup>, 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<sup>k</sup>, 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 Gaeidhil 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, Amlaeibh 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 Cianaughta in Bregia; and the murder of

Oisle, or Flosius, is recorded A. D. 866. "Anisle tertius rex Gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis jugulatus est."



αβράταιρ (αρ ρέ) muna p̄pail ḡrād̄ do m̄nā, .i. inḡsn Cīnaoṣ̄ agaoṣa, cīd̄ na leīḡi dam̄pa uait̄ í, ḡ ḡac̄ ní po d̄foḡbair̄ p̄ia, do b̄éppa d̄uit̄, 'O po euala an t-Am̄laib̄ rin, po ḡab̄ éd̄ m̄ór̄ é, ḡ po noṣ̄t̄ a ḡloi-ḡm̄, agur̄ tuḡ buille d̄e i ḡc̄fn̄ 'Oīr̄le .i. a b̄rād̄tar, ḡur̄ por̄ mar̄b̄. Ro c̄oim̄éir̄iḡ cād̄ ar̄ amur̄ a ḡéile iar̄ttain̄ .i. muin̄ts̄i an p̄í .i. Am̄laoib̄, ḡ muin̄ts̄i an b̄rād̄tar po m̄ár̄baḡ ann; báttur̄ r̄tuic̄, ḡ c̄oim̄air̄c̄ mar̄f̄c̄ ann̄raib̄e. Ro éuar̄ iar̄rain̄ p̄a lonḡp̄ort̄ an b̄ra-ṡar̄ po mar̄baḡ ann, ar̄ cc̄ur̄ d̄f̄ḡár̄ a m̄uin̄ts̄ipe. Rob̄ iom̄ḡa maītiop̄ iṣ̄ in lonḡp̄ort̄ rin.

'S̄in b̄liaḡain̄ p̄i do éuaḡar̄ na D̄anar̄ ḡo Caer̄ Eb̄roic̄ ḡ do paḡṣat̄ cat̄ cp̄uaib̄ do na Saḡan̄aib̄ ann. Ro maīḡ por̄ Saḡan̄aib̄, ḡ po mar̄baḡ p̄iḡ Saḡan̄ ann .i. Alle, t̄pe b̄raṡ̄ ḡ meab̄ail ḡiolla óiḡ ḡa m̄uin̄ts̄i p̄éin. Tuḡaḡ t̄pa ár̄ m̄ór̄ iṣ̄ in cat̄ rin, ḡ p̄a euar̄ i ar̄ rain̄ por̄ Caer̄ Eb̄roic̄, ḡ tuḡaḡ iomaḡ ḡac̄ maītiur̄a eir̄te, uair̄ bá r̄aib̄ḡir̄ an tan̄ rin í, ḡ mar̄b̄tur̄ na p̄p̄r̄it̄ do d̄eaḡḡaoine in̄nte. Ár̄ ar̄ rin po p̄ár̄ ḡac̄ docon̄aḡ, ḡ ḡac̄ im̄neaḡ d̄'inn̄ri d̄rea-ton.

Iṣ̄ in b̄liaḡain̄ p̄i t̄ain̄ḡ an Cenn̄ed̄iḡ aip̄ḡir̄c̄ .i. mac̄ ḡaṡ̄in̄, n̄áma cluuc̄ na Loḡlann̄ d̄'ion̄n̄roiḡiḡ lonḡp̄ort̄ Am̄loib̄, p̄í na Loḡ-lann̄ (ḡ ar̄ ep̄iḡe p̄l̄m̄ain̄n̄ do mar̄b̄ a b̄raṡ̄tar) ḡur̄ po loir̄cc̄ . . . . Tanḡat̄tur̄ na Loḡlann̄aib̄ na d̄f̄ḡaib̄, ḡ mar̄ tuḡrom̄ a aiḡhiḡ por̄pa, po maīḡ p̄eir̄ne d̄ib̄ ḡo m̄iḡe an lonḡp̄ort̄ ḡ po mar̄b̄ a noḡar̄ḡár̄ na paop̄clann̄.

Iṣ̄ in b̄liaḡain̄ p̄i t̄ain̄ic̄ ḡar̄it̄ iar̄la, ḡ haimar̄ d̄iar̄ do éinel  
p̄oic̄inealaḡ

<sup>1</sup> *Caer Ebroic.*—i. e. the town of York. See Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 867; Ann. Ult. 866.

<sup>m</sup> *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.

<sup>n</sup> *The camp of Amhlaeibh.*—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*<sup>1</sup> and gave hard battle to the Saxons there. They defeated the Saxons, and killed the Saxon King there; viz. *Alle*<sup>m</sup>, 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*<sup>2</sup>, 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*<sup>o</sup>, and *Haimar*, two of the noble race  
of

F. M., A. D. 865, *Ult.* 866, *Dun-Amhlaeibh*, or *Amlaff's* fort, is said to have

been at *Clondalkin*.

<sup>o</sup> *Barith the Earl*.—The only *Barith*

poicínealaic na Lochlann, tré lár Connaict d'ionnroigib Luimnig, amail na d'fhnóas ní do Connaictaib. Fiodó ní amlaio do pala, uair ní 'ran ionaio po cairpimigrid aic na mbriagaib féin. Ro fuarpat-tur na Connaictaig tria célecc a fforuairliugaib: uair do pala aipeile Muimneac fonaire, cruaid, 7 glie i n-imire arm, feurra an tan rin, 7 bá glie dno a ccomairlib an Muimneac rin. Ro iorailfe-tur iaram Connaicta fairsiúe dola ar amur na Lochlann, mar ba do éabairt eoluir dóib, 7 do marbaio báire. Mar panaisiúe go nige an ionaio i paba haimar tug buille dó leatga go fonaire in haimar, go por marb. Milio imurro Connaictaio do cuaid maille pír ar tí marbta an báire, ní éapla doraide amail ba dúeraic lair, uair po gonaio é tre na rliaraio, 7 pa cuaid ar ar éigin iarctain. Ra gabrat dno na Connaictaig po na Lochlannaib gur cuirpuid deargár na Lochlann, 7 ní hamlaio po biaio muna beir an éail 7 an adhaig i ffoctairib. Ireo po cuattur iarctain coimige an ionaio ar a ttangattur, 7 ní do Luimneac.

Kal. Maelduin mac Aoda Oirnidhe, in clepicasu obuit.

Robartac, Epircopur et rapienr Fionnglairi, moritur.

Corghach tige Telle, scribnide 7 angcoire, d'éc.

Conall Cille Scíre, epircopur, queuit.

Cormac hUa Liatháin, epircopur et anachoreta, queuit.

Oigfóair, ab Coindepe 7 Lanneala, queuit.

Fuair mac Dubdabairínn moritur.

Muirfóac

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. 880.

<sup>p</sup> *Maelduin, son of Aedh*.—A. D. 866 [= 867] Ann. Ult. He was the son of Aedh Oirnidhe, who was King of Ire-

land A. D. 797–820.

<sup>q</sup> *Finglais*.—Now Finglas, near Dublin. Ann. Ult. 866.

<sup>r</sup> *Tigh Telle*.—Now Tihelly, or Teely, [*the house of St. Telle*, see Mart. Dungal. ad 25 Jun.], near Durrow, 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<sup>p</sup>, King of Aileach, died *in clericatu*.

Robhartach, Bishop and sage of Finniglais<sup>a</sup>, died.

Cosgrach, of Tigh Telle<sup>r</sup>, 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 Dubhdabhairenn, 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.

Muiríodac mac Cacán, ní hUa Crioiméainn, longa papaliri  
extinctur ert.

Dunchad mac Dungaile moritur.

Canannan mac Ceallaiḡ interfectur ert per dolum ó mac  
ḡaitini.

Connmac ab Cluana mic Noir.

Maíom re mac ḡaitini for Longur Ata cliaḡ, i ttorcharp  
Odolb Micle.

Dubarḡac beppac paol sḡna quieuit.

Aedacán mac Fionnacḡa, ollam leite Cuinn, quieuit.

Iḡ in bliadain ri .i. in reḡtimo anno pegni Aoda, pa ḡrennaig-  
riod Laiḡin Cḡrḡball mac Dunlaign um cáḡ. Ra iorlamaiḡ onó  
Cḡrḡball ap amur an cáḡa pain. Ro comḡaic da marḡpluaḡ ḡo  
noḡrḡad dḡraḡ, ḡo ro marḡad rocaide eatturpa. In tanimurro  
ro comḡaic acḡ bḡḡ don cáḡ clḡtarḡda ap ann tamig Sloiḡḡoó Ua  
Raiḡnen, comḡarba Molairri Leiḡḡlinne, deocain an tan poim é,  
Eḡrcop imorpa, ḡ Comḡarba Ciarpain Saiḡre iartḡain; tamicriḡe  
ḡo na . . . . sḡnaiḡ, ḡ ḡo noḡrḡad riḡ ḡairri eattorpu.

Iḡ in bliadain ri onó ronad mórrḡluaḡ la hAod Finnliat, mac  
Néill, riḡ ḡirḡnn d'ionnroiḡiḡ Ciannacḡa da n-arḡain, ḡ da n-inḡ-  
raḡ, uair tuḡ ri Ciannacḡa .i. Flann mac Conaign mac a dḡrḡ-  
reataḡa féin, d'ionnriom mor for riḡ ḡirḡnn. Ní raba imurro i  
n-ḡirinn

\* *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 "Etoire des Angles."

<sup>1</sup> *Aedhacan*.—The scribe has added in the margin the following passage from the F. M., A. D. 865 :—Aedacan mac Finn-  
neḡta tanairp-abbad Cluana ḡ ab

ḡealla n-ionḡda, dḡc i. Nou. "Aedacan, son of Finsnechta, Tanist-abbot of Cluan [Cloyne], and abbot of many churches, died 1st Nov."

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—i. e. Conn's half. The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *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 Athcliath; in the battle Odolbh Micle<sup>s</sup> was slain.

Dubhartach Berrach, a learned sage, died.

Aedhagan<sup>t</sup>, son of Finnacht, Ollamh of Leth-Chuinn<sup>u</sup>, died.

[870.] In this year, the seventh of the reign of Aedh<sup>x</sup>, 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 Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Erin, against the Cianachta<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> *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 prælio in Ann. Dungal. 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-Éirinn uile bá moó ensch na caonpuarparcaib ionár an Flannora, 7 ono gen pobuidscé Aoð an tan pain de, 7 Aoð na áirporiḡ 'Éireann, po ba maṡ gpeim Flainn dó an tan páimḡ a lsr .i. an tan po baoi cogad scorpna 7 Maoilscélainn mac Maoilpuanaid: uair ip tríd rin po innarb Maoilpeclainn an Flann ar a éir. An tra imurpo do pad an Flann mac Conaing an dimriomri do piḡ Éirínn ar ann rin po boí Flann ingen pi Orraige .i. Dunlaing, 7 ip ipide ba bñ d'Aoð Finnliat antanra, ar mbeir peme ag Maoilpeclainn, 7 ip í piḡ Flann dó, an mac ón ip pñir táimḡ i n-Éirinn 'na aimrip, 7 ba áirporí 'Éireann iarttain. Ari an Lano cétna mátaip Cennéoiḡ sriarpc mic Tairíni. Ip ann adbeirim po boi an pioḡanra ag dénaim tsmpuil do naoim bpiḡid i cCill dapa, 7 paoir iomda aice ipin cáille og tsrḡad 7 ag pnaide epann. Ra éuala tra an pioḡanra comrad 7 uḡa Laiḡñ má pñi .i. um Aoð Finnliat 7 ima mac .i. im Flann mac Maoilpeclainn, 7 ní paḡa ar mac oile piam a éló na a allaḡ an tan rin, 7 ó po pñir comripiḡe Laiḡñ la Flann mac Conaing ní Ciannaḡta, táimḡ pempe ḡo nḡe bail i paḡa a pñi, 7 pa innip dó, 7 po nñr ḡo poḡraide é, im éionól caṡa na n-aḡaid. Cuipñ tra Aoð iar rin a pluag po Ciannaḡta, 7 airḡid 7 loirḡid ḡo n-ár móri daoine do maipbaḡ dóib. Ní táimḡ imurpo Flann po cédoiḡ da n-ionnroiḡid, uair paḡaob coḡlaḡ móri an tan rin ag inñsi bóinne, 7 po cuipriom pñr ar a n-amur paide ḡo doíorḡaoir dá póiḡid, 7 tangattpurpom ón, 7 ono tangattpur Laiḡin d'pñiḡin an Phlann. Tangattpur uile iarttain i noḡaid piḡ 'Éireann 7 a épiḡa peime. Ro éuaid Aoð ar árd po baof ag pḡḡad na móri poḡraide baob na dḡaid. . . . pé 7 a luḡt com-aiḡle, ní ar líon óḡ bñrṡeari caṡ, aḡt ip tré pñrtaḡt an coimḡeas,

