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OF POTTALLOCH



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annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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ANNALA RÍOZHACHTA ÉIREANN.

ANNA LA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CHRIOT, naoi céad trí. An reáctmaó bliádaín ríche do Phland. Maolmarthan, abb Luġmaó, Diaarmao, abb Daíre Calzaíġ, Cormac, abb Droima Móire, ġ Suibne, mac Duibdoáoiríne, príóir Cille Dara, déġ. Maol-occhraí, mac Conġalaíġ, tġearna Locha gábar, do márbáó la Fogartach, mac Tolaircc. Caé bhealaíġ muġna ría rFlann mac Maolreclann, rí

^b *Bealach-Mughna* : i. e. Mughain's Road or Pass, *Via Muganiae*, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow ; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 351.—See *Circuit of Muir-cheartach Mac Neill*, p. 38. The site of this battle is still pointed out at the place, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

Keating gives a curious account of this battle in his *History of Ireland*, from a historical tract called *Cath-Bealaigh-Mughna*, or Battle of Ballaghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 231, *et sequent.* :

“Septennii illius, quo rerum omnium affluentia Hiberniam abundasse diximus, jam finis appetebat, cum nonnulli Momoniae Proceres, et Flaibhertachus Immuneni filius, Abbas Insulae Cahiae, Regia stirpe oriundus, crebris suasionibus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lageniensibus Tributum, uel illato bello, ex-

igeret ; utpotè qui cum Leighmoighae adscribe-
rentur, Leighmoighae Regi vectigal, ex veteri
pacto inter Moghum Nuadathum et Connum
Centipraelium seu Centimachum icto, pendere
obstringerentur : His insurrectionibus aures
Cormacus, non autem assensum praebuit, quid-
piam se de tanti ponderis negotio antè staturum
negans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum
deferretur. Regni itaque Patribus in vnum
locum properè coactis, rem aperuit, insuper
pollicitus, quidquid illis decernere placuisset,
id se non grauatè adimpleturum. Negotium
haud diu agitatum erat, cum suffragiis conspi-
rantibus decretum emanavit, ut Lageniae bellum
inferretur, et Tributum, quod pendere dudum
Lagenienses superbè negligebant, ab ipsis uel
invitis, extorqueretur. Cormacus intimis sen-
sibus angebatur, suos sancivisse bellum Lageniae
infrendum, quod praesagiebat animus, non sine
indice caelitùs misso, eo se periturum bello :
rescindere tamen concilii decreta noluit ; ne
promissi fidem non praestitisse argueretur. Ad
bellum igitur hoc profecturus, non secus ac

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE Age of Christ, 903. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Maelmartin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druim-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, Prior of Cill-dara, died. Maeloghrai, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna^b [was fought] by Flann, son of

si nunc animam efflaturus esset, animæ saluti prospiciens omnibus alicujus notæ per Hiberniam Ecclesiis, aut certam aliquam auri argentiue summam, aut aliquod donum testamento legavit: ac primùm vnam vnciam auri, et alteram argenti, præter vestimenta, et equum, loco dicto *Opum aþræð*, alias *Ardfinnain* legavit. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum necnon bisinam casulam, *Lismoriæ*. Tres vncias auri et *Missale Emblaco Ibari*. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum cum quatuor vnceis aureis, et centum vnceis argenti, *Cassiliæ*. Vnciam auri et alteram argenti *Gandalochæ*. Equum, et sericum syparium, *Kildariæ*. Viginti quatuor vncias auri et totidem argenti *Armachiæ*. Tres auri uncias *Insulæ Cahix*: Tres item vncias auri, et bisinam *Casulam*, *Mungaredæ*; hunc etiam locum fausta præcatione prosecutus est, Imò multis laudibus extulit, ut in illo poemate legere est, cujus initium *Cl ðollu cþnguil ap loif*, ubi commemorat in ejus loci Cænobio (locus autem civitas *Decani Easani*) [*rectè*, *Diaconi Nessani*.—Ed.] “dicebatur) quingentos eruditos Monachos commorari solitos, qui con-

cionibus ad populum habendis per sex Ecclesias in loci ambitu sitas incumbebant; sexcentos alios quorum munus erat recitandis in odeo *Psalmis* assiduè insistere; *Quadringentos* etiam emeritos Monachos, qui cælestium rerum contemplatione animam exercerent.

“Cormaci jam ad iter accincti jussu, *Lorca-nus Lacthnai filius*, *Dalgasiorum Regulus*, *Cassiliam* accessit, et *Regiam* subiens, ac in *Cormaci* conspectum adductus, honorificis salutationum officiis ab eo exceptus est. *Cormacus* uerò post debitum honorem *Lorca*no exhibitum, adstantem *Eoganachtorum* coronam in hunc sensum affatus est: Non vos fugit (amantissimi *Proceres*) *Olillum illum Olumum*, a quo duæ inclitæ *Eoganachtorum* et *Dalgasiorum Gentes* propagatæ sunt, firmiter dudum sanxisse, ut *Fiachi Milleahoni* et *Cormaci Cassi* soboles in *Momonix* Regno ineundo, vicissitudinem tenerent; *Eoganachtorum* autem familia vices suas in administrandâ *Momonix* satis superque jam obivit, proinde non grauatè feratis, si tandem aliquando æqui et recti ratione habitâ, *Dalgasii* suum jus postliminio vindicentur, et hic *Lorca-*

Ερειανν, γ για cCírball, mac Muirgeisin, ní Uaigín, γ για cCathal, mac Con-
cóbair, ní Connacht por Corbmac mac Cuilemnáin, ní Cairil. Ro meabaó

nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debet, constituatur : Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam meæ sententiæ calculo confirmo. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio exceperunt, præ se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragaturos: verum eventus documento fuit, eum hæc frustra locutum, cum hoc ejus consilium haudquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Cæterum ille, copiis ex universâ Momoniâ, tum per se, tum Flathertachi operâ, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Leighmœ accensebatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coacturus erat. Dum uerò in procinctu jam ad iter exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacus militem, equo vectus, obiret, equus quem insedit fortè in altam fossam delapsus est; equi casu bene magnus militum numerus malum captans omen, Nuntio Militiæ remisso, domum delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsâ belli molitione victoriæ jacturam indubitanter portendere aiebant. Momoniorum copiis in hunc modum instructis, a Lageniensium Rege Kearballo Muri-
geni filio missi oratores ad Cormacum veniunt postulantes ut Momonienses arma et belli consilia ponant, et inducias in proximum mensem Maijum pacisci non detrectent; si tum ex eorum animi sententiâ negotium non transigeretur, eos culpâ uacare, si Lageniæ bellum inferant: Cæterum retinendæ pacis obsides, Meinachi Ab-
batis de Óirepe Óiarmaoa, exploratâ pietate et eruditione viri, custodia, et fidei sequestro, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impetratæ pacis gratiam, Cormaco Flabhertachoque collaturos. Cormacus, auditis his nuntiis, omnibus incessit lætitiis, non dubitans quin Flabhertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illicò præberet, cum adiens sic alloquitur: oratores a Rege Lageniæ ad me missi

enixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque mensum Maijum initâ, copias dimittam, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittam, nec dubitant sanctè polliceri, etiam traditis obsidibus, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amussim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam dona mihi tibi que repensuros asseueranter affirmant; hæreo ego dubius quodnam potissimum illis responsum feram; tui ergo arbitrii esto illos concessâ pace, uel denegatâ, dimittere. Tunc Flabhertachus iracundiâ excandescens Cormacum, vultûs indicio motus animi prodentis, acribus insectari objurgationibus, superuacanei timoris, et flexæ mobilitatis arguere, omnem denique pacis mentionem respuere, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infectâ, dimissis; Flabhertache, (ait Cormacus) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aleam pugnæ subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatu, aut illi prælio subducam; sed æquè certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi me mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic interitum afferet. Fineque hic loquendi facto, se ad suos populares recepit, tristitiâ non mediocri excrutiatus; et a suorum aliquo receptum, munusculi loco, corbem pomis refertum, inter adstantes partitus, nunquam posthac (inquit) quidquam inter vos, o charrissimi, distribuam; quam ejus vocem illi gemitu excipientes mox subjungunt: Atque hic tuus sermo maximum nobis dolorem incussit, quod tu, præter consuetudinem, tibi tamen malè ominaris. Ille vocem eam sibi non cogitanti excidisse dolens, ne subesse aliquid suspicarentur adstantes, addit, sibi hactenus non fuisse familiare distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos vti, nec eam se consuetudinem postea fortassis unquam usurpaturum: nec plura affatus, cum famulis dedit in mandatis diuersorium suum militum præsidio munire, et Minachum Mystam

Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, against Cormac,

Religiosissimum accersere. Huic omnibus ante actæ vitæ criminibus patefactis, conscientia sordes per confessionem eluerat, et ab eodem continuò sacrosancto synaxeos pabulo refectus est, exploratum habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vivendum superesse, quanta foret a pugnando mora; cujus tamen rei suos consocios esse noluit. Testamentum etiam condidit, id eis piæ cæteris injungens, ut ipsum Cluanuamiam Maclenini sepeliendum ducerent, si facultas iis illuc cadauer asportandi suppetet; sin minus ejusmodi nanciscerentur facultatem, in sepulchro Dermicii, Aidi Roni filii, (aliàs desertum Diermodæ) mandari terræ jussit; in quo nimirum loco tenerioris ætatis institutione imbutus fuerat. Primum illud Cormacus, postremum hoc Minachus magnopere expetiit, utpotè qui ipse sancti Comgelli institutum secutus cænobio inibi constituto, Comgelli successor, præset, vir multâ sanè pietate et literaturâ præditus, quique labores maximos in Momoniensibus et Lageniensibus eâ tempestate conciliandis subiverat.

“ Momonienses è castris signa non moverunt, cum nuntiatum est Filannum aliàs Flannum Malachia filium, Hiberniæ Regem, cum maximis equitum et peditum copiis, se Lageniensibus junxisse, et in eorum castris jam tum versatum fuisse. Quæ res sic milites consternavit, ut quam plurimi, ducibus insciis, se castris clam subduxerint. Quod Minachus perspicens, residuos facile adduci posse ratus, ut pacem lubentes amplecterentur, ad eos conversus; strenuissimi milites (inquit) non est cur vosmet et patriam in apertissimum interritûs discrimen injiciatis: Nonne animadvertitis, quot hinc aufugerint milites, tot esse dextras, vestrarum copiarum corpori amputatas? Proinde non esse vos adorationis expertes censeo, ut manci et trunci integra agmina, et ejus partibus usquequaque con-

stantia, moleque vos longè superantia adoriri nitamini? Quidni potius Nobiles illos Ephebos Carbhalli Lageniæ filium, itemque filium Ossiriæ Reguli in obsides dudum vobis oblatos acceptetis, et pacem in Maijum usque mensem ritè constitutâ, vosmet, belli laboribus et periculis subductos, ad meliora tempora reservetis incolumes. Orationem hanc multitudinis murmur mussitantis excepit, et culpam totius molitionis in Flabhertachum conferentis: Nihilominus capescens iter exercitus exstructis ordinibus trans Montem Margum processerat ad pontem usque Leighliniæ. Interim Tibrudius, Albei successor, magnâ virorum Ecclesiasticorum turbâ stipatus, Leighliniam subiit, ibique substitit; eodem etiam militum famuli se receperunt, et jumenta, exercitus impedimenta vehentia, duxerunt. Aciei verò moles propè Campi Albei nemus in munimentis, noctem operiens, conederat; et mox classicum canitur, ac signum ad instruendas acies datur, extemplòque agmina omnia Momoniorum in tria expenduntur cornua. Primis Flabhertachus Imuneni, et Keallachus Karbulli filius Ossiriæ Regulus; mediis Cormacus ipse Culenani filius Momoniæ Rex; et extremis Cormacus Mothlai filius Desiorum Regulus communicato cum aliquot Momoniæ Phylarcis imperio, præfuerunt. Tandem educuntur in campum, et pugnam Momoniorum copiæ, Quæ hostes quadruplo numerosiores (qui aliquorum authorum calculus est) conspicate quanquam, animum despondentes, manus tamen et signa conferunt: verum haud diu stetit in ancipiti prælium, cum cadentium passim Momoniensium ejulatibus immistus Lageniensium, similis Celuasmati, clamor mutuò ad cædem incitantium exauditur. Duabus porrò de causis tam de repente, et primo ferè assultu Momonienses prostrati fuerunt: prima erat, quod Kellocharus Kinchengani Momoniæ quondam

an cat for corbmac, 7 a trochair féin ann, gér bo liacha tuicim, uair ní, earpucc, angoire, roribnó, 7 egnadó d'fircailgété irin mberla Scoiteccda eríde. Aciad na Saerclanna torcraatar imaille rpir. Rogartach, .i. eccnaíde mac Suibne, tigearna Ciárraiže Cuirce, Ceallac mac Cearbaill, tigearna Orpáige, Maolgorim, tigearna Ciárraiže Luacra, Maolmórda, tigearna Raetlínne, Ailell, mac Eogan, abb Trín Corcáige, Colman, abb Cindéitig, 7 tigearna Corca duibne, 7 aroile raorclanna cenmoátaríde go ré milib hi maille rpir. Ar dia ropairmít rín ro ráidead inoro la Dallán mac Móire,

Regis propinquus in equum insiliens, intentá voce, glomeratum circa se militum globum monuerit pugnae campo confestim excedere, solisque clericis, quorum iras nihil præter bellum exsatiat, permittere, ut sitim bellandi, quâ æstuabant, bellando, penitus extinguant, et dicto citius, ad cursum excitato equo, è castris euolat, aliquot manipulis, ejus exemplo et monitis allectis, fugam pariter capientibus. Altera fundendorum Momoniensis hæc causa extitit; Keallachus Carvalli filius magnam clientum suorum stragem edi perspicuus subitaneo ascensu in equum latus, suis edixit, propulsatis iis qui ex adverso erant equos ascendere; vocis ambiguitate alios eludens, suos nimirum ad hostem loco pollendum visus hortari, reuera tamen fugam eos capere admonens. Illi igitur insinuata Domini præcepta exequentes terga verterunt. Atque hinc initium et ansa soluendorum Momoniensis exercitus ordinum emanavit. Deinde singuli milites (prout elabendi facultatem quisque nanciscebatur) salutis suæ prospicientes, diuerticula et effugia querere, ad latebras repere, denique, remis et velis, e discrimine tam luculento emergere, festinabant: siquidem in illo conflictu sacri et profani homines promiscuâ internectione mactabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis habitâ ratione; et si alicui sacris ordinibus initiato, aut profanâ dignitate fulgenti beneficium incolumitatis hostes præberent, nequaquam amoris aut honoris causâ, quo captum prosequerentur, eam faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro,

quod pro captis persolveretur, non mediocris accessio ad eorum fortunas fieret.

“Tandem Cormacus ipse Rex Momoniæ dum ad primæ aciei frontem tendit, e corruente in fossam equo lapsus, ab aliquibus in fugam versis visus, e fugâ reuersis, in equum attolitur; ille paululùm inde progressus adstantem e suis vnum, quem in deliciis semper habebat, et individuum periculorum omnium comitem, oculos et orationem convertens, etiam atque etiam monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculorum cumulo quantotius discedere, se proculdubio superstitem huic prælio non futurum. Hujus viri nomen Aidus erat, cujus ideo salutis consultum Cormacus voluit, quod vir fuerit Iuris, Historiarum, et latinæ linguæ scientificus. Processerat ultra Cormacus, et per campum cæsurum hominum et equorum sanguine redundantem, uectus, et crebris, equi et viarum lubricâ, lapsibus in terram sæpius demissus est; tandem equus, postremis calcibus in lubrico labentibus, in tergum cessori supersternitur: ille, collo dorsoque jumentis pondere illiso, animam, uerba illa, in manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum, geminans, effando, creatori reddidit. Verum scœlestissimi sicarii quem vivum ullo afficere damno nequiuerant in mortuum atrociter sæuiunt: ei enim sarissis prius confosso, caput amputarunt. Hanmerus author est, annum a partu virginis nongentesimum quintum tunc decurrisse, cum Cormacus Culenani filius Momoniæ, et Kearbullus Murigeni filius Lageniæ,

son of Cuileannan, King of Caiseal. The battle was gained over Cormac, and he himself was slain, though his loss was mournful, for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotie tongue^e. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraighe-Cuirche^d; Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^e; Maelmorda, lord of Raithlinn^f; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corcaighe^g; Colman, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh; and the lord of Corca-Duibhne^h; and many other nobles besides them, and six thousand men along with them. It was in commemoration of this the following lines were composed by Dallan, son of Mor :

Reges, devicti a Danis, in acie ceciderunt. Sed nec a Danis hæc pugna commissa est, nec in eâ Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniæ Rex periit. Locupletior multo testis prælii Belachmughnæ, Flannus Synaun Hiberniæ Regem victoriam hanc a Momoniensibus, reportasse narrat. In ipso porro pugnæ hujus exordio, Morchertachus Ossiriæ Regulus cum filio occubuit, in progressu, magna præstantissimorum Ecclesiasticorum, Regulorum, Toparcharum, et inferioris ordinis nobilium multitudo desiderata est; et nominatim vitam profuderunt Fogartachus Subhnii filius Kieriæ Regulus; Olillus Eogani filius vir in ætatis flore, et in multis literis versatus; Colmanus Kinnethigensis Abbas, Iuris peritorum in Hiberniâ Coriphœus; et cum his gregariorum militum ingens numerus. Prælium illud insuper exhausit Cormacum Desiorum Regulum, Dubhaganum Fearnmuighæ Regulum, Cenfoeladam Ui-gonillæ Regulum, Eidenum Aidniæ Regulum in Momoniâ profugum, Milemuadam, Madagonum, Dubdabhurinum, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valiehanæ, et Domhnallum Duncarmniæ Regulos. Hi uero in victrice Exercitu familiam ducebant; Flannus Malachæ filius Rex Hiberniæ, Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniæ Rex, Tegus Foilani filius Ua-Kinsalochiæ, Temineanus Ua-Deaghoidæ, [Ua-Deaghaidh, sive Idæ orientalis,

hodie baronia de Gorey in Agro Wexfordiensi, —ED.] Keallachus et Lorcanus, duo Cinelorum Reguli, Inergus Duibhghillei filius, Ui-Dronæ, Follamunus Olilli filius, Fothartafæ, Tuahallus Ugeri filius, Ua-Mureadachæ, Odronus Kinnedi filius, Lisæ, Muilchallonus Feargalli filius, Fortuahæ, et Clerkenus Ui-Bairchæ, Reguli.”

^e *Scotic tongue*.—Cormac was the author of an ancient Irish Glossary called *Sanasan Chormaic*, and is said to have been the compiler of the Psalter of Cashel.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, col. 2; O’Reilly’s *Irish Writers*, p. lx.; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxii. to xxxiii.

^d *Ciarraighe-Chuirche*.—Now the barony of Kerrycurrihy, in the county of Cork.

^e *Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—This territory is comprised in the present county of Kerry.

^f *Raithlinn*.—This was the name of the seat of O’Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky, in the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 59, note ^k.

^g *Trian-Corcaighe*: i. e. the third part of Cork.

^h *Corca-Duibhne*.—Now the barony of Corcaquiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falvys.—See Duaid Mac Firbis’s *Genealogical Work* (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note ^e.

Κορμακ Φερίμ Φογάρταχ, Colmán, Ceallaic cruaid nuga,
 Ατβαέρτασ σο νιλ μιλίβ, hī ccat bealaiḡ muadh Mughna.
 Πλανν Τεαίμρα δον Ταιλλετν μαιḡ, Cearball don Capman cin ach,
 hī Sepdecim September, cloirct cat cétaib iolach.
 Αν τεργκορ, αν τανμάρτα, αν ρυί βα ροάλα φορδαρα,
 Ρί Καίριλ, ρι λαρίμυμάν α Θέ διρραν δο Κορμακ.

Αρ δο βλιαδαιμ βάιρ Κορμαικ ρο ράιδεαδ βεόρ,

Ο ḡναιρ Ιορα δο νιμη, α τρι, ναισ ccéd δο βλιαδοναίβ,
 Co báρ Κορμαικ κομάλ ηγλαν, βα λιαχ α écc ρί Μυμάν.

Ριαχ Υα Υγραδαν, ó Denlir, aré ρο δícínn Κορμακ. Σλόιḡfó la Cenel
 nEogain .i. la Donnall, mac Aoda, ḡ la Niall, mac Aoda, co ρο λοιρρεαδ
 Τλαχτḡα λέό. Cnáméim, mac Maenaiḡh, τιḡεαρνα Ele, δḡ.

Αοιρ Cpioct, ναισ ccéd α cftair. Αν τοότμαδ βλιαδαιμ ριχίτε δο Ρηλανδ.
 Ρυαδαν, εργκορ Λυρκαν, ḡ Cumarcach, mac Ailella, φερτιḡιρ Αρδα Macha,
 δḡ. Μυḡρομ, mac Soclácaim, τιḡεαρνα Υα Μάιμε, δḡ. Αμάλḡαίδ, mac
 Congalaiḡ, ταναίρι δριḡ, ḡ Πλανν, α βραταίρ, δο μαρβαδ λά Conaillib Μυρ-
 τείρνε. Colmán, mac Cionait, τιḡεαρνα Ciarraiḡe Luachra, δο écc. Daím-
 liacc Cluana mic Nóir δο δέναν λαρ ιν ρίccḡ Πλανν Σιοννα, ḡ λά Colmán
 Conaillach. δec Υα Λετλοβαρ, τιḡεαρνα Θάλ ηΑραιδε, δḡ. Αρ δό ρο
 ράιδfó,

ⁱ *Dénlis*.—Not identified. Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, is called Dun-lis by the Four Masters at A. D. 1584.

^k *Tlachtgha*.—Now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, in the county of Meath.—See note ⁱ, under A. D. 1172.

The year 903 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 907, *alias* 908, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 907” [*al.* 908]. “An army by Kindred-Owen, that is, by Daniell mac Hugh, and Nell, mac Hugh, that they burnt Tlachtga. Maelmartan, prince of Lugmai, died. *Bellum* betweene Mounster and Lethchuinn with Leiu-

ster, where Cormac mac Cuilennan, king of Cassil, *cum aliis regibus preclaris, occisi sunt. Hi sunt* Fogartach, mac Suivne, king of Ciarrai ; Cellach mac Cervall, king of Ossory ; Ailill mac Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork ; Colman, prince of Cinneti ; and [Corca-Duivne]. Flann, mac Maelsechnaill, king of Tarach ; Cerval mac Muregan, king of Leinster ; and Cahal mac Connor, king of Connaght, *victores erant.*” [This was the battle of Bealach Mughna.] “Dermaid, prince of Daire Calgai, *mortuus est.* Cormac, Anchorite, and Prince of Drommor, *mortuus est.* Maelogra, mac Congal, King of Lochgavar, *per dolum occisus est* by Fogartach, mac Tolairg.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach, Colman, Ceallach of the hard conflicts,
They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-
Mughna.

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of Tailtin, Cearbhall of Carman
without fail,

On the seventh of [the Calends of] September, gained the battle of
which hundreds were joyful.

The bishop, the souls' director, the renowned, illustrious doctor,
King of Caiseal, King of Iarmumha ; O God ! alas for Cormac !

It was of the year of Cormac's death was also said !

Since Jesus was born of heaven, three, nine hundred years,
Till the death of Cormac, were clearly fulfilled ; sorrowful the death
of the King of Munster.

Fiach Ua Ugfadan of Denlis¹ was he who beheaded Cormac. A hosting was
made by the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and Niall, son of
Aedh ; and Tlachtgha^k was burned by them. Cnaimheini, son of Maenach, lord
of Eile, died.

The Age of Christ, 904. The twenty-eighth year of Flann. Ruadhan,
Bishop of Lusca, and Cumascach, son of Ailell, Œconomus of Ard-Macha, died.
Mughroin, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Amhalghaidh, son of
Conghalach, Tanist of Breagh, and Flann, his brother, were slain by the Conailli-
Muirtheimhne. Colman, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. The
Daimhliag¹ of Cluain-mic-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by
Colman Conaillach. Bec Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died. Of him
was said :

Caradoc refers the death of Cormac to the
year 905. He calls him *Carmot*, "Rex Episcopus
Hiberniæ filius Cukemani."—See the London
edition of 1792, p. 44. His death is noticed in
the *Chronicon Pictorum*, as follows :

"VIII. anno Constantini, filii Edii, cecidit
excelcissimus Rex Hybernensium, et Archiepis-
copus, apud Laignechos .i. Cormac filius Cu-
lenan."

¹ *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone church, or
Cathedral of Clonmacnois. The erection of this
church is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise
under the year 901, as follows :

"A. D. 901" [*rectè*, 908]. "King Flann and
Colman Conellagh this year founded the church
in Clonvicknose, called the Church of the
Kings" [*Teampoll na ríog*].—See Petrie's
Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.

Απορτέλ ρεαίτε λαγ λιρ, πορναρ μόρ νυλε ιρ νιρμόδ,
Ναδ μαρρ οργαρ ορναχ οιλ, cloë ρυρρε Τυαγξ Ινβιρ.

Cearbhall, mac Muirreigén, rí Laigín do marbadh. Ar occa eccáine po ráidead,

Μόρ λιαχ λιρε longach, ζαν Cearbhall cubaig ceileach,
Ρεαρ ριαλ πορναδ πορβαναχ, δια βροζναδ Εριυ έιμεχ.
Λιαχ λιμπρα Cnoc Almaine, αγυρ Ailleann cen ócca,
Λιαχ λιμ Capman, nocha cel, αγυρ ρέρι δαρ α ρόττα.
Νίρ βό οιαν α ραοζαλ ρομ, δαιτε Κορβματε πο ουλλεαδ,
Λά οο λειτ, ní μαοιρμαζαιλ, αγυρ οοιν βλιαδαιν cen ρυλλεαδ.
Ερμαχ ριζε ρόζλαινε ρί Λαιγεαν λιμβ λαεχραδ,
Οιρραν αλλ ναρδ οΑλμαινε οο οοι ι ρστε ρσιβ ραετραχ.
Σαετ λα ρσταιβ πορχαοδε ρλαιτ νάρ Νάιρ νοιτηιζ μαρρνα,
Ρο τραετα ορπονγα οορκαοδε, βα μοο λιακαιβ αν λιατρα.

Οο Csrball beor,

δα οογδαοδ Cearbhall οο ζνέρ, βα ροβραοδ α βερ οο βάρ,
In po baí dia ceprt ζαν οίορ, ταρνεαλλ αρα νερε ρρι νάρ.

Ζορπλαιτ [αδβερε],

Ολο πορμπα οομμαοιν αν δά ζαλλ, μαρβρατ Νιαλλ αγυρ Cearbhall,
Cearbhall la hulb comal ngle, Νιαλλ Ζλυνδουβ λα ηΑμλαοδε.

^m *Tuagh-Inbhir*.—This was an ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann. According to a legend in the *Dinnsenchus* (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252, b, b), Tuagh-inbhir derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collamhrach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4876; see note ^w, under that year, p. 83, *supra*), who was drowned here, after she had been carried off from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbher-glas.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 341, note ^b.

ⁿ *Almhain and Ailleann*.—These are the names of two celebrated hills in the present county of Kildare; the former situated about five miles

to the north of the town of Kildare, and the other near old Kilcullen.

^o *Nas*.—Cearbhall was the last King of Leinster, who held his residence at Naas, in the county of Kildare, as appears from an Irish poem preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 17, fol. 97:

“Νι ροιβι ριζ α η-Οιλεαδ ό Μhaircearταδ μόρζνοιτεαδ.

Ατα αν Νάρ ζαν ριζ αναλλ, όν λο πο οορ-
οαιρ Cearbhall.”

“There was no king at Oileach since” [the time of] “Muircheartach, of great steeds.

Nas is without a king ever since Cearbhall was slain.”

Awful news that now disperses those ships of the sea that have
braved many dangers and perils,
That no longer lives the golden scion, the sage, the beloved, the famed
chieftain of Tuagh-inbhir^m.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, was killed. In lamentation
of him was said :

Great grief that Liffe of ships is without Cearbhall, its befitting spouse,
A generous, staid, prolific man, to whom Ireland was obedient.
Sorrowful to me the hills of Almhain and Ailleannⁿ without soldiers,
Sorrowful to me is Carman, I do not conceal it, as grass is on its
roads.

Not long was his life after Cormac who was dishonoured,
A day and a half, no false rule, and one year, without addition.
Ruler of a noble kingdom, King of Leinster of the troops of heroes ;
Alas ! that the lofty chief of Almhain has died through a bitter
painful way.

Sorrowful for brilliant jewels, to be without the valiant, illustrious
lord of Nas^o.

Although dense hosts have been slain ; greater than all their sorrows
is this sorrow.

Of Cearbhall also :

Cearbhall was always a conservator, his rule was vigorous till death ;
What lay of his tributes unpaid, he brought by his strength to Nas.

Gormlaith^p [said]:

Evil towards me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall
and Cearbhall ;

Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great achievement ; Niall Glundubh,
by Amhlaeibh.

^p *Gormlaith*.—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullenan, King of Munster ; to Cearbhall, King of Leinster ; and to Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland. Several poems of considerable merit are attributed to this Gormlaith, which are still extant.

hí Cill Corbbáin no hadnaicead Cerrball, amail arbharr,

Faile noi miḡ réim, nágha, hí ccill nan fo neim maída,
Muirpeccan, maen gan mearbhall, Cellach ír Cerrball cialloa.
Colman, bhoen, ír bhran beoda, Fíno, Paolan, Dunchad dána,
hí Cill Chorbbáin, no chuaia, no claitti a nuagha ágha.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad a cúig. Á naoi fichte do Fhlann. Maolmoráda, aipéindech Típe dá ḡlar, déḡ. Uallaacán, mac Caatail, tanaíri Ua Faile, do marbad. Caé Maige Cumma ría Flann, mac Maolreaclainn, ḡ ría macaib for ríora bheirne, in no marbad Flann, mac Tigearnán, tigearna bheirne, ḡ a mac, ḡ rochaide do raorclandaib oile a maille ré trí míle do tuitim amaille rriu írin cath rin. Coblach la Donnall Ua Maoileclainn, ḡ la hInreacátach, mac Concobair, for Loc Deirgderic, co no raeirte for coblac Muían, ḡ no marbad rochaide móri leó. Áirde miongnad do tócar an bliadainrí .i. di gréin dhairrin for a ríth i maille i noen ló. Dertech Maige eo do lorccad. Áod, mac Maolraiparicc, tigearna Ua rFiaárach, do marbad la Niall, mac Aeda. Duadach, mac Moela, tanaíri na nDéiri, décc.

Áoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad a ré. An deacmáod bliadain ríct do Fhlann. Etigén, mac Fingín, abb Treóit, déḡ. Fogartach, mac Cele, tigearna Ua mic Uair, déḡ. Aed, mac Duibgiolla, tigearna Ua nDrona na tTrí Maige, tanaíri Ua cCeinnrelaig, do marbadh la hUib dhairrce. Ár do no ráitheadh :

^a *Cill-Corbain*.—Now Kilcorban, in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.

The year 904 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 908, *alias* 909, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 908" [*al.* 909]. "Cervall, mac Muregan, the noble king of Leinster, *dolore mortuus est*, Mugron, mac Sochlachan, *rex Nepotum Maine*, and Bec, *nepos Lehlavair*, King of Dalaraí, *defunctus est*. *Bovina mortalitas*. Amalga, mac Congalai, second chiefe of Bregh, and Innerga mac Maeltevin, *religiosus laicus, decollati*

sunt by the Conells of Murhevni. Cumascach, mac Ailill, *equonimus* of Ardmach, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Magh-Cumma*.—Not identified. See note ^b, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprd.*

^s *Loch Deirgderic*.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

^t *A wonderful sign*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which is seven years antedated at this period, notice this phenomenon and two other events under the year 902, as follows :

At Cill-Corbain^a Cearbhall was interred, as stated [in the following verses]:

There are nine kings of famous career, in a noble church of shining
lustre,
Muiregan, hero without mistake, Cellach, and Cearbhall the prudent,
Colman, Broen, and Bran the lively, Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh the bold;
In Cill-Chorbain, I have heard, their warlike graves were made.

The Age of Christ, 905. The twenty-ninth year of Flann. Maelmordha, aircinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uallachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma^r [was gained] by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by his sons, over the men of Breifne, wherein were slain Flann, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, and his son, and many others of the nobility, together with three thousand men, who fell along with them in that battle. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, and by Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, upon Loch Deirgdherc^s, so that they defeated the fleet of Munster; and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sign^t appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The oratory of Magh-eo was burned. Aedh, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aedh. Buadhach, son of Mothla, Tanist of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 906. The thirtieth year of Flann. Etigen, son of Finghin, Abbot of Treoit, died. Fogartach, son of Cele, lord of Ui-mic-Uais, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Ui-Drona of the Three Plains, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Of him was said :

“A. D. 902” [*rectè*, 909]. “King Flann, accompanied with the princes of Ireland, his own sons, gave a great battle to the Brenienmen, wherein were slain Flann, mac Tyrenye, prince of Brenie, with many other noblemen of his side. Wallaghan, mac Cahall, prince of Affalie, was killed. A strange thing fell out this year, which was two suns had their courses together throughout the space of one day, which was the *Pride* of the Nones of May.”

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 909 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year briefly as follows :

“A. D. 909” [*al.* 910]. “An overthrow by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, with his sons, upon the men of Brehny, where Flann, mac Tiernan, and other nobles, with many more, were killed” [*ubi cecidit Flann mac Tigernain, et alii multi nobiles interfecti sunt*]. “Hugh, mac Maelpatrick, Kinge of Fiachrach, killed by Nell, mac Hugh.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Α όσσα Αιλβι αινι, καοινιό ρί Σλάνε ραοιρε,
 Ερεβαϊό Αοδ βυϊνεό βήβα, κοιρί φορ βήβα ραεμε.
 Ρεαρνα μόρ μιλιβ βαζριατ, ηιρ ράναϊε αρ μαδ κυϊννεαό,
 Μαρθάν βαδ ηιζνα αλλαό, ό ρο βιε βραν Ουβ βυϊνεαό.
 Ρο ραιε μο δίν μο υιτιυ, ρί να ρίξ ρειόσδ ρότυ,
 Ιρ ρυαϊετιό φορ ράιε Αεδάν Αεοη ι νέκκαϊβ, α όσσυ.

Ουνλαϊνζ, mac Κοιρρπε, ρίδαϊννα Λαιζην, δέξ. Οοϊνναλλ, mac Αοδα
 Ριννλεϊε, τιζεαρνα Αιλιζη, υο ζαβάλ βαόλα. Ζαϊτνε, mac Αυζραϊν, ταναρι
 Λαιζιρι, δέξ. Δυαδαχ, mac Ζυραϊν, ταναρι Υα μβαϊρρθε τίρε [δέξ].
 Οιαμν, ινζην Ουϊβζιολλα, βαϊνκέϊλε Ουνλαϊνζ, δέξ, υια νεβραό,

Οιαμν δίν άρ νδεϊμ, ρορκαετ ζρειμν ριζ να νδύϊλε,
 Οιρραν ταεβ ρέττυ ρυαϊετιό, υο βειε ι νυαιρ τιζ ύιρε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι κέό α ρεαχτ. Α ηαοη τριόα υο Ρηλαϊν. Ριον-
 ναότα ερρκορ δέκκ. Κορβμακ, ερρκορ Δαιζρε, δέξ. Μαοιβριζοε, mac
 Μαοιδομνναϊζ, abb Λιρρ μόρι, γ Ρλαϊν, mac Λαιοζε, abb Κορκαϊζε, δέκκ.
 Σάρυαό Αρβα Μαχα Ια Οβηναόάν, mac Ουιζγεν, ι. κιμβιό υο βρειε αρ
 ιν οϊλλ, γ α βάδαό ηι Λοό Κορρ ρηι ηΑρμαόα αμαρ. Οβηναόάν υο βάδαό
 Ια Νιαλλ, mac Αοδα, ριζ αν Τυαιρκειρτ ιρην Ιοχ κέονα ηι κκιοναό ράραϊζτε

^u *Ailbhe*: i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a great plain on the east side of the River Barrow, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

^v *Slaine*: i. e. the River Slaney, which flows through the middle of Leinster to Wexford.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, Preface, p. 42.

^x *The Bearbha*: i. e. the River Barrow.

^y *Fearna*: i. e. Ferns, where the kings of Leinster were interred.

^z *Bran Dubh*.—See note ^a, under the year 601, pp. 228, 229, *suprà*; also the Life of St. Maidocus, published by Colgan at 31st January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 213, where the following passage occurs:

“Et sepultus est” [Rex Brandubh] “hono-

rificè in cæmeterio S. Moedoc, quod est in Civitate sua Fearna, ubi genus ejus reges Laginensium semper sepeliuntur.”—c. xlvi.; see also c. xxxviii.

^a *The Fort of Aedhan*: i. e. Ferns, which was originally the seat of Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who not only bestowed it upon St. Aedhan or Maidoc, but also made it the metropolitan see of all Leinster.—See note ^b, under the year 594, pp. 218 to 221, *suprà*.

^b *Domhnall, son of Aedh Finliath*.—He was the eldest son of Aedh Finliath, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly. “Hunc frater ejus Niall glundubh, natu minimus ad regnum pervenit.”—Dr. O'Conor, in *Ann. Ulst.* n. 2, p. 245.

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four

O youths of pleasant Ailbhe^a, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine^w,
Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha^x, the just king of the
land of peaceful Fearna^y.

To great Fearna of the thousand noble graces there came not, if I
remember rightly,

A corpse of more illustrious fame, since the populous Bran Dubh^z
was slain.

My shelter, my protection has departed, may the King of kings
make smooth his way,

'Tis easily known by Aedhan's^a rath that Aedh is dead, O youths.

Dunlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath^b, lord of Aileach, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son of Aughran, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of Uibairche-tire, [died]. Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, the wife of Dunlang, died; of whom was said:

Dianimh, protection of our purity, is fettered by the power of the
King of the elements;

Alas! that the long and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The Age of Christ, 907. The thirtieth year of Flann. Finnachta, bishop, died. Cormac, Bishop of Saighir, died. Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor, and Flann, son of Laegh, Abbot of Corcach, died. The violation^c of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i. e. a captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr^d, to the west of Ard-Macha. Cearnachan was [soon afterwards] drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the North, in the same lake, in revenge of the violation of Patrick. Ruarc, son of

Masters corresponds with 910, *alias* 911, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice a few of the events of that year briefly as follows:

"A. D. 910" [*alias* 911]. "Fogartach, mac Cele, *rex Nepotum filiorum Cuais, moritur*. Etigen mac Fingin, prince of Treoid, dyed in his old age" [*senilem vitam finivit*]. "Two sonns" [suns] running together in one day" [i. e. for one day], "viz., in *Pridie Nonas Maii*." [Donell mac

Hugh tooke the Crosstaffe].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *The violation*; *rápuccáð*.—See note ^v, under A. D. 1223, and note ^e, under 1537, *infra*. This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 904, but the true year is 912.

^d *Loch-Cirr*.—There is no lough now bearing this name near Armagh. It is probably now dried up.

Ραθραε. Ρυαρ, mac Μαολραβαλλ, τιγεαρνα Καρηγε Ορααίδη, δέξ.
Μυρβδχαά, mac Μυζρόν, τιγεαρνα Κλοννε Καταίλ, δέξ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι εέδ α ηόετ. Α δό εριοχα δο Ρηλανν. Τιορρατε,
mac Μαοιρίνδ, ερρεορ γ. abb Imleacha Iubair, δέξ. Μυρβδχach, mac
Cορβμαic, abb Ορομα ινερclainn, γ Ζαίρβιέ, mac Μαοιλμόρδα, ταναίρ
Conaille Μυρτέμνε, δορζαίη ι προιητιζ Ορομα ινερclainn, λά Conζαλαά,
mac Ζαίρβιέ, τιγεαρνα Conaille Μυρτεμίνε. Αρ δο eccáinne Μυρβδχαίη
δο ράιδηδδ,

Μυρβδχach, ειοδ ná εαοιηδδ, α έαοίη,

Αρ δαίηνα δο δυιηβάτδ αρ νέλ co ηίηε ηαοίη.

Μόρ δεαρβαδ αν τοιρδοιδη mac Cορβμαic ηηιβ μαίρ,

Αη ηιοηη φορολλ φοιρζιδη, βα cameall ζαάα clairi.

Socláán mac Diarmada, τιγεαρνα Ua Maine, δέξ ηι eccéipcét. Cleir-
cein, mac Murchada, τιγεαρνα Ua mbriuin Seola, δέξ. Cuilennan, mac
Μαοιρβίγδε, δέξ. Conζαlach, mac Ζαίρβιη, τιγεαρνα Conaille Μυρτέμνε,
δο μαρβαδ λα Conailib ρείρην ιρην νόμιαδ ηίρ ιαρ ηαρζαίη αν ταιγε αββαδ
ι ηδρuiη ινερclainn φορ Μαοιμορδα γ φορ Μυρβδχαά, mac Cορβμαic, abb
Ορομα ινερclainn. Κατραειηδ ρια ηΖαλλαδ φορ ρθοιρηνη no εδβlach δUll-
ταδ ι ηαιρβί Saζan, δύ ι ετορραταρ ηε ηη Cumarccach, mac Μαοιλμοι-
έρζε, ταναίρ leite Chatail. Μαοιρβίγδε, mac Τορνάη, δο δολ ι Μυμáιν
δο ρυαρlaccaδ αιιέιρ δο δηρεάηηαδ.

* *Clann-Cathail*, i. e. O'Flannagan's country, near Elphin, in the County of Roscommon.

The year 907 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 911, *alias* 912, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 911" [*alias* 912]. "Flann, mac Maeloie, prince of Cork, *mortuus est*. Maelbride, mac Maeldovnay, prince of Lismor, dyed. Cernachan, mac Duilgen, heyre apparent of the North-east" [*rectè*, of the Oriors], "put to death, *Linacu Crudeli*" [Λοά Cριρ], "by Nell, mac Hugh. Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Drum-Inesclainn, and heyre of Tyreconell" [*recte*, Conaili] "by Garvith, mac Maelmoira,

killed" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire in the refectory of Drumiskin]. "Sochlachan, mac Diarmada, *rex Nepotum Maine, in clericatu mortuus est*. Clerchen mac Murcha, king of Ui-Briuin Seola, and Muireach, mac Mugron, Captain of Clann-Cahill, *moriuntur*. Many houses burnt in the Rath of Ardmacha *per incuriam. Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus apparuit.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornan.—He was Archbishop of Armagh from A. D. 885 to 927.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

Some of the entries given in the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 908, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 912, *alias*

Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Muireadhach, son of Mughron, lord of Clann-Cáthail^e, died.

The Age of Christ, 908. The thirty-second year of Flann. Tibraide, son of Maelfinn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair, died. Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, and Gairbhith, son of Maelmordha, Tanist of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, were destroyed in the refectory of Druim-Inesclainn, by Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne. It was in lamentation of Muireadhach these verses were composed :

Muireadhach,—who does not lament him, O ye learned !

It is a cause of human plague, it is a cloud to sacred heaven !

Great loss is the illustrious man, son of Cormac of a thousand charms ;

The great and well-tested relic, who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Maine, died in religion. Cleirchen, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Cuileannan, son of Maelbrighde, died. Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Conailli themselves, the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house at Druim-Inesclainn, against Maelmordha, and Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn. A battle was gained by the foreigners over a crew or fleet of Ulidians, in the region of Saxonland [i. e. in England], where many were slain with Cumascach, son of Maelmoicheirghe, Tanist of Leath-Cathail. Maelbrighde, son of Tornan^f, repaired to Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

913, as follows :

“A. D. 912” [al. 913]. “Tibraid mac Maelfinni, prince of Imlech-Ivair; Maelmaire, daughter to Cinaeh, mac Ailpin; Etulpp, King of North Saxons, *-mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Garvi, King of Tirconell” [rectè, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “killed by his owne friends in the ninth month after the spoyling of the Abbot's house at Drumisclainn, upon Maelmoira's sonn, and upon Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Droma” [rectè, princeps or abbot of Drumisclainn, now Drumiskin.—ED.] “Culennan, mac Maelbride, dyed in the end of the same

year” [*in fine ejusdem anni moritur*]. “An overthrow by Donncha O'Maelsechlainn and Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, Kinge of South Breggh, and upon Lorcan mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwrack by Gentiles upon a navy of Ulster, in the borders of England” [ἰ ν-αριου Σαξαν], “where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmohore, son of the Kinge of Leth-Cael. *Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus*. Maelbride mac Dornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims out of Walles.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Áoir Chríost, naoi ccéad a naoi. An tsear bliadain tríoicat do Fhlann. Tíorpaitte, eppcop Cluana heidnech, 7 Maolmaeócc, abb Droma móir, dég. Uitheach, abb Cluana heidneach, 7 Maolcairil, abb Mungarpat, décc. Cat-paoinead occ Sulbain Guirt ría Niall nGlundub, mac nAoda Finnleic for Connaictaib .i. for Maolcluice, mac Concobair, dú i ttorcáir ár Connaict, im Maolcluice féirín co rochaib uile do roicénélaib. Iomairpeaz ría Maolmíthí, mac Flannaccáin, 7 ría nDonnchaó Ua Maoleachlainn for Lorcán, mac Dúnchaó, 7 for Fogartach, mac Tolaircc, co Laignib leó, in ro marbad daoine iomet, 7 in ro hergabad rochaib móir. Maelpatraicc, mac Flaétraí, tigearna Raia Tamnaige, dég.

Áoir Chríost, naoi ccéad a deich. An cfeirnaid bliadain dég ar féicte do Fhlann. Súill do tect ind Einn go ro gabrat hi Port Laigne. Sloigead an Fochla, 7 Ulaó uile im Niall Glundub mac Aodha i Míche, go Greallais nEillte go raiomíó forpae ann ría Flann Sionna co na macaib airm i ttorcraatar dream dia ccaomáibh im Feargal, mac Congura, mic Maoileóuin, 7 im Maolmorá mac nEreimín, mic Aoda, dUltaib, 7 im herudan, mac Gaibíe, plaic Ua mberpail 7 im Diarmuid, mac Sealbaich, tigearna Daíl Riatta, 7 im Maolmuire, mac Flannaccáin, tigearna Fearnmaige, 7 im Doimnall, mac Gaibíe, tigearna Conaille, 7 im Connican, mic Airectaisg, 7 im Corbmac, mac Inreachtaisg, tigearna Ciaraige, 7 apoile raopclanna cen mo éatpíthe. Ar don éatpí at pubrad,

bón do Threallais Eilte huair, fuaramar cuain ina táib,

Arbert Corbmac for Niall nac an leccar riar tiasam rair.

⁸ *Gulban-Gvirt*.—This was the ancient name of Beann Gulban, now Binbulbin, a mountain in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. From this mountain, Conall Gulban, the ancestor of the O'Donnells and other families of Tirconnell, took the cognomen of Gulban.—See note ^m, under A. D. 464, *suprà*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 312, note ^a. This defeat of the Connaughtmen by Niall Glundubh is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, *alias* 913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [*al.* 913]. “Nell, mac Hugh, with an army into Conaght, and broke battle

upon the youth of Conaught, viz., upon Oha-valgai” [i. e. the Ui-Amhalghaidh, or men of Tirawley], “and upon the men of Umall, that they lost many by taking and killing, about Maelcluiche, mac Conor.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^b *Rath-Tamhnaighe*.—Now Rathdowney, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County.

ⁱ *Port-Lairge*.—Now *anglicè* Waterford.

^j *Fochla*: i. e. the North, usually applied in the Irish annals of this period to that part of Ulster belonging to the King of Aileach.

^k *Greallach-Eillte*.—There were two places of

The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Litheach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelcaisil, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gulban-Guirt^s by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finliath, over the Connaughtmen, i. e. Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelcluiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe^h, died.

The Age of Christ, 910. The thirty-fourth year of Flann. Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairgeⁱ. A hosting of the Fochla^j, and of all Ulidia, with Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, into Meath, as far as Greallach-Eillte^k, where they were there defeated by Flann Sinna and his sons, and some of their friends slain, together with Fearghal, son of Aenghus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, son of Gairbhith, chief of Ui-Breasail^l; Diarmaid, son of Sealbhach, lord of Dal-Riada; Maeltuire, son of Flannagan, lord of Fearnmhagh; Domhnall, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille; Connican, son of Aireachtach; and Cormac, son of Innrechtach, lord of Ciarraighe; and other nobles besides them. Of this battle was said:

Sorrow to the cold Greallach-Eillte, we found hosts by its side;
Cormac said to Niall, we shall not be permitted to go westwards;
let us move eastwards.

this name in Ireland; one at the foot of Sliabh-Gamh, in Connaught, and the other, which is the one here referred to, is described in the Annals of Ulster as situated to the west of Crossa-coil, now Crossakeel, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—See note ², under A. D. 538, p. 180, *suprà*.

¹ *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. of Ui-Breasail-Macha.—See note ², under A. D. 525, pp. 172, 173, *suprà*.

The defeat of Niall Glundubh at Greallach-Eillte is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under

the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

“A. D. 913” [*al.* 914]. “The army of the Fochla with Nell mac Hugh into Meath, in the moneth of December; he alighted” [ῥεοπαῖρ, i. e. encamped] “at Grelaghelte, beyond Crossa-coile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and woodd. Aengus O’Maelechlainn and his kinsmen mett them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uahvaran, mac Ailiv;

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ α haon ndέξ. An cúigeaδ bliadain déξ ap pícit do Phlann. Inpreatδ veipceapτ δpíξ, γ veipceapτ Ciannaέτα lá Flann, mac Maoilshlaimn. Maolbriγde, mac Zeibleacáin; τιγεapna Conaille, do map- baδ la hUib Eaatach ipn cétpamíad mí ipn ngabáil coiprigeέτα δό. Oengap, mac Floinn, mic Maoilshlaimn, piγdámna Epeann, do gynn i nDpellaiz Ellte la Cspn, mac δipnn, γ a écc a ccionn pspccat la ipamí. Conadh dia deap- bath do páidheatδ,

deannacht pop láimh Cipnn, mic δipnn, po mapδ Aengap pino muad Páil, Maít ind oppain γaipceidδ γeip díogail Aeδa Ollain áin.

Doínnall, mac Aeδa .i. Aeδ Píndiaτ mic Néill, τιγεapna Ailizh, déξ hi celeipcét, ipn ndeigbétaiδ. Conadh accá éccaoine, γ acc eccaoine Aongypa do páidheatδ,

O geyn Cpioρτ epí co nuagaitδ, co báp Doínnall, ipn pfcetaib Séδ ip deac na páccaitδ, aen bliadain [déξ] ap ναοι ccédaib.

Aipipne na bliadna pa epoini ceó do δhanba bpaipiγ,

Aengap Miδe an móp γlonnac, Doínnall, mac Aeδa Ailiz.

Nocha po éin dEpeanncaib mac amíal Aongyp Codail,

Ip na pēib déidencaib piγláδ po Doínnall doβαil.

Topm éuma do Zhaoidelaib, tamhatap ind aipiz ipn,

Diap topaizh ind eappaiz γe, biδail ip na haipipmib.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ α δό vécc. An pspíδ bliadain vécc ap Phicít do Phlann. Maolcipamín, mac Eoócacáin, abb Cluana hEoir γ Mucnama,

Erugan, mac Gairfith, prince of the Bressals of Macha; Maelruana, mac Cumascai, prince of them of Duvhire; Maelbride, mac Aeagan; Mac nEruvain, mac Hugh; and Maelmuire, mac Flannagan, Kinge-heyre" [Riγdámna] "of Oirgialla."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Breagh*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 913, *alias* 914.

ⁿ *Fail*.—Otherwise Inis-Fail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

^o *Aedh Ollan*.—He was slain in the battle of Kells, fought A. D. 738 [743], by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, who succeeded him in the

sovereignty. The death of Aenghus is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 814, *alias* 815:

"A. D. 813" [*al.* 814]. "Oengus hUa Mael-sechnaill, Righdomna Temhrach, vii. *Idus Februarii*, iii. *feria*, *moritur*."

^p *Banbha*.—One of the bardic names for Ireland.

^q *Codail*.—Otherwise called Beann-Codail, or Inis-Ereann, now Ireland's Eye, near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

^r *Domhnall of Dobhail*: i. e. of Dabhall, a river in Ulster, now the Blackwater.—See note ^u, under A. D. 356, p. 124, *suprà*. This Domh-

The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh^m, and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Geibhleachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Ui-Eathach, in the fourth month after his having taken the chieftainship. Aenghus, son of Flann, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was mortally wounded at Greallach-Eillte, by Cernn, son of Bernn; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In attestation of which was said:

A blessing on the hand of Cern, son of Bernn, who slew Aenghus
Finn, the pride of Failⁿ;
It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble
Aedh Ollan^o.

Domhnall, son of Aedh (i. e. of Aedh Finnliath), son of Niall, lord of Aileach, died in religion, after a good life. In lamentation of him and of Aenghus was said:

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domhnall, according to the chronicles,—

A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred,
The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbha^p,
Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, and Domhnall, son of
Aedh of Aileach [perished].

There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Codail^q,
In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of
Dobhail^r.

Heavy sorrow to the Gaeidhil that these chiefs have perished
The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois and Mucnamh^s, died. He was the foster-son

nall was the eldest son of King Aedh Finnliath; and, according to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical work, the ancestor of the Fearsa-Droma, or O'Donnelys, who are, therefore, senior to the O'Neills. His obit is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 814, *alias* 815, thus:

"A. D. 814" [*al.* 815]. "Domhnall, mac

Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno *equinoctio in penitencia moritur.*"

^s *Mucnamh*.—Otherwise written Mueshnamh, now *anglicè* Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^d, under A. D. 830, p. 445, *suprà*.

"A. D. 914" [*al.* 915]. "Maelciarain, mac

δέξ. Δαλα Πετγνα ειριδε. Σλόiccσβ λά Νιall, mac Αεδα Φιννλείτ hi nDal Αραιδε hi mí lun do punnpad. Loingsech Ua Leetlobair, τigeapna Dal nΑραιδε, δια ταρραέταν occ Φρεgabail, γ πο γραοιναδ για Νιall παρ co παρκαιβ a βράταν ιριν loccc .i. Φλατρυαε Ua Uetlobair. Αοδ, mac Eochagáin, ρί an coiccib, γ Loingrec Ua Uetlobair δια Ushman ιαραμ γο Cárη Epeann, γ Νιall do βριναδ φορρα do ρίδρι, γ cήpnan mac Colmáin, τοιρεch Chenél Mailce, γ mac Allacáin, mic Laichtein, do μαρβαδ γ Dubgall mac Αεδα, mic Eochagáin, do cρέctnuccad co móp, γ oηong móp oUllcoib do μαρβαδ ιριν ιαρμόipect ρin cen mo éat na deag δαοιερin. Σιδ do denam ιαρ ρin hi calaimn Nouember ειτη Νιall, τigeapna Oiliγ, γ Αεoh, ρί an coiccib, occ Tealac Occ. Nocoblach móp do Zhallaibh do éocht γο Loch Daacac, γο πο γαβρατ longpopt ano.

Αοιρ Cμopε, ναοι ccéd a τpí déξ. An pótμαδ βλιαδαν δέcc ap pícit do Phlann. Scannlán, επρcop γ abb Ταmlacra déξ. Scannlán, αιρcindeach Congbala Zhinne Súliγε, déξ. Oηgaiv Copcaige, γ Uymóip, γ Αchaδ bó

Eochagain, prince of Clonauis, and Bushop of Ardmach, *anno 70 etatis sue in Christo moritur.*" —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

¹ *Ua-Leathlobhair.*—Now *anglicè* O'Lalor, or Lawler. There was another family of this name, and also of this race, seated at Dysart-Enos, in the present Queen's County. Major-General O'Lalor, of the Spanish service, Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Patrick Lalor, of Tinnakill, Queen's County, Esq., ex-M. P., are of the latter family.

² *Fregabhail.*—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note ^o, under A. D. 3506, p. 33, *suprà.*

³ *The province:* i. e. Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenn-Righe and the Lower Bann, not the entire province of Ulster.

⁴ *Carn-Ereann:* i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 341, note i.*

⁵ *Cinel-Mailche.*—A tribe of the people called

Monach, seated near Moira, in the now county of Down.—See *Lib. Lec., fol. 138, b, a;* and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiquities, &c., p. 355, note o.*

⁶ *Tealach-Og.*—Now Tullaghoge, a small village, in the parish of Desertcreaght, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. This was the seat of O'Hagan till the confiscation of Ulster; and here O'Neill was inaugurated by O'Hagan on a stone, which remained at the place till 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for five days, "and brake down the Chair wherein the O'Neals were wont to be created, being of stone planted in the open field."—F. Moryson, *Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone*, book iii. c. 1, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 197.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ⁷. This defeat of the Dal-Araidhe is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "An army by Nell, mac Hugh, into Dalnaraie, in *Junii mense*. Loingsech O'Lehlavar came to prevent them" [at Fregaval], "and was overthrowne, that he

of [the archbishop] Fethghna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair^t, lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Freghabhail^u where he was defeated by Niall; and he lost his brother in the conflict, i. e. Flathrua Ua Leathlobhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province^w, and Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Ereann^x, where Niall again defeated them, and where Cearran, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Mailche^y, and the son of Allacan, son of Lachten, were slain, and Dubhghall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, was severely wounded; and great numbers of the Ulidians were slain in the pursuit besides these distinguished men. A peace was afterwards, on the Calends of November, made at Tealach-Og^z, between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech^a, and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann. Scannlan, Abbot and Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Scannlan, airchinneach of Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe^b, died. The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo,

lost his brother, Flathrua O'Lehlavar, by the means. Hugh mac Eoghagan, kinge of the North, and Loingsech, king of Dalaraie, waytinge for them at Carnerenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichtechain, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turninge back from the flight, and sharply resistinge in the flight, killed some of Neill's souldiers. Dubgall, his sonn, escaped wounded." [Aedh vero cum paucissimis ex fuga revertens, et acerrimè intra fugam resistens quosdam ex militibus Neill prostravit. Dubhghall, filius ejus, vulneratus evasit.] "Peace betweene Nell mac Hugh, Kinge of Ailech, and Hugh, Kinge of the *Cuige*, .i. the fifth of Ireland, at Tulachoog, in the Kalends of November."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Loch-Dachaech*.—This was the old name of Waterford harbour. The Annals of Ulster notice the arrival of the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, at Loch Dachaech, at the year 913, *alias*

914; and a naval battle fought between two Danish chieftains, at the Isle of Mann, in the same year, thus :

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "*Bellum navale oc Manainn ittir Barid, mac nOctir et Ragnall hUa Imair, ubi Barid penè cum omni exercitu suo deletus est. Nocoblach mor di Genntib oc Loch Dacaech.*"

"A. D. 912. There came new supplies of Danes this year, and landed at Waterford."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Congbhail-Glinne-Suilighe*: i. e. the church of the vale of the Swilly, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1204.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 913, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 914, *alias* 915, as follows :

"A. D. 914" [*al.* 915]. "The coming secretly of Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, from or upon his

ó εαέτρανδαιβ. Ruarc, mac Maoilbriúde, τῆγεαρνα Μυρραιγε εἶρε, δέγ. Πριετιδέετ. Flaínn Sionna ó a macaib .i. ó Dhonnchaó ἡ Choncuábar ἡ inopaó Míde leo co Loch Ribh. Slóigeaó an Fhochla lá Níall, mac Aeda, pí nAiligh, co po gab naíom Donnchaóa, ἡ Choncuábar pí peir a naéar, ἡ co pparraib oppaó etir Míde, ἡ brígha. Topmach móri meimic do Gallaiβ do tíaátaim co Loch Dácaoch deop, ἡ inopaó tuat ἡ ceall Muían leo do gíep. Lenae, mac Catharraig, τῆγεαρνα Corca dhairgind, do écc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ceó a cétair décc. Aodh, mac Aíella, abb Cluana pípta bréannaínn, Moenach, mac Dailgeim, abb Achaió bó Cainniúg, Maólbairpínn, paccapτ Cluana mac Nóir, ἡ Martain, ab Ruiρ Commáin, δέγ. Cobflaíτ, inžen Duibdúin, banabb Cille dapa, δέγ. Fogarτach, mac Tolaircc, τῆγεαρνα deipceipτ brígh, ἡ Caélan, mac Fimrúéta, píghoanna Laiúgh, δέγ. Zebennach, mac Aóda τῆγεαρνα Ua Fíúgeimτε, do márbao la Noρτmanaib. Dhan, mac Eachtigepn, tanaip Ua cCemnealauúg, do márbao la Noρtmanaib, ἡ la Diarmaid, mac Cúbaill, τῆγεαρνα Oppaige. Apó maóa do loρccaó. Iap mbeít ocht mbliáona décc ap píct hi píge Epeann do Phlant Sionna mac Maoileclainn, atbaé i τTailtín. Ap acc eccaoime Flainn do ráidó inopa,

Flann píonn Píemánn peapp ceé clainn, aipopi Epeann gairgi a gluin, ba pe conchraíó ap noρonúg, conparlaic tonn talman epuim.
Tola tuile tocaíó móri carpmogal cóip epóta cain,
Cup epuétgían do cupaó cáic, flaié peap Fáil co poptaíal.
Ail ino opdan uap ceé cind, flaié pínn poptaíl pégta pann,
Ruizen gíene gpaτα gpiind pínn na péne pele Flann. ἡc.

sons" [*rectè*, the rebellion against Flann mac Maelsechlainn by his sons], "Donncha and Conor, and spoyled Meath to Lochry. The army of the Fochla" [the North] "by Nell mac Hugh, King of Ailech, that he made Conor and Donogh obey their father, and made association betweene the Midians and Breghs. Scanlan, Archinnech of Tavlaght; Scanlan, Airchinnech of Glinn-Suilie, *in Christo moritur*. Ruarc, mac Maelbride, King of Muscryetyre, killed by murther, and buried by the O'Dongalaies. A great and often" [i. e. frequent] "supply of

Genties" [Gentiles] "comminge yett to Loch-dachaeach, spoyling temporall and churchland in Mounster."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Flann*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, King Flann died at Kyneigh of the family of Cloone, on Sunday the 8th of the Kalends of June, *Anno Domini* 912. In the Annals of Ulster his death is noticed under the year 915, *alias* 916; and by Ware and O'Flaherty under 916, which is the true year, as appears from the *criteria* given in the Annals of Ulster, and in the *Chronicon Scotorum* :

by strangers. Ruarc, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The harassing of Flann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchobhar; and Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Ribh. A hosting of the North was made by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Aileach, [and, marching into Meath], he obtained the pledges of Donnchadh and Conchobhar, that they would obey their father; and he left peace between Meath and Breagh. Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaech; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them. Lenae, son of Catharnach, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maenach, son of Dailigein, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Maelbairrfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Martin, Abbot of Ros-Commmain, died. Cobhflaith, daughter of Duibhduin, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, lord of South Breagh; and Cathalan, son of Finnsneachta, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, was slain by the Norsemen. Bran, son of Echtighearn, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Norsemen, and by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe. Ard-Macha was burned. After Flann^e, the son of Maelsechlainn, had been thirty-eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Tailtin. It was in lamentation of Flann the following verses were composed:

Flann, the fair of Freamhain, better than all children, monarch of
Ireland, fierce his valour;

It was he that ruled our people, until placed beneath the earth's
heavy surface.

Flowing flood of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,
Fine-shaped hero who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of au-
gust mien,

Pillar of dignity over every head, fair chief of valour, caster of the
spears,

Sun-flash, noble, pleasant, head of the men of hospitality is Flann.

"Flannus Sinna, Malachiæ regis filius R. H. triginta septem annos. Regnavit annos 36, menses 6, ac dies 5. Obiit 8 Calendas Junii anno 916, ætatis 68. War.

"Ita suffragatur supradictum Chronicon Scotorum: Octavo Kalendas Junii, septima feria, 37 anno regni sui defunctus est."—Ogygia, p. 434.

Αινλε, mac Catáin, τῆς γαίης Ὑαίθνε Κλιὰχ, do báruζαὸ lá Ḥallaib Lóca dácaoc. Ḥoill Locha Dachaech beop do moπαὸ Mumán ἡ Λαίγην.

Αοῖρ Οῖορτ, ναοι ccéd a cúγ δέγ. Ἀν céd bliáδαν do Níall Ḥlundub, mac Aóδα Finnleiré uap Epinn hi píγhe. Μαολγῆμῖc, abb Cille hAchaib, δέγ. Aonach Taillten do aénuaδuccáὸ la Níall. Σῆπῖοc, ua hlómair co na còblach do γαβáιλ oc Cíno puaté i naῖρῖ Ḥaίγην. Raγnall, ua hlómair, co coblach oile γο Ḥulla Lóca Dácaoc. Ἀρ πορ Ḥhallaib la Mumán. Ἀρ naile la hEoganaácta ἡ ciappaγe πορ Ḥhallaib. Slóiccεαὸ Ua Néill an veipceipr ἡ an tuapceipr la Níall, mac Aóδα, pí Epεann co πορῖ Mumán do còccad πορ Ḥallaib. Scopair a longπορ oc Topar Ḥletraic i Μαίγ Feimín an 22 oAγuypr. Do lótar na Ḥoill ipín típ an lá céδna. Πορpuab-pattar Ḥaoidil íad in tpeap uair pía mḤóón laoi co ttopéair míle ap céδ pḤr lctopra, acé ap lia do cḤr do Ḥallaib, ἡ πο ppaoinḤó πορpa. Do ποcpatar hi pḤpíotḡuin anpḤr tαοῖpεc Cairpγe Ḥpácaib, ἡ ΜαοίρḤinnén mac Donna-gám tαοῖpεach Ua cCḤrnaíγ, ἡ PḤrḡal, mac MuḤpḤeḤeḤ, tαοῖpεach ua cCpεm-táinn, ἡ apail cenmotát. Do loctar cobpaib ap longπορ Ḥall do ποῖpḤeḤ a muḤtḤe. ImpoḤrḤe an Ḥoidil πορ ccula do cum an dunaib pḤap an tóḤr noeíðnaíγ, .i. pía Raγnall pí Dubḡall co plog do Ḥhallaib uime. Lúð Níall co nuatib inḤ acchaib nangall co πο tοḤpḤpεc dia tḤpḤ an íomḡuin. Ἀnair Níall íapḤr pḤche oíðce íapam a nouaib πορ na Ḥallaib. Ro ποpcongpaὸ uaὸ πορ Ḥaíγmbh aḤpḤíom a πορbaḤr πορ na Ḥallaib co tḤucc ΣῆpḤucc ua hlómair co nḤhallaib uime cat CínpuaḤ πορ ḤaíγḤb, du i ttopεpattar

^d *Uaithne-Cliach*.—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Uaithne-tire. —See the years 949, 1080.

The entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 914, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 915, *alias* 916, as follows :

“A. D. 915” [*al.* 916]. “Flann, mac Moil-sechlainn, mic Maelruana, mic Donncha, King of Tarach, reigning thirty-six yeares, and 6 months, and 5 dayes, in the yeare of his age 68, the 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hower of the day, *mortuus*

est. Fogartach, mac Tolairg, King of Descert Bregb, *mortuus est*. Ainle mac Cahan, King of Uaithne-Cliach, put to death by the Gentiles of Lochdachaech. Hugh mac Ailell, Abbot of Clonfert Brenainn ; Coinligan, mac Droignein, chief of O’Lomain of Gacla ; and Martan, Abbot of Roscomain, *moriuntur*. Nell Glundub mac Hugh begineth his reigne in Tarach, and reneweth” [*recte*, celebrateth] “the fayre of Taillten, which was omitted for many yeares” [*quod multis temporibus pratermissum est*]. “The Genties” [Gentiles, i. e. Pagans] “of Loch-dachaech yet spoyling of Mounster and Leinster. Maelbarrinn, priest of Clon-mic-Nois, *mortuus*

Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach^d, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 915. The first year of Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over Ireland in sovereignty. Maelgirc, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. The fair of Tailltin was renewed by Niall. Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fuait^e, in the east of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, with another fleet, went to the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi. The army of the Ui-Neill of the South and North was led by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, to the men of Munster, to wage war with the foreigners. He pitched his camp at Tobar-Glethrach^f, in Magh-Feimhin, on the 22nd of August. The foreigners went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them the third hour before mid-day, so that one thousand one hundred men were slain between them; but more of the foreigners fell, and they were defeated. There fell here in the heat of the conflict the chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirigen, chief of Ui-Creamhthainn; and others besides them. Reinforcements set out from the fortress of the foreigners to relieve their people. The Irish returned back to their camp before [the arrival of] the last host, i. e. before [the arrival of] Ragnall, king of the black foreigners, who had an army of foreigners with him. Niall set out with a small force against the foreigners, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this remained twenty nights encamped against the foreigners. He requested of the Leinstermen to remain in siege against the foreigners. [This they did, and continued the siege] until Sitric, the grandson of Imhar, and the foreigners, gave the battle of Ceannfuait to the Leinstermen, wherein six hundred were slain about the lords of Leinster, toge-

est. Ardmach burnt wholly, on the 5th Kal. of May, viz., on the south side, together with the Savall hall other abbots reliques" [*rectè*, with the Toi, the Sabhall, the Kitchen, and all the fort of the abbots]. "Coblaith, daughter to Duvduin, Coarb of Bryde, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Ceann-fuait*.—Now Confey, near Leixlip, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. It is highly probable that it was the Danes of this place that gave its name to Leixlip, i. e. Lax-leap, or, as Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, *Saltus Salmonis*.

^f *Tobar-Glethrach*.—Now unknown.

ρέ céo im tigeapnaoib Laignh, 7 imon ruz Ugaire, mac Ailella. Aitad anpro anmanna dhuinge dá maib. Maolmorða, mac Muirceáin, tigeapna Airtir Lipe, Mugron, mac Cinnéittig, tigeapna na tTpi cComann 7 Laigniri, Cionaeé, mac Tuathail, tigeapna Ua Feneclair, 7 rocaide oile do dhg daoimib imon aipdearpucc Maelmaeócc, mac Diaimata, do Uib Conannla do, abb Glinne hUirín, rcpibnó toccaide, ancoire, 7 raoi ipin eccna Laition-dae, 7 ipin mbépla Scoitcda. Ar do éat Cinnpuaid no raíóid inoipo ríor,

Τυρυρ Λαιγν λιμβ όcc, ιαρ ποττ πο γεαλ ρίoghόa ευαιρτ,
 Νί ματ ευαλαταρ αν ρέo ρυαπαταρ έcc ι cCινo ρυαιττ.
 Πλαιτε λιphe λcthan γlonn capτατ γlonn ρυι ρctal ρινo,
 Ουρ ριμαρτ cιn cctαιb ceno ipin ηγlenν uαρ τιg Molιng.
 Μορα αιρβερτ im cec ρευτ, δειτέβιρ cιδ αιρδιρc αν ρόo,
 Ταρ μαιγν co μιλib cfo ταιριυρ Λαιγν λιμβ όcc.

Οργαν Cille ναρα ó Gallabh Chinn Ρυαιτ. Μαολρυαναιó, mac Néill, ταναρι na nDéiri, do μαρβαó lá Cορbmac, mac Moctla, tigeapna na Ndeiri. Cúlothair, mac Maíuóan, τοιρεαó Ua cCeallaigh Cualann [vécc].

^a *Ui-Feineachlais*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow.—See note ¹, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 195, note ^g.

^b *Tigh-Moling*: i. e. St. Moling's house. There are at present two places of this name in Ireland; first, Tigh-Moling, or St. Mullin's, on the Barrow, in the south of the county of Carlow; and Timolin, near Castle-Dermot, in the county of Kildare; and it would appear that the lines here quoted have reference to some other than the battle of Ceann-Fuait.

ⁱ *Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the now county of Wicklow, containing the church of Tigh-mic-Dimmai.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 13th November; see note ^h, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*, where the pedigree of this Cúlothair is given.

The year 915 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 916, *alias* 917, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Snowe and extreme cold in this year, and strange sight” [*rectè*, unusual frost] “that the principall loches and rivers of Ireland were so frozen that there was great slaughter of chattle, byrds, and fishes. Evill favoured signes also that yeare; a flame of fire was seen to come from the west beyond Ireland, untill yt went beyond the East sea. The comett seemed to burn the ayre. Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at Cinfuad, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Lochdachaech. A slaughter of Genties at Imly by Mounster. Another slaughter by Eoghanacht and Kiery. An army of the O'Nells of the South and North, with Mounstermen, by Nell, mac Hugh, Kinge

ther with the king Ugaire, son of Ailell. These are the names of some of their chiefs : Maelmordha, son of Muireagan, lord of Airther-Life ; Mughron, son of Cinneidigh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis ; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Ui-Feineachlais^g; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Conannla, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotie language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed :

The expedition of the Leinstermen of many youths, upon a very fine road, royal the march ;
Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road ; they received death at Ceann-Fuaid.

The chiefs of Liphe of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine. There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling^h. Great its renown in every thing, rightly indeed, for celebrated is the spot,

Over the plain with thousands of hundreds, Leinster sends its troops of youths.

The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid. Maelruaidh, son of Niall, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain by Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi. Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualannⁱ, [died].

of Ireland, to warr with the Gentyes, and [en-] camped about twenty dayes, in the moneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the fyld called Fevin" [*rectè*, in Magh-Fevin, or in the plain of Fevin]. "The Gentyes went into the country the same day. They did sett on the Irish about the third howre in the afternone, and fought to evening that about" [one thousand] "one hundred fell between them; but the Gentyes lost most. The Gentyes went behinde their people out of the campe for their saulfty. The Irish tourned back into their campe before the last of them, viz., before Ranall, King of Black Gentyes, with a number

of Gentyes about him. Nell, mac Hugh, with a few with him, went against the Gentyes, that he expected their fight by battle. Nell stayed 20 nights after in campe against the Gentyes; he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side with their campe, where Sitricke O'Hivar overthrew them in the battle of Cinnfuaid, where fell Augaire mac Ailill, King of Leinster; Maelmorre" [mac Muirecain, Kinge of Airther-Liphi; Maelmaedhog] "mac Diarmada, *sapiens et Episcopus* of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedi, King of Lease; *et ceteri duces atque nobiles*. Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd apé dég. An δαpa βλιαδαιν το Νιαλλ. Ecnech, κοίμαρβα Ενδα αιρδνε, εppcop η ανζοιρε, vécc. Fñaðach, abb Inpi bó ponne, Μαιολεοιν abb Ρορα Cρέ, η Ceallaçan Ua vonair, abb Tuama inbhir, vég. Muireano, inçñ Suairt banabb Cille δαpa, vécc an 26 Μαι. Daniel Cluana Cairpτε, pñchaò àmra, vécc. Eitne, inçñ Αοδα, mic Néill, pioçan pñr mδpçg, vécc lá péile Μάρταν. Μόρ, inçñ Ceapβαill, mic Dungaile, bainτεγαρνα Λαιçñ Deapçabaip, vécc iar ndειçβñσθαò. Τιγαρnach ua Cléipçg, τιγαρνα Αιòνε, vécc. Cst, mac Flaítebearταιch, τιγαρνα Copca Μοδpυαòη, vécc. Ceall δαpa το ορçain το çallaib Αθα χιατ. Ορçain Λειτçλινne, la Çallaib, αιρη in πο μαρβαò Μαοι Ράτραιcc, pacapη η ancopu η Μονçán, ancopu η poçhaiðe oile, i maille ppiu. Οιτιρ η na Çοill το òul ο Loc Δάçαòç i nΑlbain, η Conçταντιν, mac Αεδα το έδαipη caτα δόib, η Οιτιρ το μαρβαò co náρ Çall immaille ppipp.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd a pεacht vécc. Doimnall, mac Διαpμαδα, abb Çlinne hUiprin, Maelcoe, abb nOenpoma, [vécc]. Inpεçtach, abb Tpe-poiτε, το μαρβαò na ταçç abaiò παðείpιν. Μαιοlene, mac Μαιοιβpιçδε, abb Lanne Eala η Condepe, η aule Epeano, vég. Dubçiollla, mac Λachtનાin, τιçεpna Teτba, το μαρβαò. Copbmac, mac Moçla, τιçεpna na nOειp, vég. Caτ Ατα χιατ (.i. i Cill Μοpamiòcc la τοeb Αθα χιαth) ποp Çhaoidealaib για nÇallaib .i. για nIoμαp η για Cιpπυç Çále, .i. in çui October, in πο μαρβαò Νιαλλ Çlúndub, mac Αεδα Pinnleit pí Epeann iar mbeitç dó epí βλιαδνα ipin pçç. Conçobap Ua Μαιοleachlainn, piçðamna

¹ *Successor of Enda of Ara*: i. e. Abbot of Killeany, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

² *Tuaim-inbhir*.—In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “a n-ιαpεap Μιòe,” in the west of Meath, where St. Mael-Odhraín was on that day venerated as the patron of the place. There is a Druim-inbhir, *anglicè* Drumineer, with the ruins of a very curious and ancient church, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary, about five miles north and by west of the town of Nenagh.

³ *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, near the

hamlet of Termonbarry, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ⁴, under A. D. 1238.

⁴ *Eithne*.—“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Ehne, Hughe’s daughter, *in vera penitèntia et in feria Martini, defuncta est.*”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 916, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 917, as follows:

“A. D. 917. Maeleoin, prince and bushopp of Roscrea; Egnech, prince of Arain; Daniell of Cluon-Coirbhe, a great chronicler, *in pace dormierunt*. Muiren, Suairt’s daughter, Abbess of Kildare, *mortua est*. The Genties” [Gentiles]

The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Ara¹, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bó-finne; Maeleoin, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Ceallachan Ua Daint, Abbot of Tuaim-inbhir^k, died. Muireann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Cluain-Coirpthe¹, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne^m, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martin. Mor, daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. The plundering of Leithghlinn by the foreigners, where Maelpadraig, a priest and anchorite, and Mongan, anchorite, and many others along with them, were slain. Oitir and the foreigners went from Loch Dachaech to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

The Age of Christ, 917. Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, and Maelcoe, Abbot of Oendruim, [died]. Innrechtach, Abbot of Trefoit, was slain in his own abbatical house. Maelene, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Lann-Eala and Connor, and the glory of Ireland, died. Duibhghilla, son of Lachtnan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith (i. e. of Cill-Mosamhogⁿ, by the side of Ath-cliaith) [was gained] over the Irish, by Imhar and Sitric Gale, on the 17th of October, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty; Conchobhar

“of Lochdachaech left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into fower battles, viz., one by Godfry O’Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lordes; and the fowerth by Ranall mac Bieloch, that” [which] “the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they sawe, that they had a great slaughter of them about Ottir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onsett behind the Scotts,” [so] “that he had the killing of many of them, only that neyther king nor

Murmor” [mópmoep] “of them was lost in that conflight. The night discharged the battle” [*Nox prelium diremit*]. “Etilflut, *famosissima regina Saxonum mortua est*. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O’Hivair. Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Gentyes to save Tuaiscert Bregh from them, which did avayle them” [him] “nothing” [*quod ei nihil contulit*].

ⁿ *Cill-Mosamhog*: i. e. Mosamhog’s Church, now Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the *Feilire-Aenguis*

Ειρεανν, Αοδ mac Εοδαγαιν, ρί Uλαδ, Μαολμιτηδ, mac Flannagáin, τιγεαρνα
 δρλζ, Μαολεραοιβε Uα Ουιδριοναιχ, τιγεαρνα Οηγιάλλ, Μαολεραοιβε, mac
 Οοιλζεν, τιγεαρνα Τορταν, Ceallaç mac Foccarraig, τιγεαρνα Δειρχειρ
 δρλζ, Cpromman, mac Cinneitich, 7 rocharde aile nach áiremètar, do raor-
 clannaib 7 daorclandaib, immaille rir an righ Niall. Ar don caé rin
 aorubrad,

δα ουαβαιρ an Chédasoin éruaid,
 lar rreé rluaiçh po éoraib rciaté,
 Oí do çairéir co tti bráté,
 Matan ailceé Aéta chiaté.
 hi ttopéair Niall, nia ropelec,
 Concobar cond çoppa çaircc,
 Aed, mac Eatach Ulað uiró,
 Μαολμιτηδ tuilec opðain aipó.
 Μορ do çnúrib Çaoideal çnáté,
 Μόρ do dúrib laoprad liaé,
 Oo mácaib rioçan 7 ruz,
 Ro bié i nAé claidbeach chiaté.
 δρλτα βαραπν κοιμδδ κάιδ.
 Μαίρcc φορρ τταιρην λα νερτ ρλουιζ,
 Νιρ βα heccasoin ipin τράιζη,
 δα ουαβαιρ an Chedasoin éruaid.

Acc égaíne Néill no raidsó beor,

δρόnach ανη Ερε uazh,
 Cen ruiriz ruad ruzi çiall,
 Ar déçri mme çan çréin,
 Ραιρçri muize Néill çan Niall.
 Νίρτα μλδαιρ μαίτιυρ ριρ
 Νίρτα ριέ na ruða plóizh,
 Νί cunaiuz aenach do áin,
 O ρορ báid an brænach bróin.

preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, in O'Clery's
 Irish Calendar, or in Colgan's Works.

° *Tortan*: rectè, Ui-Tortain. A tribe of the

Oirghialla seated near Ardraccon, in Meath.—
 See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 60; Book of
 Ballymote, fol. 229, b; Colgan's *Tr. Th.*, p. 129,

Ua Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland ; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia ; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh ; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinaich, lord of Oirghialla ; Maelcraeibhe, son of Doilghen, lord of Tortan^o ; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh ; Cromman, son of Cinneitich ; and many other noblemen and plebeians, who are not enumerated, along with the king. Of this battle was said :

Fierce and hard was the Wednesday
 On which hosts were strewn under the feet of shields :
 It shall be called, till Judgment's day,
 The destructive morning of Ath-cliath,
 On which fell Niall, the noble hero ;
 Conchobhar, chief of fierce valour ;
 Aedh, son of valiant Eochaidh of Ulidia ;
 Maelmithidh of the proud, lofty dignity.
 Many a countenance of well-known Gaeidhil,
 Many a chief of grey-haired heroes,
 Of the sons of queens and kings,
 Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
 The strength of a brave lord was subdued.
 Alas that he was deceived in the strength of an army,
 There would [otherwise] be no moan upon the strand.
 Fierce was the hard Wednesday !

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said :

Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,
 Without a valiant chief of hostage reign ;
 It is to see the heavens without a sun
 To view Magh-Neill^p without Niall.
 There is no cheerfulness in the happiness of men ;
 There is no peace or joy among the hosts ;
 No fair can be celebrated
 Since the sorrow of sorrow died.

c. ii., and p. 184, n. 23, 24 ; the *Feilire-Aenguis*, 8 July ; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 151, note ^b. ^p *Magh-Neill* : i. e. the Plain of Niall, a bardic name for Ireland.

Τρυσὰ ριν α Μυιζ ὀρξὺ βυθε,
 Α τῆρ νάλαινο παδγαθε,
 Ρο ρεαραιρ ρριε ριζ ρυρεαχ,
 Ροτρaccaιβ Νιall μαὸ ζυνεαχ.
 Cαιτι μαιλ ιαρῆαιρ βῆτα,
 Cαιτι ζρην ceç αιρμ ζρεατα,
 Ιναὸ Νιall ερὸδα Cνυca,
 Ρο μαλαιρε, α μόρ τρυχα.

Νιall ρο ραῖὸ ιορρο αν λά ριαρ αν χατ,

Cepe δαμβάλ βοccοιτ βρεαc, αζυρ cλαυεαὶ leota λιαç,
 Αζυρ ζαι ζλαρρ ζονα τροch, τῆιρ ματαν μοç δο Ατη cλιατ.

Cέλεδαβαλλ, μαc cκανδαιλ, κομάρβα Κομζαλλ, γ ανμχαρὰ Νέιλλ Ζλυνοὺβ,
 αρ é ρο αρλαίξ ρορ Νιall τυθεçτ δον cατῆρα, γ αρ é δο ρατ α χυιτ ροch-
 ραιccε δο Νιall αρ cλαομcλοὸ ech δο thabhαιρτ ὀὸ δια ὄρειτ ρέιν αρ ιν ccατ.
 Ζορmlαιτ, ιηξην Ρηλοιμν, ρο ραῖὸ,

Οc ρορμ κομμαοιν αν δα Ζhall μαρβρατ Νιall, αζυρ Cεαρball,
 Cεαρball λα ηυlb κομαλ ηγλέ Νιall Ζλυνοὺβ λα ηΑμηλαιθε.

Cάιρcc αν 25 Αρριλ, γ μιη Cάιρc ι Cαῖρπαὸ. Δια cόιcc μβλιαὸνα ρῆρccατ
 αρ τρι cέδ τεcμοιηζ ριη,

Cάιρcc ι Cαῖρπαὸ ρρῆτλαιβ ρλυacc ιαρ τεροραιβ βλιαὸναιβ βυανβάν,
 Ορζυρ αρ ηΖοεδελλ δαρ ριαν, ηι ρενδαιβ ριηδολ Ραιλ αιμ Νιall.

¹ *Cnucha*.—Now Caislen-Cnucha, or Castle-knock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note °, under A. D. 727, p. 325.

² *Confessor*.—The word αναμcαρα is translated “*confessarius*” in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294.

³ *Gormlaith*.—See this quatrain quoted before under the year 904 [909]. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the following notice of this Gormlaith is given under the year 905 :

“A. D. 905” [*rectè*, 913]. “Neal Glunduffe was king three years, and was married to the

Lady Gormphley, daughter to King Flann, who was a very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell; was first married to Cormacke mac Cowlenan, King of Munster; secondly, to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son, called Prince Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pittiful and learned ditties in Irish; and, lastly, she was married to Cearvall mac Moregan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors.”

It should be here remarked that the order of

This is a pity, O beloved Magh-Breagh,
 Country of beautiful face,
 Thou hast parted with thy lordly king,
 Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero.
 Where is the chief of the western world ?
 Where the sun of every clash of arms ?
 The place of great Niall of Cnucha^a
 Has been changed, ye great wretches !

Niall said this before the battle :

Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, and a sword of sore-inflicting
 wounds,
 And a green javelin for wounding wretches, let him go early in the
 morning to Ath-cliath.

Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comhghall, and confessor^r of Niall
 Glundubh, was he who had requested of Niall to come to this battle ; and it
 was he that gave the viaticum to Niall, after having refused to give him a horse
 to carry him from the battle. Gormlaith^a, daughter of Flann, said :

Evil to me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall
 and Cearbhall ;
 Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great deed ; Niall Glundubh by
 Amhlaeibh.

Easter [day fell] on the 25th of April, and little Easter^t in the summer.
 This happened after three hundred and sixty-five years.

Easter in summer, marching of armies during three fully accom-
 plished years,

There was a red slaughter of the Gaelidhil in every path, through-
 out the points of fair great Fail along with Niall.

these marriages of Gormlaith must be incorrect, because Cormac Mac Cullenau was slain in 908, Niall Glundubh in 919, and Cearbhall in 909. The probability is that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac ; and secondly, after his death,

to his enemy, Cearbhall ; and, lastly, to Niall Glundubh, after whose fall in 919 she begged from door to door.—See note under 941.

^t *Little Easter*: i. e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.

Comgall πο πάιθ,

Fel Coemain Léeth i Corgur, do aig bliadain do anpueth,
Cóicc la eppaiḡ iar cCáircc Mion cáircc do bith i raíppad.

Opḡain Fířna ḡ Tighē Munna la Ḥallaiḃ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ναοι ccéd a hocht décc. An céδ bliadain do Donnchaḃ, mac Floinn εδionna, hi righe uar Eirino. Fincar, eppcop Doimliacc, Corbmac, mac Cuilennáin, eppcop Uir móir, ḡ τιḡearna na nDéiri Muřnan, Loingreach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmaire, abb Arda ḃreccáin, Ciapán, abb Daimhiriri, Scannlan, mac Ḥorpiáin, eccnaid, pcpibniḃ εḡḡaiḃe, ḡ abb Ropra Cpe, ḡ Μεραιḡe Cluana móir Maeḃóc, déḡ. Lia móir irin mbliadainri co poáct an tuirce lřř nabaid Cluana mic Nóir, ḡ co Clocán Ulaid na ttri ccop. Ceannadur do ionḃradḃ do Ḥhallaiḃ, ḡ ḃripeadh an doimliacc. Ar móir ócc Ḥrēin por Uib Máine. Caḃ i cCiannaḃtaiḃ ḃriřḡ, .i. occ Tig mic nEathach, pua nDonnchaḃ, mac Flainn mic Maeleaclainn, por Ḥhallaiḃ, dú in po marḃad líon ḃřimhe do na Ḥallaiḃ, uair ba irin caḃ rin po díoḡlad caḃ Áta cliaḃ porra, díḡḡ εoppeadh ḃuairliḃ na Nořtmann ann coimlíon a εtopcáir do paepclandaiḃ ḡ daopclannaiḃ Ḥaoiḃel irin caḃ rin Áta cliaḃ. Ro ḡonadh Muircéřtach, mac Tigřřnain, .i. puḡḃḃáinna ḃreipne, hi ccac Ciannaḃta, ḡ aεḃaiḃ iapaḃ dia ḡonaiḃ. Muircaḃ, mac Flainn, τιḡearna

^u *Coemhan Liath*.—This is probably the St. Caemhan whose festival is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar under the 14th of March, which would agree with the time referred to in the text, for in the year 919 Ash-Wednesday fell on the 10th of March.

The year 917 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 918, *alias* 919, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 918" [*al.* 919]. "Easter the 7. Kal. of May, and Little Easter after some dayes in Summer" [*recte*, the second day of Summer]. "Hugh O'Maeilechlainn blinded by his cosen, Donncha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland,

the third yeare of his raigne, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelmihi, mac Flanagan, King of Bregh; Conor, mac Maeilechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Flathvertach mac Danyell, heire of the Fochla; Maelbridi, mac Duivsinai, King of Airgialla, with many more nobles. Ceallach, mac Flaihvertai, King of Corcamrogha, and Tiernach O'Clery, King of Ofiachrach Aigne, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^v *Cormac, son of Cuilennan*.—He is to be distinguished from Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, who was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, A. D. 903 [908], *q. v.*:

"A. D. 915. Cormacke mac Cuileanan, Bushop

Comhghall said :

The festival of Coemhan Liath^u in Lent, denotes a year of storms, Five days of spring after Easter, Little Easter to be in summer.

The plundering of Fearna and Teach-Munna by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 918. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Flann Sinna, in sovereignty over Ireland. Finchar, Bishop of Daimhliag; Cormac, son of Cuilennan^x, Bishop of Lis-mor, and lord of the Deisi Mumhan; Loingseach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmaire, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Scannlan, son of Gorman, wise man, excellent scribe, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Meraighe of Cluainmor-Maethog, died. A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbot's Fort of Cluain-mic-Nois, and to the causeway of the Monument of the Three Crosses^x. Ceanannus was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimhliag^y was demolished. A great slaughter was made of the Ui-Maine at Grian^z. A battle was gained in Cianachta-Breagh (i. e. at Tigh-mic-nEathach^a) by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, over the foreigners, wherein a countless number of the foreigners was slain; indeed in this battle revenge was had of them for the battle of Ath-cliaith^b, for there fell of the nobles of the Norsemen here as many as had fallen of the nobles and plebeians of the Irish in the battle of Ath-cliaith. Muircheartach, son of Tighearnan, i. e. heir apparent of Breifne, was wounded in the battle of Cianachta, and he afterwards died of his wounds. Murchadh, son of Flann, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. Flann,

of Lismore, and King of the Desies, was killed by his own family."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *The monument of the Three Crosses.*—This causeway, and this *Uluidh*, or penitential station, exist at Clonmacnoise.

^y *Daimhliag*: i. e. the Stone Church or Cathedral. "A. D. 915. Kelles was altogether ransacht and spoyled by the Danes, and they rased down the church thereof."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Grian.*—A river which has its source in Sliabh Echtghe, in the north of the county of Clare.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 134, note ^o, and the Map to that work, on which the position of this river is shewn.

^a *Tigh-mic-nEathach*: i. e. the house of the son

of Eochaidh, now unknown. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 915:

"This King" [Donnogh mac Flynn] "gave a battle to the Danes, where there was such a slaughter committed on them, that the one-half of the Danish army was not left alive; there was never such a massacre of them before in Ireland; in which great conflict Moriortagh mac Tyernie, one of the king's nobles, was cruelly wounded and thereof died."

^b *The battle of Ath-cliaith.*—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashoge, near Athcliaith, or Dublin.—See note ^o, A. D. 916, p. 593, *suprà*.

Coṛca ḡhaircno, décc. Flano, mac Lonain, Uirgil Sil Scota, file ir deach
baoi i nEriinn ina aimyir, do marbad lá macaib Cuirrbuide, do Uib Fotaib
iaioiride) i nduimetaide occ Loc Dácaoc i nDériib Mumán.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, naoi ccéd a naoi déz. An tara bliðain do Dhonnchað.
Ciaran, eppcop Tolain, ḡ Ruman, mac Caṭaraiz, eppucc Cluana hlopaip,
déz. Ar óó aepubpað an pañn po,

Coimpar ecenai upðairc áit, pñ co noccaib occa aib,
Dunað doim oil imðail, Ruman, mac Caṭaraiz can.

Maonach, mac Diaðail, abb ḡnncaip, ḡ pccriðnoð na nḤaioðel uile, Coir-
prie, mac Pñraðaiḡ, cñn epaðað Laiḡñ, comarba Diaṛmata, mic Aðða póin,
aircimech Tige moçua, ḡ anchoipe, déz iar ndeiḡḡcṭað cian aopua, ḡ Pñḡal,
mac Maolmoṛða, ab Saiḡne, déz. Ar óóib po paíðb,

Ní bliðain cen aimyir, anabað abb buan ḡnncaip,
Aḡur comarba Diaṛmata, Coirprie ba buað céç deaḡ tuir.
Ab Saiḡne co pocpaiti, Pñḡal pñ co poenðnaib,
Doimnall veil apð uile maṛt dunnébaṛt pop Ḥaioðealaib.
Ní puipmiu, ní airéma, po biṭ iram epiaimairi,
A tainic de ancñpnaib Epeann ipin mbliðairpe.

Doimnall, mac Floinn, mic Maoleclainn, pioḡðainna Epeann do marpað
la a brátaip Donncað i mḡruizñ Daçoga. Ar do báp an Mhaonaiḡ, mic
Diaðail, ceðna, ḡ Doimnall po paíðeað,

^o *Flann, son of Lonan.*—See this obit already entered under the year 891, p. 549, *suprà*. The insertion of it here is a mistake of the Four Masters.

The year 918 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 919, *alias* 920, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 919” [*al.* 920]. “Maelmuire, prince of Ardrackan, *mortuus est*. An overthrow by Doncha O’Maeilechlainn of the Genties” [Gentiles], “where innumerable of them were slaine. Finchar, *Episcopus et scriba* of Doimliag, *feliciter pausavit*. Scannal of Roscere and Scribe of

Cluon-mic-Nois, *quievit*. Sitric mac Ivar forsook Dublin by divine power.” [The] “Doimliag of Kells broken by Genties, and” [they] “did martire many there.” [The] “Doimliag of Tuileain burnt the same day. Cormac, mac Cuilenan, Kinge of Desyes in Mounster, *jugalatus*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Tolan.*—Otherwise written Tuilen, now Dulane, a parish near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

^e *Maenach.*—“A. D. 917” [*rectè*, 921]. “Moo-nagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beanchor, the best scribe of all Ireland, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Abbot of lasting Beannchair.*—It is added in

son of Lonan^e, the Virgil of the race of Scots, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was treacherously slain by the sons of Corrbuidhe, who were of the Ui-Fothaidh, at Loch Dachaeach, in Deisi-Mumhan.

The Age of Christ, 919. The second year of Donnchadh. Ciaran, Bishop of Tolan^d, and Ruman, son of Cathasach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died. It was for him this quatrain was composed :

Shrine of wisdom illustrious, acute, a man of virgin purity,
By the hosts of people assembled was he loved, Ruman, son
of Cathasach the amiable.

Maenach^e, son of Siadhal, Abbot of Beannchair, and the [best] scribe of all the Irish race, [died]. Cairbre, son of Fearadhach, head of the piety of Leinster, successor of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Roin, airchinneach of Tigh-Mochua, and an anchorite, died, after a good life, at a very advanced age ; and Fearghal, son of Maelmordha, Abbot of Saighir, died. Of them was said :

It was not a year without events; premature died the Abbot of
lasting Beannchair^f,
And the successor of Diarmaid, Cairbre, the gifted above all good
pillar.
The Abbot of Saighir with multitudes; Fearghal, man of gentle
exactions;
Domhnall^g, a scion all-good ; a plague^h among the Gaeidhil.
I have not enumerated, I shall not enumerate, because I am sor-
rowful,
What misfortunes came upon Ireland in this year.

Domhnallⁱ, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by his brother, Donnchadh, at Bruighean-Dachoga^j. It was of the death of the same Maenach, son of Siadhal, and of Domhnall, was said :

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

^e *Domhnall*.—It is added in an interlined gloss that this was Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn.

^h *A plague*.—"A. D. 917" [*rectè*, 921]. "There reigned in Ireland a great plague this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 917. King Donnogh killed his own brother, Donell, who was elected to be his successor in the kingdom."—*Ann. Clon.*

^j *Bruighean-Dachoga*.—Now Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^p, under the year 1415.

Cóiceasó bliadain baéglac binn
 O Phlann Tímhac torccasó d'ong,
 Maenac caépac Comgail g'inn
 Tuin Donnail la Donnacó n'Donn.
 Mór liac Maenac, a Dhé oíl,
 Uirdecc dáolac in gnúir glon,
 Dhroméla Epeann dar dá muir
 Comarba cuir Comgail caom.
 Ceann cuindríg an cúicid cóir,
 A mind óir ar maighi muir,
 Saet lín egnacó Inri Fáil,
 Do dié a dail n'Gaideal ngur.
 Tím don lécc lozmair lán,
 Do Ruaim páim ar aihre mbroin,
 Nat mair Maenac Mumán muad
 Ar lop truasg a Dhe móir.

Ceallac, mac Congalaidg, abb Cille achaid, Cionacó, mac Donnail, abb
 Doire Chalgaich, ḡ Dhroma Tuama, c'hn a'comairc Ceneoil cConail, dég.
 Flaitebeartach, mac Muiréscraig, abb Cluana móir, dég. Ar dó no ráideasó,

Caitte annasó inn mair uaidg, caitte allasó eccep lóir,
 Inó Flaitebeartacó f'ind Fáil no rcar f'ri miad Cluana móir.

Maelmichill, mac Canannáin, dég, ar dó no ráideasó an rann ro,

Larar Laigean lir co trág ní bo clait f'ri poplann féig,
 Clepcect caem, cen imóim nait, no rait f'or Maelmichill réim.

¹ *Comghall's city*: i. e. the Monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St. Comghall in the sixth century.

¹ *Donnchadh Donn*: i. e. Donnchadh, Donough, or Denis, the brown-haired.

² *Druim-Thuama*.—Translated by Adamnan *Dorsum-Tomæ*, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note^o,

under A. D. 1197. Colgan quotes this passage as from the Annals of the Four Masters in his Annals of Derry; but he makes Cinaedh Abbot of Doire-Chalgaich and Druimchliabh, thus:

“A. D. 919. S. Kinædus, filius Domnaldi, Abbas de Doire-Chelgaich, et de Druimchliabh, arx et caput religionis totius Tirconelliæ, obiit.”
 —*Quat. Mag., Trias Thaum.*, p. 503.

³ *Cluain-mor*: i. e. the great lawn or meadow.

The fifth year, disastrous, sweet,
 From Flann of Teamhair, a company have died,
 Maenach of happy Comhgall's city^k,
 Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donn!
 Great grief is Maenach, O dear God !
 The illustrious, black-haired man of the charming face,
 The paragon of Ireland between two seas,
 The successor of the mild Comhgall,
 Head of counsel of the just province,
 Its golden crown to be sorrowfully regretted,
 Grievous to me that the wise man of Inis-Fail
 Died from the assembly of the brave Gaeidhil.
 A gem of the full precious stone,
 As far as noble Rome it is sign of sorrow.
 That Maenach of noble Munster does not live,
 'Tis sufficient cause of grief, O great God.

Ceallach, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh ; Cinaedh, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, and of Druim-Thuama^m, head of the council of the Cinel-Conaill, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, Abbot of Cluainmorⁿ, died. Of him was said :

Where is the resting place of the sacred ornament ? Where the
 renown of great poetic powers ?
 Behold^o Flaithbheartach, the fair of Fail, has separated from the hon-
 ours of Cluain-mor.

Maelsinchill, son of Canannan, died ; for him this quatrain was composed :

The flame of wide Leinster to the shore, he was not feeble in the
 unequal strife,
 Mild clerkship, without violation of chastity, descended as a blessing
 on the gentle Maelsinchill.

This is probably the place now called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

^o Behold : *m̄b*. The word *m̄b*, otherwise written *enne*, is the same as the Latin *ecce*, and is explained *féic no fionn* by O'Clery.

Σεαρνάς, mac Flainn, abb Lanne Léire, décc, dia nebráð,

Sutpall Muige, maie ppi báð, ðrífð mban mbuidé balc a brífð,
Ruitéñ ðrési m ðrian ppi ðruað cñnac Lére liac a vit.

Μακρόδοιθε, mic Dunchada, airéinneé Cluana ðoiríñn, déð. Maonach, Céle Dé, do éiaáctain ðon páiprige amiar do ðenaná peéta Eireann. Ðoppaié ua hloíair do ðabáil ropað i nAcé cñac, 7 Arb Macá ðopceain laip iarain, 7 la a ílóg ipin Saéarñ pñá féil Martain, 7 na tairge epñairge do anacal laip co na luéct do Chélib Dé, 7 do lobraib. An típ ðo apceain laip in ðac airp .i. pñar co himp labraða, ropir co banna, po éuaie co Μαξ Uillíñn. Acé atá ní éñna an pñuað do ðeacñað po tuait ðop páipraíð Muiréñíreacñ, mac Néill, 7 Aigñíre, mac Murchaða, co pñoiñið ropñ na Ðallaib, 7 topceatap ðponð úío míor úið, 7 do epñatap uaéað oile lá ðopéacé céu topairð na hoíðce, uair nír bo roppeil úoið iate. Muiriuéct do Ðhallaib oc Loch Peabail acc Olb co noib longairbh ropñ epñocéat 7 Imp Eocchain do opceain úoiðbh. Pñíðal, mac Ðomhñacill, .i. tíðeapñna an Pñocla, i neapceairpóine pñiú, ðo po mapð luéct luinðe úoið, 7 po ðripñ an luinð pñíripñ, 7 pñucc a hionñmupñ 7 a heðáil. Pñiche long oile do éocé co Cññ Μαðair i naipéap Típe Chonacill im mac Uaéñna-

^p *Godfrey*.—The substance of this passage is translated by Colgan, in his Annals of Armagh, as follows :

“A. D. 919. *Godfredus Hua Himhair* (Dux Nortmannorum) *cæpit Dubliniam et cum exercitu die Sabbathi ante festum Sancti Martini prædis et rapinis devastat Ardmaccham : pepercit tamen Ecclesiis, Colideis, et infirmis.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296. This event is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

^q *Inis-Labhraidha* : i. e. Labhraidh's Island. Not identified.

^r *Magh-Uilseann*.—Now unknown.

^s *Inis-Eoghain* : i. e. Eoghan's Island, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^t *Ceann-Maghair*.—Now Kinaweel, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county

of Donegal.—See note ^a, under A. D. 702, p. 303, *suprà*.

The year 919 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 920, *alias* 921, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 920” [*al.* 921]. “Maenach, mac Siagail, chief of learning” [*rectè*, wisdom] “in the Iland of Ireland, died. Daniell O'Maelechlainn *per dolum occisus est a fratre suo*, Doncha, *quod aptum erat*. Kieran, abbot of Daiminis, died. Maeilsechlainn O'Flainn” [i. e. grandson of Flann], “heyre of Tarach; Fiachra, mac Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnall O'Hivar, King of White and Black Genties” [Gentiles] “*omnes mortui sunt*. Godfry O'Hivar in Dublin. Cinaeh mac Daniell, prince of Daire-Calgai, and Drumtuoma, head of counsel among the Conells of Tuaisceirt, died. The Genties came

Cearnach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died ; of whom was said :

The torch of the plain (good in battle) of Bregia the fair and lovely,
stout his strength,

Brilliance of the sun, the sun upon his cheek. Cearnach of Leire,
mournful the loss of him,

Macrodaidhe, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, died. Maenach, a Ceile-De [Culdee], came across the sea westwards, to establish laws in Ireland. Godfrey^p, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliaith ; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival ; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des [Culdees], and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i. e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha^q, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann^r. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain ; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them [the Irish]. A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh ; and Inis-Eoghain^s was plundered by them: Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair^t, in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmharan,

by sea to Lochfeval untill they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 shippes" [rectè, viz., under the conduct of Olv, who had 32 shippes], "where they mett with straights and rocks, where few of them remained *per torporem*. Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochla, contending with them, killed the people of one shippe, bracke that selfe" [same], "and caried the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghar, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uahmaran mic Barith with 20 shippes. The spoyle of Ardmac, the 3rd of November, by" [the] "Genties of Dublin, in the Saturday of St.

Martin's feast, viz., by Godfrith O'Hivair, with his men, who saved the houses of prayer with their *people of God*" [i. e. Culdees], "and lepers, and the whole church towne, unless" [i. e. except] "some howses" [which] "were burnt through neglect" [*nisi paucis in eâ tectis exustis per incuriam*]. "Broad spoyles made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westerly, easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen, but the north Army were mett by Murtagh mac Nell, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who did overthrowe them, killed many of them, *paucis elapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis*

ράιν, mic δαριθ, γ ní δερθενρατ nach ποδαιλ don dul ποιν. Μαολρεχλαινν, mac Μαολρϋαναϊδ, mic Φλοινν, δέξ. Οργαιν Cluana heidneach, γ λορκαδ δερταγε Mochua, γ οργαιν Φήρνα μόιρε Μαοδόcc do Ξhallaiβ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd ρiche. Αη τηραρ βλιαδαιν do Donnchaδ. Μαολ- ποιλ, mac Ailella, eppcop, anchoipe, γ ροριβνιδ Λεϊτε Chuinn, γ abb Indeδnén, décc. Αρ δια écc πο ράιδδh an ρανν,

Maelpóil baói πο ορδδun μόρ eppcop ζαιδδ ραματ ριζ,
Suí no nήptaδ ρéct πορ các ρή ροειρθεδ ρéctαιρ ριδ.

Cορbmac, Ερρϋcc Cluana ρήρα δρénainn, γ Ailell, mac Φλαίτιμ, abb Cluana μόιρ Μαεδόcc, do écc. Φlannaζán Ua Riaccán, abb Cille δαρα, γ ριζδάμνα Λαιζεαν, δέξ. Μαολιονίμαιν Ua Ξlarcon, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Colγγυ, mac Φεδαιé, abb Sláine, Αλλοζυρ Chille Scίpe, Αοδ Ua Ραιτηέν, ρή ρυί Ερεανν, γ eccnaiδ δαιζρε, Φήρδαλαχ, ρaccapτ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Λοιγγρεαé, mac Αονaccáin, ρειρτίζιρ Δοιμίacc, δέξ. Ταδξ, mac Ραολáin, τιζεαρνα Λαιζεαν Δήρζαδαιρ ρηρ αράιτε Uί Ceinnpelaiz, δέξ, δια neβραδ,

Δά δειχ mβλιαδαν ατγλεam αρ naoi céταιβ αρ μοam,
Ο ζήναρ Crioρτ, iar ριαζαιλ, eyp an mβλιαδαιν ιταam.
Αρ ιρην βλιαδαιν δειμίη ιαρραν ριαζαιλ αιτ, αζαιρ,
Ecca Ταιδcc υρθειρc αιμίηδ, an ριζ αιβηδ Δήρζαδαιρ.

Ινορεέταχ, mac Concóδαιρ, ριζδάμνα Connaéτ, δέξ. Μαολmicδuaich, τιζεαρνα Αιδνε, do μαρβαδ la Ξallaiβ. Αοδ, mac Lonáin Uι Ξυαιρε, ταναιρ Αιδνε, décc. Ρινδουινε Ua Μαολμϋαιδ, τιζήρνα Ρεαρ cCeall δέξ. Slóizéδ la Donnchaδ, ρί Ερεανν, co Connaéταιβ, co πο μαρβαδ δρηm μόρ δια μιν- τιρ ι nδuibéιρ Ατα Λuaiη, δύ ι ττορcαιρ Cιονaeδ, mac Concóδαιρ, τιζεαρνα

Lune, at 15. *Kal. Junii*, the 3rd day, the first howre at night. Flahvertach mac Murtagh, Abbot of Clonmore, *mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The eclipse of the moon here mentioned happened on the 17th December, 921.—See *L' Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 69.

"*Maelpoil.*—Dr. O'Conor thinks that this was the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick.—See his edition of the Annals of

the Four Masters, p. 440, note 1; and also *Quinta Vita S. Patricii, Trias Thaum.*, p. 64, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"Anno 920. *Mal-Paulinus Abildi filius, Episcopus, Anachoreta, Scriba, sive Scriptor præcipuus Leth-Cunnensis, hoc est Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, et Abbas Indenensis, obiit.*"

"*Ua Maelmhuaidh.*—Now *anglicè* O'Molloy. This is the first notice of the family name O'Molloy occurring in these Annals. Their

son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Mael-seachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearnamora-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 920. The third year of Donnchadh. Maelpoil^u, son of Ailell, bishop, anchorite, and [best] scribe of Leath-Chuinn, and Abbot of Indedhnen, died. Concerning his death the [following] quatrain was composed :

Maelpoil, who was in great dignity, a bishop who took the road of
a king,
A sage who enforced the law upon all, a man who dispensed peace
all round.

Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; and Ailell, son of Flaithim, Abbot of Cluain-mora-Maedhog, died. Flannagan Ua-Riagain, Abbot of Cill-dara, and heir apparent of Leinster, died. Maelinmhain Ua-Glascon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain ; Colga, son of Feadhach, Abbot of Slaine ; Alldghus of Cill-Scire ; Aedh Ua Raithnen, old sage of Ireland, and wise man of Saighir ; Fear-dalach, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and Loingseach, son of Aenagan, Economist of Daimhliag, died. Tadhg, son of Faelan, lord of South Leinster, who was called Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died ; of whom was said :

Twice ten years, have followed upon nine hundred more,
Since Christ was born, by rule, till the year in which we are.
It is in this year certainly, according to the clear rule, occurred
The death of Tadhg, the illustrious, happy, the noble King of
Deasgabhair.

Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Mael-micduach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Lonan O'Guairé, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finngüne Ua Maelmhuaidh^u, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. An army was led by Donnchadh, King of Ireland, into Connaught, so that a great part of his people was killed in Duibhthir-Atha-Luain^v, where Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son

territory of Feara-Ceall, now Fircall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Fircall, Bal-

lycown, and Ballyboy, in the King's County.
^v *Duibhthir-Atha-Luain* : i. e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called

Ua Failge. Maolmorða, mac Riacán, tanair Orpaigne, dég. Orpaign Cluana mic Nóir do Thallaib Luimnech, 7 teact dóibh for Loch Ribh, go ro orccrft a oilena uile. Orpaign En inri la Foctartaib tpe do Thallaib, dú in ro marbta da céo décc do Thaidelaib, 7 Abél pcpibnó do dol i martra imaille ppiú. Inoráð Cluana mic Nóir la mac nAilgi, 7 a lorccad lair iarom. Uatmarán, mac Dobailéin, tigearna Luigne Connact, dég. Flaitbeartach, mac Ionmáinen, ní Cairil, do dul dia oiletre, 7 Lorcan, mac Conluzáin, do gabáil riçe Cairil.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéo piche a haon. An cétapaíad bliáðain do Dhonnchaó. Maolcallano abb Oipirt Diapmata, Maolpaopaiucc, mac Mopainó, abb Oroma eliab 7 Aρoa ppaáa, Duboabpaine, abb Roppa ailéir, Maolcuile, mac Colmáin, pcpicgint Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Píachpa eccailri bicce, décc. Dublétir Cille plebte, paccapτ Aρoa Macáa, do dol i martra la gallaib Snáma Aigheach. Cucongalta, paccapτ Lanne Léipe tétpa (.i. cantape no opapop) Epeann etip gué, 7 cpuc, 7 poap (.i. po ptop) dég. Maolmorða, mac Concúbar, tigearna Ua Failge, 7 Píno, mac Círpáin, tigearna Mupcpaigne, décc. Uiozác, inçeap Floinn, mic Maouleaclainn, bñ Mhaolemitchig, tigfina bpiç uile, décc, 7 po haónact co nairmoticu móip hi cCluain mic Nóir. Spelán, mac Conçalaiç, tigearna Conaille Muptéimne, do marbaó. Inoráð Pcap nAρoa, 7 Lanne Léipe, 7 Pcap Roip inri mbliáðain hipin. Céle mac Anpothain, tigearna Ua Cpioiméannáin, décc. Maolcluithe, mac Conco-

Feadha-Atha-Luain, a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See it referred to at the years 1536, 1572, 1580.

* *En-inis*: i. e. Bird-island. This name is now unknown. Fotharta-tire is one of the old names of Fotharta-O’Nolan, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

* *The son of Ailgi*.—This was the Tomrar Mac Alchi, king, who, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, was reported to have gone to hell in the year 922.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xli.