7 tré

place, by some Leinster historian who was opposed to the Hy-Níall 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<sup>2</sup> 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 ἐπὶ ῥίπιννε πλατὰ; ἀν δίομυρ ἰμυρρο ἡ ἀν ἰομαρκαὶδ ῥλυαῖ, νί  
 ἡσὶ ἀρ ἰονῖμαιν πα Θία, ἀττ ἰμῖλέ αἰγνὶδ ἡ ἐραιδε δαινῖν. So-  
 κύουδε ἰαραμ̃ δο'ν λυέτ πο, ἡ ἀρ δίομραδ̃ τῖγαῖδ. Τιονοιλῖδρι υἷε  
 ἰμυρρα ἀνορα, ἡ na βῖσὶδ μῖνμα τεῖκῖδ ἀγαῖδ, υαῖρ ἀρ παδα υαῖδ  
 ῖο n-υῖγε βαρ τῖγε πέιν, ἡ νί capαῖδ λῖνπαρ ρῖδ, νί hanacal na  
 coῖγῖλλ πογεβῖταοι. Δέναιδ̃ τpa na νδςῖνῖραδ̃ βάρ n-αιῖρῖσῖα ἡ βαρ  
 ρῖναιῖρῖεαῖα, ρυῖλῖνῖδ̃ τpa ρpoρα ἡ n-αινῖν na τῖρῖνοῖδε δο̃ τεαλῖνδ̃  
 δουῖδ̃. Μαπαδ̃ α̃ ἐῖοῖρῖεῖ μῖρι αῖ εῖρῖγε, εῖρῖῖδ̃ υἷε ἡ n-αινῖρῖσῖτ  
 ποῖτα μαρ παῖλλῖρῖσῖρ Θία δουῖδ̃. Θία λυαῖν ἀρ αῖοι λῖαῖτε ρῖσῖτῖμαινε  
 ρῖν. In Flann ἰμυρρο mac Conuῖνῖγ ἰρῖν ραῖνῖν εἷε, ἀρῖδ̃ πο παῖδ̃-  
 ρῖδε ρῖρα μῖνῖνῖτῖρ. Ἀρ υαῖθαδ̃ ἀν λυέτ ὑδ̃, ἡ ἀρ λῖονῖμαρ αῖαῖνῖνε,  
 ἡ ἐρυαῖδῖνῖδ̃ρι cῖῖν δῖα n-ἰονῖνῖρῖῖδ̃, ἡ δο ρῖνε τῖρῖ cῖοῖρῖῖτε δε .i.  
 ἔ πέιν ἀρ τῖρ, ἡ λαιῖν ἰαρῖτῖαιν, na λoῖlannaῖῖγ πα δoῖοῖῖ; ἡ πο  
 βαοῖ γα n-αῖallaδ̃ υἷε. Τυῖτῖρῖδ̃ ἀν λυέτ ὑδ̃ λῖβῖρῖ, ἀρ ρέ, ἡ βερ-  
 ῖταοι buαῖδ̃ ἡ coῖρῖγῖρ ὀῖδ̃, ἀρ νί buδ̃ ρῖυ leo τεῖκῖδ̃ ρῖῖῖαῖβῖρῖ, ἡ  
 αῖαῖοῖρῖ λῖον ἀρ μοδ̃. Υαῖρ νί ἀρ παῖ οἷε αῖῖρῖα αῖ ἀν caῖυῖῖαδ̃ρα,  
 ἀττ δο̃ ῖαβῖαῖλ ρῖῖγε Τῖῖνῖραδ̃, no dom ῖαῖρῖβαδ̃. Robῖτῖτῖρ αῖῖῖε τῖρῖα  
 na τῖρῖ coῖρῖῖῖεῖ ρῖν, ρob ἰοῖδῖα μεῖρῖγε ἀλαῖνῖν ἰoῖδῖαῖαῖ ἀνῖ, ἡ ρῖῖαῖα  
 γαῖα δαῖα. Τανῖγαῖτῖτῖρ ἰαῖρῖμ̃ ρῖν ccuma ραῖν δ'ἰονῖνῖρῖῖδ̃ ρῖῖ  
 'Εῖρεανῖν.

Ro βαοῖ ἰμυρρο ρῖ 'Εῖρεανῖν γα n-ἰοῖρῖναιδε, ἡ ρέ μεῖρῖγε ρo βαοῖ  
 αῖῖγε, ἐρῖδ̃ ἀν cῖοῖμῖδ̃, ἡ βαῖcall ἰοῖα.

'Ο τανῖγαῖτῖτῖρ τpa na ῥλυαῖῖγ naῖῖνῖδῖῖγε ἡ ῖcoῖῖρῖoῖραῖδ̃ δο̃ Αῖδ̃,  
 ρῖα ρῖῖδ̃ ἡ ρα coῖρῖῖῖγ υἷε ρῖ Ὑλαδ̃ δo'ν δαῖα λειῖτ, ἡ ρῖ Μῖδε δοῖν  
 λειῖτ οἷε ἡ ρo ρῖαῖδ̃ ρῖυ: Nῖa ἡ-ἰοῖρῖαῖῖδ̃ τεῖκῖδ̃, ἀττ ταιῖρῖρῖνῖῖδ̃  
 ἰρῖν coῖῖμῖδ̃ ὁ ρῖῖαῖ coῖρῖγῖρ δοῖα Cῖρῖοῖρῖταῖδ̃ῖδ̃, naρ ab baῖνῖa βαρ  
 n-αῖῖῖῖτα,

\* *Showers*.—i. e. Showers of darts or ja-  
 velins.

<sup>b</sup> *Staff of Jesus*.—This was the celebrated  
*Baculus Jesu*, said to have been given by

our Lord Himself to St. Patrick. See Col-  
 gan'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<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>.

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, αὐτὸν γὰρ οὐκ ἐβόη, καὶ ἐβρίσθη ὁ ἡοβανν κατὰ τὴν ναιμ-  
 οῖβ, γὰρ ποὺ μαρὰ τὴν ἐκκλὺ ἐπὶ βιοῦ. Ἀρβὸς ποὺ παύριον οὐκ ὁ  
 νοιοσηναῖος. Νί ἐάμῃς ἰμυρπο δοὺς Ἐρεανν δεῖρεαδὸς νὰ μερῖα-  
 ἔαρ τὴν δοὺς ἂν οὐαὶ τανγαττὺρ ἂν νάματτ 1 φφορ, καὶ ποὺ δι-  
 βαηδριον φφορρα δόμορρα δοὺς παῖδον ἀνὰ τὴν καὶ φφορρα δ'παῖδον  
 ἰατταῖν, καὶ ἀνὰ τὴν φφορρ δοὺς ἐτῆρ, ἰοννυρ γὰρ εἰρεῖ ἀνὰ τὴν  
 νὰ μῦντιρ νὰ η-αἰζοῖ, γὰρ καὶ τῆς δοὺς ἐροῦα φφορ.

Φορῖος νί παρῆμ ἀνὰ τὴν ἐρεννιόβαν ἀτὰ βῆρε, ἰομλῖνε νὰ  
 ἡμεῖς ἐτα δοὺς πορρατ κατὰ ἔαν καθρὸ Cille hUa nDaighre, νάιν  
 νὰ βῖαττα βῖςδο δοὺς λαβαὶν τὴν Ἐρενν ὁ ἡυῖοδο δοὺς διορῆαδ  
 ἀμῦντιρε φέιν. Ὡς δὲ ἐτάμ γὰρ βῖριον λειρὴν τὴν ἀνὰ νά-  
 μαιο.

Ἀγὰρ ἀννῖν ποὺ παύ ἀνὰ τὴν (ἀνὰ τὴν βαοὶ ἀνὰ μῖον πέ νὰ  
 μῦντιρ): ἂν μῦντιρ ἰοννῖν, λέξις δοὺς νὰ ἐρῖορταῖον, καὶ ἰμῖον  
 φορ ἰοδαλαδῖρταῖον ὁ ταῖο ἂν μαδμαῖνν πῖναι. Νίος βό δόμορρα  
 διορῖν τὴν δοὺς, οὐαὶ δοὺς πόνρρα τὴν παρῖον, ἰοννυρ νὰς μοό  
 ἰονά ἐτῆρραμῆαδ δόον πῖναι πλάν. Ἐρῖαττὺρ Λαῖν ἰομλῖν δὰ  
 η-ατῆρρα φέιν, οὐαὶ δοὺς πορρατ οἶρε δανῖν ἐτῆρταε δόον φέιν  
 ἐρε κομῖρτα ἀνὰ τῶν τῆς τρεαβαὶν βῖν ἀα, .1. Μαοῖαῖνν μαρ  
 Ρόνῖν. Πλῖν ἰμυρπο μαρ Κοναῖν, ποὺ τῆς κο νὰ ῖορταε, καὶ  
 πῦρρατ μῦντιρ ἀνὰ τὴν παρ, καὶ ποὺ παῖδον ἂν ἐνν, καὶ τῶν ἐ  
 λῆταρ ἀρῖς ἐτα ἀνὰ τὴν, καὶ ποὺ βαοὶ ἀνὰ τὴν ἀνὰ ἰομῖορταῖον παρ,  
 καὶ ποὺ βαοὶ κατὰ τὰ παύα τὴν νὰρ βο κοῖν δοὺς ἐαῖνς ἐρε γοῖρε ἂν  
 ηγῶν, καὶ ἀνὰ τῶν εἰρε νὰς φφαῖνν ἀνὰ τὴν ἐρεννιόβαν, καὶ.

Καλ. Νιῖλῖν ἐρρκορ Σλῖνε, οὐντ.

Κορμαρ

° *The old book.*—A marginal note says: "Sunt verba Firbisii," meaning that this lamentation over the defects of the old book was that of Dudley Firbis, the scribe, who had deciphered "the old vellum

book," and who also adds in the margin that *Cill Ua nDaighre*, where this battle was fought, is situated one mile to the north of Drogheda, "*Cill hUa nDaighre* mile ὁ ταῖο δοὺς Ὀρῖοττ ἀα." 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<sup>e</sup> 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<sup>d</sup>, 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.

<sup>d</sup> *Niallan*.—This and the succeeding obits are given in the Ann. F. M. at 867, and in the Ann. Ult. at 868.



Cormac mac Eoláig, ab Saire, ⁊ rǵrba moritur.

Ailill Clochar, rǵrba et episcopur et ab Clochar. Dubtáir mac Maolteile docturrimur Latīnorum totur Europae in Chripto queuit.

Martra Eodura mac Donnagale ó gentib i nDriurte Diarmada.

Dunlainn mac Muirbáig, rí Laignh moritur.

Maolciarain mac Rónáin, rǵ-nia airteir Eirínn, moritur.

Orgain Ardmacá d'Ámlaib, ⁊ a lorccad co na dšrteigib .i. dšrtáir mór mic Andáige. Deic ccéd eitir braid ⁊ marbáir; rlad mór olcena.

Donnagan mac Cédraá, rí hUa Cenrioláig; Cian mac Cumarzáig rí hUa m-bairpche tpe moritur.

Ir in bliagairi .i. in octavo anno regni Aoda Finnleir na ionnarbraá Laign tairioá da tairioáib uatá, uair ba miorzáir leo é .i. baor formad aca rir ar méo na ccorgur no beiré do na Loclannáib, no dno, uair ba tuilte aca é, uair do Ciarradáib Luacra a buná, no dno ar méo a díomar ba miorzáir leo é; uair na po féo din beir i ccinn maite Laignh ⁊ rí Laignh, tairig na muiñtir leir ar ionnarba d'ionnroigib rǵ Eirínn, ⁊ ar méo a blairde shgnam po gá an rí cúige go honóruc é, ⁊ tug a ingin dó do mnai .i. Eirne. Ro bé méo imurpo an rmacá ⁊ annir tairraíó ré for Loclannáib, conac lamdaoir nac gnóim mozá do dénam ir na domnagib: po ba rǵel mór ría innir na tabraáoir do ciura  
dó

\* *Clochar*.—"Clochar mic nDaimen."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 869.

† *Eodhus*.—No mention of this Eodhus, or of the circumstances of his martyrdom, is found in the Irish Martyrologies.

‡ *Died*.—"Moritur." This should be,

"was slain," as in the F. M. The *Ann. Ult.* have "jugulatus est."

⁂ *Ard-Macha*.—*Ann. Ult.* 868; F. M. 867. But neither Annals mention the "Oratory of Mac Andáighe."

¹ *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<sup>e</sup>; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the Latins of all Europe, in Christo quievit.

The martyrdom of Eodhus<sup>f</sup>, 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<sup>g</sup>.

The plundering of Ard-Macha<sup>h</sup>, by Amhlaeibh, and its burning with its oratories, i. e. the great oratory of Mac Andaighe. Ten hundred persons were taken captives or killed; a great plunder also.

Donnagan, son of Cédfad, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; [and] Cian, son of Cumas-cach, King of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died.

[871.] In this year, the eighth<sup>i</sup> 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 . . . . Ιρ αρ ἐνουῖ ἡ αρ ῥορμαῶ πο ιονναρβαῶ Λαιγιν υαῖα  
 ρέιν ἐ, ἡ ὄνο αρ α βεῖτ ὀρῥυῖβ Μυμῖαν.

Τάινιζ τρα ιαρ ριν ᾧ ροῦραιοῖ λειρ ι Λαιγνῖβ, ᾧ νῶρῖνα αιρῖνε  
 ἡ ιονηραῶα ιομῶα, ἡ λοιρῖτε ἡ μαρῖβῖα ιννῖβ. Ἀῖτ ἐῖνα ατα α  
 ρῥάγβαλυῖβ ναοῖν, νά βάῶ ρέῖῶ ὁο τί νο ραῖαῶ α Λαιγνῖβ αμαῖ αρ  
 ιονναρβα τυῖῶῖτ αρ οcula ὁο ἐῶαῶ ινῖβ ὁο ριῖῖῖι να βαῶ ρέῖῶ,  
 ὁο . . . . ρῖρ ρῖρ νο comlann ὁῶ, αῖτ πο ῡαῶῶ ὁο αρ ῡαῖ αιρῶ ὁο  
 ῡαῖβ ἡ ὁο ἑυαῡαῖβ, ἡ ὁο cloidmib, ᾧ νῶρῖρηατ μιοντα βῖcca ὁε, ἡ  
 ῡῡρ πο βῖναῶ α ἐῖν ὁε. Ρο μαρῖβαιτ διν α μυμῖτιρ υιλε. Ρυῡαῶ  
 α ἐῖν ιαρρῖν ὁο cum na Uoclann, ἡ πο cuirriodraide ρορ ἐυαῖlle  
 ἐ, ἡ πο ῡαῖρατ ρeal ρορα α ὀυαῡαῡαν, ἡ πο cuirriot ῖρῖν μυρ  
 ιαρῖταιν ἐ.

Pal. Suairlcé Ineidnein, Eppcop ἡ anchoipe, ἡ ab Cluana lora-  
 aird, optimus doctor religiois totius hibernae, quieuit.

Ḫerán mac Diocorca ab Saigre.

Diarmuid ab Fírna quieuit.

Dubdaccuile, ab léit Mocaomóg.

Maolodan eppcop ἡ ancoipe, ab Daimínni, quieuit.

Cumruo, ab Dírirt Ciaraín bealaig dúin, eppcop et priba  
 quieuit.