† *Flaitbheartach*.—He had been first Abbot of Scatterry Island in the Shannon, and was the person who incited Cormac Mac Cuileannain, the Bishop-King of Munster, to fight the battle

of Bealach-Mughna in 903 [908].

The year 920 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 921, *alias* 922, of the Annals of Ulster, and 918 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 921” [*al.* 922]. “Maeilpoil, mac Ailill, cheife and bushopp of Kindred Hugh Slane; Teige, mac Foelain, King of the Kinselaes; Cernach, mac Flainn, prince of Lainn-Leire, and Proctor” [moep] “to them of Ard-mach from Belachduin” [now Castlekieran, near Kells] “to [the] sea, and from [the] Boyn to Cashan, head of counsell and doing of the men of Bregb wholly, all dead” [Ruman *Episcopus* Cluana-Iraird]; “Ferdalach, bushopp of

of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died: The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis^v in Fotharta-tire, by the foreigners, where twelve hundred of the Irish were slain, and Abel the scribe was martyred along with them. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the son of Ailgi^z, who afterwards burned it. Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach^y, son of Inmhainen, King of Caiseal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiseal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann, Abbot of Druimcliabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhlitir of Cill-Sleibhthe^z, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach^a. Cucongalta, priest of Lann-Leire, the Tethra (i. e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearran, lord of Muscraighe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain,

Clon-mic-Nois; Loingsech, mac Oenagain, *Equonimus* of Doimliag; and Colga mac Sempuil, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limericke" [i. e. of Mac Ailche] "to Lochri, and spoiled Clon-mic-Nois, and all the Islandes, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 918" [*rectè*, 922]. "Teig mac Foylan, King of the west" [*rectè*, south] "of Lynster, died. Flannagan O'Riagan, abbot of Killdare and prince of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Aileall, Bushop, best scribe, and anchorite of all Leihkoyn, died. King Donnogh went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness

of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Connor, King of Affalie" [Offalie]. "Indreaghtagh, mac Connor, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limbrick spoiled and ransacked Clonvicknose, and from thence they went on Logh Rie, and preyed all the islands thereof. Ffingonie O'Molloye, King of Fearkeall, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Cill-Sleibhthe*.—Otherwise written Cill-Sleibhe, now Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note ^p, under A. D. 517, p. 168, *suprà*.

^a *Snamh-Aighneach*.—Now Carlingford Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note ^f, under A. D. 850, p. 484, *suprà*.

βαρ, ριοζοάμνα Connaçt, do m̄arbad̄. Finn mac Maelmor̄da, mic Muir-
eccáin, ριοζοάμνα Laiçín, do m̄arbad̄ lá Ceallaç, mac Cerp̄aill. Flaτ̄bear-
tach, mac Ionmainéin, do çabáil do Zhallaib̄ i n Iny Loça Cré, 7 a b̄reit̄ co
Luimneach.

Αοιρ C̄riort, naoi ccéd̄ p̄ice a dó. An cúigeaδ̄ bliadaim do Dhonnaçad̄.
Duibl̄itir, abb Cluana heid̄neach. Muir̄s̄daç, mac Dom̄naill, abb Mair̄-
treach b̄uite, c̄f̄m̄ aτ̄c̄om̄arc̄ (.i. p̄ap̄p̄aige) p̄ear m̄b̄r̄f̄ç uile, óccaib̄, cl̄éip̄c̄ib̄,
7 maor̄muinn̄tre p̄áτ̄p̄aiz̄ ó Sliab̄ F̄uaiō co Laiçniu d̄ég. Maδ̄l̄mor̄da, mac
Congalaiz̄, abb Daínn̄ir̄i, Moçta na hIn̄n̄ir̄i, mac C̄f̄r̄naçam, p̄açap̄t̄ Ar̄ua
Maça, d̄écc. Cellaç, mac C̄f̄r̄baill, ριοζοάμνα Laiçín, lá Donn̄chaδ̄, mac
Dom̄naill, τ̄op̄c̄aip̄ r̄éin, 7 Donn̄chaδ̄, mac Dom̄naill, ριοζοάμνα T̄f̄m̄p̄aç, do
m̄arbad̄ la Maol̄p̄uaanaiō, mac Conçob̄air̄, i n̄ioçail̄ Cellaiz̄, mic C̄f̄r̄baill,
mic Muir̄eccéin. Longur̄ do Zhallaib̄ p̄op̄ Loç̄ Ēr̄ne, co p̄o in̄oip̄p̄t̄ in̄n̄p̄s̄da,
7 oil̄éna an loça, 7 na τ̄uaçta ap̄ çach̄ τ̄aob̄ de, 7 aip̄p̄ioñ̄ d̄oib̄ p̄op̄ an loç̄ ço
p̄aínp̄aiō ap̄ cc̄ioτ̄, 7 an τ̄ip̄ d̄p̄açb̄aíl̄ d̄oib̄ i nec̄maiz̄ (.i. i n̄deip̄f̄b̄) na p̄e
p̄in. Çaill̄ do t̄oçt̄ p̄op̄ Loç̄ Cuan, 7 Maol̄d̄áin̄ mac Aoða ριοζοάμνα an
cúiḡiδ̄ do t̄uic̄im̄ leo. Dá c̄éd̄ d̄ég do çallaib̄ Loça Cuan do b̄ádaδ̄ hi Loch
Rúsh̄p̄uiōde. Çaill̄ p̄op̄ Loch Ribh̄ .i. Colla mac b̄ap̄it̄, τ̄igeap̄na Luim̄n̄iz̄,
7 ap̄ leo p̄o m̄arbad̄ Eac̄h̄t̄iz̄ç̄in̄, mac Flann̄chaða, τ̄igeap̄na b̄p̄f̄ç̄maíne.

^b *Loch-Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea.
—See note, ^c, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

The year 921 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 922, *alias* 923, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 919 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 922” [*al.* 923]. “Maelpatrick, mac Morain, prince of Drumcliv and Ardsraha, *mortuus est*. Spelan, mac Congalai, *per dolum occisus*, being king of the Conells” [of Muirtheimbne]. “The spoyling of them of Arta” [Ferrard], “Lainn-Lere, and them of Ross in the same moneth” [*rectè, in eodem die*], “and the spoyle of Cill-sleve by Genties” [Gentiles] “from Snavaigneche, Duivlitir, priest of Ard-mách, with them” [*rectè, by them*] “to be martired. Cucongalt, priest of Lainn-Lere,

chiefe of Ireland in all vertues, *in pace quievit*. Maelcluiche, mac Conor, heyre of Connoght, *per dolum occisus est*. Ligach” [Flann] “mac Maeilsechlainn’s daughter, and Queene to the King of Bregh, *mortua est*. Finn, mac Maelmorra, heyre of Linster, *a fratre suo occisus est*. Maelcallan, prince of Disert-Diarmada, *quievit*.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 919” [*rectè, 923*]. “Ligach, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlynn, Queen of Moybrey, died, and was buried in Clonvicknose. Dowlitter, priest of Ardmach, was killed by the Danes. Dedim O’Foirvhen, Tanaist, Abbott of Clonvicknose, died.” —*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Mochta of the Island*: i. e. Inis-Mochta, now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath. The ruins of the church of Inis-Mochta are still to

died. Maelcluithe, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed. Finn, son of Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch-Cre^b, and conveyed to Limerick.

The Age of Christ, 922. The fifth year of Donnchadh. Duibhlitir, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, head of the counsel of all the men of Breagh, lay and ecclesiastical, and steward of Patrick's people, from Sliabh Fuaid to Leinster, died. Maelmordha, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Daimhinis. Mochta of the Island^c, son of Cearnachan, priest of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall; and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Teamhair, was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen^d. A fleet of foreigners upon Loch Eirne^e, so that they plundered the islands and islets of the lake, and the districts on every side of it; and they remained on the lake till the ensuing summer, and they left the country at the end of that time. Foreigners came upon Loch Cuan; and Maelduin, son of Aedh, heir apparent of the province, fell by them. Twelve hundred of the foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe^f. Foreigners upon Loch Ribh, i. e. [under the conduct of] Colla, son of Barith, lord of Luimneach; and it was by them Eachtighearn, son of Flannchadh, lord of Breaghmhaine^g, was slain.

be seen on a spot of ground containing about two acres, which was formerly an island, and is now surrounded by low, marshy ground, which is always flooded in Winter. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mochta of this place was kept here on the 26th of March. He is to be distinguished from St. Mochta of Louth, whose festivals were celebrated on the 24th of March and 19th of August.—See note ^a, under A. D. 448, p. 135, *suprà*. See Inis-Mochta again referred to at the years 939, 997, 1026, 1138, 1150, and 1152.

^d *Son of Muirigen*.—The language of this passage is very carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

“Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, heir apparent to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Teamhair, who was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach.”

^e *Loch-Eirne*.—Now Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3751, p. 47, *suprà*.

^f *Loch-Rudhruidhe*: i. e. Rury's Lough.—See note ^a, under A. M. 2545, p. 7, *suprà*. See also the *Feilire-Aenguis*, note at 29th August.

^g *Breaghmhaine*.—Now Brawney, a barony verging on Loch Ribh, or Lough Ree, in the county of Westmeath. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family in this territory

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd piche a trí. An peiread bliadain do Dhonnchað. Pailbe, ancoipe, décc. CATAL, mac Concubair, pí teopa Connacht, [décc]. Dubgall, mac Aoða, piḡ Ulad, do marbad la hUlltoib .i. la Cenel Maelce. Lorcan, mac Duncáda, tigearna ðriḡ [décc]. Ar dia nécc po ráidb,

Naoi mbliadna atpfr, arim ðpon, ó Flann Tómpach, ní cor ngel,
Catal Connaét, pí na nart, Dubgall tuaza pi bale ðriḡ.

Domnall, mac CATAL, piḡdamna Connaét, do marbad la abrátair, Taoḡ mac CATAL, ḡ Taoḡ do ḡabáil ionad a atar. Paolan, mac Muirbhair, pí Laiḡn, co na mac .i. Lorcan, do erḡabail la ḡallaib Acha clath. Tompar, mac Tompat, do marbad do Connaicib mara. Flaéciuḡ, mac Scopachám, tigearna Ua Crioiméannám, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ḡcéð, pice, a cftair. An peactriað bliadain do Dhonnchað. Colman, mac Aililla, abb Cluana Iorairb, ḡ Cluana mic Nóir, erpucc, ḡ doctop erḡad, déḡ. Ar leir do rónad daimiac Cluana mic Nóir. Do Chonailib Muirtemne a cenel.

An ðschimad bliadain, ðail ðip, po ffr pailte ḡ bpon,
Colman Cluana ḡair ḡach tuir; Alðoann do ðol ðar muir.

took the surname of O'Braie, now O'Brien, Breen, and sometimes incorrectly O'Brien.

The year 922 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 923, *alias* 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (*aræ communis* 924) as follows :

"A. D. 923" [*al.* 924]. "A navy of the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon Loch-Erne, spoyling all the Ilands of the Loch, and the contry about the haven, and left it in Somer next. Genties at Loch Cuan, and Maelduin, mac Hugh, heyre of Ulster, was slain by them. Great shipping of the Genties of Loch Cuan, drowned at Fertais Ruraie, where nine hundred or more were lost. An army by Gofrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limericke, where many of his men were killed by Mac Ailche. Mureach mac Daniell, second to the Abbot of Ardmach, High

Serjeant" [ápoimær] "of the south O'Nells, and coarb of Buty, mac Bronai, the head doer" [*rectè*, the head counsellor] "of all the men of Bregb among the" [laity and] "clergy, 5 *die Kal. Dec. vita decessit*. Maelmorra, mac Congaile, prince of Daivinis, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 920" [*rectè*, 924]. "Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Logh Rowrie. The Danes made residence on Logh Rie, by whom Eghtigern, mac Flancha, prince of Brawnie, was killed. Foylan mac Murtagh, or Morey, King of Lynster, was taken by the Danes, and led captive together with his sons."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Lorcan*. — "A. D. 920" [*rectè*, 925]. "Lorckan, mac Donnogh, prince of Moybrey, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Exact*: ðpon.—This word is glossed .i.

The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnchadh. Failbhe, ancho-rite, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of the three divisions of Connaught, [died]. Dubhghall, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians, i. e. by the Cinel-Maelche. Lorcan^h, son of Dunchadh, lord of Breagh, [died]. Of their deaths was said :

Nine years, it is known, exact¹ the computation, from Flann of Teamhair, it is not a charming circumstance,
Till Cathal of Connaught, king of the nobles, and Dubhghall of Tuagha, strong King of Breagh.

Domhnall^l, son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, son of Cathal; and Tadhg assumed the place of his father. Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, with his son, i. e. Lorcan, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-*cliath*^k. Tomrar, son of Tomralt, was slain by the Conmaicni-mara^l. Flaithchius, son of Scorachan, lord of Ui-Crimh-thannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 924. The seventh year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, a bishop and wise doctor, died. It was by him the Daimhliag^m of Cluain-mic-Nois was built; he was of the tribe of the Conailli-Muirtheimhne.

The tenth year, a just decree, joy and sorrow reigned,
Colman of Cluain, the joy of every tower, died; Albdann went beyond sea.

cinnce, i. e. certain, or exact, in the Stowe copy.

¹ *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cahall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *The foreigners of Ath-*cliath**: i. e. the Danes of Dublin.

The year 923 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 924, *alias* 925, of the Annals of Ulster, which note a few of the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 924" [*al.* 925]. "Duv gall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, *a suis jugulatus est*. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregh, *senili morte mori-*

tur. Cahall, mac Conor, King of Connaght, *in penitentia obiit*. Daniell mac Cahel killed by his cosen" [*rectè*, brother] "Teige fraudulently, and others of the nobles of Connaght."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^l *Conmaicni-mara*: i. e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See note ¹, under A. D. 663, p. 274, *suprà*.

^m *Daimhliag*: i. e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnoise. The death of this abbot is entered in the *Chronicon Scotorum* at the year 926.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 266, 267.

Μαολρεαχλαϊνν, mac Μαολρυσανιό, αιρηρίγδαίμνα Τεαίμραχ, γ Ουιν-εάσαιθ, mac Λαοζαϊρε, φλαϊθ Fear cCeall, δέξ. Ορζαν Ούινε Σοβαϊρε υο Ξhallaiθ Λοά Cuán, γ πο μαρβαό δαοινε ιομδα λεό.

Α εσταρ ριόε αρ ζλέ, αζυρ ναοι ccéd cen τιμóιθε,
Ο πο ζσταιρ mac Θε βί co horccain Ουιν Σοβαϊρι.

Ραοινεαό ρια Μυιρδέαρταό, mac Neill γ ρια nUltaiθ occ Ορροάτ Cluana na cρυιμέτρη an 28 υο December υια Οαρδαοιη υο ρυνηραό, δύ in πο μαρβαό ούτ ccéd imo ττοϊρεαχαιθ .i. Albdann, mac Ξορραιέ, Αυεφ, γ Ροιλε. Ρο ζαβαό καέτ ρεαχτμαϊνε ρορ ανλεθ οϊλε υιοθ occ Αέ Cρυιέτνε, ζο ττάιμζ Ξορραιέ, τζιςρνα Ξall, ó Αέ χιαέ υια ccοβαϊρ. Ορζαν Cille υαρα υο Ξhallaiθ Ρυιρ Λοαϊρε. Α horζαν υορμóιρι ó Αέ χιαέ ιρη mβλιαόαιη éfona. Ρερζυρ, mac Ουιλιζεϊν, τζιςρνα Λυιρζ, υο μαρβαό la ρσραιθ δρειρνε. Μοχτα, ερρκορ Υα Νέιλλ γ ραααρε Αρδα Μαά, γ Μυιρδóach, mac Οομ-ναϊλλ, τάναιρι abbaθh Αρδα Μαά, δέξ.

Αοϊρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd α cúζ ριχίε. Αη τοέτμαό βλιαόαιη υο Οhonn-χαιό. Cορβμαc, mac Ριέβραιν, abb Ξlinne υα Λοχα, Μαολρςεταϊρ, abb Cluana ρεαρτα Μολυα, δέξ. Σοιχλεαόάν Τζε Μυδα υο ζυιη γ α écc δι.

ⁿ *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note ^o, under A. M. 3501, pp. 26, 27, *suprà*.

^o *Cluain-na-gCruimlither*: i. e. the lawn or meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not identified.

^p *Being Thursday*.—This shews that the year was not 924, for in that year the 28th of December fell on Tuesday; but, according to the Annals of Ulster, this victory was gained by Muirheartach in 926, in which year the 28th of December fell on Thursday. Hence, it is quite evident that the Annals of the Four Masters are ante-dated at this period by two years.

^q *Ath-Cruithne*: i. e. Ford of the Crutheni, or Picts. This is probably the same as that called Athcrathin, in the foundation Charter of Newry, and now included in Sheeptown, in the lordship

of Newry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 117.

^r *Lurg*.—Now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 1369.

^s *Mochta*.—The Annals of Ulster, though they generally differ two years about this period from the chronology adopted by the Four Masters, yet agree with them in the date of the death of this bishop:

“A. D. 923” [*al.* 924]. “Mochta, bushopp of the O'Nells, and priest of Ardmach, *in pace quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 924 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 925, *alias* 926, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 921 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 926, as is demonstrable from the criteria above set forth:

Maelsechlainn, son of Maclruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duineachaidh, son of Laeghaire, chief of Feara-Ceall, died. Dun-Sobhairce^a was plundered by the foreigners, and many persons were slain by them.

Twenty-four years exactly, and nine hundred without curtailment,
From the birth of the son of the living God to the plundering of
Dun-Sobhairci.

A victory was gained by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Ulidians, at the bridge of Cluain-na-gCruimhther^o, on the 28th of December, being Thursday^p, where were slain eight hundred men with their chieftains, Albdann, son of Godfrey, Aufer, and Roilt. The other half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne^o, until Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came to their assistance from Ath-cliaith. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was plundered again by [the foreigners of] Ath-cliaith in the same year. Fearghus, son of Duiligen, lord of Lurg^r, was slain by the men of Breifne. Mochta^s, Bishop of Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha; and Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 925. The eighth year of Donnhdadh. Cormac, son of Fithbran, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maclpeadair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua, died. Soichleachan of Teach-Munna was wounded, and died of the

"A. D. 925" [*al.* 926]. "Dunsovarche praied by the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken" [*in quo multi homines occisi sunt et capti*]. "An overthrowe given by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavaigne, where 200 men were killed" [*ubi cc. decollati sunt*]. "Colman, prince of Clon-Iraird and Clon-mic-Nois, *scriba et Episcopus, in Christo quievit*. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefny. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochaill, viz., Alphan, mac Gofrith, *pridie Nonas Septembris*. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Crumher, *in quinta feria, quinta Kalendarum Januarii*, where fell Alphan mac Gofrith, *cum magna strage exercitus sui*. They were sett about" [besieged] "for a whole seave-

night at the battle" [*recte*, at the ford] "of Cruithne, untill Gofrith, king of the Genties, came from Dublin to relieve them."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 921" [*recte*, 926]. "Colman mac Ailealla, abbot of Clonvicknose and Clonard, a sage doctor, died in his old age. Donsovarke was preyed by the Danes of Loch Cuan; Kill-dare by the Danes of Waterford, and again by the Danes of Dublyn the same year. Mortagh, son of King Neale Glunduffe, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvdon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downeachah, mac Lagerie, prince of Farkeall, died. Moyleseaghlyn, mac Moyleronie, archprince of Taragh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

ὄριαν, mac Cinnediḡ, do ḡenemain ran mbliadain rin .i. xxiu. bliadna roim Maolschlainn mac Donnall. Donnḡal, Rora Commáin, décc. Caindealbán, mac Maoleróin, tiḡearna Ua Laoḡaire, ḡ Foḡartach, mac Laetnán, tiḡearna Teatba, décc. Ḥaoch, mac Duibhoa, tiḡearna Ciannaḡta Ḥlinne Ḥeimín, do mārbaḡh la Muircḡrtach, mac Néill. Siḡriuc ua hloḡair, tiḡearna Dubḡall ḡ Fionnḡall, décc. Ḥoppait co na Ḥhallait do pagbail Áta eliaḡ, ḡ a ndol ina pḡpḡiteing iar ré míoraibh. Ḥoill Linne Duacaill do deirḡe (.i. páccbáil) Epeann. Oenach Tailletḡ do toirḡmḡcc la Muircḡrtach mac Néill im Donnchaḡ Ua Maoleacáin, ḡria imneiri caḡa boí štoppa, ḡo ḡor šoarrcaḡ Dia ḡan pḡiliuccáḡ ḡan pḡirḡḡḡaḡ ḡor neach doib. Maolbríḡde, mac Toḡnán, coḡorba Paḡraicc ḡ Colum Cille, ḡ Adáimnán, cḡnḡ crábaitḡ Epeann uile, ḡ urmóir Eoppa, déḡ iar rḡnḡataidḡ tocchaidḡ 22 Februaḡin. Comḡ ḡpḡoraḡmḡt a báir a dubraḡh,

Ála bliadain décc ní duir,
 Á hoct Cailne Iul Flainn pḡi húr,
 Á hocht Cailne Maḡta muaidḡ,
 Maolbríḡde buaidḡ nḤaoideal nḡúr.
 O ḡenair mac deoḡa Dé
 Ḥor bit cé hi colla crí,
 Cúḡ bliadna píct naoi ccéḡ,
 Co hécc Maolbríḡde iar ní.
 Ní bliadain cen airíḡne,
 Anabbaitḡ abb Áḡoa Macha,
 Maolbríḡde barr Eopaire,
 Coḡbmac Ḥlinne dá locha.

¹ *Brian, son of Cinnedigh.*—This is the prince who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland, and is better known by the name of Brian Borumha.

² *Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.*—He was the Monarch of Ireland till 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Borumha.

³ *Caindealbhan.*—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O’Caindealbhan, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Ui Laeghaire, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i.

p. 142, note °.

⁴ *Dubhghoill and Finnghoill:* i. e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note °, under the year 849, pp. 481, 482, *suprà*. The Irish also called their Scandinavian invaders by the general name of Lochlannaigh, which Keating (in the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe) explains as *loc-lonnaig*, i. e. “powerful on lakes, or on the sea”:

“Nec Hibernica vox *Lochlannuigh*, quæ Danos significat nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed

wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh^t, was born in this year, i. e. twenty-four years before Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall^a. Donnghal of Ros-Commain, died. Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron^v, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbha, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muirheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubhghoill and Finnghoill^w, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-cliaith, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachail deserted (i. e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailltin was prevented by Muirheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St. Maelbrighde^x, son of Tornan, successor of Patrick, Colum Cille and Adamnan, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died at a good old age, on the 22nd of February; in commemoration of whose death was said:

Twelve years not trifling
 On the eighth of the Calends of July, Flann was buried,
 On the eighth of the Calends of noble March,
 Maelbrighde most gifted of the brave Gaeidhil [died].
 Since the divine Son of God was born
 Upon the earthly world in carnal shape,
 Five years and twenty, nine hundred,
 To the death of Maelbrighde in evil hour.
 It was not a year without events;
 Premature the death of the Abbot of Ard-Macha,
 Maelbrighde, head of Europe,
 Cormac^y of Gleann-da-locha.

illis ab Hibernica gente ideo impositum, quòd validi fuerint epibatà, seu quòd strenues se milites in bellis navalibus præbuerint; *Loch* enim apud Hibernos perinde est ac lacus seu mare, et *lonn* ac validus, ex quibus una vox *Loch-lonn* conflata est, nempè gens quæ classibus solito numerosioribus in Hiberniam pluries invecta, infinitis eam molestiis infestabant, novo quodam nomine ac classarios earum vires excogitato, notari debuit."—*Lynch*, manuscript

translation of Keating's *Hist. Irel.*, p. 218. See note ^a, under the year 851, p. 486, *suprà*.

The Irish also called the Scandinavians by the name of *Geinte*, which the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster usually calls in Latin *Gentiles*.

^x *St. Maelbrighde*.—He succeeded Maelcobha in 885, and the true year of his death is 927.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 46, 47.

^y *Cormac*.—The Stowe manuscript adds by

Αηροτάν, mac Μαοιλγυρμ, do ζαβάιλ τζεαρνυρα Κορκομοδρυαδ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι οσέδ, ρίε α ρέ. Αη νόμαδ βλιαδαιν do Θονηηαδ. •
 δαιοιηιηε, abb διρηραε, ϐιονναέτα, abb Κορκαίγε, εηηο ριαζλα ερηιοιρ Ερεανη,
 Οιαράη, abb Αχαιοδ βό Οαιηοίγη, Οελεδαβαίλ, mac Οαηηαίλ, do δολ εο Ρόμν
 οια αιλίηρε α ηαδδαιηε δηηοδαιρ, γ αηβερτ ηα ραιηηρρι οεε ιητεέτ δό.

Μιηηίς δαηρηα ταιρρ do ερηιλλ ο εοραιβ ετζλαίς,
 Οο αρεηηαηη ιηηη αιλίηερ, ταιρ ταιηη ηαρηα ηηαίδ ηηηηηαίς.
 Μιηηίς αηαδη οηηηελαδδ collηα εο λίση α αιρηε,
 Μιηηίς ιαρηαη ηηρηαδδ εο ηο ρηίε Μαε ηόρη Μαρηε.
 Μιηηίς αρεηηαη ηηαλαέ, ραληρηαδ ρορ τοίλ εο τρηαηηση,
 Μιηηίς ρρηεηεαη ηδualηα, αζγυρ δερηα ρηι θεαηηση.
 Μιηηίς εορρ do εαιρηυεεαδ, δαίς ιρη ειοη ηση ηρηνα,
 Μιηηίς ρορρ ιαη εταρηρρηυδ αηρη ι ετελεεηίρ αρ ηδέρα.
 Μιηηίς ροεουλ ετζλαίηε, εερβαδ ρηί ηηύρη ηηάηα,
 Μιηηίς οηηαν ιηηηαίηε τρηεαρη ληαη λάηε ηρηάηα.
 Μιηηίς λάη εορρ ερηδβαίηε, εορταδ ηη ερηάβαίδ ηγληηηε,
 Μιηηίς ρειε ηα ηεαρηάηηε αρ είρη ηα ρλαηα ρηηηε.
 Μιηηίς λάη ρηι εηρηβαίηε δοηηηαη εέ εέταιβ εαιηηίηη,
 Μιηηίς ηρηέρ ρηι ηηρηαίςε, ιεε αδρηαδ αηρηορηίς αηηεαλ.
 Αέτ ηηγε οι αεη βλιαδαιη, ηί εήρηα δοηη ερηί ριέηηδ.
 Αιρηρρηηη ρο ηαοηη ριαζαίλ ηη ηάηη ηαιηηηη βα ηηηηίς.
 Νι ηαρηαηη ηο εοηηαεηρηρρ, ηηεηίρ ρηι ερηάβαίδ ερηηηίδ,
 Αηαδ do ηηοτ ηό βαιορηρρ ιηηαηη ηαιηηηη βα ηηηηίς.

way of gloss, *inter lineas*, “.i. Κορημαε, mac ϐιέβρηαη, abb Οηηηηε δά λοηα, i. e. Κορημαε, son of Fithbran, abbot of Glendalough.”

The year 925 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 926, *alias* 927, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 922 of the Annals of Clonmaenose; but the true year is 927:

“A. D. 926” [*al.* 927]. “Maelbride, mac Dornaine, Coarb of Patrick and Colum Cille, *felice senectute quievit*. Sitrick O’Hivair, King of Black and White Genties, *immatura etate mortuus est*. The Navy of Linn” [Duachail] “departed, and Gofrith departed Dublin, but came

back againe before the end of six moneths” [*et iterum Gothfrith reversus est ante finem sex mensium*]. “A skirmish given at the faire by Mac Nell to Donogh O’Maelsechlainn; but the Lord separated them without any killing” [*sed Dominus eos separavit sine ulla occisione*]. “Goach mac Duivroa, King of Cianacht of Glenn-Gavin, killed by Murtagh, mac Nell. Fogartach mac Lachtnain, King of Tehva, *dolose a sua familia occisus est*. Cormac, *Episcopus* of Glindaloch and Airchinnech, *quievit*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 922” [*recte*, 927]. “Moylbrigitt, mac

Anrothan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the lordship of Corca-Modhruadh.

The Age of Christ, 926. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Baeithine, Abbot of Birra; Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, head of the rule of the most of Ireland; Ciaran, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Celedabhaill, son of Scannal, went to Rome on his pilgrimage from the abbacy of Beannchair; and he composed these quatrains at his departure:

Time for me to prepare to pass from the shelter of a habitation,
 To journey as a pilgrim over the surface of the noble, lively sea.
 Time to depart from the snares of the flesh, with all its guilt,
 Time now to ruminate how I may find the great son of Mary.
 Time to seek virtue, to trample upon the will with sorrow,
 Time to reject vices, and to renounce the Demon.
 Time to reproach the body, for of its crime it is putrid,
 Time to rest after we have reached the place wherein we may shed
 our tears.
 Time to talk of the last day, to separate from familiar faces,
 Time to dread the terrors of the tumults of the day of judgment.
 Time to defy the clayey body, to reduce it to religious rule,
 Time to barter the transitory things for the country of the King of
 heaven.
 Time to defy the ease of the little earthly world of a hundred pleasures,
 Time to work at prayer, in adoration of the high King of angels.
 But only a part of one year is wanting of my three score,
 To remain under holy rule in one place it is time.
 Those of my own age are not living, who were given to ardent devotion,
 To desist from the course of great folly, in one place it is time.

Tornayn, a substitute or Cowarb of St. Patrick and of St. Columbkil, and chief head of the devout of Ireland, died. Sittrick O'Himer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Taillten was held by King Donnogh and Mortagh mac Neale" [*recte*, but disturbed by Mortagh mac Neale]. "My author sayeth of Mortagh that he was *Membrum iniquum inobe-*

diens capiti iniquo. Coyndealvan, mac Moyleron, prince of the race of King Lagerius, died, of whom" [are descended] "the sept of Moynty-Kenydelan. Mac Eilgi, with the sons of Sitrick, took Dublyn on Godfrey. Colen, mac Keally, prince of Ossorie, died. Tomrair, mac Alchi, King of Denmark, is reported to go" [to have gone] "to hell with his pains, as he deserved." —*Ann. Clon.*

δα λιαχ Κορμακ κυρβδωαχ γαετα γο ρλξγαιβ ριέιβ,
 Ινορεαάτταχ μυαδ, Μυρβδωαχ, Μαοναχ, Μαολ μολβταά Μιχιγ.

Μυρβγεαλ, ιηξη Πλοινν, μιε Μαοιρπεαχλαινν, δέξ ηι εCλουαη μιε Νόιρ.
 Ονννχαδ, μαε Οομναιλλ, ριοξδωαμνα αν Τυαιρπειρε, υο μαρβαθη λα Νορε-
 μανδαιβ. Λορκαν, μαε Μαοιλεέιν, τιξσηνα Υα Παλξε, δέξ. Ριονναάτα,
 μαε Ταυδξ, ριοξδωαμνα Υα Σειννρεαλαιγ, δέξ. Cιοναεδ μαε Οξγραιν, τιξ-
 εαρνα Λαιοξιρι, υο μαρβαδ. Εαξρα, μαε Ρορριγ, τιξεαρνα Λυιγνε Con-
 ναχετ, γ Cεε, μαε Φλαίτεβαρταιγ, τιξεαρνα Κορκα Μοδρυσδ, δέξ. Οηξαιν
 Cille δαρα α Ρυρε Λάιρξε λά μαε Ζοτρηαιε, εο ρυεεραε βηοιε γ εδαλα
 μόρα ειρε. Μαολρυσαναιδ, μαε Concoδαιρ, υο μαρβαδ λα Ονννχαδ.

Αοιρ Cρηορε, ναοι εεέδ ριχε α ρεαάτ. Αν υςχημαδ βλιαδαιν υο Ονν-
 νχαδ. Τυατάλ, μαε Οενααάιν, επρκορ Οοιμλιαεε γ Λυρκα, γ μαορ μυιην-
 τιρε Ράττεραιεε. Celeδαβαλλ, μαε Scανδάλ, κομαρβα Κομγαιλλ δεανδαιρ,
 ρο Ερηνν εαρρκορ ρεριβμδ, ρηοιεφρηαιδ, γ υοετορ ηρηνα, δέξ ινα αιλιερε ιρην
 Ροιμη αν 14 υο September, γ ιρην ναομηαθη βλιαδαιν αρ εαογαττ α αοιρι.
 δα υο βλιαδαιν α βάιρ ρο ράιθηεαδ,

· Τρι ναοι, ναοι εεέδ υο βλιαδοναιβ, ριομέταρ ρο ριαξλαιβ ρειλιβ,
 Ο ξειν Cρηορε, γηομδ γα υδέινε, εο βάρ εάδ Cέλε ελίρηγ.

Caonκοιμραε, μαε Μαολυιδιρ, abb γ επρκορ Οαιρε Calccαιεε, γ μαορ
 κάνα Αδαμνάιν, Τυατάλ, μαε Μαοιλιαράιν, abb Cλουαη ηειδνεχ [δέεε].
 Ρεργιλ, abb Τίρε υα ξλαρρ, δέεε ι Ροίμη ινα οιλίερε. Ουνχαδ, μαε Οραονάιν,
 ραγαρε Cille δαρα, Μαολγηρκεε, abb Τιξε Σρηυίεε Cλουαη μιε Νόιρ, Μαολ-

* *Cormac*.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that this was Cormac Mac Cuileannan.—See note ^b, on the battle of Bealach-Mughna, p. 564 to 569, *suprd*.

* *Eaghra, son of Poprigh*.—He is the ancestor from whom the Ui-Eaghra or O'Haras of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, Fearghal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach-Teampla, now Templehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this Eaghra, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was

living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.

The year 926 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 927, *alias* 928, of the Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 928 :

“A. D. 927” [*al.* 928]. “Baeihin, Coarb of Brenainn Biror, *quievit*. Murgel, daughter to Maelsechlainn, in old age died” [*in senectute obiit*]. “Maelruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. Donogh, mac Daniell, mic Hugh, killed by the

It was grievous that Cormac^a the hospitable was wounded with long lances,

Indrechtach the noble, Muireadhach, Maenach, the great Maelmithigh.

Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorcan, son of Maelcein, lord of the Ui-Failghe, died. Finnachta, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cinaedh, son of Oghran, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Eaghra, son of Poprigh^a, lord of Luighne, in Connaught; and Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruidh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Godfrey Port-Lairge, who carried away captives and great spoils from thence. Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, was slain by [king] Donnchadh.

The Age of Christ, 927. The tenth year of Donnchadh. Tuathal, son of Oenacan, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, and steward of the family of Patrick^b; Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comhgall of Beannchair, throughout Ireland, bishop, scribe, preacher, and learned doctor, died on his pilgrimage at Rome, on the 14th of September, and in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Of the year of his death was said :

Three times nine, nine hundred years, are reckoned by plain rules
From the birth of Christ, deed of purity, to the holy death of Cele
the Cleric.

Caencomhrac, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot and Bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh, and steward of Adamnan's law^c; Tuathal, son of Maelciarain, Abbot of Cluainidh-neach, [died]. Ferghil, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Dunchadh, son of Braenan, priest of Cill-dara; Maelgirik, Abbot of the house

Nordmans. Mac Ailche upon Loch-Nehagh, with sea-men of Genties" [Gentiles], "robbing all the ilands and borders about" [*et confinia ejus*] "Diarmaid, mac Cerval, King of Ossory, *mortuus est*. Cele, the Coarb of Comgall, *et apostolicus doctor totius Hibernie*, went to pilgrimage. Ciaran, Coarb of Cainnech, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 923" [*recte*, 928]. "Bohine, abbot of

Byrre, died. Murgeal, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlyn, died, an old and rich woman. Killdare was ransackt by the son of Godfrey of Waterford, and from thence he brought many captives."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Steward of the family of Patrick*: i. e. proctor of Armagh.

^c *Adamnan's law*.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 147 to 150.

πάτραicc, mac Celen, ρaccapτ 7 ρecnap δήnέaip, Maolmuicheipge, ρeipéigip Cluana mic Nóip, Διαρμαid, mac Cearbhaill, τιγεapna Oρpαιghe, Inoρeach-tach, mac Caéal, τιgίpna Λeίτi Caéal, [δέcc]. Θαβαil ρop Λoc Oipbίpín do Θαλλαib Λuιmmig, 7 ipi an locha do opγain dóibh. Coimleang nó cób-laiğ ρop Loch Rib eitip Conmaicne 7 Tuait nElla, in po mapbað Caéal Ua Maele, 7 Flaitebeaptach, mac Tuatgáile, 7 opoing oile immaile ppiú. Slóigíð lá Donnchað go Liachdruim ino acchað Muipécpτach, mic Néill, co po ρcapraτ gan puiliuccáð gan ρoirbeapccadh ρop apáile. Dia mboí Donnchað acc upépiall an epλόigíð. Ap and ap puðpað,

Abpað neach ppi Donnchað donn, pip an ρonnchað pλάite clann,
Cia beith Liaé druim ap a éinn, ata gillae diaρdain ann.

Cainech, inğín Canannáin, bín pιg Epeann, décc. Doimnall, mac Taioğ, pιgðamna Ua cCeinnpelaig, dég. Opγain Cille dapa ó Zoépπιτi lá peile ðpιgðe.

Coip Cpιopτ, naoi ccéd píce a hocht. An taonmáð bliaðain décc do Thonnchað. Nuaða, epucc Glinne dá lacha, Plann Pobair, abb Λuğ-máid, Maolcaoiimğin mac Scannláin, abb Τιge Mocua, 7 Donnğal, abb Ρopa Comáin, dég. Maoldabonna, mac Dobailén, τοipéc Λuigne, Muipécpτach, mac Eağpa, τιγεapna Λuigne, 7 Ioðnaíðe Ua Mannaácan do mapbað. Zo-pραιé, ua hIomáip, co nΘallaibh Aéta cliaé, do toğail 7 do opγain Oepce Peapna, apim in po mapbað míle do ðaoimibh an bliaðain pi, amáil apbίap ipin pann,

^d *Loch Oirbsen*.—Now Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 180; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 20, note ^u.

^e *Tuath nElla*.—A district on the west side of Lough Ree, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This district is called Fealla under A. D. 842.—See note ^z, under that year, p. 464, *suprà*.

^f *Liathdruim*: i. e. the Grey Ridge. There are countless places of this name in Ireland, as Liathdruim, now Leitrim, which gave name to

the county of Leitrim. It was one of the ancient names of the hill of Tara.

The year 927 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 928, *alias* 929, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 924 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 929:

“A. D. 928” [*al.* 929]. “Tuahal, mac Mae-nagan, *Scriba et Episcopus* of Doimliag and Lusca, proctor to Patrick's men from the mountain southerly; alas! *immatura etate quievit*. A Navy at Loch Orbsen in Connaght. Cele, Coarb of Comgall, *Scriba, Anchorita, et aposto-*

of the Seniors at Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelpadraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Beannchair; Maelmoicheirghe, Economist of Cluain-mic-Nois; Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Innrechtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon Loch Oirbsen^d, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-nElla^e, where Cathal Ua Maele, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim^f, against Muirheartach; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed:

Let one say to Donnchadh the brown, to the bulwark of plundering
septs,
That though Liathdruim be before him, there is an angry fellow
there.

Caineach, daughter of Canannan, and wife of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by Godfrey, on the festival day of St. Brigit.

The Age of Christ, 928. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Nuadha, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Flann of Fobhar, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Maelcaeimhghin, son of Scannlan, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Donnghal, Abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Muirheartach, son of Eagra, lord of Luighne, and Idhnaidhe Ua Mannachain, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, with the foreigners of Ath-eliath, demolished and plundered Dearc Fearna^g, where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is stated in this quatrain:

licus Doctor totius Hibernie, in the 59 years of his age, 18. *die Kal. Octobris, in peregrinatione feliciter Rome quievit.* An army by Donncha to Liatrym upon mac Nell."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 924" [rectè, 929]. "Twahall, mac Oenagan, Bushop of Dowlecke and Luske, sergeant of Saint Patrick, died. Cayneagh, daughter of Canannan, Queen of Ireland, and wife of King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, died penitently. Dermott, mac Cervall, King of Ossorie, died.

Inreaghtagh, mac Cahallan, prince of Lecall, died. Donogh, mac Brennan, abbot of Killdare, died. Virgill, abbot of Tyrdaglasse, Keyle mac Scannal, Cowarb of Beanchor and Cowgall, died happily in pilgrimage."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Dearc-Fearna*: i. e. the Cave of Fearna. "Dearc .i. uaḡ no uamh."—*O'Clery*. This is described as in Osraighe, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Dunmore, near Killkenny.—See the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 73.

Naoi ccéid bliadhain gan doḡra, a hocht rícté non deapba,
O doluid Crioirt dáir ccobair co toḡail Deirce Féina.

Ar na nḡall bádar for Loch Oirbŕŕn do éur la Connaéataib. ḡoill Luim-
niḡ do ḡabáil longpórt i Muig Roighe. ḡoill .i. im Torolb, do ḡabáil for
Loch Eatach, ḡ a longpórt occ Ruba Mŕna. Accolb, iarla, ḡ ár ḡall imbe,
do marbað lá hUib Ceimrealaig. Fínd, mac Mhaoilmórdha, ríḡḡanna
Ua rFáilge, ḡ Flann a deapbráatar do marbað.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid rícté a naoi. An dara bliadhain décc do Dhonn-
chað. Cunnmaol, eppcop Cille dara, Tioppaite, mac Aindrene, abb
Cluana mic Nóir, .i. do Uib ḡruim a cenel, déḡ. Maoileoin, eppcop ḡ ancoiri
Áta Truim, décc iar nDeigbeataib. Cŕndraolað, mac Lorcáin, comarba
Cluana hEoir ḡ Cloáir mac nDaimmei, déḡ. ḡran, mac Colmáin, abb
Rora Cré, do marbað la ḡallaib. Maelbríḡe, mac Feadaicáin, abb
Lainne mic Luacáin, ḡ Onú, ragaip Cille dara, décc. Cŕnacáin, mac
Tigearnáin, tigearna ḡreipne, décc. ḡaill Luimniḡ do ḡabáil for Loch
Rí. ḡoppaite do dol i nOrraigib do ionnarbað Ua nIomair a Moig Roighe.
Donnucan, mac Faoláin, ríḡḡanna Laigŕn, déḡ. Deirbal, inḡŕn Maoilŕinna
ríoḡain Teairra, [déḡ].

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéid rícté. An treap bliadhain décc do Dhonnchað.
Suibne, abb Lainne Léipe, Duiblitir, mac Sealbaig, abb Tighe Moling, ḡ

^b *Magh-Roighne*.—Otherwise written Magh-Raighne and Raighne, a celebrated plain in Ossory.—See note ^o, under A. M. 3817, p. 51; and note ⁱ, under A. D. 859, p. 494, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Rubha-Mena*.—Not identified.

^k *Finn, son of Maelmordha*.—He was the ancestor of O'Conor Faly, and Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary, was the twentieth in descent from him.

The year 928 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 929, *alias* 930, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

"A. D. 929" [*al.* 930]. "Gofrith O'Hivar,

with the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Dublin, broke down Derga-Ferna, which was not hard of ancient tyme" [*quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus*]. "Flann of Favair, bushop and ancho-rite, in his old age died happily. Genties upon Loch Ehach and their campe" [a longpórt] "at Ruvamena. Genties upon Loch Behrach in Ossory."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 925" [*rectè*, 930]. "The Connaughtmen committed a great slaughter on the Danes of Logh Oirbsen. The Danes of Lymbrick resided at Moyroyn. Torolv, prince of the Danes, armed" [i. e. encamped] "at Lough Neagh. Nwa, Bushop of Glandalougha, and Moylekevyn, abbot of Tymochwa, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^l *Lann-mic-Luachain*: i. e. the church of the

Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved,
Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Dearc-Fearna.

A slaughter was made of the foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen by the Connaughtmen. The foreigners of Luimneach encamped in Magh-Roighne^b. The foreigners, i. e. those under the command of Torolbh, took up their station at Loch-Eathach, and had their camp at Rubha-Menaⁱ. Accolbh Earl, with a slaughter of the foreigners about him, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Finn, son of Maelmordha^k, heir apparent of Ui-Failghe, and Flann, his brother, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 929. The twelfth year of Donnchadh. Crunnmael, Bishop of Cill-dara, Tibraide, son of Ainnsene, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of the Ui-Briuin, died. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-Truim, died, after a good life. Ceannfaeladh, son of Lorcan, comharba of Cluain-Eois and Clochar-mac-Daimheini, died. Bran, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre, was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighde, son of Feadacan, Abbot of Lann-mic-Luachain^l; and Onchu, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Luimneach took up their station upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Osraighe, to expel the grandson of Imhar from Magh-Roighne. Donnucuan, son of Faelan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Dearbhail, daughter of Maelfinnia, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh. Suibhne, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Duibhlitir, son of Sealbhach, Abbot of Teach-Moling,

son of Luachan, so called from St. Colman, son of Luachan, whose festival was kept there on the 30th of March. This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 30th March, as in Meath, and is the place now called Lynn, situated in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Lann-Leire.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicon*, p. 722.

The year 929 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 930, *alias* 931, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, both which are very meagre at this period :

“A. D. 930” [*al.* 931]. “Tibraid mac An-sene, Coarb of Ciaran, *extenso dolore obiit*. Cennfaela mac Lorcaín, prince of Cluon-Auis and Cloghar-mac-Damene, next to be abbot of Ardmach, died. Maeleoin, bushop and anchorite of Trim, happily died. Dervail, Maelfinnia's daughter, Queen of Tara, *mortua est*. Cearnachan, mac Tiernan, king of Brefny, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 926” [*rectè*, 931]. “The Danes of Lymbrick, resided on Logh Ree. Onchowe, priest of Kildare, died. Godfrey went to Ossorie to banish O'Himar from Moyroyney. Cronmoyle, Bushop of Kildare; Keanfoyle,

περλεϊγινη Γλιννε δα λοχα, Ρεαρδομνιχ, mac Πλannaγáιν, abb Cluana Ioraird, Ρυααριτα, abb Inri Caimolfza, Μαονζαλ, mac Decáin, abb Oromachiaδ, Μαολζιριεε, abb Ροβαρ, δέεε. Αιρμλδ, abb Cuile rathain, do mārbaδ la Gallaiδ. Aongar mac Anzura ppiμπile Epeann, δέεε. Flano, mac Μαοιλφιννια, τιζεαρνα δριζδ do mārbaδ do Uib Eathach, .i. la Cummurccach mac Ecceptaiz. Conaδ dia écc po παιδδ,

δα δειθηδρ do Ζαοιδεαλαδ, δά λέετιρ δέρα φολα,
Nac einz Tailte Taoiden Ua Flann, Flann an dhroza.

Cionaδ, mac Caimdealbain, τιζεαρνα Cenel Laozairpe. δαcáll Chiarain .i. an óraimeac do bádaδ hi Loch Tecet, Loc Uí Zhaδra anú, γ δα ρδρ δέεε amaille ppiα, azur a paxbáil po céδóir. Loingrech Ua Leatlobair, ρί Ulaδ, δέε. Topold iarla do mārbaδ la Muircéprach mac Néill γ lá Oál nAraide. Flann, mac Muireadaiz, ριόζδαμνα Λαιζδ, γ Lopcán, mac Cathail, ριόζδαμνα Λαιζδ, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cpiope, naoi ccétt τριόα α haon. An cδpamaδ bliadaim δέεε do Dhonnchaδ. Corccpach, mac Maoilmuchairzi, eppcop Tige Mochua, γ na ccommand. Seachnurach paccaric Deapmarize, γ Fedelm, .i. inzδn Doimnaill, banabb Cluana δpónaiz, δέε. Caatal mac Oδpáin, τιζεαρνα Λαιζιρι, γ Culen, mac Ceallaiz, τιζεαρνα Oppaize, δέεε. Celecen, .i. mac Zairbiδ, τιζεαρνα na nAipcear, δέεε. Lopcán, mac Eatach, an dapa τιζδpna boi an tan ρin pop Aipδp Lippe, δέεε. Ραοινδh ι Μοιζ uata ρια pδpizal, mac Doimnaill, γ ρια Siocpnaid, mac Uatimaráin .i. mac inzine Doimnaill pop Muircéprach, mac Néill, δύ ι ετορcair Μαολζαρδ, mac Zairbiδ, τιζεαρνα

mac Lorcan, Cowarb of Cloneas and Clochor, and Bran mac Colman, abbot of Rossecre, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Cuil-rathain*.—Now Coleraine, a well-known town, on the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note ², under A. D. 1213.

ⁿ *Tailte*: i. e. Tailtin, now Teltown, near the town of Navan, in the county of Meath.

^o *Brugh*: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge, in the same county.

^p *The Oraineach*: i. e. of the circles or rings.

¹ *Loch-Techet*.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note ², under A. M. 2532, and A. D. 1256.

The year 930 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 931, *alias* 932, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give a few of the events of that year (*aræ commun.* 932) as follows:

"A. D. 931" [*al.* 932]. "Ferdovnach, mac Flannagan, prince of Clon-Iraird, *scriba optimus, quievit.*" [Torolv Earl, killed by mac Nell],

and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomhnach, son of Flannagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Maenghal, son of Becan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh; [and] Maelgirie, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Airmheadh, Abbot of Cuil-rathain^m, was killed by the foreigners. Aenghus, son of Anghus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelfinnia, lord of Breagh, was slain by [one of] the Ui-Eathach, i. e. by Cummascach, son of Egceartach; of whose death was said:

It would be lawful for the Gaeidhil, if they should shed tears of blood,
As Tailteⁿ of Taeidhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann
of Brugh^o.

Cinaedh, son of Caindealbhan, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, [died]. The crozier of Ciaran, i. e. the Oraineach^p was lost in Loch Techet^q, now Loch-Ui-Ghadhra, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, King of Ulidia, died. Torolbh the Earl was killed by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Dal-Araidhe. Flann, son of Muireadhach, heir apparent of Leinster; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, royal heir of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 931. The fourteenth year of Donnchadh. Cosgrach, son of Maelmochoirghi, Bishop of Teach-Mochua, and of the Commans^r; Seachnasach, priest of Dearnhach; and Fedhelm, i. e. daughter of Domhnall, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Cathal, son of Odhran, lord of Laeighis; and Cuilen, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Celecen, i. e. the son of Gairbhith, lord of the Airtheara, died. Lorcan, son of Eochaidh, the second lord that was at that time over Airther-Life, died. A battle was gained in Magh-Uatha^s by Fearghal, son of Domhnall; and Sichfraidh, son of Uathmharan, i. e. the son of the daughter of Domhnall, over Muircheartach, son of Niall, where were slain

“Maelgirie, Cowarb of Fechin Favair, *dormivit*. Loingsech Ua Lethlavair, King of Dalarai, *mortuus est*. Airmeach, prince of Culrahan, killed by Gentiles” [*a Gentibus interfectus est*]. “Cinaedh, mac Cainnelvain, *Dux Generis Laegaire, jugulatus est*. A navy upon Loch-Ri.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 927” [*al.* 932]. “Torulfe Asalfland was killed by these of Dalnary and by prince Moriertagh mac Neale. Swyne, abbot of Lyn-

lere; Ferdonagh mac Flanagan, abbot of Clonard; Fwagarta, abbot of Iniskeynde; and Moyngall mac Becan, abbot of Dromcleive, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angussa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowlitir mac Sealvay, abbot of Tymoling, and Lector of Gleadaloga, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *The Commans*.—See the years 870, 898, 915.

^s *Magh-Uatha*.—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.

Deapluir, γ Conmal, mac δρυαδράιν, co nδruing oile hi maille ppiú. Raoin-
 tóh nia cConaing, mac Néill co nḂallaib̄ Loća hEatach for coigeaδ Ulaδ,
 dú i ttorcraatar da céδ décc. Zoill do ḡabáil for Loćaib̄ Eirne, co po
 ionnraatar γ go po airccr̄sttar ioltaata, γ ilcealla go Loch Ḃamna. Apo-
 macha do oḡain im féil Martain do mac Ḃorraiδ .i. amlaib̄, co nḂallaib̄h
 Locha Cuan imme. Mataδan, mac Aeda co coigeaδ Ulaδ, γ Amlaib̄, mac
 Ḃorraié co nḂallaib̄ dionnraδ γ darr̄gaim an coigeaδ co Sliab̄ Ḃfa riar, γ
 co Mucnam̄a foδear. Conurraarraδ̄ Muir̄c̄sr̄tach mac Néill. Fearaiδ
 caé ppiu, γ po meabaδ̄ forra co pparccaid̄riot da p̄ic̄it décc c̄inn lair lá
 taδ̄ b̄raite γ ḡabála. Ḃard̄ Boinne p̄rīp̄ile Eireann do mar̄baδ̄ d̄Uib̄
 Corbmaic Ua nEchach Coḡa. Domnall, mac Ḃaδ̄rai, tigearna Luiḡne
 do mar̄baδ̄. Mar̄om̄ Duib̄ tír̄ie nia nAmlaib̄ Cendcair̄ic̄ ó Luimnech, dú i
 ttorcraatar p̄ar̄clanda do Uib̄ Maine.

Αοιρ Crioḡt, naoi ccéd̄ t̄riocha a dó. An cúicceāδ̄ bliadaim̄ décc do
 Dhonnchaδ̄. Zoill Luimniḡ do ionnraδ̄ Connaé̄t co Muiḡ Luir̄cc fo t̄huait̄h,
 γ co Ḃaδ̄ḡna for̄. Duib̄ḡiolla, mac Robacáin, tigearna Ua Corbmaic, do

¹ *Loch Gamhna*.—Now Lough Gowna, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. This is the head of the chain of the Erne lakes.—See note ², under the year 1384.

² *Sliabh-Beatha*.—Now Slieve-Beagh, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermagh.—See note ³, under A. M. 2242, and note ⁴, under A. D. 1593.

³ *Mucnamha*.—Now Mucknoe, near Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan. See note ⁴, under A. D. 830, p. 445, *suprà*.

⁴ *Bard Boinne*: i. e. the bard of the Boyne.

⁵ *Ui-Cormaic-Cobha*.—The territory of this tribe comprised the district about Newry, in the county of Down, as appears from the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Newry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 117, note ¹.

⁶ *Duibhthir*: i. e. Duibhthir-Atha-Luain, a territory comprised in the present barony of Athlone, in the south of the county of Roscommon. This was a part of Ui-Maine-Chonnacht.

—See note under the year 920.

⁷ *Ceanncairech*: i. e. of the scabbed-head.

The year 931 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 932, *alias* 933, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 928 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 932” [*al.* 933]. “An overthrowe by Ferall mac Daniell mic Hugh, and by Jefry mac Uohmaran, viz., Daniell's daughter's sonu, upon Murtagh mac Nell and Conaing at Magh-Uaha, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurles, and Conmal, King of Tuohachai, with 200. Culen mac Cellai, King of Ossory, *optimus laicus, mortuus est*. A battle breach by Conaing mac Nell upon the Northmen at Ruva-Concongalt, where 300, or little less, were slaine. Madagan mac Hugh, with the fifth of Ireland and forreners, untill they came to Sliav-Beha westerlye, and to Mucnam southerly. Murtagh mac Nell, with his strength mett them, whoe killed and tooke 240 of them. Celigan mac Garvith, dux of the North-west” [*rectè, dux Orientalium*, i. e.

Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlas; and Conmhal, son of Bruadhran; and many others along with them. A battle was gained by Conaing, son of Niall, and the foreigners of Loch Eathach, over the province of Ulidia, wherein twelve hundred were slain. The foreigners took up their station upon the lakes of Erne; and they spoiled and plundered many districts and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna^t. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i. e. Amlacibh, with the foreigners of Lóch-Cuan about him. Matadhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia, and Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, with the foreigners, spoiled and plundered the province [of Ulster] as far as Sliabh-Beatha^u to the west, and and as far as Mucnamha^w to the east; but they were overtaken by Muirchear-tach, son of Niall, and a battle was fought between them, in which he defeated them; and they left with him two hundred heads [cut off], besides prisoners and spoils. Bard Boinne^x, chief poet of Ireland, was slain by the Ui-Cormaic-Cobha^y. Domhnall, son of Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain. The victory of Duibhthir^z was gained by Amhlaeibh Ceannairech^a of Luimneach, where some of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh-Luirg^b to the north, and as far as Badhbhghna^c to the east. Duibhghilla, son of Robachan, lord of Ui-Cor-

Captain of the Oriors], "*mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 928" [*recte*, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyled the kingdom of Scotland to Edenborough; and yet the Scottish-men compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Ernie prey'd and spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, untill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh Cwan. Mathew mac Hugh, with the forces of the five provinces" [*recte*, with the forces of the province, i. e. of Uladh], "and Awley mac Godfrey, with the Danes of Ireland,

preyed, spoyled, and made havock of all places untill they came to Sliewe Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriertagh mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O' Neachaghs of Ulster."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Magh-Luirg*: i. e. the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^c *Badhbhghna*.—Now Slieve Baune, a mountainous district in the east of the same county.—See note ^b, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*. Some of the events transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 932, are given under 933, *alias* 934, in the Annals of Ulster, and under 929 and 930 in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

μαρβαθ la Congalach mac Lorcáin επί τανγνachte. Uallach, ιηζην Μυμ-
nechám, βαϊνέccφ Ερεανν, δέcc. Γοthφpιτη, τiγεapna Γall, δέcc. Ρο
λοiρcc tene do nιm pléβte Connachte ιpιn mbliáδaιn pι, γ πο τιοpμαιζpέctop
locha γ pποtha, γ πο λοiρccéδ beup δaοιne ιοmιá lé.

Αοιp Cπιοpτ, ναοι ccέδ τpιoχα α επί. Αn pειpeαδ bliáδaιn δέcc do
Θhoηnχαδ. Coρbmac, mac Maenaiz, ab Achaíδ bó, Macclenna, abb Im-
bleach loδap γ Léth móip Mochoemícc, do μαρβαδ. Μaoιbpiζde, abb
Μαιμpτpeαδ δuίte, γ Μuιpδach, mac Μaoιbpiζde, abb Θοιmιacc, δέcc.
Αnλατέ, banabb Cluana δpónaiz γ Cluana Boipenn, ιn πο bñδach Caireach
Deapccan, [δέcc]. Concubap, mac Doínnall, pιoζδaίmna Aιιζ, δέcc, γ α
aδnacal co nonópιp míoip ι nAπo Macha. Cιoηaeδ, mac Coιpπpe, τiζέpna
Ua cCeιndpealaiz, do μαρβαδ lá Γallaib Locha Γapman, hι pυabaipτ αιδcé.
Μaoιmωiθε, mac Cñndubáin, τanaipι Λaoiζipι, δέcc. Oilein Loáa Γaδap,
γ uam Cnoδba do épotaδh γ do épeachaδh lá Γallaibh.

Αοιp Cπιοpτ, ναοι ccέδ τpιoáα α cέtap. Αn pεaέτmαδ bliáδaιn δέcc
do Θhoηnχαδ. Concoδap, mac Doínnall, do μαρβαδ la mac Pιnd mic
Μaoimópoda. Dec, mac Γaipδié, τiγεapna Deapλaipp, δέcc. Αpnyδan, mac
Μaoιλζuipm, τiγεapna Coρcomoδpuαδ, δέζ. Cluain mic Níoip doρζaιn lá
Γallaib Aza cliaé, γ α hoρζaipι doρiδipι la Ceallaacán Capiλ co pΦeapaib
Muman. Amlaib Cñndairech co na Γallaib do tocht ó Loch Eipne δap
δpειpne, γ co Loch Rib οιδcé Notclacc Móp paηζaδap Cιoηaδ, γ πο báτzap

“A. D. 933” [al. 934]. “Gofrith, the most
cruell King of Norman, *dolore mortuus est*”
[Gothfrith hUa hImair, *rex crudelissimus Nord-
manorum dolore mortuus est*]. “Duvgilla mac
Rubucan, captaine of Kindred-Cormac, *dolose
occisus est.*”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 929” [recte, 934]. “The Danes of
Lymbrick preyed and spoyled all Connought
to Moylorge of the north, and to Bowgna of the
east. Godfrey, King of Danes, died a filthy
and evil-favoured death.”

^d *Caireach Deargain*.—She was the sister of
St. Endeus of Aran, and the patroness of Cloon-
burren, in the barony of Moycarnan, and county
of Roscommon. She died in 577.—See note ^v,

under that year, p. 209, *supra*. Dr. O’Conor,
though he translates the notice of this virgin’s
death correctly at 577, still in this entry he does
not recognise Caireach Dergain as a proper name,
but renders the passage very incorrectly, thus :

“Anlatha Abbatisa Cluana Bronaig et Clu-
ana Boiren” [obiit]. “In ejus Abbatiali tem-
pore vastatum est Monasterium istud” !!

^e *Loch-Garman*.—This is the present Irish
name of Wexford. It was anciently called
Carman and Loch Carman.—See A. M. 3727,
3790, 4608; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 15,
note ^a.

^f *The Cave of Cnodhbha* : i. e. of Knowth, near
Slane; in the county of Meath.—See a previous

maic, was treacherously slain by Conghalach, son of Lorcan. Uallach, daughter of Muimhneachan, chief poetess of Ireland, died. Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, died. Fire from heaven burned the mountains of Connaught this year, and the lakes and streams dried up; and many persons were also burned by it.

The Age of Christ, 933. The sixteenth year of Donnchadh. Cormac, son of Maenach, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and] Macclenna, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair and Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, were slain. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; and Muireadhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Anlath, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh and Cluain-Boireann, which was blessed by Caireach Deargain^d, [died]. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Aileach, died, and was interred with great honour at Ard-Macha. Cinaedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman^e, in a nocturnal attack. Maelmuire, son of Ceanndubhan, Tanist of Laeighis, died. The islands of Loch Gabhar and the Cave of Cnodhbha^f were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelmordha. Bec, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil^g and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceannchairech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Eirne across Breifne to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached

plundering of this cave already referred to at the year 861, and note ^c, under that year, p. 497, *suprà*.

The year 933 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 934, *alias* 935, of the Annals of Ulster, and 930 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 934” [*al.* 935]. “Cormac, Maenach’s disciple, prince of Achabo, *obit.* Maelbride, prince of Monaster” [Buiithi] “*obit.* Muireach mac Maelbride, prince of Doimliag, *immaturá etate obit.* The Island of Lochgavar pulled downe by Aulaiv O’Hivair. The Cave of Cnova by him turmoyled the same week. Great ackorns.

Cinaeh mac Cairbre, *dux Nepotum Cinnselai, cum multis a Nordmannis occisus est.*” [Conor mac Daniell royall heyre of Ailech, *mortuus est, et sepultus est in Cimeterio Regum in Ard Macha.*] *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 930” [*rectè*, 935]. “Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Achiebo; Maccleanna, abbot of Imleagh-Iver and Leighmore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cynay mac Carbrey, King of O’Keansealie, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Ceallachan Caisil*: i. e. Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O’Callaghans, Mac Carthys, and O’Keeffes.

uu mίp anhrin, 7 po hionnpad, 7 po hoipgead Maξ Ai leo. Lopcaoh Aia chiat la Donnchaδ mac Flainn, la nιξ Epeann. Artpur Ua Tuathail dεg.

Aoir Cpiorc, naoi ccδd epiocha a cιg. An toctmad bliadain dεcc uDhonnchaδ. Aipeachtach, abb Oipipc Oiapmada. Pδdach abb Slame, Muipeadhach, abb bfnδcuip, [dεcc]. Oiapmaic, mac Ailella, abb Cille Cuilinn, dεcc iar pfnδataig. Aonξap, mac Muipδcnpaig, paoi, anξcoipe, 7 tanairi abbaid lae, dεcc. Aipeachtach, paξapc Cille hachaid, dεcc. Eoδaid, mac Conuill, pι Ulad, dεg. Clεipδcn mac Tigeapnain, mac Tιgξina bpeipne, dεcc. Congalach, mac Catalain, tigeapna bpeipne, Conaing, mac Nεill Flδnduib, pιgδamna Epeann, dεcc. Cpδmξiolla, mac Cuilennain, tigeapna Conalle Muipcεimne, dεcc. Macetiξ mic Anpemain, tigeapna Muξδopna Maigen, Lopcan, mac Congalaign, tigeapna Ua mic Uair bpiξ, [dεcc], Tairbit, mac Maileiciξ, tigeapna Pξi Roip, uo mapad. bpuadar, mac Duibξiolla, tigeapna Ua cCeimpealaign, uo mapad la Tuathail mac Uξairc. Amhlaoid, mac Toppadha, tigeapna Tairll, uo tiachtain im Luξnapad o Aδ chiat, co pucc Amhlaoid Cenncaprech uo Loch Rib leip, 7 na Tairll batrap laip, .i. la capc, iar mbpicead a long. Tairll Aia chiat uo pαgβail an dūmaid, 7 a nool co Saxuib. Opξam Cille Cleite uo mac bapitn, 7 lopcaδ

^b *Ua Tuathail*.—Otherwise written O'Tuathail, and now *anglicè* O'Toole, and very generally Toole, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster notice some of these events under the year 935, *al.* 936, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 930, as follows :

“A. D. 935” [*al.* 936]. “Joseph, prince of Ardmach, *Episcopus sapiens et anchorita in senectute bona quievit*. Cluain-mic-Nois evilly handled by the Gentiles of Dublin, and they “staid there two nights, which was never hard in old tyme” [*quod antiquis temporibus non auditum est*]. “Maelpatrick mac Maeltuile, prince of Ardmach, *in senectute quievit*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 930” [*recte*, 936]. “The two abbotts and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardmach, Joseph, and Moylepatrick, the two sages of Ireland, Bushops, anchorites, and scribes,

died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Danes of Dublin; and also it was sacrilegiously robbed afterwards by Ceallaghan, King of Cashell, and his Monstermen. The Danes of Logh Erne arrived at Logh Rie on Christmas night” [under the conduct of] “Awley Keanchyreagh, and there remained seven months preying and spoiling the borders” [*recte*, the plains] “of Connought called Moy-Noye. King Donnough mac Flynn burnt all Dublin.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This Tuathal was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now *anglicè* O'Toole, have derived their hereditary surname.

^k *Cill-Cleithe*: i. e. the Hurdle Church, now Kilclief, near the mouth of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 217.

the Sinainn, and they remained seven months there; and Magh-Aei was spoiled and plundered by them. The burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Arthur Ua Tuathail^b died.

The Age of Christ, 935. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Aireachtach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Fedhach, Abbot of Slaine; Muireadhach, Abbot of Beannchair, [died]. Diarmaid, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn, died at an advanced age. Aenghus, son of Muircheartach, a learned man, anchorite, and Tanist-abbot of Ia, died. Aireachtach, priest of Cill-achaidh, died. Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Ulidia, died. Clerchen, son of Tigh-earnan, son of the lord of Breifne, died. Conaing, son of Niall Glundubh, heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, died. Croinghilla, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Macetigh Mac Ainseamain, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; [and] Lorcan, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais of Breagh, [died]. Gairbhith, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain. Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by Tuathal, son of Ugaire¹. Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came at Lamma from Ath-cliath, and carried off [as prisoners] Amhlaeibh Ceancairech from Loch Ribh, and the foreigners who were with him (i. e. with Cairech), after breaking their ships. The foreigners of Ath-cliath left their fortress, and went to England. Cill-Cleithe^k was plundered by the son of Barith, and the

The year 935 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 936, *alias* 937, of the Annals of Ulster, and 931 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 937:

“A. D. 936” [*al.* 937]. “Diarmaid, son of Ailill, prince of Kilcullinn, *in senectute quievit*. Bruadar mac Duvghilla, *rex Nepotum Cinselaigh, jugulatus est*. Garvith mac Maelmihí” [*recte*, Maeletti], “*rex of the men of Ross, a fratribus jugulatus est*. Crongilla mac Cuilennan, king of the Conells of Murheivne, *dolore mortuus est*. Conaing mac Neill, heyre of Ireland, *moritur*. *Bellum ingens, lachrimabile, et horribile inter Saxones et Normannos crudeliter gestum est, in quo plurima millia Normannorum, que non numerata sunt, ceciderunt; sed rex cum paucis evasit, viz^t. Aulaiv. Ex altera autem parte multitudo Saxonum cecidit;*

but Adelstan, king of Saxons, was enriched with great vicorie” [Adelstan *vero rex Saxonum magna victoria ditatus est*]. “Mac-Etig mic Ainsemain, king of Mogorn-Mayen, *mortuus est*. Feach, prince of Slane, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 931” [*recte*, 937]. “The Danes of Logh Rie arrived at Dublin. Awley, with all the Danes of Dublin and north part of Ireland, departed and went over seas. The Danes that departed from Dublin arrived in England, and, by the help of the Danes of that kingdom, they gave battle to the Saxons on the plains of Othlyn, where there was a great slaughter of Normans and Danes, among which these ensueing captains were slain, viz^t. Sithfrey and Oisle, the two sones of Sittrick Galey, Awley Fivit, and

im doimhlaicc, 7 bratt po móir do bheith eirte. Raonead nua Laignib for occaib an Tuairceirt .i. for muinntir mic Néill, dú i ttorchraattar ile im Diarmaic mac Maoilmuire, mic Flannaccáin, 7 im Ceallach, mac Cumurccaigh do fíraib bhrígh co rocaidib ele.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéo, τριοχα α γέ. An noimad bliadain décc do Dhonnchaó. Maolpatraicc .i. mac bpoim, eppcop Lughmáioh, Dubtach, comarba Colaim éille 7 Aodmáin i nErimh, 7 i nAlbain, Caoncomrac Mucynnaíra, ancoire, dég. Ciarán, mac Ciarmáin, abb Uir móir, dég. Conaingén, abb Tíge Peégha, 7 ppiúragart Aíoa Macha, 7 Fingúine, mac Fubthaó, mic Donnagáin, mic Fogartaiú, mic Dúnechda mic bhráig, mic Mercell, pecnar Tíge Moúa, 7 tígearna Maíge haína. Maolcairnig, mac Conaill, abb Tuláin, décc. Robairtach, Tíghé Theille, décc. Fírgal, mac Doimnaill, tígearna an Tuairceirt, 7 Murchaó, mac Sochlaicáin, tígearna Ua Máine, décc. Concóbar, mac Maeilcéin, tígearna Ua Failge, 7 a dá mac do márbad lá Lorcán, mac Faoláin, tígearna Laignín. Donnchaó Ua Maoleaclainn do ionnraó Airtir Uíre. Ámlaib, mac Fopraóda, do teacht co hAé cliaé do ruidir, 7 Ceall Cuilinn do orghain lair, 7 veic ccéo do bpoim do bheic eirte. Imuirí caéta eirtir Donnchaó, pí Epeann, 7 Muiréirtach, mac Néill Glúnduib, tígearna Oilig, co po ríódaig dia. Donnchaó 7 Muiréirtach co na rlog diblímb do dol go líonmar lépéionóilte do forbairirí for Ghallaib Aéta cliaé, co po cpeératte 7 co po cpeératte 7 co po ionnraóirfe ina mboí fo mámur Gall ó Aé cliaé co hAé Tpurctín. Conad dó rin po ráid Congalach, mac Maoilmuirig,

Moylemorrey, the son of Cossewarra, Moyle-Isa, Geleachan, King of the Islands; Ceallach, prince of Scotland, with 30,000, together with 800 captains about Awley mac Godfrey, and aboute Arick mac Brith, Hoa, Deck, Imar, the King of Denmark's own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conyng mac Nealle Glunduffe, died?—*Ann. Clon.*

This great battle between the Saxons and Danes is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 937, which is the true year. This Chronicle adds that it was fought at Brumby, by King Athelstan, and Edmund, his brother,

against Anlaf; and that they slew five Kings and seven Earls; but though it states that greater carnage had not been in Britain since the arrival of the Angles and Saxons, it does not mention the names of the chief leaders, or give any definite account of the numbers slain.

¹ *Teach-Fethghna*: i. e. the House of Fethghna. Not identified. It was probably the name of a church at Armagh.

^m *Duineachaidh*.—He was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O'Mores of Laeighis, or Leix, in the now Queen's County.

ⁿ *Magh-abhna*.—This is the name of a parish,

church was burned, and a great prey was carried out of it. A battle was gained by the Leinstermen over the forces of the North, i. e. over the people of the son of Niall, where many fell with Diarmaid, son of Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, and Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, [who were] of the men of Breagh, and numbers of others [of distinction].

The Age of Christ, 936. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Maelpa-draig, i. e. the son of Bran, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Dubhthach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan in Ireland and Alba; [and] Caencomhrac of Mucshnamh, anchorite, died. Ciaran, son of Ciarman, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Conaingen, Abbot of Teach-Fethghna¹, and chief priest of Ard-Macha; and Finguine, son of Fubhthaidh, son of Donnagan, son of Fogartach, son of Duinechdha^m, son of Bearach, son of Mescell, Vice-abbot of Teach-Mochua, and lord of Magh-Abhnaⁿ, [died]. Maelcairnigh, Abbot of Tulan, died. Robhartach of Teach-Theille, died. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North; and Murchadh, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Conchobhar, son of Maelchein, lord of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan, son of Faelan, lord of Leinster. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn plundered Airthear-Liffe. Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin^o again, and plundered Cill-Cuilinn, and carried off ten hundred prisoners from thence. A challenge of battle between Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Oileach; but God pacified them. Donnchadh and Muircheartach went with the forces of both fully assembled to lay siege to the foreigners of Ath-cliath, so that they spoiled and plundered all that was under the dominion of the foreigners from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten^p; of which Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, said:

now *anglicè* Mowney, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but it is probably a mistake here for O-mBuidhe, or Omuigh, which is the ancient name of the district in which Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, is situated.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 213, noteⁿ.

^o *Came to Dublin*.—The Saxon Chronicle, in a metrical rhapsody on the battle of Brumby, contains the following allusion to the return of Amhlaicibh, or Anlaf to Dublin:

“The Northmen departed in their nailed barks;
Bloody relics of darts
On roaring ocean o’er the deep water Dublin
to seek;
Again Ireland shamed in mind.”

—*Giles’ Translation*, p. 377.

^p *From Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten*: i. e. from Dublin to Ath-Truisten, a ford on the River Greece, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the

Μυρσίρταχ θαρ ρινε Ράιλ, ní ραξβα ηρηε ná γαβάιλ,
 Για βειε oc λορσαδ αρ ηγρίαν, αρ ιαρ ηδεξίτε αρ ναρίαν.

Ρηρηεαρτ Μυρδέαρταχ,

Cumba Congalach d'breax mbuidē occur duine mut no got
 Ar a chind ní tuctar gluitiud acht ma beir co hriuitiud brot.

Θά κόμορβα Ραττραίcc .i. λορέρ, ρεεριβνιδ, ερρηcop, η ανκοιρι, αν τί ροβ-
 εaccναιδε το Ξαιοηelaιβη, η Μαολραττραίcc, mac Maeltuile, ερρηcop, η
 eccναιδ. Cúicc míora dó in abdanne η α écc.