Comgan Pota, ab Tamlaḱta, quieuit.

Cobḱac mac Muirḱoig, ab Cille dapa, papienr et doctor, de  
 quo dicitur:—

Cobḱac

battle of Cill UanDaighre the year before.

<sup>k</sup> *Curses*.—Páḡbala, 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. Nia left suc-  
 cess of fish and curse of drowning on the  
 River Sileece, in Fermanagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Suairlech 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<sup>k</sup> 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 Inedhnen<sup>l</sup>, 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 [Castlekie-ran, in Meath], bishop and scribe, quievit.

Comhgan Fota, Abbot of Tamhlacht, quievit.

Cobhthach<sup>m</sup>, 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.

<sup>m</sup> *Cobhthach*.—"Princeps cille daro."—*Ann. Ult.* 869. Comp. F. M., 868, where the following verses are also given.

Cobtaic Cuirriog cuirftaig,  
 Daonna riog Lipe lfhnaig :  
 Duppan mac mór Muirfdaig  
 baliaic hua caoirpionn Ceallaiog.  
 Cleete Laiugn leignide,  
 Saoi plan pegainn roclac,  
 Retla puirsc réidriog  
 Comarba Conlaic Cobtaic.

Maongal, Eppcop Cille dapa, quieuit.

Ir in bliagairi táinig Aod mac Néill illaigrib, go mað do  
 dioḡal an óglaoic a dubramur romuinn, do marbað do Laiugnib, no  
 ono go mað do tobac cíopa. Ro iñripta Laiugne o Aic eliaic go  
 Gabrán. Tainig ono Círball mac Dunlaing, ri Oppaiḡe 7 Cen-  
 néidig mac Gaiḡin, ri Laiugri do'n leic oile do Laiugnib, 7 an méo  
 no féadaar edir loḡaḡ 7 arḡain 7 marbað do ponraḡtur, go  
 rangaḡtur Dun mbolḡ, 7 no gabraḡ longpoḡt annrain, .i. Círball  
 7 Cennetiḡ.

Ra tionolrao Laiugin iarḡtain 'má riog .i. má Muirfdaic mac  
 mbraim, 7 cið epiðe ba ri cruaið, corḡnaic, ḡlic, uair ar faoa po  
 baai for ionnarba a n-Albain, ba aicmiciðe do cruar 7 fhḡnam, 7  
 arfo no rmuairḡeadaar aca ḡur ab córa dóib dol a ccfnn Laiugri  
 7 Oppaiḡe báḡtur i nDún bolḡ ionár dola i ḡcfnn riog 'Eirfnn baai  
 oḡ bealaic Gabrán, 7 dola 'rin aicce pon longpoḡt. Tḡḡaio iaraim  
 Laiugin, 7 a ri maille riu, go cruaið ronairḡ na ccoruḡaḡ go Dun  
 mbolḡ, bail a pabaḡtur a námaio. Doḡb a meḡ ! Ir ionḡnað an  
 cuingiolll

<sup>n</sup> *Cuirrech*.—Now the Curragh of Kil-  
 dare.

<sup>o</sup> *The youth*.—viz. Maelciarain, son of  
 Ronan. See p. 184, n. <sup>e</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> *Dunbolg*.—In the margin of the MS.  
 the scribe has written *toḡail dunn bolḡ*,  
 "Destruction of Dunbolg." This was the  
 name of a fort near Donard, in the county

Cobhthach of Cuirrech<sup>n</sup> 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<sup>o</sup> whom we have mentioned before as killed by the Leinster-men, or indeed it was to levy rent. He plundered Leinster from Ath-cliath [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 Laeighis, and did all they could effect by burning, plundering, and killing until they arrived at Dun-Bolg<sup>p</sup>, 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 Laeighis and Osraighe, who were at Dunbolg, than against the King of Erin, who was at Bealach Gabhráin<sup>a</sup>, 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-

<sup>a</sup> *Bealach Gabhráin*.—i. e. the road or kenny.



cuingioll daonnda, uair po cuattur Laignin i muinigin Naomh bhrigide go ruibaoir buaidh 7 corḡur do Orraiḡib 7 do Laoiḡir. Ro cuattur dno Orraiḡe i muinigin Naomh Ciaraín Saiḡre ma buaidh 7 corḡur do bḡeic do Laignib. Ro battar Laignin ḡo díocra og atac Naomh bhrigide, ḡur po marbḡaoir a náimhe . . . Ipeḡ tra tanḡattur Laignin don leic a paḡa mac Ḣaicini don longporc. Ní a n-imḡabail do ruḡne mac Ḣaicin, acḡ ar na n-aḡaid ḡo cruaidh feoḡ-air taimḡ, amuil ba bér dó. Do ḡnícheḡ tra catuḡaḡ cruaidh cruḡa leḡ for leḡ ann rin. Ar cian po cloḡ ḡair na ffrí og imirḡ diocumainḡ forpa, 7 foḡar na pḡoc ndeabḡa, 7 po ḡab an talamh cruḡnuḡaḡ ḡo nobḡattur a n-ḡraḡa 7 a n-íomáinte i nḡealtaḡ, 7 ba tairmḡḡ mór d'ḡḡnaim na laoc rin, acḡ cḡna an luḡ po bói don tḡluḡ i pḡailpib cappaḡ, tanḡattur anaiḡiḡ na n-íumáinti, ḡo po forattur mór díob. Ba mór an muirḡ rin, 7 ba mór a ffoḡur 'rin aḡir uarḡa. Imirḡ po baoi Cḡrball og tḡḡarḡ a muinḡtipe, uair ba tḡraḡa oíḡi fair, 7 po ráid; ḡibeḡ ó tḡḡraḡ na namḡaí cuḡaib, na ḡluḡaḡ nḡ uaidh ar a maḡ catairi, 7 congḡaḡ rib ḡo cruaidh pḡ na namḡaib. Ro cuaidhíom Cḡrball 7 poḡraide lair d'íonḡpḡiḡiḡ míc a ḡḡar .i. Cennediḡ, po baói i n-éiḡḡ mór eḡir a náimḡib, 7 po tḡḡuib a ḡuḡ cruaidh ar áirḡ, 7 po baoi aḡ nḡḡaḡ a muinḡtipe a cḡḡn Laignen (7 pa cuataḡtur Laignin rin) 7 dno po báttur an muinḡtḡ ḡa nḡḡaḡ pḡm. Ro ḡḡ na díḡ dḡa muinḡtḡ fairḡ dḡoḡoiméḡ do. Ro diubairḡ pḡ Laignin leicḡa foḡaride ḡur po marbḡ an dḡara ffrí dḡ .i. Folocḡaḡ, pḡcnab Cille dḡaire. Ar mór tra an tḡirḡ 7 an foḡpom baoi ḡurpa anuair rin, 7 pa tḡḡaib baḡb cḡḡn ḡurpa, 7 baoi marbḡaḡ mór ḡurpa rán cán. Ro pḡuicḡḡḡ tra Laignin on longporc, 7 po báttur aḡ bḡeic

\* *The clamour*.—bamop an muirḡ rin.  
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. Brighit 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. Brighit 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<sup>s</sup> 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.

bpeit a pi leo, 7 ó nap féo an pí a íluaḡ d'foprao na fappaò po ling ap a eac 7 cáimḡ andiaḡ a muinnpípe. Ap deimín linn ḡonaò tpe miorḡail naoim ḡpíḡde 7 Sein Ciapáin po ḡḡaolpíot amlaio pin; 7 cia po mapḡaò paopclanna šuppa, ní paḡa ár mór ann. Ní pa léiḡ Cšḡball ná Cennéoiḡ ḡa muinnḡip lšmúin Laiḡšn ap faic-éiur. Ro mapḡaò 'pan ló ap na mápaé dššm do Laiḡmḡ po bá-ḡur por pššán. Tángatḡur Cšḡball 7 Cennéoiḡ na caat cšḡḡailḡe cópaḡḡe tpe lár a námao ḡo ḡaḡrán, d'ionnpoiḡiò pi 'Eipšnn .i. Aoḡa Pinnléit, (deipḡíur Cšḡbail a bšpaḡe, 7 máḡaip an Cennéoiḡ í) 7 innipio do pí 'Eipšnn amail do pala dóib .i. longpóit do ḡaḡail pópḡa ḡḡa. Do ponpaò compáo taiupí, 7 po deḡḡipioo iapḡáin.

Rí Laiḡšn ní hšo do piḡne pšḡḡa maie do taḡaipḡ por pí 'Eipšnn, acḡ ip cuiimiuḡaò na nššpaò pír do piḡne, 7 m tapao cíor no ḡall.

Ip in bliaoain pi do ponpaò na piḡ Loelann porḡaipí por Spaié Cluaide i mḡpeaḡnaib; pé ceḡpe míoḡaib aḡ porḡaipí dóib fupípe, pa deoiḡ épa iapí pšopḡaé an loḡḡa po baoi innte do ḡopḡa 7 d'íot-aio, ap ḡpaḡaò ḡo hionḡnaio an toḡaip po baoi aca ap méoḡ: po cuap pópḡa iapḡḡain. Ruḡaò ḡpa ap túr ḡaé maieíur po buí innte. Ruḡaò plóḡ mór eipḡe i mḡpaio [Oupaltaé Pírbipíḡh po ḡḡmḡo 1643] inquit ḡpanḡḡipḡḡor pšmup.

Ral. Maonḡal, ab ššnnáip, queiur.

Oubḡaé,

<sup>t</sup> *Strath-cluaide*.—This is the Irish name for Strathclyde in Scotland, but it is evidently a mistake for Ailech Cluathē, which was the old name of Dunbarton. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 869 [870] as follows:—"Obsessio Ailech Cluathē, a Norddmannis, i. e. Amlaiph et Imhar duo reges Norddman-norum obsederunt arcem illum et distruxerunt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et preda-verunt."—*Dublin MS.* So also the Welsh Annals, e. g. the *Annales Cambriæ*, 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."

<sup>u</sup> *Dubhaltach Fírbisigh*.—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. Brighit 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<sup>t</sup> 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 Firbisigh<sup>u</sup> wrote this, 1643] Inquit transcriptor primus.

[871.] Kal. Maenghal<sup>x</sup>, Abbot of Beannechar [Bangor], died.

Dubhthach,

is, that the note, "Dubhaltach Firbisigh from whose autograph the Brussels copy po ppoib 1643," was made by Mac Fir-wasmade. See "Introd. Remarks," pp. 1, 2. bis's, the first *transcriber* of these Annals, <sup>x</sup> *Maenghal*.—Ann. F. M. 869; Ult. 870;

Dubétac, ab Cill Acaid episcopur, pcpiba et anchorita quieuit.

Ailill, episcop 7 ab Pobair, quieuit.

Cupui, ab Inri Clothann, paoi pñcupa 'Eirfñ, quieuit.

Amhlaoib 7 Imar do troidect aridri a hAlbain go- h-'Aetcliaet,  
7 brad mór bñstan 7 Alban, 7 Saxon leó, dá céo long a  
líon.

Toḡail Ohuin Sobairge, quod antea nunquam pactum ert.

Ailill mac Dunlaing, pi Laiḡñ 7 Northmann interpretur ert.

Maolmuad mac Finnaeta pí Airéir Uife moritur. Flaitéñ  
mac Paolcáir do bádaó do muinntir Leitḡlinne.

Inpfo Connaet la Cñball 7 Duncáó, i ttopcáir buacail mac  
Dunaóaiḡ. Inpfo Muinan dña la Cñball dár Luacáir riap.

Amhlaoib do dol a h-'Eirinn i Loelann do cogaó ar Loelannaiḡ  
7 do congnaí pía a aetair .i. ḡoppio, uair no Loelannaiḡ ag cogaó  
na éñhraiḡe ar etiaetain ó a aetair ar a éñh, 7 ara ba pado pa  
imrin cúir a cogaó 7 ara laiḡfo tpemdóirḡf eugainn cio againn  
no beit a pior, páḡbam ḡan a rḡribñh, uair atá ár n-obair im  
neoc ar d-'Eirinn do rḡribñh, 7 cio ní iatraiḡe uile, uair ní namá  
pailngio na h'Eirinnaiḡ uile na Loelann, aet pailngio uile iomda  
uata péin.

Iḡ in bliadain pi .i. an dñmaó bliadain plata Aoda Pinnléit,  
po iñherttar lomai mac ḡoetpraió, mic Ragnaill, mic ḡoetpraió  
Conung, mic ḡoetpraió, 7 mac an pñr pa cuaió a h-'Eirinn .i. Am-  
laoib, Eirpe o iartur go hairtear, 7 ó deḡgeart go tuirḡeact.

Ral.

but the true year is 871.

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, a vil-  
lage in the barony of Geashill, King's  
County.

<sup>2</sup> *Amhlaeibh and Imhar*.—Ann. Ult.,  
A. D. 870 [871].

<sup>a</sup> *Family*.—i. e. the monks of Leighlin.

<sup>b</sup> *From Erin to Lochlann*.—There is no  
account of this in the published Annals.

<sup>c</sup> *The tenth*.—i. e. the year 873. This  
plundering is not noticed in the published  
Annals.

Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh<sup>y</sup>, 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 Imhar<sup>z</sup>, 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 family<sup>a</sup> 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 Lochlann<sup>b</sup> 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 tenth<sup>c</sup> 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.



Kal. Gn̄ia ab Daim̄liaḡ C̄ianain, ep̄iscopuḡ et p̄cip̄ba et ana-  
chopeṭa, quieuit :—

Uair Gn̄ia ḡrian ar ccaom̄clainne.  
C̄ñn ep̄abuḡ inṙi 'Em̄ir  
Do ḡab napaḡ naom̄rainne,  
Com̄arba C̄ianain caliḡ.  
C̄eim m̄air paṁaḡ p̄op̄caḡde  
Dia m̄ba c̄ñn c̄eim ḡan c̄ina  
D̄ip̄ran min̄ m̄op̄ mol̄b̄taiḡe  
'Ar c̄apa c̄aom̄p̄ionn Gn̄iaa.