Αοιρ Cρηορτ, ναοι ecéd τρηocha α ρεacht. Αν ριόστμαδ βλιαδαιν το
 Dhonnchaδ. Μαολδομναιξ, abb Ταμίλαττα, Ceallach, mac Caellaide, ρηιόρι
 Σαιξρη, δέξ. Ρινναχττα, mac Ceallaiξ, comarba Θοιρη, ερρηcop η ραι
 βερλαρένε, Λαιξηnen, comarba Ρεαρνα, η Ταμίλαχττα, [δέcc]. Αίλεach
 διορζαιν λα Ξαλλαιβ ρορ Μημυρσίρταχ, mac Néill, η α ερηγαβάιλ leo co ρucc-
 ρατ το cum α long co ρο ρυαρλαic Θια υαδαιβ. Μαιδm ρια Congalac, mac
 Μαολμιτίχ, ρορ Ξαίλσηγαιβ μοραιβ, η beccαιβ occ Αηη δαλίαρcc, δύ ι
 ττορηρασαρ ceίρη ρίειτ λαιρ δίοβ. Δομνall, mac Λορcaín, τιξεαρνα Αιδνε,
 δέcc η cCluain mié Νόιρ. Cρηιόcán, mac Maelemuirē, τιξεαρνα Υα Ριαχ-

reign of Cormac, son of Art, asserts that Ath-
 Truisten was the old name of Ath-I, now Athy,
 on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-
 geoghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of
 Ath-Truisten and Ath-I, as two different fords
 where two different battles were fought be-
 tween the Munstermen, on the one side, and the
 Leinstermen, aided by the Ulstermen, on the
 other. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-an-
 trosden is described as "a little foorde near the
 hill of Mullmaisden," and the following pas-
 sage, literally translated from the Book of Lecan,
 will shew that it is not Ath-I, or Athy:

"It was at Ath-Truisten the first engagement
 took place, and the men of Munster were routed
 thence to the River Bearbha" [the Barrow],
 "where, at Ath-I" [Athy], "a second battle
 was fought, in which Eo" [or Ae], "son of

Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Fothart,
 was slain, and from him the ford was called
 Ath-I, i. e. the ford of Eo."—Fol. 105, a.

^a *The two successors.*—This passage is trans-
 lated by Colgan as follows: "935. *Duo Comor-
 bani S. Patricii* (id est, duo Archiepiscopi Ard-
 machani) *obierunt, nempe Joseph Scriba, Epis-
 copus, Anachoreta, et Hibernorum sapientissimus;
 et Patricius filius Maeltulii, Episcopus, et Sapiens
 postquam quinque tantum mensibus sedisset.*"—
 See also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,
 p. 48.

The year 936 of the Annals of the Four
 Masters corresponds with 937, *alias* 938, of the
 Annals of Ulster, and with 932 of the Annals
 of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this
 period:

"A. D. 937" [*al.* 938]. "Dubhach, Coarb of
 Colum Cille and Adamnan, *in pace quievit.*

Muircheartach, above all the men of Fail, has not seized upon place
or prey,
Although he has been burning our corn, and well eating our bread.

Muircheartach replied :

Conghalach of the fertile Breagh is like unto a mute or stammering
man,
Out of his head no muttering is understood, but [what is] like the
bubbling of boiling meat.

The two successors^a of Patrick, namely, Joseph, scribe, bishop, and ancho-rite, the wisest of the Irish ; and Maelpadraig, son of Maeltuile, bishop and wise man, died. The latter was five months in the abbacy when he died.

The Age of Christ, 937. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Maeldomh-naigh, Abbot of Tamhlacht ; [and] Ceallach, son of Caellaidhe, Prior of Saighir, died. Finnachta, son of Ceallach, Comharba of Doire, bishop, and adept in the Bearla-Feine^r; Laighnen, comharba of Fearna and Tamhlacht, [died]. Aileach was plundered by the foreigners against Muircheartach, son of Niall ; and they took him prisoner, and carried him off to their ships, but God redeemed him from them. A battle was gained by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over the Gailengs Great and Small, at Ath-da-laarg^s, where four score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Aidhne, died at Cluain-mic-Nois.

Maelcainni mac Conell, prince of Tuilain, *obiit*. Ferall mac Daniell, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*. [A challenge of battle between Donogh mac Flainn, and Murtagh mac Neill, but God pacified them.] "Aulaiv mac Gofri at Dublin againe. Cillcuillin praied by Aulaiv O'Hivair, which was not hard of long before" [*quod non uniditum est antiquis temporibus*]. "An army by Donogh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, and by Murtagh mac Neill, king of Ailech, to hinder the Galls, or Gentiles of Dublin," [so] "that they spoyled from Dublin to Ath-Trustin. Maelcen, king of Faly, killed by Lenster."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 932" [*rectè*, 938]. "Connor mac

Moylekeyne, king of Affalie, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan mac Foylan. Killkolyne was preyed by the Danes, and" [they] "lead a thousand captives from thence."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Bearla-Feine* : i. e. that dialect of the Irish language in which the Brehon laws are written. Thaddæus Roddy, translates it "the law or lawyers' dialect."—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, p. 123.

^s *Ath-da-laarg* : i. e. Ford of the two Forks. There were two places of this name in Ireland, one on the River Boyle, in Connaught,—see note ^r, under A. D. 1174 ; and the other in Meath ; but the situation or modern form of the name of the latter is unknown to the Editor.

nach, décc. Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, tanairi Orraiḡe, décc. Cian, mac Aengurra, do mairbad la hUib Failḡe. Murchad, mac Finn, do ḡuin la Tuatal. Canoin pátraiḡe do éumadac lá Donnchad, mac Floinn, ní Eireann. Ceallacán, ní Cairil, co rfríarib Mumán, ḡ Macca cumo co nḡallaiḡ Puirclairḡi i Míde, co tuccrat cpech móir, ḡ broid. Orgain dha, Cille heidnech, ḡ Cille hachaiḡ dóib co ro gabrat a dá nabbaḡ .i. Muireadac Ua Concobair ḡ Coibdnach mac bsrḡda, co rparccabrat Oillill mic Aengurra, tiḡearna Ua rFothaiḡ, ḡ rocaide ele lá hAimherḡin tiḡearna Ua rFailḡe. Fir Mumán um Ceallacán, ní Mumán, co nḡallaiḡ amaille rpirr, do orgain Míde, ḡ Cluana heidneac, ḡ Cille hachaiḡ ḡo ro airḡrḡe an tiri co Cluain Iorairḡ. ḡoill do dergu Aḡa cliaḡ .i. Amlaioib, mac ḡotrríḡ, tpe rurtacḡ Oé ḡ Mictal.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéḡ tpiocha a hocht. Α haonpíccḡ do Donnchad. Muirccḡrḡach camra, abb dnḡochuir, Duibnopeccḡ, mac Ronám, abb Cluana Dolcáin, Ainḡit, mac Donnaiḡl, abb ḡlinne huirḡn, décc. Coibdnach, abb Cille hachaiḡ, do báḡad hi muir Delḡinniri Cualann aḡ elúḡ ó ḡhallaiḡ. Flann Ua Caḡail, do ḡol martra hi cCluain an doḡair lá ḡallaiḡ. Suibne, mac Conbrístan, abb Sláme, do mairbad lá ḡallaiḡ. Maolbndacḡta, ancoipe, do écc. Maolmarḡain Ua Scealláin rpar legimḡ Leitḡlinne, do écc. Slóighead lar an riḡ, Donnchad, ḡ la Muirccḡrḡach, mac Néill, ḡo Laiḡnib, ḡ co piroa Mumán, co ro gabrat a ngialla. Niall, mac Rparḡaile, riḡḡḡamna Oilḡ ḡo ḡuin ḡ báḡad la Muirccḡrḡach. Flann, mḡḡn Donnchada, bairtiḡearna

¹ *Ui-Fiachrach*: i. e. of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note ^u, under the year 787, p. 394, *suprà*.

^u *Murchadh, son of Finn*.—This Murchadh was brother of Conchobhar, ancestor of the O'Conors of Offaly. Finn, his father, was slain A. D. 928, *q. v.*

^v *Canoin-Phadraig*.—This was the name of the celebrated Book of Armagh.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 329, 330.

^w *Cill-eidhneach*.—This is a mistake for Cluain-eidhneach. The reader will observe that this plundering of the two churches is given twice, having been evidently copied from two different authorities.

^x *Ui-Fothaidh*.—Now the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

^y *Mactail*.—He was the patron saint of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Michael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin, also, as is highly probable from this passage.—See note ^v, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The year 937 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 938, *alias* 939, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 938” [*al.* 939]. “Kilculen againe distressed by Genties, which, till then, was not often done. Crichan mac Maelmuire, King of Fiachrach, *moritur*. Ailech broken upon Mur-

Crichan, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach^t, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Cian, son of Aenghus, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Finnⁿ, was mortally wounded by Tuathal. Canoin-Phadraig^v was covered by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, with the men of Munster, and Macca Cuinn, with the foreigners of Port-Lairge, went into Meath, and seized upon a great prey, and took the spoils and prisoners of Cill-eidhneach^w and Cill-achaidh; and took their two abbots, namely, Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, and Coibhdeanach, son of Beargdha; but they left behind Oilill, son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh^x, and many others, in the hands of Aimhergin, lord of Ui-Failghe. The men of Munster, under Ceallachan, King of Munster, who had the foreigners along with him, plundered [the churches of] Cluain-eidhneach and Cill-achaidh, and the territory of Meath, as far as Cluain-Iraird. The foreigners deserted Ath-cliaith by the help of God and Mactail^y.

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muircheartach of Camus^z, Abbot of Beannchair; Duibhinnrecht, son of Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; [and] Ainbhith, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uiseau, died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginis-Cualann^a, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Breatan, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Lector of Leithghlinn, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Muircheartach, son of Niall, to Leinster, and to the men of Munster; and they took their hostages. Niall, son of Fearghal, heir of Oileach, was mortally wounded and drowned by Muircheartach. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Aralt, grandson of Imhar,

tagh mac Nell, and himself brought captive to the shippe untill he was redeemed after. An army by Doncha to Finavar-aba, which he spoyled, and killed the priest in the midst of the church, and others with him. An overthrowe by Congalach mac Maelmihi to the Greate and Little Galengs, where many perished at Battle-Dalorg^r [rectè, at Ath-da-loarg] “Adalstan, king of Saxons, the most majesticall feather” [rectè, cleithi, i. e. pillar] “of the west

world, *secura morte moritur*. Finechta mac Ceallaigh, Coarb of Daire, in *Christo quievit*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^z *Camus*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry. This was one of St. Comhghall's monasteries.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 83.

^a *Delginis-Cualann*.—Now Dalkey, i. e. *Delg-ci*, in the county of Dublin.

Οιλιξ, δέcc. Αρατε ua hloμαιρ, .i. mac Siπpιoca, τιγεαρνα Ξall Λιμμηξ, do μαρβαδ ι cConnaeταιβ λά Caenραγιβ Αιδνε. Αρ μορ για cCeallaacán, ρί Chaiριλ, φορ Ορραγιβ. Αmlαιοιβ Cuapán do éct co Cairabpoc, γ blacaipe mac Ξορραδα do éct in Αε clιαé. Cpeacha Λαιγεν ιλ Λειé Chumh .i. δραen ι Μιθε, Λορcán ι μδρξγαιιβ, γ Μυρξcήpταc hι cCualainδ, co ττυccρατ epécha μόρα ειρτιβ. Coιρppe Ua Cιonaé, τιγεαρνα Ua nΑιτεéδα, δέcc. Caépaomíδ για ριξ Saخان φορ Conpταντιn mac Αεδα φορ Anlap no Αmlαιοιβ, mac Siπpιc, γ φορ δρεαéταιβ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéδ τpιocha αναοι. Αn ναρα βλιαδαιn ρίcτ do Dhonnchaδ. Eocha, mac Scannail, abb Imleacha Ιοβαιρ, γ Oenacán, ραγαρτ ούin λειéγλαιρ, δέcc. Μαοlβpιξθε, mac Nectpai, opδán Cualann, δέcc ιαρ ccιαναοιρ. Μυρξcήpταc, mac Néill co pήραιβ an Poca γ δpξξ do nol hι ττίρ nOpραγε, γ na nΘειρι zo po hairξcδ γ co po hionnpaδ λαιρ an épíoch uile zo léip zo Úp Ruadhach zoμδαρ pιαpach δó ιαραí. Μυρξcδblach la Μυρξcήpταc, mac Néill, co ττυc opζαιn γ éδαλα ιομδα a hληριβ Ξall ιαρ ιnβρειé βυαδα γ κορζαιρ. Αρ na nΘειρι do éup lá Ceallaacán γ la pιopa Mumán, ποδαίγh α ναιτιδε do Μυρξcήpταc, mac Néill, zo ττορpερατταρ δά íníle δíob λαιρ ιm Célecaip, mac Coρbmaic, γ ιm Maelgoρm, mac Ξιpλεcáin, ιm Seξda, mac Noebelaín, γ ιm Clépech, mac Seρtai, γc. Caépaomeaδ ele

^b *Caenraighe of Aidhne*.—A sept seated at Ard-Aidhne, near Ardrabin, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 53.

^c *Cair-Abroc*: i. e. Eboracum, now the city of York, called by the Welsh, Caer Ebrauc, or Eborauc.—See Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 29, and Additional Notes, p. iii.

^d *Ui-Aitheachda*.—This is the only notice of this tribe occurring in the Annals of the Four Masters. They were probably seated in the district of Tuath-Aitheachta, now *anglicè* Touaghty, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 157, note ⁿ.

The year 938 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 939. An army by Donogh and by Murtagh into Leinster and Mounster, that they brought both their hostages. Suvne mac Conbreton, killed by the Genties” [*rectè*, by the Galls]. “Neil mac Ferall wounded and drowned by Murtagh mac Nell. Flann, daughter to Donncha, queene of Ailech, *moritur*. An army by Donncha in Bregha, that he spoyled Lainnlere. *Quies* Muireai, Coarb of Congall.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under 937 and 938, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 933, as follows:

“A. D. 933” [*rectè*, 939, 940]. “Adulstan, King of England, died. The sunn for one day appeared like blood untill none the next day.

i. e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was killed in Connaught by the Caenraighi of Aidhne^b. A great slaughter was made of the Osraighi by Ceallachan, King of Caiseal. Amhlaeibh Cuaran went to Cair-Abroc^c; and Blacaire, son of Godfrey, came to Ath-eliath. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Leath-Chuinn; namely, by Braen in Meath, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muircheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaeidh, lord of Ui-Aitheachda^d, died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, or Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric; and the Britons.

The Age of Christ, 939. The twenty-second year of Donnchadh. Eocha, son of Scannal, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Oenacan, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi, died. Maelbrighde, son of Nechtraí, the glory of Cualann, died at an advanced age. Muircheartach, son of Niall, with the men of the North and of Breagha, went into the territory of Osraighe and Deisi; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leas-Ruadhrach^e, so that they [the inhabitants] submitted to him. A fleet [was conducted] by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and he carried off much plunder and booty from the Insi-Gall^f, after gaining victory and triumph. A slaughter was made of the Deisi by Ceallachan and the men of Munster, because they had submitted to Muircheartach, son of Niall; and he slew two thousand of them, together with Ceileachair, son of Cormac; Maelgorm, son of Gibhleachan; Seghdha, son of Noebelan; Cleireach, son of Sesta, &c. Another battle was gained by the Deisi and the Osraighe

Aileagh was taken by the Danes on Mortagh mac Neale, and himself taken therein, *untill* [rectè, but] "he made a good escape from them, as it was God's will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Mounstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and" [rectè, as far as] "Clonard. Congallagh mac Moylemiehie gave an overthrow to that part of Lynstermen" [rectè, Meathmen] "called Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn and Mortagh mac Neal went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hymer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Ratheyney. Neall mac

Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnogh, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O'Skellan, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Ossorie. Awley Cuaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mac Godfrey arrived in Dublin to govern the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Leas-Ruadhrach* : i. e. Ruadhrach's Fort. This fort was somewhere in the county of Waterford, but the name is obsolete.

^f *Insi-Gall* : i. e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i. e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

λαρ να Δειριβ̄ ἡ λα ἡΟρραιγιβ̄ φορ ριζ̄ Καριλ, ου ἰ τοπογρατταρ ἰλι. Μυιρ-
 ἔστιαχ ιαραμ̄ δο εἰονόλ Conaill ἡ Εοζαμ, ἡ an Τυαιρσερτ ἀρῆσῃα co
 ἡΟιλεαῖ, condo ποσζοα δεῖ céd̄ λαρ δο γλέιρε ζαιρζσδῶαχ ἡνδ̄ Φοῶλα,
 ἡ πο ταιρμῆιλλ̄ Ερἡνν λᾶμ̄ εἰί ρρἰ ραιρρζε co ριαχτ̄ Αῆα εἰαῖ, ἡ δο
 βῆιτ̄ Διερἡυε, τἰζεαρνα Αῆα εἰαῖ ἡι νγιαλλνυρ λαρ. Δο εἰοῖ ιαραμ̄ co
 Λαιζῆνῖ, ἡ πο ἐρἡιλλρατ̄ Λαιζῆν ρρἰῖβερτ̄ ρρἡρ, conad̄ ραιρ̄ δειρἰδ̄ occa ρόδεοῖδ̄
 α ριαρῦccᾶδ̄, ἡ δο ρατ̄ Λορcaν ρἰ Λαιζῆν λαρ. Ραιμῆε διη ζο ριορἡ Μυἡμἡαν,
 ἡ ροβταρ ερἡαἡα ιαδρἰδε ρορ α εἰονη δο εἰαῖ ρρἡρ. Conad̄ ἡ εαδῆ πο εἰνηρστ̄
 ρο δεοῖδ̄ Ceallaῖcᾶν δο ἔαβαρτ̄ δια ccἡνν, ἡ δο βρῆτα ζεἡμῆλ ραιρ̄ λα Μυιρ-
 ἔεαρταχ. Δο δεοχαῖδ̄ ιαραμ̄ co Connaῖcῆαῖβ̄, ἡ τᾶμῆε Concṡubar mac
 Ταῖδ̄ ἡα δᾶιλ, ἡ ἡί ταρατ̄ ζεἡμῆλ να ζλαρ ραιρ̄. Δο ρυαῖτ̄ ιαρρἡν co ἡοιλεχ
 ζυρ an ρἰοζῆραῖδ̄ ἡι ρἡν ἡι νγιαλλνυρ λαρ, ἡ βάταρ anηρἰδε co εἰστ̄ ναοι μῖορ
 oc ρἡδ̄uccᾶδ̄, ἡ πο εἰυρ να ζέιλλ ἡ νεαῖμᾶιηζ να ρεε ρἡν ζο Δοηηchaῖδ̄, ρἰ
 Ερεανν, υαιρ̄ αρ̄ ἑ βοἰ α Τῆμῆραῖζ, ἡ αρ̄ δό ρᾶμῆε an ρἰζε. Conad̄ δο ἔαβαρτ̄
 Chellaῖcᾶν λαρ ἀρἡυβῆραῖδ̄ an ρἡνν,

Δο εἰοῖδ̄ Μυιρῆστιαχ ρο δῆρ,
 Co Cairḡl caem̄ canceḡ cairr,
 Co tucc̄ Cellaῖcᾶν να cḡliar,
 ἡί πο ζαḡ ζἡιλλ οἡλε cairr.

* *Chosen heroes*.—For a romantic account of the manner in which these heroes were chosen by Muirheartach, see the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 212; and *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 20, 21.

^b *A circuit of Ireland*.—According to a poem by Cormacan Eigeas, describing this circuit, Muirheartach proceeded from Aileach to a place called Oenach-Cross in Magh-Line, where he remained for one night, after which he went to Dun-Eachdhach, which is probably Dun-Eight, in the parish of Blaris (see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 342, note ^j), where he remained another night. He next went to Magh-Rath, now Moira; next to Glenn-Righe, the vale of the Newry River, and thence to Casan-Line, a

tidal river, a day's march south of Glenn-Righe. —(See note under the year 1045.) From thence he marched the next day to Ath-Gabhla, a ford on the river Boyne, near Knowth in Meath, and, having rested a night there, he marched over the plain of Magh-Ealta, then covered with snow, to Ath-cliaith, or Dublin.—See *Circuit of Muirheartach mac Neill*, p. 29 to 33.

ⁱ *Sitric, Lord of Ath-cliaith*.—The Sitric carried off by Muirheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not lord of Ath-cliaith, or Dublin, for the lord or king of the Danes of Dublin at this time was Blacar, the son of Godfrey. It is highly probable, if not certain, that the Sitric carried off on this occasion was Sitric, brother of Godfrey, son of Sitric, who succeeded as King of Dublin in 948. This Sitric, though

over the King of Caiseal, where many were slain. Muircheartach afterwards assembled the Cinel-Conaill and Cinell-Eoghain, and the people of the North in general, at Oileach, where he selected ten hundred of the chosen heroes^g, and made a circuit of Ireland^h, keeping his left hand to the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath; and he brought Sitricⁱ, lord of Ath-cliath, with him as a hostage. He afterwards proceeded into Leinster, and the Leinstermen began to oppose him^k, but finally agreed to submit to him; and he carried Lorcan, King of Leinster, with him. He then went to the men of Munster, who were in readiness on his arrival to give him battle; but they ultimately resolved^l to give up [their king] Ceallachan, and a fetter was put upon him by Muircheartach. He afterwards proceeded into Connaught, where Conchobhar, son of Tadhg^m, came to meet him, but no gyve or lock was put upon him. He then returned to Oileach, carrying these kings with him as hostages; and they were for nine monthsⁿ feasting there; and at the end of that time he sent the hostages to Donnchadh, because it was he that was at Teamhair, and the sovereignty had come to him. Concerning the carrying away of Ceallachan the following quatrain was composed:

Muircheartach went to the South,
To the beautiful chalk-white Caiseal,
And he brought with him Ceallachan of troops;
He did not accept of any other hostage for him.

not King of Dublin, as the Four Masters state, was nevertheless of royal extraction, and a man of sufficient dignity and importance to be taken as a pledge of Blacar's allegiance.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 34, note to line 55.

^k *To oppose him.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Muircheartach proceeded to Liamhain [Dunlavan], and that the Leinstermen assembled at night in the valley of Gleann-Mama, determined to oppose him; but that, when they saw the northern warriors by day-light, they durst not approach them, but permitted them to pass to Dun-Aillinne (near old Kilcullen), where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they fet-

tered and carried off as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 39.

^l *Ultimately resolved.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Ceallachan requested his people not to oppose the race of Eoghan, but to surrender him as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 43.

^m *Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.*—This Conchobhar, who is the progenitor of the O'Conors of Connaught, was a very young man at this period. His father, Tadhg of the Three Towers, who was at this time King of Connaught, lived till 954. Conchobhar himself lived till 972.—*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 49, 65.

ⁿ *Nine months.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for cóig míosa, i. e. five months.—*Ibid.*, pp. 56, 57.

Αρ γαλλ δο έορ λα ηΥιβ Ράιλζε .ι. λα ηΑίμεργιν, mac Cionaeda, γ λά Cenel
 Φηιαχach, co po μαρβρατ δά céδ δέcc ηι Μυιζ Cιρι διδ. Αιζ .ι. ριoc
 αναicήτα, comtop ροριρι αιβne γ locha co po οιρccήcταρ na Γαλλ Ινιρ
 Μοέτα αρ lic fga. Μαολμυαναϊδ, mac Floinn, ταναρι Οιλζ, δο μαρβαδ δο
 Chenel Conaill. Κατραοιναδ ρορ Γhallaiδ Ατα cιατ ρια nΥιβ ρΡαιζε
 .ι. ρια nΑίμυργιν mac Cionaetha, τιζεαρνα Υα ρΡαιζε, δύ ι cτορcαιρ μίλε
 δο Γhallaiδ im Αοδ nΑlbanach, co τοιρcαιδ ιomδa cen mo έαρoη.

Αοιρ Cμορτ, ναοι ccéd cήραχα. Αη cρεαρ βλιαδαν ριχicτ δο Θονη-
 chaδ. Δύνcαδ, mac Sutaunen, επρcορ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Cellach, mac
 Ερορáιν, επρcορ Cluana ηειδnech, δέcc. Μαελμοέτα, ρεριδμδ γ abb
 Cluana Ιοραιρδ, δέζ. Cήηη cράβαδ, εγνα Ερεανη επιδε.

Μαολμοέτα δον Μιδε μαιζ,
 Μόρ λιach an cραδ cαοιη cumηα,
 Ατβατ cήηη na ηanηcαιρδε,
 Cαoncompac moltach Μυζηα.

Ραolan, mac Μυιρcδχαιζ, ρί Λαιζήη, δο έcc δο εαρccαρ ι nΑenach
 Cholmáin.

Ραολán ρυαmann ρυαμαιζε, αρ ζριε μόρ μύcτα μαιζέν,
 Coimδe Cualann cυαναιζε, δο ροδβαδ λαοιη ρι Λαιζήη.
 Λυιρ Ερεανη Επειόμ, οριηζcδ δαρ ορoηζα δοεναρ,
 βα δάιζ δέρ τρέ ζλε δεδoιτ, βα λιach ρλαιη ρεα Ραολáιν.

* *Magh-Cisi*.—This was the ancient name of a plain near Rahen, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1153.

† *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inishmot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 922, *suprà*.

The year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 940, *alias* 941, of the Annals of Ulster, and 934 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year (*are communis*, 941) as follows:

“A. D. 940” [*al.* 941]. “A great frost, that loches and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinedy. An army by Murtagh, that he

spoyled Meath and Ofaly, and went to Ossory and brought them to subjection, and from thence prayed the Desyes, that he brought Cellachan, King of Cassill, with him, subject to Donncha. Maelruany, heyre of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mac Scannail, Airchinnech of Imlech-Ivair, *mortuus est*. Aenagan, priest of Diin-Lethglaise, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 934” [*rectè*, 941]. “There was such druth” [drought] and ice over loghes, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoiled and ransackt the same. Mortagh mac Neale, with the

A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghi, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fhiachach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cisi^o. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta^p on the ice. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-eliath by the Ui-Failghe, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Ciuaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, where there fell a thousand of the foreigners, with Aedh Albanach, and many chieftains besides him.

The Age of Christ, 940. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh. Donnchadh, son of Suthainen, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ceallach, son of Eporan, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Maelmochta, scribe and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; he was the head of the piety and wisdom of Ireland.

Maelmochta of the plain of Meath,—
Great grief is the beauteous sweet branch,—
The chief of spiritual direction,
The centre of the praise of Mugain^q.

Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Aenach-Colmain^r:

Faelan of resounding rapidity, whose shout overwhelmed the plain,
Lord of Cualann of the harbours, the subduer of champions, King of
Leinster,
The flame of Eremhon's Ireland, he subdued hosts singlehanded,—
Cause of tears is his total separation. Alas for the Prince of Faelan's^s land!

forces of the North, went to Ossorie and Desies, and preyed them. Awley mac Godfrey, king of Danes, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Desies, and slew of them 2000. They of Affalie and Kyneleagh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorcan, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortaugh mac Neale, with the king's forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghan (that unruly king of Mounster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Mounster, and the other

provinces of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh O'Melaghlin."—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Mughain*.—This is probably intended for Bealach-Mughna, or Mughna-Moshenog, near Carlow.

^r *Aenach-Cholmain*: i. e. Colman's Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liffe.

^s *Faelan's land*.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.

Congalach 7 Alpin, dá mac Lorcáin, mic Dunchaḁa, do marbath lá Congalach, mac Maoilmíthich. Dunlaith, inḁn Mhaoilmíthich, déḁ. Cluain mic Nóir 7 Cell dapa do orccain lá blacaire, mac Ḃorpaḁa, 7 la Ḃallaib Átha cliath. Dún Uíthíglairi do orḁain lá mac Raḁnall co na Ḃhallaib. Ro díogail Dia 7 Pattraicc a ttraicte an ḁníom rin fair, uair tángattar Ḃoil dap muir ḁo ro ḁáḁrat ina nimir forra, conerla mac Raḁnall a ttoircaḁ ḁo ro ḁáḁ típ. Ro marbaḁ é lá Maḁuḁán lá riḁ nUlaḁ ma ceind reḁtmaine iarran orccain a neimeach Phattraicc. Lia móri irin mbliḁáinri co tarlaisḁ alicḁ níochtarach do Chluain mic Nóir lar an uirce.

Áoir Cmuirt, nao ccéḁ cḁtraḁa, a haon. An cḁtraḁaḁ bliḁáin riḁht do Dhonnchaḁ. Conḁla, mac Dúnacáin, eppcop 7 abb Ueithḁlinne, Caoncomraic, eppcop Doimlicc, Fogartach, abb Saiḁre, 7 Ḃírdomnach, abb Ḃobair, décc. Áḁ, mac Scannlám, tiḁearna Irluachra, eccnaḁ eḁḁna iUaittin, 7 i nḂaoidheilḁ, [décc]. Muircḁitach na ccocall ccroicḁn, mac Néill Ḃlúnḁuib, tiḁearna Oilḁ, Ecḁtar larḁair Ḃorpa ina aimir, do marbaḁ oc Áḁ Phirḁiaḁ lá blacaire, mac Ḃorpaḁa, tiḁearna, Ḃall an 26 Marḁa. Ar dia eccaine atpḁraḁh,

¹ *Foreigners* : i. e. strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Raghall and his Irish Danes were stationed ; but the son of Raghall fled, and escaped to the mainland, where he was slain by the King of Ulidia, in less than a week after his having plundered Downpatrick.

The year 940 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 941, *alias* 942, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 935 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 942 :

“ A. D. 941” [*al.* 942]. “ Donncha mac Suthainen, bushop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Faelan mac Muireai, king of Lenster, *moriuntur*. An overthrowe by Oíaly of the Genties of Dublin, but this as ys said was don in the yeare before. Dunlethglaise spoyled by Genties. God and Patrick were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyond seas, that they took the Iland from them ; theyre kinge stealing from

thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorcan mac Donncha killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhi. Maelmochta, Airchinnech of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 935” [*rectè*, 942]. “ Donnogh, bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Morcay, King of Linster, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Iduall mac Anoroit, prince of Brittons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Lorcan mac Donnogh were killed by Congalach mac Moylemíhi. Blacarie mac Godtry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemíhi, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donleithglasse was spoiled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, Kinge of Ulster. Liahmore, in Connaght, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose”

Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmithigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-eliath. Dun-Leathghlaise was plundered by the son of Ragnall and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed, for foreigners^t came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Ragnall, their chief, escaped to the main land; he was killed by Madudhan, King of Ulidia, in revenge of Patrick, before the end of a week after the plundering. A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Cluain-mic-Nois was swept away by the water.

The Age of Christ, 941. The twenty-fourth year of Donnchadh. Connla, son of Dunacan, Bishop and Abbot of Leithghlinn; Caencomhrac, Bishop of Daimhliag; Fogartach, Abbot of Saighir; and Feardomhnach, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Aedh, son of Scannlan, lord of Irluachair, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, [died]. Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks^u, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Aileach, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh^w by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, on the 26th of March^x. In lamentation of him was said:

[*rectè*, a great inundation in Connaught this year by which the one-half of Clonvicknose, next the waters of the Shannon, was destroyed].
—*Ann. Clon.*

^u *Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks*: Μυρ-
καρταχ na ccoicall cpoiceann. Doctor John
Lynch, in his translation of Keating's *History*
of Ireland, p. 306, takes ccoicall in this cognomen
to denote a *net*, and interprets Μυρκαρταχ na
ccoicall cpoiceann, "*id est a coriacius retibus*
nomen sortitus;" and Dr. O'Connor translates it
in this place: "*Murcertachus cognominatus chla-*
mydum croco tinctorum;" and "*Murcertachus,*
cognominatus bellatorum coloris crocei," in the
Annals of Ulster; and Mr. Moore, in his *His-*
tory of Ireland (vol. ii. pp. 79, 80), asserts that,
in the brief record of Muirheartach's death, he
is described as "a warrior of saffron hue;"
but this is a silly blunder, originating in the

etymological fancies of Dr. O'Connor, and re-
echoed by the poetical instincts of Mr. Moore.
The old translators of the Irish annals have,
however, handed down the true explanation of
the name as Murtagh of the Skin or Leather
Coates.—See *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*,
p. 14–16.

^w *Ath-Firdia*: i. e. the Ford of Ferdia, so
called from Ferdia, son of Daman, the bravest
of the Gamhanradii of Erris, who was slain here
by Cuchullin. The place is now called Ardee,
in the county of Louth.—See note ^t, under the
year 1452.

^x *On the 26th of March*.—According to the
Annals of Ulster, Muirheartach was killed on
Sunday, the fourth of the Kalends of March in
942, *alias* 943; but the true year is 943, in
which the fourth of the Kalends of March fell
on Sunday.

Θερὸ διζαλ αγυρ διέ πορ ρίολ cloinne Cuinn go brát,
 Νατ μαῖρ Μυιρέστιαχ βα λιαχ οίλέετα ιαέ Ξαιοθεαλ ηγνάε.

Αρὸ Macha do ορζαιν λαρ na Ξαλλαῖβ céδνα απαθαπαχ ιαρ μαρβαδ
 Μυιρέεαρταῖη. Μυζροῖν πο ράιδη πο,

Α haon naoi ccéδ, ceépe veic, ó ḡsnaῖr Cḡrḡt dḡno oḡbḡreit,
 Αρῶ do blaδḡnaῖb nonḡraῖḡ co bár mópoll Μυιρέστιαḡh.

Caépaoinḡ oc Tḡaéτ Μυζα ρια Ρυαιδḡρḡ Ua cCanannáin πορ Cenel
 nEoghain ḡ πορ Ξαλλαῖβ Loáa Feabaḡl, in πο μαρβαδ τḡί céδ do Chenél
 Eoḡain ḡ do Ξαλλαῖβ im Maolḡruanaḡδ, mac Flaḡno ρίoḡδaḡḡna an Tḡuaῖrceḡrḡ.
 Loḡcán, mac Paoláin, ρί Laiḡḡn, do μαρβαδ lá Noḡtmannaḡb, dia mboí occ
 inoḡeaδ Aéa cliaé, ιαρ ccaépaoinḡeaδ πορ Ξhallaῖb ap tóḡr dḡ ἰ ττοḡcḡpaτaḡ
 ile dḡb laiḡ, dia neḡraδh,

Μα πο βιέ ua δḡeaḡaḡl δḡpic,
 Ξḡḡḡb τḡḡr τḡḡc τḡeaḡaé πορ τοḡc,
 Ο ní co brát mbaḡḡḡeaé mbalc,
 Νί τḡcḡa Laiḡḡneé πο loḡc.
 Loḡcán Laiḡḡn ἰ τḡḡḡḡb τḡoach,
 Μαῖḡḡn céδ clot caḡaδ naé
 Oḡḡḡan δḡḡaḡḡḡuch πο líon βιέ,
 Αḡ cḡḡé, ap caíneaδ, ap caé.
 Coḡḡḡe coḡccḡḡ nΞαιοθεαλ ηḡaεé,
 Μα πο ḡaεé πορ laoch ní líé,
 βα Lúḡ lonn ḡḡḡ leim in áé,
 Αḡ beim do brát ma πο βιέ.

Ceallach, mac bece, τḡḡeaḡḡna Dál Aḡḡaḡde, do οḡccain ἰ nOenḡḡḡḡb la a
 cenél ḡéḡḡḡḡ. Flaḡn Ua Foḡcaḡḡḡaḡ τḡḡeaḡḡna δḡḡeccḡḡaḡḡe, ḡ τḡḡeaḡḡna

¹ *Tracht-Mugha*: i. e. the Strand of Mugh. Not identified.

² *Ua-Canannain*. — This family descended from Canannan, the fifth in descent from Flaithbheartach, who was monarch of Ireland from 727 to 734.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, pp. 335, 337, 338.

^a *Descendant of Breasal Breac*: i. e. of Breasal Bealaigh, grandson of Cathaeir Mor, monarch of Ireland.

^b *Breacraighe*: i. e. of Magh-Breacraighe, a district in the north-east of the county of Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The village of Street, anciently called Sraid-Maighe-

Vengeance and destruction have descended upon the race of the
Clann-Cuinn for ever,

As Muirheartach does not live; alas, the country of the Gaeidhil
will be always an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered by the same foreigners on the day after the killing
of Muirheartach. Mughron composed this :

One, nine hundred, four times ten, since Christ was born of Virgin birth,
Is the number of years that have come, to the great death of the Muir-
cheartach.

A victory was gained at Tracht-Mugha^r, by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain^z, over
the Cinel-Eoghain and the foreigners of Loch-Feabhail, where three hundred
of the Cinel-Eoghain and foreigners were slain, together with Maelruanaidh, son
of Flann, heir apparent of the North. Lorcan, son of Faelan, King of Leinster,
was slain by the Norsemen, as he was plundering Ath-cliaith, after having first
defeated the foreigners, where many of them were slain by him; of which was
said :

Since the descendant of Breasal Breac^a has been slain,
A rapid brave king, subduer of princes,
From this day till the fierce and terrific day of judgment,
No Leinsterman shall march in his army.
Lorcan of Leinster in a wretched house,
The theme of a hundred renowns, the friend of poetry.
Alas, the world has been filled with wailing,
It is trembling, it is weeping, it is battle.
Lord of provinces of the wise Gaedhil,
If he wounded a hero, it is not joyous;
He was a puissant Lugh to jump into the ford,
It is a stain for ever if he has been slain.

Ceallach, son of Bec, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed at Oentrobh by his
own tribe. Flann Ua Fogarta, lord of Breacraighe^b, and lord of Teathbha;

Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941 which notice the events of that year as fol-
lowing :
of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds
with 942, *alias* 943, of the Annals of Ulster, "A. D. 942" [*al.* 943]. "The Galls of Loch

Τεατβα, Ουβλίρνα ιηγίν Τίγεαρνάιν, τιγεαρνα δρίεργνε, βίν Δοννχαδα
 mic Flóinn, rí Éreann, δέγ.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, ναοι ccéd cétραχατ α δό. Ροβαρταχ, mac Μαολεαιν-
 νιγ, abb Cluana an doβαιρ, Μαολείειμε, abb Cluana ηλοραιο, Ουβτάχ,
 mac Μαοιρσίρπυλ, ρήρ λειζίνν Cluana ηλοραιο, γ Ξυαιρε, mac Μαλεacán,
 ρακαρτ Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέcc. Πλαϊτθεαρταχ, mac Ιονμαίνείν, rí Cairil,
 Πλann, mac Ρίνδ, γ Μυιρεαδηαχ, mac Μαοιλμόρδα, δά ριογδαίρνα Λαιγίν,
 δέγ. Ρίνδ, mac Ματάίν, τιγεαρνα Κορκα Λαιγδε, δο μαρβαδ οφεαροιβ
 Μαίγε Ρένε. Conn, mac Δοννχαδα, ριογδαίρνα Ερεανν, δο μαρβαδ
 οφεαροιβ φεαρνημαίγε. Κοιρρη, mac Μαοιράττραicc, τιγεαρνα Ua Λιατάίν,
 δέcc. Κατραοιμεαδ ρια cCeallaacán, Cairil ρορ Cheinneitrig, mac Λορcáin,
 ηι μαίγ δúine, ιη ρο μαρβαδ ροcáide. Κορρεπαδ Ατα cιαιτ δο Ξηαιδελαιβ

Cuan discomfitted by Lecale, *in quo pene omnes delati sunt*. Murtagh mac Nell, surnamed Na go-chall Croicenn .i. Nell of Skinn" [coats], "King of Ailech, and Hector of the west of the world, killed by Gentries, *prima feria*, 4 Kal. March. Ardmach spoyled in the 3. Kal. the next day by the same Gentries. Lorcan mac Faelain, king of Lenster, killed by Gentries. Cellach mac Becce killed by his family murtherously." —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give some of the same events under A. D. 936, and the translator, Connell Mageoghegan, has added some fabulous matter not worth inserting here.