C̄ñnp̄aolaḡ Ua Muic̄tiḡḡna, p̄i C̄airil, ḡ com̄arba Ailbe,  
P̄s̄uom̄nac̄ ab Cluana mic̄ Noir̄.

Loinḡrioc̄ mac̄ Foillen, p̄incep̄ Cille Aupaille, τ. m.

Robap̄taḡ D̄s̄maiḡe, p̄cip̄ba moṙitup̄.

Op̄ḡain p̄s̄i na t̄p̄ri maiḡe ḡ na ḡ-Com̄ano ḡo S̄liaḡ blaḡma  
do p̄ioḡaib̄ ḡall, ṙn̄c̄eta na p̄ele b̄riḡoe.

Ip̄ in blaḡain ṙi .i. undecima anno p̄egni Aod̄a, pa t̄airp̄inḡ  
b̄airiṭ, ḡ b̄na aitte é do m̄ac̄ an p̄iḡ, lonḡa iom̄ba ó m̄uir ṙiar ḡo  
Loḡ R̄i leir̄, ḡo ṙo m̄ill ail̄ena Loḡa R̄i ep̄oib̄, ḡ na p̄eranna com̄-  
p̄oḡp̄uibe, ḡ Maḡ luir̄ḡ. Ip̄ anṙain ṙo ṙaop̄ Dia com̄arba Colum̄  
a lám̄aib̄ na Loḡlann, ḡ map̄ ṙo c̄uaḡ ar̄ a lám̄aib̄, an b̄ap̄ leo ba  
coir̄te cloic̄e é.

'Eḡ

<sup>d</sup> *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 Gn̄ia are also quoted, with some variations of reading, by the Four Masters.

<sup>e</sup> *Emhir's Island*.—i. e. Ireland, the is-

land of Emhir, Eber, or Heber, the celebrated Milesian chieftain.

<sup>f</sup> *Of Ailbhe*.—i. e. Bishop of Emly.

<sup>g</sup> *Three plains*.—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 870: where, see note.

<sup>h</sup> *The eleventh*.—i. e. the year 874.

<sup>i</sup> *Barith*.—There is no account of this

[872.] Kal. Gnia<sup>d</sup>, 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<sup>e</sup>,  
 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<sup>f</sup> [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<sup>g</sup>, 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<sup>h</sup> of the reign of Aedh, Barith<sup>i</sup>, who was tutor to the King's son, drew many ships from the sea westwards to Loch Ri<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered the islands of Loch Ri out of them, and the neighbouring lands, and also Magh Luirg<sup>l</sup>. 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.

<sup>k</sup> *Loch Ri*.—Or Loch Ribh, now Lough

Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh Luirg*.—Moylurg, i. e. the baro-



'Εξ ριξ Lochlann, .i. Γοεφραιδ, do τέθμαιμμ δρᾶνα ορονδ, ρic enim Deo placuit.

Imnsda bps̄tan in hoc anno.

Deept circeiter ab anno 871 ad ann. 900.

Gal. Indr̄sc̄taç mac Dobailén, ab b̄s̄nc̄air quieuit.

Τρί céδ bliaḡain cada cuir  
O éir̄ioct Comgaill b̄s̄nc̄air,  
Go ré ro maib̄ ruat̄ar ngle.  
Indr̄sc̄taiξ aip̄d oip̄dm̄de.

Maolpóil, p̄incep̄ Sp̄ut̄ra Guair̄e, mor̄itur.

Fupaor̄án mac Garb̄áin, pec̄nab Cille ac̄aib̄, mor̄itur.

Céle mac Ior̄tuile, pec̄nab Ac̄aib̄ bó Canniξ, mor̄itur.

Flann mac Dom̄naill, ρiξdam̄na an tuair̄ḡir̄t, mor̄itur.

Ecc̄ns̄can mac Dálaiξ, ρí Cinel Conaill mor̄itur.

Ciarmac hUa Dunaðaiξ, ρí Gab̄rae, mor̄itur.

Guin Muir̄s̄daib̄ mic Dom̄naill, ρioξdam̄na Laiξh̄.

Ciaroðar mac Cp̄un̄maoil, ρi hUa p̄Felm̄s̄da mor̄itur.

Morp̄ Glair̄ine mic Uir̄ine, ρí hUa Maccaile. Ar do bar  
Eic̄neçám, Indr̄sc̄taiξ, Flann. ⁊ Ciarmac̄án, ac̄ pub̄rað :—

‘Ecc ar eit̄iξ foracc̄aib̄  
Sluaξa ρaiξ̄sr̄ iar̄ r̄sc̄taib̄

Mapo

ny of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>m</sup> *The King of the Lochlanns.*—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 Hiberniæ et Britanniciæ vitam finivit.* ”—*Dublin MS.*

<sup>n</sup> *A chasm.*—The words “ Deest circiter,” &c., are a note by the transcriber in the margin of the MS.

<sup>o</sup> *Indrechtach.*—These entries are given in the Ann. F. M. at 901 ; Ult. 905 ; but the true year is 906.

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Felmedha.*—i. e. the barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the county of Wexford, now



The King of the Lochlanns<sup>m</sup> died of an ugly, sudden disease, *sic enim Deo placuit*.

Britain was much annoyed this year.

A chasm<sup>n</sup> from about the year 871 [873] to the year 900.

[906.] Kal. Indrechtach<sup>o</sup>, 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 Crunnmhael, King of Ui-Felmedha<sup>p</sup>, died.

The death of Glaisin, son of Uisin, King of Ui-Maccaille<sup>a</sup>. It was of the death of Eignechnán, Indrechtach, Flann, and Ciarmacan, was said :—

Death has left destitute<sup>r</sup>

The hosts<sup>s</sup> who seek after precious gifts;

If

called the Murchoos, or O'Murphy's country.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now Imokilly, Co. Cork.

<sup>r</sup> *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.

<sup>s</sup> *The hosts*.—viz. the poets.

Mapo éloí deñ rí réitpeé,  
 Móir liac Ecceac i n-éccaiḃ.  
 Ecceac ba doḃaíng d'ócceaiḃ  
 Rí ceimuil Conaill cétaiḡ,  
 Dúrran gnúir cneḃbar mideo  
 Po tuinn ípenn iar n-éccaiḃ.  
 Inoíscetaḃ d'índcuir buíomíḡ,  
 Ciarmac Gabra gairmroḃbraíḡ,  
 Flann Feabail rial ppi doḃaíng,  
 'Ecceac píl Conaill cainíomíḡ.

Ípte ept eptígimur annur pegní Flainn mic Maoilpeḃloinn.

Anni Domini dcccc. Ra tionalaḃ moírluaḡ pfpí muíman iar  
 in dír céona .i. la Flaíḃbhaí, ⁊ la Cormac d'íarraíḃ bráíḡio  
 Laiḡín ⁊ Oíppaíḡe, ⁊ ra báttur ppi Muíman uile i n-aonlongpóipt.  
 Do pala Flaíḃbeartaíḃ ar a eoc ar fuḃ ppaíḃ 'rín longpóipt: toí-  
 cear a eac i gclair ndómain faoi, ⁊ ba cel ole doíomíḡ. Soc-  
 uíde da muiḃtíḡ pén, ⁊ don tirluaḡ uile do náí b'áil dol an  
 tirluaḡta ar a haíḃle rín; uair bá cel duaiḃríoc leo uile an tui-  
 tíḡí an duine naomí. Tanḡattar tpa tsceta uairle ó Laiḡíní, ó  
 Chfíball mac Muírlḡain, d'íonnroíḡíḃ Chormaic ar túí, ⁊ ra lab-  
 rattar

<sup>1</sup> *Thirtieth year.*—Flann succeeded in the year 879, and the year here intended in 908.

<sup>2</sup> *A. D. dcccc.*—This is a mistake for dccccviii.

<sup>3</sup> *The same two.*—No reference is made to these two great ecclesiastics in any previous part of these Annals, which shows that there is a chasm of some years here.

<sup>4</sup> *Flaithbheartach.*—i. e. Flaithbheartach

Mac Imhainen, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kiltrush.

<sup>5</sup> *Cormac.*—That is, Cormac Mac Cuilemain, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel. This battle is given by the F. M. at A. D. 903, and in the Ann. Ult. 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.  
 Indreachtach 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<sup>t</sup> of the reign of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

[908.] A. D. DCCCC<sup>n</sup>. The great host of Munster was assembled by the same two<sup>x</sup>, i. e. by Flaithbhertach<sup>y</sup> and Cormac<sup>z</sup>, 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<sup>a</sup> 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 et 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 Belaigh Mughna*, i. e. the Battle of Ballaghmoon, states that King Cormac was not slain by the Danes,

but by the Leinster-men.

<sup>a</sup> *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, note.



πατταρ τῖςταιρῖςτ ρίοδα, ιm μέιδε αὐ ἐςρρ δο ὁ Λαῖγνῖδ, .i. αοιη  
 ρίοδε δο βεῖτ ι n-Ἐιρηνη uile γο θεαλταινε αρ α ccιονη, uαιρ coic-  
 τῖςρρρ δ'ρoγῖμαρ αν τανραιν, α βραιοδε δο ἐαβαιρτ αν ἡλῑαῖν  
 Μαοναιγ, αν ουινε ναοῖμ ἡγναιὸ ἐραιοδῖογ, γ ὁαοινε εἰλε ἐραιοδ-  
 δεα; ρεοιο γ μαῖεῖυρα ιομῶο δο ἐαβαιρτ δο Φλαῖτβεαρταῶ γ δο  
 Chormac. δά ραῖλῖδ γο μὸρ la Cormac αν ἐρῖῶρην δο ἐαιργρην  
 δο, γ τῑνιγ ιαρρην δά ιννῖρην δο Φλαῖτβεαρταῶ, γ ρα ιννῖρ δο-  
 ραιδε ἀμῑαῖ τυγαῶ εῖυγε ὁ Λαῖγνῖδ. Αῖμῑαῖ ρο εῖυαλα Φλαῖτβεαρ-  
 ταῶ ρην, ρο γῑαῖ ἀδουατ μὸρ γ ἀρεῶ ρο ρῑῑῶ: Ραῖλλῖρῖδ, αρ ρέ, δο  
 βῖςγμῖηnamηαιδε, γ ὁρῖοἰλε δο εῖνεοἰλ τρεοδ, uαιρ mac comαιεῖγ  
 εῖυ; γ ρα ραιὸ βραιοτῖρα ιομῶα ρεαρῖα ταρκαρλαῶα αρ ραδα ρε  
 n-ιννῖρην.

Αρ ἐ ρρῖγρῑα τυγ Cormac ραιρρῖομ: Αρ demin ἡμῖρα ὄνο, αρ  
 Cormac, αν ἡῖ βιαρ δε ρην .i. κατ δο ἐυρ, α ὁινε ναοῖμ, αρ Cor-  
 mac, γ βιαρα ρο ἡλαῶταιν δε, γ αρ ὁοῶα βάρ ὁραγῑαῖ ὁιυτ. Αῖγυρ  
 ὁ δουβαιρτ ρην, τῑνιγ ὁα ρυβαῖῖ ρέην, γ ρέ τυρρῖοῶ ὁοβρῖοῶαῶ, γ ὁ ρο  
 ρυῑὸ ρο γαβ ρῖοῶαῖ ὠβαῖῖ τυγαῶ ὁῶ, γ ρο ὁαοι γα ρρῶαῖῖ δά μῑιηη-  
 τῖρ, γ ἀρεῶ ρο ρῑῑῶ: Α μῑιηηῖτῖρ ιοηῖμῑην, αρ ρέ, ἡῖ εῖοῶηακαῖβ-ρῖ  
 ὠβλα ουῖβ ὅη uαιρρῖ αμαῶ γο βρῑῑῑ. Αῖνδεῶ α εῖγῑεαρῖα ιοηῖμῑην  
 ταῖμῑανῶα, αρ α μῑιηηῖτῖρ, εῖδ 'μα ὁῶρῖηαιρ βρῖῶη γ ουῶα ουῖηη? Ιρ  
 μῖοἰc δο γῖρ μῖοῶῑῑμῑηε ὁῑῑηη. Αρεῶ ὄνο ρο ρῑῑῖοῖομ; εῖδ ὅη,  
 'α μῑιηηῖτῖρ ιοηῖμῑην, κά ἡῖ ουῶρῖοῶ ρο ρῑῑῖοῖαρ? Uαιρ βῖς α n-ιoῖγ-  
 ναῶ γην γο ττυγαῖηηῖρ ὠβλα ουῖβ αρ μο ἡῖμῑ ρέην; uαιρ βῑαιὸ ἡῖ  
 εῖγῖη uαιῖρῖ um ραρρῑῶ εῖοῶηαιρῖρ ὠβλα ουῖβ. Ro ὁρῶαῖγ ρορ-  
 αιρεῶ ιαρτταμ. Ro γαιρμῖδ εῖυγε αηηρην αν ὁινε ναοῖμῑῑα, ἐραιοδ-  
 ὁῖῑ ἡγναιὸ (Μαοναῶ mac Σῑαῶαῖ), αρῶῑοῖμαρῖα Comγαιῖῖ, γ δο  
 ρῖγῖηε

<sup>b</sup> *Séds*.—i. e. jewels, precious stones.

<sup>c</sup> *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<sup>b</sup> and much property to Cormac and Flaithbheartach. Cormac was much rejoiced at being offered this peace, and he afterwards came to tell it to Flaithbheartach, and how it was brought to him from Leinster. When Flaithbheartach 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"<sup>c</sup>. He afterwards ordered a watch to be set, and he called to him the holy, pious, and wise man (Maenach<sup>d</sup>, son of Siadhal), the chief Comharba of Comhghall, and he made his confession and his will

buam."

<sup>d</sup> *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.

πῖνε αἶμας αἰσιν καὶ αἰσιν ναῖα αἰσιν, καὶ ποῖαί Corp Críste  
 ar a láim, καὶ do naḃ láim nḃ an raḃgal 'na naḃnupe in Maonaiḡ,  
 uair po pḃir go maipḃe 'rḃn caḃ é, acḃ nḃor báil do roḃuḃe dá  
 pḃor pḃir. Ro baḃi dno gá náḃa a corp do bḃeḃe go Cluain uair  
 da mbeḃe a pḃorḃe, muna beḃe dno, a bḃeḃe go pelic Diarmaḃa  
 mic Aḃḃa Róin, baíl i naḃa aḡ roḡluim go pḃaḃa. Ba lánḃainḃ leir  
 imurro a aḃnacal i cCluain Uair aḡ mac Léinn. Ba pḃer imurro  
 la Maḃḃa a aḃnacal iḃ in Diḃorḃe Diarmaḃa; uair ba baile la  
 Comḡall Diḃorḃe Diarmaḃa, καὶ pḃa Comḃa Comḡall Maonac.  
 Ar é ar ḡnaḃe po baḃi na aḃpḃir, .i. Maonac mac Diaḃail, καὶ ba  
 mór na raḃḃaiḡ an tan pḃa aḡ uḃnaḃ pḃoḃa eḃir Laiḡnu καὶ pḃora  
 Muḃan da pḃeḃaḃ. Ro imḃḡḡḡḡḡḡ roḃoḃe do pḃuaḡ Muḃan go  
 nḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ. Ro baḃi dno ḡlór mór καὶ pḃerḃan i longpḃorḃe pḃḃḃ  
 Muḃan an tan pḃa, uair eḃalaḃar Flann mac Maḃilpḃeaḃloinn do  
 beḃe i longpḃorḃe Laiḡn go pḃlḡ mór do eḃir καὶ pḃor eḃe.

Ar an pḃir po naḃ Maonac : A baḡḃoḃne Muḃan, ar pḃó, ba cóir  
 uḃḃ na bḃaiḡḃe maḃḃe tarḡur uḃḃ do ḡabáil i nḃláim baḃne  
 cḃaḃḃḃḃ go beallḃoḃne, .i. mac Crḃbaíl piḡ Laiḡn, καὶ mac piḡ  
 Orḃaiḡe. Ra báḃḃur pḃir Muḃan uile gá náḃa ḡur ob é Flaiḃ-  
 beapḃac mac Ionḃainḃn, a aḃnar, po comḃḡḡḡḡḡ iḃ in eḃoḃḃḃḃ i  
 Laiḡnḃ.

A haḃḃe an ḡḡáin mórḃ do pḃorḃat tarḡaḃar tar Shab  
 Maipḡe maḃ go Orḃoḃḃḃ Leḃḡlinne. Ro eḃairḃ imurro Tiob-  
 paḃe,

\* *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<sup>e</sup>, if convenient; but if not, to convey it to the cemetery of Diarmaid<sup>f</sup>, 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<sup>g</sup>, 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<sup>h</sup> from the west to Leithghlinn Bridge. But Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe [of Emly], and many of the clergy along with him, tarried

<sup>e</sup> *Towns*.—i. e. monasteries. See Dr. Todd's Book of Hymns, p. 136.

<sup>h</sup> *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

paide, camarba Ailbe, 7 rochaide do cléiricib ime 1 Leitglinn, 7  
 Siollaða an tplóig, 7 a ccapoill lóin illeitglinn. Ro pennoð iar  
 rin rpuic 7 cairmhrta ag fhrab Muman 7 tangattur rímpa go  
 Mað n-Ailbe. Ro battur imurro 7 a noruim pa coille noaingin  
 og iorhaide na námad. Do ponpat rir Muman epí caða commora  
 coimméide díob: Flaitbearpac mac Ionmainen, 7 Ceallac mac  
 Círbail pí Oppaige per in céo cat; Cormac mac Cuilínáin pí  
 Muman pe cat mfoin Muman. Cormac mac Moela pí na  
 nDéiri, 7 pí Ciarrpaige 7 pið cinuð eile iomða, iartar Muman ip  
 in tpirr cat. Tangattur iaram amlað rin ap Mað n-Ailbe.  
 ba ghránac iad ap iomad a námad, 7 ap a n-uaitet péin. Apeð  
 inurid eoluið .i. an luét po baoi stuppa go pabadar Laigin co n-a  
 pocpauib tpi cudpuma no ceitpe cudpumo, no arliu pe fhrab  
 Muman do cum an caða. ba tpuag mór annuall po baoi ip in cat,  
 amail inurid ealuið .i. an luét po baoi ipin cat .i. nuall an dapa  
 pluaið gá marbad, 7 nuall an tplóig eile ag commaoiðim an  
 marbða rin. Dá cúir imurro po iompolaið maiðm obann ap  
 fhrab Muman .i. Celscar, brátar Cingegain, do leim go hobann  
 ap a eac, 7 mar do ling ap a eac apeð pað: A paopclanna Mu-  
 man, ap pé, teicid go hobann on cat aduaetmar po, 7 léigib eioip  
 na cléiricib péin na po gabrad comnaide eile aét cat do tabairt;  
 7 po teic iartatán go hobann, 7 rochaide mor maille rir. Agar  
 ono pat eile an máoma: Ceallac mac Círbail, mar at connairc-  
 pide an cat 1 pabattur maite munntipe pið 'Eirínn ag tuarðain  
 a caða

Teach Scoithin, now Tiscoffin.

<sup>1</sup> *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-Ailbhe<sup>i</sup>. 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 division<sup>k</sup>; 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 Cingégan, 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.

<sup>k</sup> *Division*.—This agrees with the account of this battle given by Keating from

the *Cath Bealaigh Mughna*. It is very probable that both accounts have been epitomized from the same original work.



α κατὰ φέν, πο ληγ αρ α εαé γ πο παύο πο α μινντιρ φέν; Ειρ-  
 γιό αρ βαρ η-σκαίβ, γ ιονναρβαίό υαίβ αν λυέτ φυλ η βαρ η-αιγιό,  
 γ γε αορubaιρτρημ ρην, ní δο cátyγαó abunaó αδυбайт, áέτ αρ  
 δο éειóσμ; áέτ τρά πο πάρ δο ηα ααιριβ ρην, τειóó ι ηαινóέτ δο  
 ηα ααταίβ Μυιηησκαίβ. Υέ τρη, βα τρηαιγ γ βα μόρ αν τ-άρ αρ  
 φυó Μαίγε Αίλβε ιαρτταιη. Νί coigiltea cléipé pfc laoc ann ρην.  
 δα coimméo πα μαρβ δαοιρ, γ πο διóóηδαοιρ; αν ταν πα ηαιηέtea  
 λαóο ηο cléipeó ann, ní αρ éπόcaιpe δο ηίtea, áέτ ραιητ δα ημφυ-  
 lang ó'paγbaίλ φυαρλαγέte υαδαίβ, nó δά ηηπειé αγ πογnam δόίβ.  
 Τερηα τρη Coρmac αν ηι αττοραó αν éέó cáta. Áέτ πο ληγ α  
 εαé ι cclair, γ ηα τυιτρηóη δοη eoé: όπο éoncaττηρ όρημ υ'ά  
 μινντιρ ρην, γ ριαó α μαίóημ, ταηγαττηρ δ'ιηηηρηγιό αν ρί, γ ηα  
 éυρηóτται αρ α εαé é. Αρ ann ρην αó éonηαιρηρηóη δαλυ δό φέν,  
 ραορclanda ó'Eoganaéτ é, Αοó α αιηημ, ραοι eaγηα γ ηπειóóη-  
 ηαéτα γ ρfhóapa é, γ λαíηηe; aped πο ράío αν ρί φρηρ: Α ηηεic ιη-  
 ηαιηηη, αρ ρέ, ηα λfh όιηη-ρη, Áέτ ηοó βειρ αρ αηαίλ αρ φερρ coτ-  
 ηιocφα. Ro ηηηρηρηα όυιτ-ρη ηηηηη πο go ηυιρηφθε ηηρη 'ρη cáτ  
 πο. Ro éαιρηρ υαιéτó ι φφαρηαó Chορμαic, γ táηηic ηηηηη αρ α  
 φυó ηα ρηιγóó, γ βα ηιηόδα φυλ δαοιηη γ εαé αρ φυó ηα ρηιγóó  
 ρην. Scitlic óηo coρpa δειρηó α ειόρηóη αρ αν ρηιγóó ρleaηηαιη,  
 ι ρηιόέτ ηα ρολα ρην, τυιτιό αν teaó αρ α ηαιρ ριαρ, γ ηρηρóó α  
 όρηηηη γ α μινηél αρ όό, γ πο ράío αγ τυιτρη: Ιη ηαηηρ τυαρ,  
 Domine, commendo ρρηρηηηηη meum; γ ραοιόío α ρρηρηαó, γ  
 τfhγαιό ηα ηηεic malláéταν eccρηαíóóóca, γ γabaíη γaae δά colaiηη,  
 γ γαδαíη α éfhη δά colaiηη.

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<sup>1</sup> *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.

<sup>2</sup> *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 spared<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>m</sup>.

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.

Ḑér ba iomda an marbað ar Maiḡ Ailbe, ra ðerba a nair, nír bo raicé croidaét Laiḡn de rin, ḡur po lñrat an maðm tap Sliab Mairge riap, 7 po marb̃rat raorclanna iomda don lñmain rin.

I fpor̃torac an c̃ata po céðoir po marbað Ceallac mac Cñi-baill, ri Orraiḡe, 7 a mac. Ar rḡaoilteac imurro po marbað ó rin amac̃ etir laoc̃ 7 cl̃eipeac̃ : ar mór do cl̃eip̃ic̃ maite po marbað irin c̃at̃ ro, 7 ar mór do r̃ioḡaib̃, 7 dã t̃aoir̃ioc̃uib̃. Ro marbað ann Fogaṛtac mac Suibne, in ruí peallrom̃dãc̃ta 7 diað-ãc̃ta, ri Ciarraiḡe, 7 Ailill mac Eogain, an tair̃oḡnaid̃ ócc̃ 7 an t-ár̃oḡraor̃clann, 7 Colman, ab Cinnetiḡ, ár̃o ollam̃ b̃reic̃ñnãc̃ta Eir̃ñn, 7 rõc̃uib̃e ar c̃ñna, quor longum er̃t̃ r̃c̃ir̃ibeṛe.

Na laoĩc̃ imurro, Cormac r̃í na nḐeiri, Dubaḡán, ri r̃F̃ñ mairge, Cññpaolað, r̃í hUa Conaill, Conn ðar 7 Aineṛliṛ d'Uib̃ Tair̃dealb̃aiḡ, 7 Eidean ri Aib̃ne, po baor̃ ar ionnarbað a Mu-m̃ain, Maolmuad̃, Maḡudán, Dub̃oab̃air̃ñn, Congal, Caṛarnac̃, R̃saðac̃, Aoð, r̃í hUa Liaṛáin, 7 Domnall ri Dúin Ceap̃mna.

Ar iad̃ ono ra b̃ir̃ an c̃at̃ ro .i. Flann mac Maol̃pẽcloinn, Riḡ 'Eir̃ñn, 7 Cñib̃all mac Muir̃ḡan r̃í Laiḡn, 7 Taðḡ mac Faoláin r̃í hUa ḡCioñriolaḡ, Témenan, r̃í hUa nḐḡa, Ceallac̃ 7 Lor̃c̃án da r̃í fear̃ Cualann, Iñdeir̃ge mac Duib̃ḡiolla, r̃í hUa n-Ḑr̃óna

<sup>a</sup> *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 Aodh 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.

<sup>o</sup> *Cenn-Etigh.*—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<sup>n</sup> 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<sup>o</sup>, 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<sup>p</sup>, and Eidhen, King of Aidhne<sup>a</sup>, who was in exile in Munster; Maelmuadh, Madudan, Dubhdabhoirenn, Congal, Catharnach, Feradhach; Aedh, King of Ui-Liathain<sup>r</sup>, and Domhnall, King of Dun-Cearmna<sup>s</sup>.

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-Ceinnsealaigh; Temhe-  
nan,

<sup>p</sup> *Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh*.—A tribe seated in the S. E. of the county of Clare, near Killaloe.

<sup>a</sup> *Aidhne*.—A territory coextensive with the diocese of Kilmaeduaigh, in the S. W. of the county of Galway. The Eidhen here mentioned was the progenitor of the

famous family of O'Heyne.

<sup>r</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe and territory nearly coextensive with the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork.

<sup>s</sup> *Dun-Cearmna*.—The ancient name of a fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, county of Cork.

n-Oróna, Follaman mac Oilella ní Foctarfa Fea, Tuatal mac Ugaire ní hUa Muirbóidigh, Ugrán mac Cinnéidigh, ní Laoighrí, Maolcállann mac Fhigáile, ní na pPoptuac, Cleircén ní hUa mbairce. Táinig iartan Flann, ní 'Eirínn, marcrluaigh móir mhogha, gur po iódnac Diarmaid mac Cshibail 1 níge Oppaige.

Ar ann rin tangattar dñm a n-aiğið Flann, 7 cñn Cormaic an Rí aca: apled po ráidriod ne Flann: "ðlta 7 pláinte, a Rí cūmacctaiğ cōrğraiğ, 7 cñn Cormaic ađaiñ duit; 7 amail ap bér do na ríogaib, tógaib do pliarad, 7 cuip an cñn po foite, 7 forðing é doo pliarad. Ar olc, imurro, adrubairt Flann riu-riom, ní buidscar do rad dōib. Mór an ġnřom, ap ré, a cñn do ġoid don Eprcop naom, a onóir imurro, apled do ġénra, 7 ní a forpōing. Ra ġab Flann an cñn 'na láim, 7 po rōğ é, 7 do rad na timcioll po tñi an cñn coirpeaca, [an naom eprcop], 7 in ríormairtneć. Rugað uad iarttain an cñn ġo honórac dionn-roiğið an cuip, bail a raba Maonac mac Siadail, comarba Com-ğail,

<sup>1</sup> *Ui Deaghaidh*.—A territory in the N. W. of the county of Wexford, nearly coextensive with the present barony of Gorey.

<sup>2</sup> *Feara-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the county of Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Drona*.—Now Idrone, county of Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Fotharta-Fea*.—Now the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Muireadhaigh*.—A territory comprising the southern half of the present county of Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Laeighis*.—Now Leix, in the Queen's County.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and

the neighbouring districts.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui Bairehe*.—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.