"A. D. 936" [*rectè*, 943]. "Lambert, bushop of Killmoynes, died. They of Leihcale made a greate slaughter of the Danes of Logh Cwan. Mortaugh mac Neale, upon Shrove-tide Sunday, at Athfiridia, was killed in battle by the Danes of Dublin. This Murtaugh was son of King Neale Glunduffe, King of Ireland, and was surnamed Moriertagh na gCoghall gCroickeann, which is as much as to say in English, as Murtaugh of the Leather Coates, which name was given him upon this occasion."

The translator here interpolates a fabulous account of the origin of this cognomen, of which

the substance is this: "After the fall of King Niall Glunduffe, Monarch of Ireland, in the battle of Dublin, Cearbhall, King of Leinster, treated his body with indignity. Gormlaith, the queen of Niall Glunduffe, after the death of that monarch, married Cearbhall, or Carroll mac Muirigen, King of Leinster! and having received from her new husband a gross insult, she called upon her stepson, Muirheartach, to revenge the indignity. Muirheartach complied with her request, and disguising his followers in cow-hides, spread them over the grounds of the King of Leinster, near his palace at Naas, who, supposing them to be a number of straying cows that had settled in his meadows, ventured unattended into the midst of them, and was slain." He then adds: "Murtagh and his Ulstermen carried his bones with him to the North, and there artificially caused to be made a payre of tables of the said king's bones, which, for a long time after, was kept as a monument in the King of Ulster's house. And of these cow-hides Murtagh was ever after during his life named Mortagh of the Leather Coates."

That this is a legend invented long after the period of Muirheartach, is evident from the true dates of the deaths of Queen Gormlaith's

Duibhleadhna, daughter of Tighearnan, i. e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Maelcainnigh, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair^c; Maelfeichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maelseampul, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Maelecan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, King of Caiseal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, was slain by Feara-Maighe-Feine^d. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Cairbre, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiseal, over Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin^e, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-cliaith by the Irish, i. e. by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh,

royal husbands, furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Cuileannain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, in the year 908. Now, if we take for granted that Niall Glunduffe was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A. D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.—See p. 573, line 17, *suprà*. This fact proves the utter fallacy of Mageoghegan's story, for Niall Glunduffe lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhall! The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuileannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a Dane named Ulbb in the year 909; and that she married, thirdly, Niall Glundubh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaff at Dublin in 919; after which she was left destitute, and begged from door to door.—See a quatrain of Gormlaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903, p. 573, and again under 917, p. 597.

Charles O'Conor of Belanagare asserts in his Dissertations that Muirheartach made improvements in the art of war, namely, leather cloaks, which were impenetrable to the arrows and javelins of the enemy; from which coverings he received the cognomen of Na gCochall gCroiceann; but this, which is a mere conjecture, is not borne out by any Irish authority, for it appears from the poem of Cormacan Eigeas that these Cochalls were not used as a protection against the arrows and javelins of the enemy, but as coverings against the inclemency of the weather.—See this poem in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, lines 64–70, 99–104, and 119–122.

^c *Cluain-an-dobhair*.—A place near Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 507, 843, 938.

^d *The Feara Maighe-Feine*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

^e *Magh-duine*: i. e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydown, or Moyadown, but it has not been yet identified.

.1. do Chonḡalac̄, mac Maoilmuic̄hiḡ, ríoḡdám̄na Eireann, ḡ do ḡraen, mac Maoilmórd̄a, rí Laiḡh̄n, ḡ do Cheallac̄, mac Faeláin, ríoḡdám̄na Laiḡh̄n. Aré corccraḡḡ do rataḡḡ r̄air̄ .1. a t̄iḡe, ḡ a airbeada, a longa, ḡ a cumdaḡḡe olc̄f̄na do loḡccaḡḡ, a mná, a m̄ic, a daerccarr̄luaiḡ do ḡr̄eic̄ ἰ n̄d̄aer̄e, a r̄ir̄ ḡ a aer calma do m̄ar̄b̄aḡḡ, a óḡḡilḡeann ó ceit̄ir̄ ḡo duine eioir̄ ḡuin, ḡ báḡaḡḡ, ḡ loḡccaḡḡ, ḡ ḡrairet̄ aḡt̄ uaḡaḡḡ beacc do d̄ic̄r̄f̄ ἰ nuataḡḡ long do roḡt̄raḡar̄ ἰ n̄Deicc̄oir̄. Conaḡḡ do ro r̄áideḡḡ,

Naoi ccéḡ bliadaḡḡ buan n̄er̄naḡḡ,
 Ceit̄re deic̄h a do at̄r̄eḡḡtar̄,
 O ḡh̄air̄ C̄r̄ir̄e, iar̄ r̄iaḡaḡl,
 Co r̄in mbliadaḡḡ ro meataḡḡ.
 Ro corccraḡḡ Aḡt̄ cliaḡt̄ cloid̄beach,
 Co n̄imat̄ r̄ciaḡt̄ r̄ceo t̄f̄ḡlach
 Ro c̄raideḡḡ m̄uic̄tir̄ Thomair̄,
 I m̄ar̄t̄ar̄ doḡm̄ain deḡraḡḡ.
 ḡraen Car̄man don caḡt̄ corccraḡḡ,
 Or̄ al Al̄m̄ain co na r̄loḡḡaḡḡ,
 Ar̄ lá r̄iḡ Laiḡean lamec̄,
 Ro c̄raideḡḡ aḡur̄ ro corccraḡḡ.
 For̄bar̄ach r̄r̄ir̄ in cor̄nam̄,
 Congalach conḡ m̄b̄reḡ m̄bar̄ḡlan,
 ḡrian iar̄t̄ar̄ doḡm̄ain daḡtaḡḡ,
 Co caḡhaḡḡ oca corccraḡḡ.

Donnchaḡḡ, mac Floinn, mic Maoleclainn, rí Eireann, décc iar̄r̄ an cúicc̄eḡḡ bliadaḡḡ r̄ic̄h̄t̄ a r̄laic̄t̄ra. Ar̄ do r̄oraic̄t̄m̄t̄e, aḡur̄ décc̄aóine Donnchaḡḡa ro r̄áideḡḡ an r̄ann,

^f *Deilginis*.—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin, on which the Danes had a fortress.—See it already mentioned under the years 719, 727, 938.

^g *Race of Tomar*.—From this it may be safely inferred that the Danes of Dublin were descended from Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain by the Irish in the year 846.—See note ^b, under

that year, p. 475, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xli.

^h *Donnchadh, son of Flann*.—According to Ware and O'Flaherty, Donnchadh mac Flainn succeeded as Monarch of Ireland in 919, and died in 944, after a reign of twenty-five years.—See *Ogygia*, p. 434.

The year 842 of the Annals of the Four

heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland ; Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster ; Ceallach, son of Faelan, heir of Leinster. The destruction brought upon it was this, i. e. its houses, divisions, ships, and all other structures, were burned ; its women, boys, and plebeians, were carried into bondage. It was totally destroyed, from four to one man, by killing and drowning, burning and capturing, excepting a small number who fled in a few ships, and reached Deilginis^f. Of which was said :

Nine hundred years of lasting harmony,
 Four times ten and two, is seen,
 Since the birth of Christ, according to rule,
 Till this year, have been spent,
 Ath-cliath of swords was destroyed,
 Of many shields and families,
 The race of Tomar^g were tormented,
 In the western world, it has been manifested.
 Braen of Carman went to the victorious battle,
 The golden Rock of Almhain with his host,
 It was by the King of Leinster of swords
 It was oppressed and destroyed.
 Swelling for the contention was Conghalach,
 The fine vigorous chief of Breagh,
 The sun of the bright western world,
 With battalions destroying it.

Donnchadh, son of Flann^h, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, died after the twenty-fifth year of his reign. It was to commemorate and lament Donnchadh the [following] quatrain was composed :

Masters corresponds with 943, *alias* 944, of the Annals of Ulster, and 937 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 944.

“A. D. 943” [*al.* 944]. “Flaihvertach mac Inmainnein *in pace mortuus est*. Carbre mac Maelpatrick, King of the O’Liahans ; Finn mac Mudain, king of Corcalaoie, killed by them of Maghfene. Congalach mac Maelmihi, and Braen mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, sett on Dublin,

from whence they brought jewels, goods, and great captives. Donncha mac Flainn mac Maelruanai, king of Tarach, annis 25, *transactis in regno, moritur*; Maelfinnia, Coarb of Fechin, and Dungall mac Cahain, *in Christo dormierunt*. The battle of” [Gort] “Rodachan by Cellachan upon Thomond, where many fell.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 937” [*rectè*, 944]. “Dublin was ran-

Ο ατβάτ Donnchað, δελμ δοροί, πο ελοί Τσίμαιρ τομτάχ λί,
Cen pecht pé leng níξ πορνα, ατά τίη ηΕρεανν ιαρ ní.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd cσ̄ρααα α επί. Αν chéd bliaðain do Chonḡalach, mac Maolmicheḡ, op Epinn hi níḡhe. Maoltuile, mac Únain, comarba Τίḡearnaḡ ḡ Chairnigh, .i. ó Tuiléim, δέḡ. Earrucc éριδε. Ḥuaipe, mac Sealbairḡ, abb Dιριρτ Διαρμααα, δέcc. Aengur, mac Donnchaða, mic Ploinn, τίḡearna Míde, δέcc. Aorchað, mac Murchaða, τίḡearna Iarḡair Conoacht, [δέcc]. Αίρεαάτach, mac Ανδιτη, τοιρεά Calraḡe, do marbaðh. Ḥoill Locha hEaḡach do marbað immo níξ ι mbréρι la Doimnall Ua Néill, .i. mac Muirchḡrtaḡ, mic Néill Ḥlúnouib, ḡ lá α ḡsr̄braḡair. Blacairpe, aon do τοιρεάib Ḥall, do ionnarbað α hAḡcliaḡh, ḡ Amlaib dar α epí ann. Ua Canannan, .i. Ruaidḡri do ḡol ι mḡsr̄ḡair co pparḡair ḡream dia ḡlóg ann lá Conḡalach. Ḥeill Connaḡt lá Conḡalac, mac Maolmicheḡ. Dί colamain téinḡide do aicḡin p̄c̄t̄m̄ain p̄ia Saḡain, co πο ḡoillp̄riḡ an bioḡ uile. Cuileannán, mac Coibdenairḡ, τίḡearna Ua mḡairḡe, δέḡ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd cσ̄ραcha α cσ̄air. Αν ḡara bliaðain do Chonḡalac. Placḡur, abb P̄earna móipe, Scannlán, abb Tuama P̄ionnloca, Maolb̄c̄að, abb Dairniri, ḡ Ḥuaipe p̄ararḡ Cluana mic Noir, δέḡ. Aimirḡin, mac Cionaeða, τίḡearna Ua P̄airḡe, δέcc an tpeap lá do Ianuarii. Dunlaing, mac Aeða, τίḡearna Ua nḊróna, do marbað. Doimnall, mac Maolmuaḡ, τίḡearna Connaḡt, do écc. Doimnall, mac hUaḡm̄arán, mic Dobaileh,

sækt and spoyled by Congalagh mac Moylemihie; these of Moybrey and Breen mac Moylemorry, with his Lynstermen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewells, goods, and hangings. Donnogh, King of Ireland, died. The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Ua-Neill.*—This is the first mention of Ua-Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals. This branch of the *Nepotes* Neill Naighiallaigh of the North, took their hereditary surname from Niall Glundubh, who was the grandfather of this Domhnall.

The year 943 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 944 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [Secc móp anaicent̄a] "that Loches and Rivers were dried upp. The Genties of Loch Echach killed by Daniell mac Murtagh, and his brother, Flahvertach, and the spoyles of their shippes" [carried off]. "Maeltuile mac Dnnain, Coarb of Tiernach, and Carneeh, *secura morte moritur*. Urcha mac Murcha, king of West Connaght; Maelduin mac Garvith, Secnap of Ardmach" [died]. "Blacar renewed" [*rectè*, eschewed] "Dublin, and Aulaiv after him. Some of

Since Donnchadh's death,—unspeakable misfortune;—Teamhair
 the threatener has changed its hue,
 Without the enlightening laws of a king to bind it, the land of
 Ireland is for ever ruined.

The Age of Christ, 943. The first year of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, successor of Tighearnach and Cairneach, i. e. of Tuilen, died; he was a bishop. Guaire, son of Sealbhach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, lord of Meath, died. Aerchadh, son of Murchadh, lord of West Connaught, died. Aireachtach, son of Ainbhith, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The foreigners of Loch-Eathach were slain, together with their king, in a battle by Domhnall Ua Neill^l, i. e. the son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, and by his brother. Blacaire, one of the chiefs of the foreigners, was expelled from Dublin; and Amhlaeibh remained after him there. Ua Canannan, i. e. Ruaidhri, proceeded into Breagh, and left some of his army there with Conghalach. The hostages of Connaught [were delivered] to Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Two pillars of fire were a week before Allhallowtide, and they illumined the whole world. Cuileannan, son of Coibhdheanach, lord of Ui-Baireche, died.

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flathghus, Abbot of Fearnamór; Scannlan, Abbot of Tuaim-Finnlocha^k; Maelbeathadh, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Guaire, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, died on the third day of January. Dunlaing, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuaidh, lord of Connaught, died. Domhnall, son of Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen,

O'Canannan's people killed by Congalach and Aulav Cuarain, in Tir-Conell" [*rectè*, in Connaille-Muirhevne].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 940" [*rectè*, 945]. "Congalach mac Moylemihi reigned 20 years. Enos mac Donnogh, king of Meath, died. Blacairy was banished from Dublin, and Awley succeeded him in the government. O'Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell went to Moybrey, and there lost some of his forces. There was two Lightning pillars

seen in the firmament this year for the space of seven nights before Allhallontide, which shined so bright that they gave light to this whole clymatt. King Congallagh tooke hostages of all Connought this year. Areaghtagh mac Anfe, chief of Calrie, was killed."—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *Tuaim-Finnlocha*: i. e. the mound or tumulus of the bright lake, now Tomfinlough, an old church near a lake, in the barony of Upper Bunnratty, in the county of Clare, and about two miles north-west of the village of Six-Mile-

τιζεαρνα Κορκα Φηιρτρι, δο έεε. Ορζαιν Cluana mic Nóir, γ ceall na Míde
apóčna do Thallaib Áta chiat. Ορζαιν Cille Cuilinn, do Thallaibh .i. do
Ámlaib Cuarán. Αταλρταν ní ορρδóρe Saxan, décc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd cštracha a cúicc. Αη τρεαρ βλιαðain do Chon-
galach. Caoncoimracc, abb la, γ Caararach, mac Συαράιν, φεαρλειζιunn
Αρδα Macha, décc. Caépaoinεαð ρια ηDonnchað, mac Ceallaiγ, τιζεαρνα
Ορραιζε φορ Λαιζniu, dú ι ετορράιρ ðραον, mac Μαιοιμόρða, ρί Λαιζñη δια
nebrað,

Ναοι ccéd, ναοι ccóicc do βλιαðnaib, ní ρéd nách τιαðna τροζða,

Ο ζειν Cρίορτ αρ μαοιν ραοιρ ρlánda co báp ðραοιν, mic Μαιοιμόρða.

Αζυρ τορράιρ ðεορ Ceallach, mac Cionaεða, τιζεαρνα Ua Ceinnrεalaiz ζο
pochaiðib hι maillε φρiυ ιρiη caé ρiη. Conað δια φοραιτíμε ρο ραιðεαð,

ðραον, ηρñρ Λαιζñη lonngalach, Congalach laechða laioρech,

Cštracha céttε coimrámach ορρτατ ιη Át chiat Claiðbeach.

Ο ζειν mic Θέ ðεαχραιζιτ ρελατ co ρel ι ριαζλαib,

Α cúicc la ταεð cštrácaτ αζυρ ναοι ccéd do βλιαðnaibh.

Λán an Φηινορaðoich do αρζαττ ó Chenel Eozain αρ βñvðachtaið Ρα-
τραicc γ α coimrba an ταν ρiη, .i. loρeph. Caé ειτiρ εοnaið an mapa, γ an
τίρe occ Luimnech. Caé ειτiρ ριαcaib Muman ι ηζññη Daíman oc Darinir,
γ ρο meabaið φορ na ρiachaib ρiαρ γ do ρócaιρ a náp αυð. Slóizεαð la

Bridge.—See it again referred to at the years 1049 and 1054.

¹ *Corca-Firtri*.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. See also note under the year 885.

^m *Athelstan*.—This is an error for “Edmund.” Athelstan died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, on the sixth before the Kalends of November, A. D. 940, and Edmund was stabbed at Puckle-church on St. Augustin's Mass day, A. D. 946.

The year 944 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 945 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 941 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in this year:

“A. D. 945. Cluain-mic-Nois and” [other] “churches of Meath robbed by the Genties of Dublin. Maelbeathach Airchinnech of Daivinis ys dead.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 941” [*rectè*, 946]. “Awargin mac Kynaye, King of Affalie” [Offaly], “died. ETTYMON” [*rectè*, Edmund], “King of the Saxons, was killed by his own family.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Finnfadhach*.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note ^d, under the year 448, p. 137, *suprà*.

lord of Corca-Firtri¹, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i. e. by Amhlaeibh Cuaran [and his followers]. Athelstan^m, the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

The Age of Christ, 945. The third year of Conghalach. Caencomhrac, Abbot of Ia; and Cathasach, son of Guasan, Lector of Ard-Macha, died. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, over the Leinstermen, in which Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was slain; of which was said:

Nine hundred, nine times five years, not a course without gloom
and grief,
From the birth of our noble redeeming treasure till the death of
Braen, son of Maelmordha.

And Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnscalaigh, was also slain in that battle, and many others along with them; in commemoration of which was said:

Braen, the valorous chief of Leinster, Conghalach the heroic, illustrious,
[And] four hundred valiant men, were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
From the birth of the Son of God, are clearly set down by rules,
Five besides forty and nine hundred of years.

The full of the Finnfadhachⁿ of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i. e. Joseph^o. A battle between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Damhain, at Darinis^p; and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

^o *Joseph*.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 936. He was succeeded by Maelpatrick, son of Maeltuile, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Cathasach, son of Duilean, who was the successor of Patrick in this year and till his death in

957.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

^p *Gleann-Damhain at Dairinis*.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county of Waterford.—See note ^d, under the year 742, p. 343, *suprà*.

Ruaiðri Ua cCanannáin co Sláine cona cairéstar Æaill, ⁊ Æaioðil .i. Congalach, mac Maoilmíthig, ⁊ Amlaoib Cuarán, co raemíoth for Æhallaib Áta cliaé in po marbað ⁊ in po báiteadh rocaíde. Scolaiæe Ua hAeð-accam, tigearna Dartraige, ⁊ Æairbié, mac Muiríðaiæ, tanairi Ua cCrem-táinn, ⁊ Aoð Ua Ruairc, mac Tigeannáin, a fpiéguin. Oigain Áta cliaé la Congalach, mac Maoilmíthíð.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccéd cετραχα α ré. An cετραμάð bliaðain do Chongalach. Ainmipe Ua Caéla, abb Cluana mic Nóir, ⁊ Leacna Míde, véæ, do Uib mic Uair Míthe a cenél. Caéarach, mac Doimnaill, abb Æinne hUiríh, véæ. Colmán, mac Maoilpátraic, airéinvech Sláine, do marbað la Æallaib. Copc, mac Coimlioæán, abb Lothra, vécc. Coimacán, mac Maoilbriæve, an táipópile, peap cúmta Néill Ælínouib, véæ. Caé Áta cliaé ma cCongalach, mac Maoilmíthig, for ðlacairc ua nloimair, tigearna na Noipemann, in po marbað ðlacairc peipin, ⁊ ré céð vécc eipri æuin ⁊ bpoitc, ⁊ tuilleð ap míle amaille ppi. Ap dó po ráidhíoh,

Doipain Chongalach na ttipiath,
I nAé cliath ba cuiprele laoch,
hí ccéin mapup clann ppi claino,
Do bípat Æaill ppi ccé paeé.

^a *Aedh Ua Ruairc*.—This is the first mention of Ua Ruairc as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals; but it is a mistake, because this Aedh was the brother of the Ruarc from whom the surname is derived. Sean Fearghal, King of Connaught, son of Art, son of Ruarc, was the first who could with propriety be called Ua Ruairc, or O'Ruairc, i. e. Nepos Ruarci. This once great and proud family has dwindled to insignificance in their original territory of West Breifny, or the county of Leitrim; but the dignity of the name is still sustained by two distinguished officers in the Russian Empire, namely, Joseph, Prince O'Rourke, General-in-chief in the Russian Empire, and Patrick Count O'Rourke, a colonel in the same service.

The year 945 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 946, *alias* 947, of the Annals of Ulster, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain no parallel entries, for it wants the year 942, which is the corresponding year according to the antedated chronology adopted in that chronicle.

"A. D. 946" [*al.* 947]. "An army by Roari O'Canannan to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish" [*rectè*, resisted by the Galls, i. e. Danes and Irish], "viz., Congalach mac Maelmihi, and Aulaiv Cuaran, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Finfai .i. a relique, full of white silver from the Owens, i. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Scolai O'Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Mureai, heire of O'Crivhainns, and Hugh O'Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.

Ua Canannain to Slaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Amhlaeibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaighe O'hAedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc^a, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliath by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Airmire Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath^r, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airchinneach of Slaine, was slain by the foreigners. Corc, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan^s, son of Maelbrighdhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Blacaire himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand^d] along with him. Of this was said:

The Thursday of Conghalach of chiefs
At Ath-cliath was a conflict of heroes,
As long as his children live to propagate children,
They shall bring the foreigners to all kinds of trouble.

Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, killed at a prae in Ossory. Cahasach mac Ailce, bushop of Kindred-Owen, *mortuus est.*—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Leacain in Meath.*—Now Leekin, in the barony of Corcaree, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Cormacan.*—He was usually called Cormacan Eigeas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, king of Aileach, in the Winter of A. D. 942. This poem was for the first time printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1841.

^d *Upwards of a thousand.*—This is an *alias* reading, incorrectly inserted into the text by the Four Masters. The true reading is given

in Peregrine O'Clery's copy of the *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 217, as follows:

“Θα ιρ ιν ελερπαμαδ βλιαδαν α πλατα (946)
πο ριoccas καε Αεα κλιαε λαιρ ρορ Θλακαριε
ua n-lomair, τιγεαρνα na Νορτμανν, αιρμ ιν
πο μαρβαδ Θλακαριε βυδεμ ζο ρε εδουαδ
οεεε εετιρ ζυοη ι βροιο ιμμαλλε ρυρ ι νοιο-
ζαιλ μαρβτα Μυιρσρεαυζ mic Νελλ Θλυουιδ
λαιρ ρεετ ριαμ.”

“It was in the fourth year of his” [Conghalach's] “reign (946) the battle of Ath-cliath was fought by him against Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Blacaire himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before.”

Ḑormplaic, inghn Flainn, mic Maoilechlainn, ríogán Néill Ḑlunduibh, décc iar naitéicéé díóéra ina cairnpteécraib ḡ doáilcibh. Slóigeaḑ lár na Ḑallaib ḑar Ḑruim ráite, co ro loirceḑt an ḑerḑech ḡ ḑeichneḑar an ḑeacht ḑichtib anḑ. Cathurach, mac Ailcí, eppcop Cenel Eoccháin, décc.

Aoir Crioḑt, naoi ccéḑ cḑracha a ḑeacht. An cúicceḑ bliḑáin do Chonḡalach. Oenacán, mac Eccḑrtaigh, aircindecḑ Eccailḑi bicce hi cCluain mic Nóir, eppcop, ḡ óḡ iḑáin, bráḑairḑiḑe Dúnacḑaigh, mic Eccarḑaigh, do Muḡḑorḑaib Mairḡen a cenel, ḡ a écc. Aedán, mac Anailḑ, aircindecḑ Tuama dá Ualainn, [décc]. Flaitḑḑrtaich, mac Muirḑḑrtaigh, mic Néill Ḑhlúnduib, do marḑaḑ lá Cenel Conaill. Laibḡnén, mac Conḡalaigh, tigearna Ḑailḑḡ, do marḑaḑ lá ḑḑraib Cúl. Doimnall, mac ḑinḑ ríḡḑáinḑa Laighn, décc. ḑóḡarḑaich, mac Donnaḡáin, tigearna Oirḡiall, décc, iar mbuaḑ naitéirḡe. Maḑuḑán, mac Aoḑa mic Eocḑaccáin, rí Ulaḑ, do marḑaḑ la hUlḑoib buḑen. Slóigeaḑ lá Conḡalach, mac Maoilmicḑiḡ, co ro hínḑoir hUí Meit, ḡ ḑḑrḑáḡ.

Aoir Crioḑt, naoi ccéḑ cḑracha a hocht. An ḑeircaḑ bliḑáin do Chonḡalac. ḑinnachta, mac Echḑigern, eppcop, ḑeribḑḑ, ḡ abb Luḡḑaḑ, ḡ maerḑ muintire ḑáḑraicc ó ḑleibh ḑoḑḑr, Colmán, eppcop ḡ abb ḑḑá dáin, décc. Maolḑinḑén, ḑui eppcop ḑaire Chalḡaigh, Corḑmac Ua hAillella, aircindecḑ Cille Cuilḑo, Scuirine, abb ḑerḑaigh, décc. Donnaḡal Ua Maoil-

^a *Gormfhlaith*.—See note under the years 903, 917, and 941; and extract from the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the next note.

^b *Druim-raithe*.—See note ^a, under the year 788, p. 395, *supra*.

The year 946 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 947 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 943 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 948.

“A. D. 947. Blacar mac Gofrith, king of Genties, killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhí, with 1600 hurt and killed. Anmere O’Haglái, coarb of Ciaran mac an Tair, *mortuus est*. Colman mac Maelpatrick, prince of Slane, taken and died between them. Gormly, daughter to Flann mac Maeleachlainn *mortua est in penitentia*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 943” [*rectè*, 948]. “Blacaire mac Imer, king of the Normans, was killed by king Congallagh, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Aynmier O’Kahallane, abbot of Clonvicknose, and of Leackan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormphly, daughter of King Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn, and Queen of Ireland, died of a long and grievous wound, which happened in this manner: She dreamed that she sawe King Neale Glunduffe, whereupon she gott up and sate in her bed to behold him; whom he for anger would forsake, and leave the chamber; and as he was departing in that angry motion (as she thought), she gave a snatch after him, thinking to have taken him by the mantle, to keep him with her, and fell upon one of the bed-sticks of her bed, that it

Gormfhlaith^u, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, queen of Niall Glundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-raithe^x; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailchi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach. Oenacan, son of Egceartach, airchinneach of Eaglais-beag at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dunadhach, son of Egceartach, of the tribe of Mughdhorna-Maighen,—died. Aedhan, son of Anaileth, airchinneach of Tuaim-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flaithbheartach^v, son of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidhgne, son of Conghalach, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Feara-Cul. Domhnall, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, lord of Oirghialla, died, after the victory of penance. Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh; and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearnmhagh.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Lughmhadh, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maelfinnen, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Ua h-Ailella, airchinneach of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Scuthine, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure until she died thereof. Colman mac Moylepatrick, archdean of Slane, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrahe, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

^v *Flaithbheartach*.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flaithbheartach was the brother of Domhnall O'Neill, king of Ireland.

The year 947 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 948, *alias* 949, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 944 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in the events of this year :

"A. D. 948" [*al.* 949]. "An army led by Madugan mac Hugh, and by Nell O'Nerailb, that they spoiled Tyre-Conell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirhevnè] "and Druiminisclainn, with Inis-Kyndea. A pray with O'Canannan, and killed Flaihvertach O'Nell, and brought the spoyle of the Men of Lii. Hughan of Tuom-daoulann, *in Christo pausavit*. Fogartach mac Donnagan, king of Airgiall, *in penitentia moritur*. An army by Congalach mac Maelmihi, and" [he] "prayed the men of Meth and Fernvach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 944" [*rectè*, 949]. "Flayvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Aileagh, was slain by Tyrconnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

μίθε, πρὶ λείγιον Cluana mic Nóir, Flann Ua Anáile, αιρίννεach Glinne
 da locha, cóno orðain an coicció, dég. Eochacán Ua Cleirigh, ριαγλίρι ειρεν,
 décc. Darier eccnaió décc. Reachtaðra, mac Maonaig, ppiúpaccaire
 Cluana mic Noir, αιρίννεch Imbleacha Fia .i. Imleacha mbeccám. Oengur,
 mac ðrain, ρaccare, γ Sruie Sñoir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cloictech
 Sláine do loccaó do Thallaib co na lán do mionnaibh, γ oíg ðaoimbh im
 Chaimeáir fear léigiον Sláine, γ bacall an eplaíma, γ clocc bá veach do
 cloccaibh. Caðraimeáð ρia Ruaiðri Ua Canannám, ι Μίθε φορ Congalach,
 mac Maoilmuichig, óú ι τορóaρ Congalach, mac Ceallaiγ, τιγεαρνα Fear
 Roir, co nòpuiγ oile amaille ppi. Slóigíð oile la Ruaiðri Ua Canannám
 ι mðpígaib, γ mopeáð ðpeaγ uile óó, γ do ðepr ile ði cúmaing φορ Chonza-
 laé. Ro gabh longporec ppi ré ré mór acc φορðair φορ Mihóe, γ ðpeaγaibh
 hi Muine ðrocain, γ do ρiachc ðligeáða ρiγ Epeann ar gach aipð cúicce.
 Caðraimeáð iarpmh ειτηρ Thallaib, γ gaoidealaib, .i. ειτηρ Ruaiðri Ua
 Canandain agur Gulla Aéta cliaé a bfeil Anopear apptol do ponnraðh.
 Ro meabaió φορ Thallaib, γ po cupeáð a náρ, uair τορραταρ ré míle
 do épen fearaib ann gen moéat gille, γ glaplaie τορóaρ Ruaiðri ðin ρioγ-
 ðamna Epeann ι ppiéguin an éata hirin, γ τορcaρ ioimar tanairi Gall ann
 ðeop. Térna, imoipio, Toφraíó .i. mac Siρrucca, co nuathað ðaoime hi
 maille ppiγ. Donnchaó, mac Donnall Uí Maoilechlainn, ρiγðamna Μίθε,
 do marðaðh la a ðeipbhéine bú óéin .i. la Feargal mac Aengura. Slóigíð
 la Congalach, mac Maoilmuichig ipin Mumain, γ po aipcc iarpmúma, γ po
 marð dá mac Ceinnéιττιγ, mic Loρcám .i. Echtiγíspn γ Donnúan. Inðraðh
 Maige Finn lá Congalach. Ruarc, mac Anpé Uí Laozaacán, τιγεαρνα
 Fear Cúl Teatba, décc. Maðuohan mac Aodha, ρí Ulaó, do marðað la
 hUlcoibh péipin.

^v *Imleach Fia, i. e. Imleach Beccain.*—See note ^v,
 under A. D. 732, p. 329, *suprà*.

^a *The Belfry of Slaine.*—This passage is trans-
 lated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 948. *Coeneachair, id est Probus, Præ-
 lector seu præfectus Scholæ Slanensis in ipsa turri
 Slanensi flammis per Danos enecatus interiit, cum
 multis alijs pijs socijs Sanctorum reliquijs et baculo
 ipsius Sancti Antistitis, nempe Sancti Erci patroni*

loci.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 219. See Petrie’s
Round Towers, pp. 47, 55, 368, 369.

^b *Muine-Brocain* : i. e. Brocan’s brake, or
 shrubbery. Not identified.

^c *Magh-Finn.*—Now Tuath-Keogh, or Keogh’s
 country; a district containing forty quarters of
 land, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony
 of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See
Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 77, 102,

mach, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airehinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Reachtabhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airehinneach of Imleach-Fia^z, i. e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine^a was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caicineachair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocain^b, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-eliath, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and calones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar, Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfréy, however, i. e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster; and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorean, namely, Echthighern and Donnchuan. The plundering of Magh Finn^c by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha^d, died. Madudhan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

and the Map to that work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

^a *Feara-Cul-Teathbha*. — A district in the north-west of the county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Feara-Cul-Breagh, in East Meath.—See note ^p, under the year 693, p. 297, *suprà*.

The year 948 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 949 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 945 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 950.

“A. D. 949. Donogh mac Daniell, king of Meath, killed by his brothers. Ael, king of Wales, died.” [Schoine Airchinnech of Durrrowe]; “Maelfinnan, bushop of Kildare; and Cleircen mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-

Aoir Chriort, naoi ccéd cētracha a naoi. An reaccmād bliādain do
 Chongalach. Ailil, mac Cuirc, abb Corcaige, ḡuaire Ua Forandáin, air-
 cinnch Ardarráta, [dēc]. Aod, mac Maolruanaid, ríogdánna Tshra, do
 marbad lá Donnall mac Donnchada. Maceitig, mac Cuilendáin, tigearna
 Conaille Muirtemne, do marbadh la Mughdornuibh Mairgen. Déc, mac
 Duinncuan, tigearna Teathbha, dēc. Niall Moelach Ua Canannáin, do
 marbad do Corppraib Móraib. Congalach, mac Maolmícheig, co mór cob-
 lach Leite Chuinn lair for Loch Derccdorc. Ro oirgrte dno uile innrēda
 an locha 7 no gabrat geill 7 nearc Mumán iar na rriēberc rriú. Dof-
 raidh, mac Sierracca co nḡalluib Aēa cliaē do orḡain Chshandara, Donnairig
 Patraic, Airdbriáin, Tuláin, Dhirre Ciaráin, Cille Scíre, 7 a laile cealla
 arēna, aēt ar a Chhandar no cpoite uile. Ruzrat tuilleō ar trī mīle a
 mbroio leō lá taob óir, 7 arḡaitt, eoiḡ, 7 iolmāoine, 7 ḡacha maētra arēna.
 Inorēō Shill nAnmcaōa, 7 orḡain Cluana rētra brēnainn lá Ceallaacán 7 lá
 riora Mumán. Inorēō Dealbna bēthra don lucht céōna, 7 Dairmliag
 ḡailinde do lōrḡaō leo. Soere Cluana Ioraird ó Chongalach, mac Maoile-
 mícheig ḡan choimnī ríḡ nó plāta ruirre. Maídm for riora Muircraige
 tīre la hUa Lomáin ḡaela. Maídm for hUib Failge occ Diorraib, in no

Chalgaigh, *mortui sunt*. Madagan mac Hugh
 killed by Ovehach .i. by the sons of Bran, but
 God revenged him in short time by their own
 death." [*Sed Deus illum vindicavit in brevi tem-
 pore, in morte ipsorum*]. "Rory O'Canannan,
 killed by Genties, viz., heyre of all Ireland, after
 warfaring six monthes upon Meath and Bregb,
 and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand
 or more. Nell O'Canannan and some more killed.
 Incredible fruite. The Steple of Slane burnt by
 the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint's
 Crostaff, and a ston most pretious of stones"
 [*rectè, cloc ba dēc do clocuib, i. e. a bell, the
 best of bells*]. "Cinechair and a great number
 about him burnt, being the Lector."—*Ann. Ul.,
 Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 945" [*rectè, 950*]. "Donnogh mac
 Donnell O'Melaghlyn, prince of Tarach, was
 killed by his own brothers. Hoel mac Cahall,

King of Wales, died. Scothyne, Archdean of
 Dorowe, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt
 by the Danes, which was full of worthy men
 and relics of saints, with Kennyagher, Lector
 of Slane. The battle of Moynbrackan was
 fought this year between the Danes of the one
 side, and King Congallagh and Irishmen of the
 other side, where Godfrey, chief of the Danes,
 was put to flight, and 6000 of his army slain ;
 and Rowrie O'Canannan was also slain therein.
 Donnogh mac Donnell, King of halfe Meath,
 died. Cormack O'Hailealla, Archdean of Kill-
 collyn, died. King Congallagh preyed West
 Munster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed
 the two sonns of Kynnedey mac Lorcan, named
 Eghtygerne and Donchwan."—*Ann. Clon.*

° *Ceanannus, &c.*—These churches still retain
 their ancient names, and are all situated in East
 Meath. Their names are now anglicised Kells,

The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Corc, Abbot of Corcach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirgdherc. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and obtained the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, plundered Ceanannus^e, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breacain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Scire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus^f they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Sil-Anmchadha^g, and the plundering of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailine^h was burned by them. The freedomⁱ of Cluain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Muscraighe-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gaela^k. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra,

Donaghpatrick, Ardbraccan, Dulane, Castlekieran, Kilskeery.

^f *Out of Ceanannus*: i. e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

^g *Sil-Anmchadha*: i. e. race of Anmchadh. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Ui-Maine of Connaught, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Madadhain, now O'Madden. Their territory comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

^h *Gailine*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eathra.

ⁱ *The freedom*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

“Violatio sacrilega Cluanirardiæ per Congalachum filium Maolmithigi, nullo retinente Rege vel Duce contra eum.”