<sup>9</sup> *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<sup>t</sup>; Ceallach and Lorcan, two Kings of Feara-Cualann<sup>n</sup>; Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, King of Ui-Drona<sup>x</sup>; Follamhan, son of Oilell, King of Fotharta-Fea<sup>y</sup>; Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Ui Muireadhaigh<sup>z</sup>; Ughran, son of Cennedigh, King of Laeighis<sup>a</sup>; Maelchallann, son of Ferghal, King of the Fortuatha<sup>b</sup>; Clercén, King of Ui-Bairche<sup>c</sup>.

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 thigh"<sup>d</sup>. 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 aliquâ, sed acerbissimâ deferentium increpa-

tione rex excepit, 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 osculatus 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."



gaill, 7 nugaide corp Cormaic go Dúroir Diarmata, 7 no [haónaicead go] honoraic ann rinn é, bail a ndénann físta 7 miorbaille.

Cia tra naic tíg críde 7 noic ci an in gníom mórpa, .i. marbaid 7 tíscaid (d'armaib adéicidib) an duine naoim ar mo fíghnam táinig 7 tiocfa d'fíraib 'Eirínn go bpaic. Saor na Gaoiúilge, 7 na Laidne, an t-áirdeppcop lánáiraidib, lán-íodan, míorbaila, inghur, 7 in-fhnaicte, an paor pléatardácta, 7 gac fíga, gac fíra, 7 gac eolair, paor filidácta 7 fogluma, cinn déreirce, 7 gac rualca, 7 paor foirceadail, airdí dá coigib Muínan uile re pé.

Ro iompa tra Plann, Rí 'Eirínn ar fíagbail Diarmata 7 nige Oppaige, ar an ndénam ríoda acoimair fíurpa 7 a bpaicre. Ra iompaettar dno Laidin go mbuaid 7 corghur.

Táinig Círbail mac Muirígan, rí Laidín, péme go Cill Dara, 7 buíone mopa 7 nísabail aige, 7 Plaitbeartaic mac Ionmainén fítorparaid. Na n-fíabailt apoile ríolúige Laidín d'uile pa Plaitbeartaic, ar nár re a inhirin, 7 ni cóir a ríribínn.

Tugaid iarttain Plaitbeartaic go Cill Dara, 7 turgaic cléirig Laidín aicoran mór dó; uair no fíatattur gur ob é a sonar pa nísar an pluaidib, 7 gur ar a n-aigib a éoile táinig Cormaic. Ar n-écc imurro Círbail, rí Laidín pa léiccib Plaitbeartaic ar, 7 go maó 7 ccionn bliaóna rin iar fíairinn. Ro iónaic Muirínn comarba d'rigde é, 7 pluag mór cléiric uimpe 7 mionda iomda, go ráinig go Mag Nairb; 7 ó ráinig Muíain do poine ríó 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-aigh, are unknown.

† *Muirenn, successor of Brigit.*—i. e. abbess of Kildare. She died A. D. 917.—*Ann. Ult.*

‡ *Magh Nairbh.*—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<sup>e</sup>.

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<sup>f</sup>, successor of Bright, accompanied by a great number of clerics, escorted him to Magh Nairbh<sup>g</sup>, and when he arrived in Munster he made peace there.

He

Ra éuaib iaprtain dá mainirtir go hInir Catraig, ⁊ po baol real  
go epáibfē inri, go ttáinir amac doríoiri do gabail riḡe Cairil,  
go paba dá bliagairn triocad i riḡe Mumán. Ar do'n cat po pa  
can Dallán (mac Moire) ollam Cherbail ri Laiḡin :—

Cormac Feimín Fogarṭac  
Colmán, Ceallac epuaib n-uḡra,  
Ḥo ré mile do poḡarṭar  
I cat bealuir muuib Múḡna.  
Aineilir, dín boruma,  
Fḡgal féiḡ iomon reiblinn,  
Cormac pionn a Feimḡmairḡ  
⁊ Cennpaolac a Fḡirinn.  
Connoḡar dín Aḡarḡmairḡ  
⁊ Eirḡn a h-Aḡne,  
La Cḡball do poḡarṭar  
Dia mairt ar Mairḡ Ailbe.  
Maolmuac ⁊ Maubḡán,  
Uc pob alainn an fairḡn,  
Dubacan ó Aḡainn Móir,  
Dublaec ⁊ Dubḡaboirḡn,  
Congal ⁊ Catarnac  
⁊ Fḡraḡac paruib,

Domnall

<sup>h</sup> *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.

<sup>i</sup> *Aneslis, 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-Toirdhealbhaigh. This Aneslis was not the ancestor of any line of the Dalcais whose pedigree is known.

<sup>k</sup> *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, Dallan, son of Mor<sup>h</sup>, 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 Borumha<sup>i</sup>,  
Fearghal the sharp, of the straight stream,  
Cormac the fair, of Magh Feimhenn,  
And Cennfaeladh, of Frighrenn<sup>k</sup>,  
Conodhar, too, of Magh Adhair<sup>l</sup>,  
And Eidhen, of Aidhne<sup>m</sup>.  
By Cearbhall all were slain  
On Tuesday on Magh Ailbhe.  
Maelmuadh and Madudhan;  
Alas! fair was the host!  
Dubhagan, of Abhainn Mor<sup>n</sup>,  
Dubhlach and Dubhdabhoirenn.  
Congal and Catharnach,  
And Feradhach, of the wilderness,

Domhnall,

the baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo, county of Limerick.

<sup>i</sup> *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.

<sup>m</sup> *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.

<sup>n</sup> *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.

Domnall a Dun Círmna caom,  
 ⁊ Aoð ó Charn Taraig.  
 Flann Tímpa do'n Taillteímaig,  
 I' Círbhall Dúin Carmain cítaò.  
 I rept December cloiríodap  
 Cat go céduib iolac,  
 Taðg mac Paoláin, Temenan,  
 Ceallac i' Lorcán Lórglan;  
 Indeirge mac Duibgiolla,  
 Ro diongbattur cóig nonbair.  
 Maolcallann mac Fírgaile,  
 Domnoll i' Lorcán Liamna,  
 Ugaire no Tuatál a Dún Dírmaige,  
 Nocap cétarap tiamda.  
 Ughran Maírga mórglonnaç,  
 Cleirçen ó Inir Fáilbe,  
 Pollamán mac Aillella,  
 Dubdoaboirínn adaimne.  
 Taðg an triat a Dírghabair,  
 Go rurtair bhrute bopprlat,  
 Ar pé caç no írcómaíl,  
 Do clód cat for Cormac. Cormac.  
 Ro ba gníom go ttiumarçain  
 ⁊ Ar lop rap mforann

Rob

<sup>a</sup> *Dun Cearma*.—i. e. the old head of Kinsale.

<sup>b</sup> *Carn Taisigh*.—This was the residence of the chief of Ui-Liathain, now the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork; but its situation or modern name has not been

yet determined.

<sup>c</sup> *Flann, of Teamhair*.—i. e. of Tara and Teltown in Meath.

<sup>d</sup> *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<sup>a</sup>, the fair,  
 And Aedh, of Carn Tasaigh<sup>b</sup>,  
 Flann, of Teamhair<sup>a</sup>, of the plain of Tailltin;  
 And Cearbhall of the showery Dun Carman<sup>c</sup>.  
 On the seventh<sup>d</sup> 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<sup>e</sup>,  
 Ugaire, of Dun-Dearmhaigh<sup>a</sup>.  
 They were not a gloomy four;  
 Ugran, of Mairge<sup>v</sup>, the great-deeded,  
 Cleircen, of Inis-Failbhe,  
 Follamhan, son of Ailell,  
 Dubhdabhoirenn we acknowledge,  
 Tadhg, the lord of Desgabhair<sup>x</sup>,  
 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.

<sup>a</sup> *The seventh*.—The scribe writes in the margin of the MS., "17 Sept.," which agrees with the F. M.

<sup>e</sup> *Liamhain*.—Otherwise called Dun Liamhna, and now anglicized Dunlavan, county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Dearmhaigh*.—Probably fort of Durrow, on the border of Laeighis and Osraighe.

<sup>v</sup> *Mairge*.—Now Slievemarague, Queen's County.

<sup>x</sup> *Desgabhair*.—i. e. South Leinster, i. e. Ui-Kinsellagh.



Rob uabur, no iomarcraíð,  
 Tuóscet na éirí ar Círbhall.  
 In-terrcop, an tanmápa  
 An raoi roicsína (no ba rocla) forðarc  
 Rí Cairil, ní larmuán,  
 A Dhé, dírran do Chormac.

Cormac.

Comalta comalteroma ⁊ coimléiginn Cormac mac Cuilennáin  
 ⁊ Círbhall mac Muirígan, unde Cormac cecinit :—

Taile dam mo éiomprán, go nócinnar a heirrim,  
 Tre rairíearc do Gheirírc ingin Deirill.

i. e. Geiríearc ingin Deirill, ní Frangc, ra aíl iad maraon  
 unde Forod Geiríearc.

Ral. Círbhall mac Muirigén, ní Laigín moritur; unde Dallan  
 cecinit :—

Mor liach Uífe longach,  
 Gan Círbhall cubaíð ceileac;  
 Fíh fial foraíð forbarac,  
 Dia fognaíð Eirí éimeac.  
 Liac línra cnoc Almaine,  
 ⁊ Aillínn gan óga,  
 Liac lom Capman, noca céil,  
 ⁊ péir dapa róda.  
 Níor bo cian a raogalrom  
 A aile Cormac po cuillíð,

Lá

<sup>1</sup> *Gelshere*.—Keating makes no mention  
 of this royal foster-mother of Cormac and  
 Cearbhall.

<sup>2</sup> *Forod-Geilsheirce*.—*Quære*, whether  
 this is intended for Foradh Geilsheirce,  
 i. e. Geilshere'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<sup>y</sup>, daughter of Deirill, King of the Franks, nursed them both, unde Forod Geilsheirce<sup>z</sup>.

[909.] Cearbhall<sup>a</sup>, 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.

\* *Cearbhall*.—The death of Cearbhall,



Lá go leir, ní maolriagail,  
 Ir aoin bliagain gan fuillc.  
 Ermaic níge roglaime,  
 Rí Laiḡín línib laócrao,  
 Duppan all nápo nAlmaine,  
 Do ùl ipéo rírb raotrac.  
 Saot la peoda ropcaide,  
 Flait nár Náir noitc iarrma,  
 Ra époḡ dpuḡa dopcaide,  
 Moo liacaib an liacpo. Mór.

Gormflait inḡín Flóinn cecinit:—

ba robraig Cearball do ḡrér,  
 ba robraig a éir go bár  
 An po baor da éioḡe gan cioḡ  
 Tarceall ar a moḡe ppi Náir.  
 Ole ormpa cumaoín da ḡall  
 Mapbraḡ Niall ḡ Cearball  
 Círball la hUlḡ comall nḡle  
 Niall ḡlúndub la h-Amlaide.

Orsm ḡa páda ar amlaio po loitcḡ Círball .i. aḡ dola dó i  
 cCill dapa ar fuo rraide in céime cloici rair, ḡ eac diomrac  
 paoi, inuair éainig aipḡ an apḡ pe círdcae cioḡmaipe, ann rin  
 uair rin po cuir an cioḡmaipe a conḡna amac, ḡ an tḡc na upco-  
 mail

<sup>b</sup> *Gormflaith, daughter of Flann.*—She was daughter of Flann Sinna, monarch of Ireland, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullenan, King of Munster, afterwards to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and

after his death to Niall Glundubh, monarch 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<sup>b</sup>, 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<sup>c</sup> sent the Congna<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Fuller. — Cúipmáipe. The scribe

glosses this word in the margin by pú-  
 caipe, which is still a living word, mean-  
 ing, "a fuller."

<sup>d</sup> The Congna.—This word is used in the Ann. F. M., A. D. 1499 and 1597, in the sense of a machine or instrument.

mair amairg, ro pceinn an tsc diomrac dar a hair, go tarpla a ga  
 pen allain a giolla pen bai na dfgad (go mbao e ainm an giol-  
 lapain Uille, no ainm an ciormaire) ba marb tra Csball don lot  
 rin i ccionn bliada, 7 ro adnaicid e inter papterer ruor i pelicc  
 Nair, unde dicetur:—

Failid naoi pioz peim na ga,  
 I cill Nair po neim mairda;  
 Muirsgan maoin gan mairball,  
 Csball, ir Ceallac cialla.  
 Colman, brian beoda,  
 Pionn, Paolan, Duncad dana,  
 I cCill Corbain, ro cuala,  
 Ro claoitte a n-uaga aga.

becc hUa Leatlobair ni Dhail Araide moritur; unde dicetur:—

'Arb rgal rgaolte long lip  
 O ro ruair mor n-imnib  
 Nao mair orgar dpuac oil  
 Cloiruire tuate mbir.

Caitill mac Rurac ni brian; Cairios mac Dunos, pi  
 hUa Fsgura .i. i n-Uib Cinnriolais; Muirgon mac Soclacain, pi  
 hUa Maine, moritur.

Ro innriomur peme ro .i. rin cferamaid bliagaim psmainn na  
 pluais

\* *Cill Naas*.—Now Kill, a church near Naas, in the county of Kildare, dedicated to St. Corban.

<sup>†</sup> *Becc Ua 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].

<sup>‡</sup> *Tuath-Inbhir*.—The ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann, near Coleraine.

<sup>§</sup> *Cadell, son of Roderick*.—He died in the year 909, according to the *Annales Cambriae*; 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<sup>e</sup>, 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<sup>f</sup>, 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<sup>g</sup>.

Cadell<sup>h</sup>, son of Roderick, King of Britain; Caireog, son of Dunog<sup>i</sup>, King of Ui Fergusa, in Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Mughron, son of Sochlachán<sup>k</sup>, King of Ui-Mainè, died.

We have related before now, i. e. in the fourth year before us<sup>l</sup>,  
how

<sup>i</sup> *Caireog, son of Dunog.*—This obit is not in the published Annals.

<sup>k</sup> *Mughron, son of Sochlachán.*—A. D. 908 [909]. "*Mugron mac Sochlachán, rex Nepotum Mainé defunctus est.*"—*Ann.*

*Ult.* "Tribes and Customs of Hy Many" (Irish Arch. Society), p. 98.

<sup>l</sup> *The fourth year before us.*—i. e. before the present date. There is no account of the expulsion of the Danes from Ireland



pluag Loclannéa d'ionnarba a h'Éirinn tre pat aoine 7 sp-  
nuigete an duine naoim .i. Chéle Dabhaill, uair ba duine naoim  
craibbfc éiride, 7 ét mór aige mana Críorðaiðib, 7 na taob nfr-  
taða do laoc n-Éirionn i gcénn na páganða ro raotraitg fén pe  
hepnaitge, 7 ro cúingib raoirpe d'fgailrib 'Éirínn, 7 do cup feirge  
an coimðheð uatá, uair ar ar feirg an coimðheð do beir ppiu  
tugað scetaipcínfðaið da millfð .i. Loclannaið 7 Danair do inrib  
na h'Éirenn idir cill 7 tuait. Ra cuadar tra na Loclannaið a  
h-Éirinn, amuil a dubnamur, 7 ba taoirioc dóib hingamund, 7 ar  
ann na cuadar a n-mur brístan [i mbríctuib]. Ar é ba ri brístan  
an tan rin .i. mac Caiill mic Ruadriac. Ro tionoilirid brístan  
doib, 7 tugað cat cruaid fonait doib, 7 na cuirid ar éigin a  
criocairb brístan iad.

Taimis iar rin hingamund co n-a pluagairb d'ionraitgib Edel-  
ppida, bainriogan Saxan; uair boí a fírride an tan ra i ngalor .i.  
Eodelppid (na hincpícað nfc mé gé na innirur peamam écc Edel-  
ppid, uair taoiriocá ro ionár écc Eodelppid, 7 ar don galoppa ar  
marb Eodelppid, áct níor báil dam a págbáil gan a rcpibfnn na  
nófnrað Loclannaið ar ndul a h'Éirinn). Ro baol iaraim 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.

<sup>m</sup> *Cele-Dabhaill*.—The scribe writes in the margin, “Cele Dabhaill ab beann-coir 7 Comarba Comgaill po Éirinn, 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.

<sup>n</sup> *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 “Igmond,” 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<sup>m</sup>, 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<sup>n</sup>, 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<sup>o</sup>, 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<sup>p</sup>, 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.

<sup>o</sup> *Cadell*.—Clydaug, or Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rodri Mawr, was slain by his brother Meuruc, A. D. 917.—*Brut y Tywysog.*, or 919, *Ann. Cambr.*

<sup>p</sup> *Ethelfrida*.—This was the celebrated Æthelflæd, 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 Tywys.* 914; *Lap-*

mundo ag iarraið þfraiñ ar an pioðain atttairirfeð, 7 i noingned  
 cpoað 7 triffað, ar ba tuirrioc é an tan rin do cogað. Tug iarpm  
 Edelþriða þfraiñn a þfoður do Cartpa dó, 7 no an real ann rin.  
 Apeð no þár de rin, ó do cónairc an caþraið lán raiðbir, 7 an  
 þfraiñn toðaiðe impe, tugað mian a tífcaða dó. Tainig hingamund  
 iar rin d'ionnþroigð taoríoc Loðlonn 7 Danar, 7 no baoi og  
 ghrán mór na þfaiðnuir, 7 apeð no ráið, nað maið no báðar gan  
 þfraiñn maið aca, 7 þur bo cóir dóið uile toðeet do gabáil Car-  
 tra, 7 dá tífcað co na maiþur 7 co n-a þfraiñnaib. Rá þár trío  
 rin caða 7 cogað iomða, mópa. Apeð no ráið; guðfm 7 aicfm  
 iad þén ar túr, 7 muna þfaðam iad amlaið raiñ ar air, cornam  
 iad ar éigin. Ro þaomþatpur uile taoríð Loðlonn 7 Danar rin.  
 Tainic Ingamund iarptain da tair 7 iar ndál tironól 'na dífaið. Cío  
 þeirrið do þonþatpóm an comairle rin, þuair an pioðan a þior.  
 Ro tironól an pioðan iarpm plóð mór impe ran cán, 7 no líon an  
 caþraið Cartpa ó na plóðaið.

Ar bfg nað ir na láitibri no cuirifo Þoirþriñnaið 7 Loðlonnaið  
 cað. Ar cpuaið imurro no cuiriot þir Alban an cað ro, uair  
 baoi Colum Cille ag congnañ leo, uair no guðrið go dioðra é,  
 uair ba hé a n-appol é, 7 ar trío no gabrad cpriðfm. Uair þfct  
 oile anuair no baoi Imar Conung na giolla óð, 7 táimig d'irpíð  
 Alban, trí caða mópa a líon, apeð ba þonþat þir Alban eiðir  
 laoc 7 cléirfc, þeit go maiðin i n-aoinc, 7 a n-iopnaiðe þa Dia, 7  
 þa

penberg's Hist. of England (Thorpe's Transl.), ii., p. 95.

<sup>a</sup> *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-ceastre*, which may be either Chester or Leicester.

<sup>r</sup> *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<sup>a</sup>, 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<sup>r</sup> at the same time the men of Fortrenn<sup>s</sup> 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<sup>t</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> *Fortrenn*.—i. e. the country of the Picts. Ann. Ult. 917 (or 918).

<sup>t</sup> *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, γ εἰς με μόρα δο δέναν μῦρ in cōimtheò, γ alm-rana iomòda bíò γ édaig do éabairt dona hfgalraib, γ do na boé-taib, γ corp an cōimtheò do cáitfm allámuib a ragairt γ zeallaò gac maéiura do gēnām amail ar fñir no ioralpauir a ccléirig forpa, γ comad ead ba meirge dóib γ gcfm gac cafa, baacall Cholaim Cille, gonaò aipe rin adberar Catbuaid fña ó rin alle; γ ba hainm cóir, uair ip minic pugraðrom buaid a ccafaib lé; amail do rónpat iaram an tan rin dola a muinigin Colaim Cille. Do pon-paò an mod cédna an tan pa. Ra cuipioð iaram an cafa zo cpauid feoðair; pugpaò na h-Albanais buaid γ corgar; no map-baid imuppo na Loðlonnais zo h-iomòda ar maíðm forpa, γ mapb-èar a rið ann, .i. Oitip mac Iarngna. Ar cian iarttain na po paigriou Danair na Loðlonnais opna, aét no buí ríð γ companaò doib; aét iompam don pgeol no tionpnamar.

Ro tionolpat pluais na nDanar γ na Loðlonn d'ionprouið Car-tpa, γ ó nac ppuarattur a ppaomàð tpe atac no guíðe, no spua-gpattur cat ar ló ðairíte. Tangaðar 'ran lo rin d'ionprouið na cafaic; γ no baol plóg mór zo n-iomad paopclann 'ran ccafaic ar a ccionn. 'O no concattur na pluais paðattur ipin cafaic, ða múr na cafaic, plóig iomòda na nDanar γ na Loðlonn ðá n-ion-prouið,

about the year 918, according to Ann. Ult. See their account, Reeves, *ib.* p. 332.

<sup>u</sup> *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 Tirconnell, containing a Psalter supposed to have been written by the hand of St. Columba, which was carried 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.

<sup>z</sup> *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.

<sup>y</sup> *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 Cathbhuaidh<sup>n</sup> 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<sup>r</sup>. 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<sup>v</sup>, 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<sup>z</sup>, 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.

<sup>r</sup> *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-



ροιγιὸ, πα εὐιρριὸδ τῆτα δ'ιονροιγιὸ πι Saxon, πο βασι α νγαλον, γ  
 αρ βρύ ἐcca αν υαιρ ριν, δ'ιαρραιὸ α comairlipriom, γ comairple na  
 miozna. Arí comairple tugraiðe catuzað do gēnam α ppozur do'n  
 catpraig allamaiγ, γ dopar na catpac do beit aibela, γ plog πι-  
 aipe do toza, γ α mbeirpðe ι ppolac alla anall, γ man buð tpeiri  
 do luct na catpac ag an catuzað, teicheð doibð dap α n-air ipin  
 catpraig mur ba ι maiðm, γ anuair do tiocpairoir spmór plóiz na Loç-  
 lonn dap ðopur na catpac artcé, an plóg biar α ppolac tall do  
 ðúnat an dopuir dap éir na ðreimi ριν, γ zan ní ar moo do légn  
 oppa; zabáil pon ðreim ριν tiogpauð ipin catpraig, γ α mapbað  
 uile. Do ponat uile amlað ριν, γ po mapbað ðpγ-ár na nDanar  
 γ na Loçlonn amlað. Cio mór ðna an mapbað ριν, ní hñ do  
 ponpau na Loçlonnraig págbail na catpac, uair ba cpuað ainozið  
 iat, acé apñ adpubpattur uile cliaða iomða do gēnam aca, γ  
 zabla do cup poða, γ collað an múir poða; γ apñ ón ná pa pui-  
 gn, do pónat na cliaða, γ po bádap na plóiz póða ag collað an  
 múir, uair ba pait leo zabáil na catpac, γ διογαίλ α muinntipe.

Ip ann ριν πα εὐιρ αν ρί (γ é ι ποcpaið do bár) γ αν miozan  
 τῆτα uata δ'ιονροιγιὸ na nZaoiðiol po batpar eiðir na Pázá-  
 naið (ap ba h-iomða valta Zaoiðealac ag na Pázánaið), ða pát  
 pñ na Zaoiðealuið: bñta γ pláinte ó πι Saxon atá α nγαλον, γ ó  
 n-a píoγain, gá ppul uile nñt Saxon, ðuibri, γ po ðeimiγpñoð  
 conatð

logy is probably wrong.

\* *Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Irish, or Dano-Irish, called above the Gall-Gaeidhil. See p. 128, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *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<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>b</sup>,  
to

curement of Elfeda, 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 *Legraceastre*, A. D. 918. There is great confusion between Chester and Leicester in the Saxon Chron. The former name is written Legaceaster, Leiceaster, Leg-





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

airrin reicib do rgaileb ar na cliaib anuar. Arb do pónrad na Saxoin gac a paba do cliaib bfe rin baile do rgaileb po luét na toglu, na po léig dóib cora na láma d'iomluad na hiomad na mbfe ga ttfcaó. Ro léigriob iarttan don cátraig 7 po fágad í. Ní cian iarttan co ttángatar airi do catughad.

Ir in bliadairi táinig tionol mor bpeirne ar eifeib. Ra hinirioð rin do ríð 'Eirínn, 7 do maccaib. Ar annrin po ráib ní 'Eirínn: ar deirib n-airirne ann, ar ré, an tan lámuid comaitig mur po eirgib a n-airgib raorclann. Do rónad tionól dipeigra po cédoir la ní n-Eirínn 7 la maccoib, 7 tangattar rímpa go dpuim ériac, 7 po battur og péccad tionól na mbépnsc ann rin. Ní facur peime rin tionol do aifeuib. Do cuirriob éinn i gclinn iarttan, 7 gen go paba ni rímpa do puabradar go cruaid nið n-Eirínn. Ro coñcattur meic ní 'Eirínn cat realad ó các amac; tangattur dá ionroiðioðriðe, 7 po cuirriob friu. Ro máib pe macaib an ní ar an cátrin, 7 romaib ar na cátaib oile po cédoir, po cuirib a nobig ár, 7 po gabad rochaiðe díob gur éfnaiðit iad do éionn ionnnair.

Táinig an ní go mbuaib 7 corgur do bpeit o na aifeuib, ar marbad ní na mbépnsc .i. Flann mac Tigíhnáin.

Ral. Annur xxxi.ur. Flann, Diarmuid ní Ograiðe, 7 Aod mac Duibgiolla,

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-eriaich*.—Now Drumere, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>d</sup> *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 Fírbolgs, 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]—Cátronið pe Plonn mac Maelpeñall eum suis filiis pop rípu bpeirne 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<sup>c</sup>, and [thence] they reconnoitered the assembled forces of Breifnè. They had never before seen a muster of Attacotts<sup>d</sup>. They met each other face to face, and though they had no king<sup>e</sup> 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<sup>f</sup>. 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.

<sup>c</sup> *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.

<sup>f</sup> *Of Flann*.—i. e. of Flann Sionna (son



Duibgiolla, ní Ua nDrona do millfó deirgirt Maige Raighe, 7  
 millfó dóib Cill na gCailleac .i. Finchí, 7 Rechtín, 7 muinntir  
 Aoða do marbað ragairt an baile, 7 afeð ón ro díogail Dia for  
 Aoð mac Duibgiolla pain, uair ro marbbað apanle comairtí  
 d'Orpraigib é ag iompóð da tíg. Rí hUa nDrona an tAoð rin, 7  
 na ttrí maige, 7 rigdamna hUa Cinnrilaig, unde dicirur :

A óga Ailbe aine,  
 Caoimh rig Slaine rairpe,  
 Ercbaio Aoð mbuidhsc mbearbha,  
 So ro foio Fhina rairpe.  
 Fearna móir milib dograet,  
 Níppáine armao cuimhsc,  
 Marbán buð fhina allad,  
 O ro bit brian Dub buidhsc.  
 Ro rairio mo díon mo díctte,  
 Rí na ríog redig ríoda.  
 Ar ruairtíg for rairt 'Eoain,  
 Aoð i n-éccuib, a óga.

Uallaacán mac Cacaíl, rigdamna hUa Failge morirur.  
 Ugairpe mac Oilella do ríogað for Laignib.  
 Duadaic mac Moela rigdamna na nDéiri morirur.

Kal.

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.

<sup>s</sup> *Ui-Drona*.—A tribe inhabiting the present barony of Idrone, county of Carlow. See Book of Rights, p. 212, n.

<sup>h</sup> *Cill-na-g Caillech*.—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 Phinecha, Ch. of S. Finech], in the parish and barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See F. M., A. D. 859, note <sup>t</sup>, p. 494.

<sup>i</sup> *Ailbhe*.—i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a plain on the east side of the Barrow, near Carlow.

<sup>k</sup> *Slainé*.—i. e. the River Slaney.

<sup>l</sup> *Bearbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow.

<sup>m</sup> *Fearna*.—i. e. Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

raighe, and Aedh, son of Dubhghioll, King of Ui-Drona<sup>g</sup>, destroyed the east of Magh Raighne, and they destroyed Cill-na-gCaillech<sup>b</sup> [i. e. of the nuns] Finech and Rechtin, 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<sup>i</sup>,  
Mourn ye the King of noble Slainè<sup>k</sup>.  
Slain is Aedh of hosts of the Bearbha<sup>l</sup>,  
The just king of the land of peaceful Fearna<sup>m</sup>,  
To great Fearna, of the thousand noble graces,  
There came not, if I well remember,  
A corpse of more illustrious fame  
Since Bran Dubh<sup>n</sup> 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<sup>o</sup>  
That Aedh is dead, O youths !

Uallachan<sup>p</sup>, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe [Offaley], died.

Ugaire, son of Oilell<sup>q</sup>, was made King of Leinster.

Buadhach, son of Mothla<sup>r</sup>, royal heir of the Deisi, died.

[911.]

<sup>n</sup> *Bran Dubh*.—A famous King of Leinster, who was slain A. D. 601. See Ann. F. M., pp. 228, 229, 576.

<sup>o</sup> *Rath-Aedhain*.—i. e. Aidan's Fort, another name for Ferns. So called from St. Aedh or Aidan, alias Mogue, [i. e. mo Geò 65].

<sup>p</sup> *Uallachan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 902, F. M. 905, but the true year is 910.

<sup>q</sup> *Ugaire, son of Oilell*.—He died in 915, according to the Ann. F. M.

<sup>r</sup> *Buadhach, son of Mothla*.—Ann. F. M. 905.



**Καλ.** Αἰρθε ιοῆγναδ̃ .i. na dí grén do rioṯ maille in uno die. i ppo. noim Maí. Dunlang mac Coirbhe, rigḁam̃na Laig̃n, mori-  
tur. Domnall mac Aḁḁa, p̃i Ailig do gabail bacla.

Maolmóḁa, princep̃ [i. airc̃inneḁ] T̃ipe da glar, mori-  
tur.

Γαίεṯṯṯ mac Ugrain, rigḁam̃na Laoig̃iri, moritur. Buadac mac  
ḁorrain, rigḁam̃na hUa mbairp̃ce, moritur. Dianim̃ ing̃n Duib-  
giolla, b̃n Dunluig, moritur; unde dicitur:—

Διανιμ̃ díon ap̃ ndaoine, porcaḁt̃ greim̃ Ríg̃ na ndúile,  
Durr̃an taob̃ r̃ḁa p̃uaiṯnig̃, do beit̃ i n-uairṯig̃ úipe.

Inp̃ḁ Orraig̃e la Cormac rig̃ na nDéiri, ḁ cealla iom̃ḁa [do]  
milleḁ ḁ ceall manac̃. Ro marb̃rat̃ Orraig̃e deap̃braṯair̃ an  
Chormaic̃ .i. Cuil̃nnan; an tan po baoi Cormac aḁ milleḁ Or-  
raig̃e, táinig̃ Maolpuanaḁ mac Néill, mac an p̃i po baoi p̃eime  
por̃p̃ na Déirib̃, ḁ ḁr̃im̃ do Orraig̃ib̃ leir, ḁaréir̃ Cormaic̃ ḁo  
dúnaḁ an Cormaic̃, ḁ táinig̃ an Cuileannán a ḁrup̃ramur̃ p̃r̃im̃inñ  
na n-aig̃ib̃, ḁ do paḁ deabaḁ d̃oib̃, ḁ po marb̃ḁ Cuileannán ran  
deabaḁḁr̃in. Aḁ iompóḁ do Cormac po éuala an r̃ḁéir̃in, ḁ aḁ  
connair̃c̃ p̃én éḁac̃ a ḁráṯar̃ a láim̃ an loḁṯa po marb̃ é. ḁa  
duḁac̃, doḁróṯac̃ iap̃ṯṯair̃ Cormac.

Ĩr in mbliad̃añ p̃i po marb̃ḁ mac ḁraonáin, mic̃ C̃r̃ib̃aill̃ ḁo  
ṯp̃uaḁ ap̃ lár̃ a ḁainḁiñ p̃én, ḁ ḁér̃ p̃aoil̃ Διαρ̃maid̃ ḁo maḁ  
pepp̃ḁ

\* *A wonderful sign.*—This wonder is the ancestor of the family of O'Don-  
entered in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, but in nelly.  
the Ann. Ult. at 910 [911].

\* *Dunlang.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

\* *Maelmordha.*—Ann. F. M. 905.

\* *Gaeithin.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

\* *Domhnall.*—Ann. F. M. 906; Ann.

\* *Buadhach.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

Ult. 911. He was the eldest son of  
Aedh Finnliath, monarch of Ireland, and

\* *Dianimh.*—Ann. F. M. 906, where  
these lines are quoted.



[911.] Kal. A wonderful sign<sup>a</sup>, i. e. two suns moving together during one day, i. e. prid. non. Maii. Dunlang<sup>t</sup>, son of Cairbre, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Domhnall<sup>u</sup>, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Maelmordha<sup>x</sup>, princeps (i. e. erenach) of Tir-da-glas, died.

Gaeithin<sup>y</sup>, son of Ughran, royal heir of Laeighis, died.

Buadhach<sup>z</sup>, son of Gossan, royal heir of Ui-Bairrche, died.

Dianimh<sup>a</sup>, 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<sup>b</sup>, and many [secular] churches and monastic churches were destroyed by him. The Osraighe 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 Osraighe 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 Braenan, son of Cearbhall, was piteously slain in the middle of his own fortress, and though Diarmaid<sup>c</sup> thought that

<sup>b</sup> *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.

<sup>c</sup> *Diarmaid.*—This Diarmaid, King of Ossory, was uncle to the murdered chief-

peppide dó marbhad mic a brátaí, ní amlaíð do rála dó, uair do eirgsetur Clann Dungairle uile tríd rin i ccsinn Diarmaða, 7 amlaí na eirgib Ceallaí air, ar amlaíð po eirge Maolmóiríða mac brátaí dó na ccsinn, 7 ré cuimneá in aineiríðe do righe Diarmaid re a a acaí, 7 ré na ríhoir ann: 7 po eirge an Maolmóiríða rin go peocáir beaða i ccsinn Diarmata, rónait dá Orpáige d'Orpáigib tréir an cogaí rin: po baí marbhad móir setarra. Tairig na mac Aoða mic Duibhíolla, mac ón ingine Círbail mic Dunlainí, i n-aigib Diarmata, ar ba goir leir mac brátaí a mátaí 7 a daí do marbhad la Diarmaid. Móir raorclann po marbait ran cagaíra, 7 móir ceall ró páraíge.

Kal. Sarpughad Arpmacha do Círnacán mac Duilgen, fion, cimiú [.i. briaíge] do breit erpe, (.i. ar in ccill) 7 a bádaí Illoí Círr. Círnacán iar rin do bádaí do Niall Glúndub in eodem lacu, i ndíogail páraíge Arpmaca.

Maolbriúde imurpo mac Maolmoínnaí, ab. Lir móir moritur.

Plann mac Laoíge, ab Corpaíge moritur.

Copmac eppcop Saíge.

Tiobraide ab Imleaca moritur.

Maolbriúde mac Tornáin, comarba Pháoráice 7 Colum cille, go n-iomad cléipeac Éireann leir, im Muíman d'áccuigí ionmáir ar maírib Muíman da tabairt i fuarlaíad briaide bríston; 7 fuairpíomí rain; 7 tug lair an mbraí ttruaí rin ar mbádaí 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.

<sup>d</sup> *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 Círr is now unknown.

<sup>e</sup> *Maelbrighde.*—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<sup>d</sup>, i. e. by taking a prisoner out of it [i. e. out of the church], and drowning him in Loch Círr. Cearnachan was afterwards drowned by Níall Glundubh in the same lake, in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha.

Maelbrighde<sup>e</sup>, son of Maeldomhnach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Flann, son of Laegh<sup>f</sup>, Abbot of Corcach, died.

Cormac<sup>g</sup>, Bishop of Saighir [Serkieran], [died].

Tibraide<sup>h</sup>, Abbot of Imleach [Emly], died.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornan<sup>i</sup>, 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

<sup>d</sup> *Flann, son of Laegh*.—Ann. F. M. 907. thing like this is entered by the F. M.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac*.—Ann. F. M. 907.

<sup>h</sup> *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 908.

<sup>i</sup> *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan*.—Some-

at 908, and Ann. Ult. at 912 [913] thus:

“Maelbrihte mac Tornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims of the British.”



long, 7 ar na ccupriom i tír, 7 ar troidéte dóib ar ionngabáil  
Danar 7 Lochlann.

Kal. Maolmoedóc princep Oroma móir moritur.

Tiobraide eppcop Cluana eðnsé moritur.

Cátraoinead pé Maoilmithiú mac Flannagáin 7 pe nDonn-  
chaó hUa Maoilreacloinn for Lorcán mac nDunchaó, 7 for  
Fogaracá mac Tolairg, du i ttorcain ile. Laétnán mac Cíhnai, 7  
ní Dúin Nairn Laióir, moritur. Maolpadraic mac Fláepoe,  
ní Raéa Domnais, moritur. Etalb, ní Saxoin tuairgirt moritur.

Flaitebearac mac Ionmainen i riúe Cairil.

Coblaic lánmór Lochlann [do] gabail ag Port Laigne, 7 poela  
Orpaigne .i. tuairgirt Orpaigne, d'ionnraó dóib; braó mór 7 iomaó  
bó, 7 eallais do breit dóib go nuige a longa.

Tangattur 'ran bliadain rin plóig móra Dubgall 7 Fionngall  
dorióirí d'ionroigete Saxoin ar ríogad Siernuca hUí Iomair. Ro  
ruagattur cat for Saxoin, 7 arló ón na ro fuirgsetur Saxoin  
act tangattur fo céduair d'ionroigió na bPágánac. Ro cuirsó  
cat cruaid feóair eattorra, agur ba mór briú, 7 briú 7 cor-  
nam cícarnae. Ro tobaleó mór pola raorclann 'ran cat ra;  
sióis ir iad Saxoin rug buaid 7 corgar ar marbaó d'irgáir na  
bPágánac, uair do gab galor ní na bPágánac, 7 rugad ar in cat

é go

<sup>k</sup> *Maelmaedhóg*.—His death is entered  
in the Annals of F. M. at 909.

<sup>l</sup> *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

<sup>m</sup> *Maelmíthidh*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

<sup>n</sup> *Dun-Nair in Laeighis*.—A place in  
the Queen's County. This entry is not in  
the published Annals.

<sup>o</sup> *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.

<sup>p</sup> *Ethalbh*.—Æthulf, or Æthelwulf.

<sup>q</sup> *Flaithbhertach, son of Immainen*.—He  
was Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, and had been  
the chief cause of the Battle of Bealach  
Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cuillennain  
was killed. He became King of Munster  
A. D. 908, and died 944.

<sup>r</sup> *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 Lochlanns.

[913.] Kal. Maelmaedhóg<sup>k</sup>, princeps [i. e. abbot] of Drum-mor, died.

Tibraide<sup>l</sup>, Bishop of Cluain-eidhnach [Clonenagh], died.

A battle was gained by Maelmithidh<sup>m</sup>, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Donchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, in which many fell: Lachtnan, son of Cearnach, King of Dun-Nairn in Laeighis<sup>n</sup>, died. Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, King of Rath-domnaigh<sup>o</sup>, died. Ethalbh<sup>p</sup>, King of the North Saxons, died.

Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen<sup>q</sup>, [was installed] in the kingdom of Caisel.

A very large fleet of Lochlanns<sup>r</sup> 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<sup>s</sup> and Fair Galls<sup>t</sup> 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 battle<sup>u</sup> 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,

<sup>k</sup> *Black Galls*.—Or dark foreigners, i. e. Danes.

<sup>t</sup> *Fair Galls*.—Or fair-haired foreigners, i. e. Norwegians.

<sup>u</sup> *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.

é go coill baidi comrócaib dóib, 7 ba maib ann rin é. Oitirir dno an t-iarla ba moó muirín 'ran cat ra, ó ro connairc ár a muirinn-tipe do cup do na Saxonaib, aped do righe, teicé do caillib nolúit baidi i comrócaib do, 7 in neoc ro mair da muirinn-tir leir. Tangattur dponga díomóra Saxon 'na dísghaid, 7 ro gabrat mun gcaille maccuairt. Ro iorail imurro an ríogan oppa an cáill uile no éirgaid da cclaidmib, 7 da ttauagaid: 7 arís on do righeod amlaid. Ro taragaid an cáill ar túr, 7 ra maibaid uile na pagánaig, ro battur ran ccaile. Ra maibaid tra amlaid rin na pagánda lapin ríogan go po lís a clu ar gac leir.

Do righe Edelbrida tra na gliocar féin ríó fua fua Alban, 7 pe dpeatnuid, gibe tan tiugraidír an cinís céona da hionroighid, gur po eirgidirrin do congnam lé. Damao éucarom no éarodair, gur po eirgedir leorum. Céin po bar ime rin, po lingriot fir Alban 7 birtan po bailib na Loclonn, ra millriod, 7 ra airgriod iad. Tainig rí Loclann iarttain, 7 ra airg Spairt cluaid, .i. ra air an tír, áct ní po cumaing namaid [ní] do Spairt cluaid.

\* *Etheldrida*.—See above, p. 227, note <sup>p</sup>, and comp. Lappenberg's History of England (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 incapacitated



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.

Etheldrida<sup>x</sup>, 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 Cluaide<sup>y</sup>, 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.

<sup>y</sup> *Srath Cluaide*.—i. e. Strathelyde, in North Britain.





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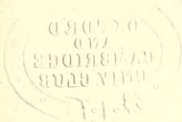
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