^k *Ua-Lomain Gaela*.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Many of Connaught, seated at Finnabhair, now Finnure, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Muscraighe-thire was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 35, note ^c; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 29.

The year 949 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 950 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 946 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 951.

“A. D. 950. Macetig mac Culennan, King of

μαρβαδ ποκαϊδε ιμ Cιοναετ Cρυαδ. Dubdabarc, mac Maoilmorba, τιγεαρνα
Uaitne tpe, do ecc. Claitpurccad m6p, 7 pite pola pop Gallaid Aeta cliaet.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, παοι ccεδ caoga. An τοctμαδ bliadain do Chongalach.
Aolano, mac Egnig, mic Dalaigh, comarba Dairpe Colaim Chille eipde,
Zuairpe aione clerech nEpeann, decc. blaemac Sgeillice decc. Plann
Ua becan, aipchinneach Opoma cliaδ, pcpibhnde Epeann, decc. Pcap-
domnac Ua Maonaidg, abb Cluana mic Noip 7 Glinne da Loca, do Chopca
moccha a cenel. Celeclam ancoipe Apd Macha, 7 Plann, mac Maoil-
pachrach, aipchinnech Muige etip di glair, decc. Plann Ua Cleirig,
τιγεαρνα Dειρceipt Connaet, 7 pizdanna Connaet uile, do marbad do pcpaid
Muman. Domnall Donn, mac Domchada pizdanna Tsmra, 7 Oebinn, inzhn
Donnchatha, decc. Canannan, mac Ceallaidg, tanairi Ua cCeimpeleidg,
decc iar na gium. Maioim pop Chenel cConaill pua pcpizgal, mac Aipt, du
ι ctopcaip Piacpa Ua Canannain. Concubar, mac Domnall Uι Maoilech-
lann, pizdanna Epeand, do marbadh la a cenel pcpipin. Maioim pop
Laidir, 7 pop Ua pcpaircellain pua cTuaetal mac Uzaire in po marbadh

the Conells, and Guaire O'Farannain, died. Gofrith mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Downach-Patrick, Ardbrackain, Tuileain, and Killskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable pray of cowes, horses, gold, and silver" [*ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum vel plus, cum maxima preda boum et equorum, auri et argenti*]. "Hugh mac Maelruanai; Beg mac Duinnuan, King of Tehva; Cennedi mac Lorcan, King of Thomond; Gairvith mac Lorcan, King of the men of Levain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbry by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 946" [*recte*, 951]. "Beag mac Doncwan, King of Teaffa, and Kennedy mac Lorcan, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisse. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbrackan, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Kill-

keyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and cloathes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Congallach granted that freedome to Clonard, that there shou'd never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Guaire-Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught in the seventh century, and was so celebrated for generosity and bounty that his name became proverbial.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 219, n. 38, where Colgan writes:

"Guarius filius Colmani, non solùm in hystoriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximia liberalitatis prerogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat; *est ipso Guarrio liberalior*."

^m *Seallie*: i. e. the sea-rock, now the Great Skellig, a rocky island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles off the coast of the ba-

where many were slain, together with Cinaeth Cruach. Dubhdabharc, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uaithne-tire, died. Great lues and bloody flux among the foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlann, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aidhne¹ of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhac of Sgeillic^m died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinneach of Druim-cliaibh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corca-Moghaⁿ; Celeclamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Mael-fiachrach, airchinnech of Magh-etir-di-ghlais^o, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh^p, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain^a by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

rony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Smith's Kerry, p. 113; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pp. 306, 307.

ⁿ *Corca-Mogha*.—Now *anglicè* Corcamoe, a district comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 84, note^o, and the Map to that work, on which the boundaries of this district are marked. See also note under the year 1382.

^o *Magh-etir-di-ghlais*.—See note^o, under A. D. 879, p. 529, *suprà*.

^p *Flann Ua Cleirigh*.—He was the first person ever called Ua Cleirigh, or O'Clery. He was otherwise called Maelcerarda, and was the grandson of Cleireach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 392.

^a *Ui-Faircheallain*.—See note^o, under the

year 899, p. 560, *suprà*.

The year 950 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 951 of the Annals of Ulster, and 947 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 952.

“A. D. 951. Scannal, Airchinnech of Donach-Sechnaill; Flann, Airchinnech of Dromcliaiv; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Ferdonach, Coarb of Kyaran, *mortui sunt*. A battle upon Scotts, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Flann O'Clery, king of Desert-Connaght; Daniell mac Donogh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Celeclain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfiachrach, Airchinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghedirdaglais, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 947” [*rectè*, 952]. “Connor mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

ροκάιθε, ἡ ἰν πο γαβαδ Cuilén, mac Súrain. Κατήραοινεαδ ρια ηΓαλλαῖβ πορ
 φῆραιβ Alban πορ ἑρῆσταιβ, ἡ πορ Σαχανακάιβ, ου ἰ τοπορέατορ ἰλε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι ccéd caoga a haon. An νομιαδ βλιαδαιν το Chongal-
 lach. Ciaran Ua Gabla, ερpucc Cluana φῆρτα ἑρῆναῖνν, Ουῖβῖννῖρ ραοι ἡ
 ερpucc μῖντιρε ἑλῆνχαιρ, Διαρματ, mac Caiçir ερpucc Ἰνῖρ Celta, ραοι
 Maolcoτῶιγ, mac Λατῆνῖν, κομῆρβα Κομῆγαῖλ ἡ Μοκόλμόcc, [δέcc]. Cenn-
 φαολαδ, mac Σῖβῆνε, abb Σαῖγρε, δέcc ἰνα αἰλιῆρε ἰ ηΓλιονν δά λοα. Διαρ-
 μαιττ, mac Τορρέαῖγ, abb Ἰφρα μοῖρ. Φειδῖμῖδ, δαλτα Μαολμαοδόcc, abb
 Γῖννε ηΥῖρρῆ, ραοι Λαῖγῆ, Μαολμαῖρε, αῖρchinnech, Τῖγε Ρετῆγνα, Μαολ-
 μαρταν, mac Maenaiγ paccart Ούῖν Ἰτῆγλαῖρ, Μαολπατραιcc, mac Κορ-
 ccῖν, φῆρ λειγῖνν Αῖρδα Macha, ἡ Ὀρμῆγαλ, φῆρ λείγῖνν Τῖγε Μοχῦα, ἡ Ἰνῖρ
 Ροβαρταῖγ, δέcc. Κορβμαc, mac Μαοῖρλυαῖγ, ραοι Μῦμῖν, Αγγαλ φῆρ
 λείγῖνν Cluana Ἰορῖαρδ, ἡ Κολῆγῆ, αγγοῖρε Αῖρδα Μαα, δέcc. Εῖτῆνε, ἰηγῆ
 φῆρῆγαῖλε, βαηρῖογῆν Εῖρεανν, βῆη Congalaῖγ, μῖc Μαοῖλμῖοῖγ, δέγ. Εχῆτῖγῆρ,
 mac Cionair, τῖγῆρνα Ua Ceinnrelaῖγ, το μαρῖαδ λα macaῖβ Ceallaῖγ.
 Cluan μῖc Νοῖρ το ορccῖνν το φῆρῖαῖβ Μῦμῖν co ηΓαλλαῖβ Λῖμμῖγ amaille
 φῆρῖ. Ruadacán, mac Εῖτῖγῆν, τῖγεαρνα Αῖρῆῖρ Γαῖλῆγ, Ραολάν, mac
 Ταῖδcc τῆναιρ Ua cCeinnrelaῖγ, ἡ Ουῖβῖγῖονν, mac Cuilennán, τῖγεαρνα
 Ua ηDuach, δέcc ἰ naen ló. Ορῆγῖνν Ἰνῖρ Οοῖμῖλε, ἡ Ἰνῖρ Ἰλαδ λα ηΑῖμῖαῖβ
 Cῦαῖρῖν, ἡ λα Τῦαῖταλ mac Ἰγῖαῖρε. Ορῆγῖνν Τῖγῆ Μοῖνcc ἰαρ μῖρ ὁ Λαῖραῖc.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι ccéd caoga a dó. An δεαχῖνῖαδ βλιαδαιν το Chongal-
 lach. Ροβαρταc, κομῆρβα Colum Chille ἡ Αδῆμῖνῖν, Ρετῆταῖρνα, ερρcoρ
 ἡ abb Cille ηΑχαῖδ, Caoncoῖρnac, abb Cille ηΕαρpucc Sanctῖν ἡ Σῖρῦερα,

King of Scotland; and Ferdownagh O'Mooney, abbot of Clonvicknose, died. The pox (which the Irish called then *Dolor Gentilium*) rann over all Ireland this year.—*Ann. Clon.*

Ἰνῖς-Ἰλῆδ: i. e. the Island of the Ulidians. This was a place near Slieve Gadoe, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 594, p. 219, *suprd.*

Ἰλαῖc.—This was in all probability the chieftain after whom Waterford was called Port-Lairge by the Irish.

The year 951 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 952 of the Annals of

Ulster, and with 948 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

“A. D. 952. Cluoin-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen and Genties. Maelcohai, Coarb of Comgall and Mocolmog, died. Galeng spoyled by the O'Crivthains. Daniell came upon Murtagh, beheading many. Maelmartan mac Maenai; Ruaagan mac Etigen, king of East Galeng; Maelpatrick mac Coscan, Lector of Ardmach; Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Tifethghna; Cenfaela, Airchinnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Torptha, Airchiunnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvinse, bushop of Benchar, *dormierunt*.”—

were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain.

The Age of Christ, 951. The ninth year of Conghalach. Ciaran Ua Gabhla, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinnsi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Caicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtra; Maelcothaigh, son of Lachtan, successor of Comhghall and Mocholmog, [died]. Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Saighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-dalocha. Diarmaid, son of Torphach, Abbot of Lis-mor; Feidhlimidh, fosterson of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, the sage of Leinster; Maelmaire, airchinneach of Teach-Fethghna; Maelmartan, son of Maenach, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Maelpadraig, son of Coscan, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Teach-Mochua and Inis Robhartaigh, died. Cormac, son of Maelsluaigh, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, died. Echthighern, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the sons of Ceallach. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Luimneach along with them. Ruadhacan, son of Eitigen, lord of East Gaileanga; Faelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Duibhginn, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle and Inis-Uladh^r by Amhlaibh Cuaran and Tuathal, son of Ugaire. The plundering of Teach-Moling from the sea by Laraic^s.

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartach, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caencomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain^t, and Sruthair^u;

Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 948" [*rectè*, 953]. "Malcolmè mac Donnell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torpha, abbot of Lismore, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eihne, daughter of Ferrall, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain*.—Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 8,

n. 13. In the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctan's church is called Cill-da-leis; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Druim-Laighille [now Drumlile], in Tradraige [in Thomond].

^u *Sruthair*.—Otherwise called Sruthair-Guaire, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, and Queen's County, and about two miles from Sleaty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheet 32.

Flannaccán, mac Alléon, comarba Mic Nihri, ⁊ Colmáin Eala, Celechair, mac Robartaiḡ, comarba Fínnéin ⁊ Ciaráin, do Uib Mic Uair Míde a cénél, Cellachán, rí Chairil, décc. Aod, mac Ḥairibé, tigearna Corca móire, ⁊ tigearna Dartraige do marbadh. Niall Ua Tolaircc, tigearna Cuirne, ⁊ ar uad ainmriḡéir Cárn Uí Tholaircc for bhu Locha Ribh [décc]. Saighir ciaráin do orccain d'fhaibh Muman. Brian, mac Doimnaill, tigearna Chenel Laegaire b'riḡ, do marbadh. Conn, mac Eriadaín, mic Ḥairibé, tigearna Mairge duma, do marbadh. Ar mór do Choirp'riḡ ⁊ t'f'baib' r'ia nUa Ruairc, co ttorc'air ann Ua Ciarda, tigearna coirp'ri. Ualḡarcc, mac Cianáin, tigearna Dal meirin cuirb, do marbadh lá Catal, mac Lorcáin, ⁊ t'or'air Catal fo cédir'ri p'ri'ri'ri. Dunl'ng Ua Dubáin do marbadh. Slóic'cead Cénél Eoc'cain lá Doimnaill Ua Néill go ro ind'ri'ri' t' b'riḡa a haontaib' Ḥall.

Aoir C'ri'or' t, naoi cc'ed' caosa' a'ri. An t'aoim'ad' bliadaín décc do Chong'alach. Dun'ad'ac, mac Ecc'ri'taiḡ, eppucc Cluana mic N'oir. Dunl'ng, mac ua Dunaccáin, abb In'ri' Doimle ⁊ Tige Munna, Maolionmain, ecc'naid' ⁊ ancoir' Ḥinne da loca, [décc]. Cullen mac Cellaiḡ, abb Cille d'ara, do marbadh. Congur, mac Loing'ri'ch, a'ri'ndec' Mairge bile, décc. Congur, mac Maoib'riḡde, a'rchinneach Doimliacc, Ailne, tigearna Muḡd'or'ri Mairḡh, ⁊ b'raon, mac Catacain, tigearna Ra'ta in'bir, déḡ. M'it'riḡen, mac Cionaeda, tigearna Ua Mail'héna, Mu'rchad', mac Cumur'c'c'aiḡ, tigearna B'ri' Roir, ⁊ Flann, mac Ḥle't'ne'c'áin, t'or'ec' Cloimne Mu'rchada, décc. In'berḡe, mac Mocáin, tigearna Ciannachta, do marbadh i cConnactaib' h

^w *Carn-Ui-Tholairg*: i. e. O'Tolairg's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. This name is now obsolete. It was probably the carn which gave name to Kilcarnan, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. The family name, Ua Tolairg, or O'Tolairg, is now obsolete, unless it be that now anglicised Toler.

^x *Magh-dumha*: i. e. the Plain of the Mound, now Moydoo, or Moydoe, a barony in the county of Longford.—See note under A. D. 1295.

^y *Cairbre*: i. e. of Cairbre-Ui-Chiardha, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Ciar-

dha is now anglicised Keary, and Carey.

^z *Dal-Mesincuirb*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 22nd May.

The year 952 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 953 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 949 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 954.

“A. D. 953. Flannagan mac Allchon, Coarb of Mac Nish, and of Colman Elo; Maelcolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Eraain, mic Garvith, king of Maiduma, killed. Great sleaing” [*rectè*, mortality] “of cows in

Flannagan, son of Allchu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celeachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnen and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [*rectè* Abbot] of Corcach-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed. Niall Ua Tolaire, lord of Cuircne, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholaire^w, on the margin of Loch Ribh, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumha^x, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairc, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre^y was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb^z, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcan; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhach, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle^a and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhain, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, airchinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighde, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir^b, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena^c; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army

Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbries and Tethvaes by O'Roarke, where O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kiaran and Finan; Ravartach, Coarb of Columcill and Adomnan, *pauaverunt*. Nell O'Tolaire; Kellaghan, King of Cashill; Rechtavra, Airchinneach of Killacha, *mortui sunt*. Bran mac Daniell, king of Kindred-Laoaire-Bregh, *jugulatus est*.—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 949. Ceallaghan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbot of Killeachie, and Flannagan mac Allcon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Col-

man-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolaire, lord of Machaire-Chivirckny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, tooke the name of" [i. e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Inis-Doimhle*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 776.

^b *Rath-inbhir*.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 776, p. 382, *suprà*.

^c *Ui-Mailhena*.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.

lupcc, Chongalaigh mic Maoilmithig. Sloiccead-la Domhnall mac Muircéstair co longaib o Thuairg mbir for Loc nEathadac for Daball, darr na hAirghiallaib, for loch neirne, iarrin for Loc nUactair, go no airce, 7 co no mbir an bneirne co tucc gialla Ua Ruairc.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, νασι ccέδ cαογα α cέταιρ. Ζαιεitheine ρui eppcop Ούν Ucthglairc, Oengar, mac Noachain, comarba Fechene, Maolpatraicc, mac Conbrístan, airchinnech Sláine, Maonach, comarba Fíndéin, 7 ρíρλειγínn Αρδα Macha 7 Maolbrígoe, mac Rédáin, comarba Μic Neirri, 7 Colmain Eala, dég. Ταδς na τΤρι τΤορ, mac Cαταιλ ρί Connaét, décc. Slóiccead la Congalach, mac Maoilmithig, ρί Epeann co Λαιγmb, 7 iar monnpad Λαιgín, 7 iar naige aonaig Uipe ρρί τρīb láib do cóp ó Λαιgmb co Gallairb Ατα cιαιτ, 7 tuccpat Αmlaob, mac Σορραδα, τigeapna Gall co na Ghallairb, 7 no hindlead caiteapnairg leó ρór cino Congalaig, comidh τρια ρin ceilec ρin τairup é cona maicib oc Τιg Σιοgρann. Ατιαδ τορcαταρ anpín, Congalac ρéipín, Μαδύδαν, mac Αοδα, mic Maolemithich, Αοdh mac Αιχέιρde, τigeapna Ucthba. Cophmac, mac Cαταλάin, τigeapna Fhír nΑρδα, 7 tpong

^d *Tuagh-inbher*.—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann.—See note ^m, under A. D. 904, p. 572, *suprà*. Domhnall O'Neill on this occasion carried the boats, cots, and currachs of Tuagh-inbhir to Lough-Neagh and over the Dabhall, or Blackwater River; he then conveyed them over the land through the territory of Airghialla until he launched them on Lough Erne, in Fermanagh; and afterwards upon Lough Oughter in Breifne; and plundered the islands of these lakes on which the principal treasures of the adjacent territories were deposited.

The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 950 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.

"A. D. 954. Aengus mac Conloingse, Airchinnech of Mabile; Aengus mac Maelbride, Airchinnech of Doimliag, *moriuntur*. Alen, king of Mugorn-Maien and Mugorn-Bregh, and Innerg mac Mocaoin, perished prosecuting Congala

in Conaght" [*rectè*, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. "An army by Daniell mac Murtagh, with shiping from Tuoi-Invir upon Loch Nehach, and upon Davall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachter, that vanquishing Brefny they brought O'Roark's hostages."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 950" [*rectè*, 955]. "Enos mac Conloingsie, Archdean of Moyvill, and Enos Moylebride, Archdean of Dowleek, died. Downagh mac Egertay (of the O'Kellys of Brey), Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *The fair of the Liffe*: i. e. Aenach Cholmain in Magh-Liffe.—See note under A. D. 940.

^f *Teach-Gighrain*: i. e. Gighran's House. This was the name of a place near the River Liffey, not far from Dublin, but the name is now obsolete, and the place has not been identified. It would be anglicised Tigyran, or Stigeeran.

^g *Feara-Arda*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muirchear-tach, with the boats of Tuaigh-inbhir^d, [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gacithine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathglaise; Oenghus, son of Noachan, successor of Feichin; Maelpadraig, son of Cubreatan, airchinneach of Slaine; Maenach, successor of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; and Maelbrighde, son of Redan, successor of Mac Neissi and Colman Eala, died. Tadhg of the Three Towers, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithig, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Fair of the Liffe^e for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, with his foreigners went and laid a battle-ambush for Conghalach, by means of which stratagem he was taken with his chieftains at Tigh-Gighrainn^f. The following were they who were slain there: Conghalach himself; Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithigh; Aedh, son of Aithide, lord of Teathbha; Cormac, son of Cathalan, lord of Feara-Arda^g; and a great many others along with them. Concerning

The year 954 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 955 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 951 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 956.

"A. D. 955. Maelpatrick mac Conbretan, Airchinnech of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Fechin; Gaeithen, an excellent bushop of Dunlethglais; and Teig mac Cahell, king of Connacht, *mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Maelmihi, mic Flannagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conaing Carry, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tigiuran, in Leinster. They killed alsoe Hugh mac Aitie, king of Tethva, with manie more. Maenach, Coarb of Finnia, and Lector of Ard-mach; Maelbride mac Ernain, Coarb of Mack-nish, and Colman Ela, *mortui sunt*. Mureach,

mac Egnechan, mic Donell, *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ulst., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 951" [*recte*, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynstermen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teaffa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moylemihie, the king's nephewe, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefaharty, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolume O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great feilds fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Bealay-leaghta, where Mullmoye, or Mulloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath

μόρ οίε αμπίλε φριυ. Conadh do péimior Congalaig hi ríge, 7 daoir ap
 ττιgearna Crioirt an tan po marbad an rí ri atberc Aoð Ua Rairénén,

Iar noigain Áta elat ginn,
 Ro huc gulla a hEinn
 Ie dá bliadain for a deé
 I péimior caoim Congalagh.
 A cétair caogac iar rí
 Ocur naoi ccéd, ní gníom ruail,
 O gíen Crioirt i mbeitil bóio
 Co báp mic Maolmíeig níuaió.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd caoga a cúicc. An céo bliadain do Dhomnall,
 mac Muirchéartaig, uar Einn hi ríge. Flann, mac Aédaccain, abb Glinne
 dá locha, Maolceallaig, mac Aéda, comarba Ailbe Imliú, Colmán, mac
 Congail, comarba Molairi Dairinri, Diarmait, ancoire Glinne dá locha,
 Maolcolm Ua Canannán, ττιgearna Ceneoil Conaill, décc. Maolpoéar-
 ταιg, mac Flait, rí Cairil, Muiríohac Ua Lachtánán, ττιgearna Teatba,
 décc. Eochaid, ττιgearna Locha Cál, Maolrincill, mac Duibcinn, flait
 Ua mbríuin Cualann, dég. Coblach Fírgail, mic Airt, for Loch Cé. Guin
 Coirppe Finn hUí Druadair, 7 a méic .i. Aoð. Riaccán, mac Fiannacta,
 Uí Lorcáin, dég. Maelreclann, mac Airinigin, ττιgearna Ua Falge, dég.
 Maíom ría tTuatal, mac nUgairc for Uib Ceinnrealaig, in po marbad
 rocaíde. Slóigeat la Dómhall, mac Muirchéartaig, go Laignib, go po inoier-
 tar Maig Uíre, 7 na Coimne go Dún Salac.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéd caoga a ré. An dara bliadain do Dómhall.
 Flann, mac Mochloingriú, comarba Ττιgearnairg 7 Maolóié, Tanaióe mac

remained waste and desolate for the space of
 five years, and without a King."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Domnall, son of Muircheartach.*—O'Flaherty
 places the accession of Domnaldus O'Neill in
 the year 956, which is the true year.—See
Ogygia, p. 435.

ⁱ *Loch-Cal.*—Now Loughgall, in the county
 of Armagh.—See it already referred to under
 A. M. 2859, A. D. 798 and 847.

^k *Loch-Ce.*—Now Lough Key, near the town
 of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See
 note ^a, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *supra*.

^l *Comainns.*—See it already referred to at the
 years 870, 898, 915, 931.

^m *Dun-Salach.*—Not identified.

The year 955 of the Annals of the Four
 Masters corresponds with 956 of the Annals of
 Ulster, which notice the events of that year

the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said :

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-cliath,
Which sent the foreigners out of Ireland,
Was two years over ten
Of the reign of fair Conghalach.
Four, fifty, in truth,
And nine hundred,—no slight fact,—
From the birth of Christ at fair Bethil
Till the death of the noble son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muircheartach^b, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelceallaigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinish; Diarmaid, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha; Mocoluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, King of Caiseal; [and] Muireadhach Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Calⁱ; [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce^k. The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i. e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Lorcaidh died. Maelsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muircheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns^l, as far as Dun Salach^m.

The Age of Christ, 956. The second year of Domhnall. Flann, son of Mochloingeach, successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoithⁿ; Tanaidhe Mac

(*æra commun.* 957) as follows :

"A. D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaishe; Echa mac Anluain, king of Lochcall; Scanal mac Luachduiv, Coarb of Laisserin, *mortui sunt*. Maelcolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell; Mochta mac Cormakan; and Flann O'Haegan,

Airchinnech of Glindaloch, *defuncti*."—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ Successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith : i. e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note ^l, under the year 548; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 713.

Υιόν, κομάρβα Κοιγκαίλλ, υο μάρβαδ λα Γαλλάιβ. Ριαννάχτα, mac Λαχτ-
νάιν, αρχιννεαχ Ρήνα, Αοδ, mac Ceallaig, κομάρβα δρέναϊν, γ Lucchaib, mac Colgan, αρχιννεαχ Sláine, décc. Τυατάλ, mac Ugarpe, ρί Λαίγην, déç. Niall Ua hEruilb υο écc. Μαϊδμ φορ hUib nDunchada, γ φορ hUib Foilge, γ φορ Cloinn Cellaiç, αγ Ριοδ Чуilinn .i. φορ Doimnall, mac Λορκαίν, γ φορ Doimnall mac Μαοιλμορδα, ρια nUib Paolain .i. ρια Μυρchaδ, mac Finn, ιη ρο μαρβαδ Cfhnac, mac Λορκαίν, πλαϊε Cloinne Ceallaig, γ Ναοιδησάν Ua Doimnall, γ ροκαϊδε οϊλε υο ραορclannaib cenmo éatpιδε. Doimnall, mac Aengusa, τϊγεαρνα Ua nEathach, υο écc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd caoga a ρεατ. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαι υο Dhoimnall. Oengar Ua Lapáin, eppcop Ratha boch, Dubdúin, κομάρβα Colaim Chille, Μαρταιν ανγοιρε, κομάρβα Cαοιμίγιν γ Μαοιλευαι, Maenach, mac Corb-
maic, abb Uir móir, γ Maenach, αρχιννεαχ Λοτρα, décc. Dubdaδοιρσιν, mac Doimnall, ρί Cairil, décc. Doimnall, mac Μαοιλμορδα, τϊγεαρνα Ua Paige, décc. Cluain mic Nóir υο οργαιν λά Ματζαμαιν, mac Cein-
deitich, γ λά ριορα Μυμian. Λορκαδ τρμαινν Chiaρáin ó éροιρ áιρo co Sionaino ειτιρ αρβαρ γ μυιλνιβ, αν βλιαδαιρ. Cpeachpuaigib ιηρi Eanaig la Pfhgal Ua Ruairc, γ μαϊδμ Μαϊγε Ιcha, δύ ι τορκαϊρ Αοδ, mac Πλαϊε-
bearταιç, ριγδομνα Cenel Eoçain. Caeturach .i. ó Dhruiim Toppaδ, mac Doilgein, κομάρβα Ρατραicc Sui eppucc Γαοιδελ, décc.

* *Mac Uidhir*: i. e. son of Odhar, now anglicised Maguire. This is the first notice of the family of Maguire occurring in the Irish annals.

^ρ *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This Tuathal was the progenitor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now *anglicè* O'Toole, derived their hereditary surname.

^γ *Ui-Dunchadha*.—A tribe seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, now *anglicè* the Dodder, flows. They descended from Dunchadh, grandson of Bran Mut, the common ancestor of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Leinster. According to the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th of May, the church of Achadh-Finche is situated on the brink of the River Dothair in Ui-Dunchadha.—

See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 12, note ^ι.

^ι *Clann-Ceallaigh*.—Otherwise Ui Ceallaigh Cualann, i. e. the race of Ceallach Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.—See note ^h, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*.

^ο *Fidh-Chuilinn*: i. e. Cuileann's Wood, now Feighcullen, a small parish situated near the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare.

^ο *Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach*.—Would be now *anglicised* Daniel Magennis, lord of Iveagh. This is the first notice of the family of Magennis occurring in the Irish annals.

The year 956 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 957 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 952 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

Uidhir^o, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtuan, airchinneach of Fearná; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Brenainn; and Lughaidh, son of Colgan, airchinneach of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Ugaire^p, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruilbh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha^a, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallaigh^r, at Fídh-Chuilinn^o; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, by the Ui-Faclain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallaigh, and Naeideanan Ua Domhnaill, and many others of the nobility besides them. Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach^t, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall. Oenghus Ua Lapaín, Bishop of Rath-bhoth; Dubhduin, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, anchorite, successor of Caeimhghin and Maelruain^u; Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lis-mor; and Maenach, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Dubhdabhoireann, son of Domhnall, King of Caiseal, died. Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh^w, and the men of Munster. The Termon of Ciarain^x was burned this year, from the High Cross to the Sinainn, both corn and mills. A plundering army was led to Inis-Eanaigh^y by Fearghal Ua Ruairc; and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach, heir apparent of Cinel-Eoghain, was slain. Cathasach of Druim-thorraidh^z, son of Duilgen, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died:

“A. D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Maeldoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Genties” [rectè, by Galls]. “Nell O’Herailv and Tuohal mac Ugaire, king of Lenster, *mortui sunt*. Lua mac Colgan, Airchinnech of Slane, and Finachta mac Lachtuan, Airchinnech of Ferna, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Owgayre, king of Lynster, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^u *Successor of Caeimhghin and Maelruain*: i. e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

^w *Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh*.—This

would be now anglicised “Mahon, son of Kennedy.” He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

^x *The Termon of Ciaran*: i. e. of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnoise, on the east side of the River Sinainn, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County.

^y *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^z *Druim-thorraidh*.—Not identified. The death of this Cathasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 956 (but the true year is 957), thus:

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ caoza a hochт. An cφrпaмaδ бιαδaи do Dhomnall. Oυδδύиn Ua cтeaρáиn, coиapba Colaim Cille, 7 Caтmоz, abb Upp móиp, 7 epcoп Copcaige, décc. Caplur, mac Cuid, mic Donnchaδ, do мapбaδ lá Noрemannaibh. Pφrǵal, mac Auzpáиn, тizeapna-Λaoiǵиpи Rétae, déz. Paolán, mac Pφrǵaile, тaпaиpи Λaoiǵиpи Retae, do мapбaδ. Slóiǵeaδ la Doinnall, mac Muipéφтaиz, co Dál nApaide, co тycc a нgиallu. Pφrǵpáδ, mac Cléиpиz, тáпaиpи Caиpиl, do écc. Donnchaδ, mac Lopcaín, mic Caтaиl, do зum hi ттiр Ua cCeинnpelaиz. Paиpne pиl, ppиméiccfр Laiǵн, décc. Pипpнecta Ua Cuill, pилe Muman, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρт, ναοι ccέδ caoza aηaοи. An cúicceaδ бιαδaи do Dhomnall. Conaиz Ua Doinnalláиn, aиpéиdеч Clocaиp mac nDaimem, Donnchaδ, mac Aupchaδa, тizeapna Ua δpиuи Deóla, décc. Pcapzpáδ, mac Cléиpиz, pи Caиpиl, décc. Pozapтach, mac Cиapмаic, do мapбaδ i meδaиl. Uaλǵapcc, тizeapna Dapтpaиz, do мapбaδ. Soиzт тeиnead do тeтcт iaр pут Laiǵн, a mapδφр, co po mapб мfle do δaοиδ 7 aлтoиδ co micce Aтh cliaт. Nиall, mac Aouha, mic Eochaccáиn, pи Ulaδ, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρт, ναοι ccέδ pcapcca. An pειpead бιαδaи do Dhomnall. Slóiǵδlá Pλαιτέβαpтach, mac Concobaиp, la тizeapna Oиlиz, i nDál nApaide, zo po ипoиp Conδepe, conapтaиpтcтap Ulaδ, co po mapбaδ Pλαιτέβαpтach,

"Cahasach mac Duilgen of Drumthorra, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent" [*rectè*, the most excellent] "bushop of all the Irish, in *Christo quievit.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

Some of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 957, are to be found in the Annals of Ulster under 958, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 953, as follows:

"A. D. 958. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounster. Martan, the Coarb of Comgen; Duvduin, Coarb of Columcill; Aengus O'Lapan, *mortui sunt*. Duvdavoren mac Daniell, king of Cashill, killed by his owne" [*a suis sociis occisus est*]. "Maénach mac Cormack, Airchinnech of Lis-mor, *mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 953. Clonvicknose was preyed by

Munstermen. Dowdavorean mac Donell, king of Cashell, was killed by some of his own people. Donnell mac Moylemorrey, king of Affalie, died. Moonach mac Cormack, abbot of Lis-more; and Moonach, archdean of Lohra, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Laeighis-Rettae*.—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, containing the fort of Rath-Bacain, and the rock of Leac-Reda.—See note ^d, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprd.*

The year 958 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 959 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 954 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 960:

"A. D. 959. An army by Donell mac Murtagh to Dalnaraie, that he brought pledges. Carlus mac Con mic Donogh, killed at Dublin.

The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnall. Dubhduin Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmogh, Abbot of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, died. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughran, lord of Laeighis-Retae^a, died. Faelan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laeighis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Muirheartach, to Dal-Araidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Caiseal, died. Donnchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Faifne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshneachta Ua Cuill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnall. Conaing Ua Domhnallain, airchinneach of Clochar-Daimheni, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola^b, died. Feargraidh^c, son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraighe^d, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-cliaith. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 960. The sixth year of Domhnall. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, so that Flaithbheartach

An overthrow given to Makar mac Aulaiv at Duv (a river). Mureach mac Fergus that he went through Connaght. Cathmog, Airchinnech of Lismor, *quievit*.—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dalnarie, and took hostages of Clanna-Rowries there."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Ui-Briuin-Seola*.—A sept seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note ^c, under the year 811, p. 424, *suprà*.

^c *Feargraidh*.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

^d *Dartraighe*.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rossclagher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

The year 959 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 960 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 955 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 960. An arrow of fire came from the south-west among Leinster, and killed hundreth thousands of men and chattle, with the houses of Dublin burnt. Mac Erchaa, King of O'Briuin Eola, *obiit*. Uolgarg, king of Dartraí, *a suis occisus est*. Conaing O'Donallain, Airchinnech of Clochar-mac-Daven, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 955" [*rectè*, 961]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."—*Ann. Clon.*

γ α δά βράταιρ, Ταδγ γ Conn, γ rochaide oile imaille ppiú. Aongar Ua Maoldoraíð, τῖγεαρνα Cenél cConaill, do marbað lá Cenél Conaill buðóerinn. Eogan, mac Muiríðhaig, do marbað lá hUibh Fáilge. Murchað, mac Aoda, τῖγεαρνα Ua Máine Connacht, vécc. Muḡron Ua Maolmuaíð, τῖγεαρνα Fear cCell, vécc. Cluain mic Nóir dorḡain oOrpaighibh. Inir mór por Loch Ribh do ḡabáil do Muiríð Ua Chellaig por Cheallaic, mac Ruairc, τῖγεαρνα Fear Cúl .i. τῖγεαρνα Síl Ronáin, co puccáð co na còblaic i Tir Maíne i neḡabáil. Còblach fear Muínan iar Síonaino, co po indoirrfe Tŷrmanh Ciaíáin ón inbhior riap. Ro ḡabrat muinuir Doínnáil, mic Dúncáda, ina ndiaíð, co farccaibŷfe rir Muínan a ccòblach leó, γ do marbað oronḡ mór díob iar braccbáil a long. Muiríðŷtach, mac Enecháin, mic Dálaig, vécc. Slóigŷb lá hUib Néll irin Muínan, condeḡgenŷet oirccne mara .i. moḡa. Fŷḡgal Ua Ruairc do fáruccáð Míde. Tene raiḡnéin do marbað na ḡéiri γ na ccáðan i nAirtŷli Lipe. Longŷr meic Ámlaig, γ na Ladḡmann do éaact i nEirinn, co po orḡatap Conaille γ Eḡtap co hInir mic Nŷrŷáin, co noŷchatap na Ladḡmann iarḡtain co rioraib Muínan, do díoḡail a mbrátaḡ .i. Oin, co po orḡatḡap Inri Doimle γ Uí Liaḡáin, co po loitŷrioc Lirŷr mór γ Corcaic, γ co noŷhŷrat ulca imóda aḡŷna. Tiaḡtap

^c *Aenghus Ua Maeldoraíð*.—This is the first mention of O'Maeldoraíð in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aenghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the *Ua*, *O*, *nepos*, or grandson of Maeldoraíð, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraíð was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaithbheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraíð, in 1197, the head of the O'Dohertys, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John De

Courcy, Eigneachan O'Donnell became prince of Tirconnell, and his descendants retained that dignity till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The name O'Maeldoraíð is now unknown in Tirconnell; but there are a few persons of the name in the city of Dublin, and at Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muldarry, without the prefix O.

^f *Inis-mor*: i. e. the Great Island, now Inchmore, in Lough Ree, situated midway between Inis-Aingin, or Hare Island, and Inisbofin. It belongs to the parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

^g *Feara-Cul*: i. e. the Back-men. The Sil-Ronain of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, were seated on the east side of Lough-Ree, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Feara-Cul of Bregia, near Kells, in East Meath.

^h *The barnacle ducks*.—The caóan is described

and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh^e, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Mughron Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor^f in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruarc, lord of Feara-Cul^g [Teathbhha], i. e. lord of the Sil-Ronain; and he was carried as a prisoner with his fleet into Ui-Maine. The fleet of the men of Munster upon the Sinainn; and they plundered the Termon of Ciaran, from the river westwards. The people of Domhnall, son of Dunchadh, set out after them, and the men of Munster left their fleet to them; and a great number of them was slain, after leaving their ships behind. Murchheartach, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ui-Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ua Ruairc devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks^h in Airthear Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amhlaeibh and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasainⁱ; and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i. e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimhle^k and Ui-Liathain, and robbed Lis-mor and Corcach, and did many other evils. They afterwards went

in Cormac's Glossary as a bird of passage. The birds now known by this name in Irish, in Mayo, are called in English by the natives "Barnacle ducks," and are believed to come from Shetland.

^l *Conaille and Edar with Inis-mac-Neasain.*— This might be rendered, "and plundered Conaille and Edar (now Howth) as far as Inis-mac-Neasain (now Ireland's Eye).

^m *Inis-Doimhle.* — Otherwise written Inis-Teimhle, as in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Archdall thinks (*Monas. Hib.*, p. 59) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where

there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimhle occurs in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimhle, the church of Finnbhair, is placed in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed $h_1 \text{ } \tau \text{ } \rho \text{ } h_2 \text{ } Ua \text{ } Ceno-$ $\rho \text{ } \epsilon \text{ } \lambda \text{ } \alpha \text{ } \gamma \text{ } \delta$, i. e. in *terra Nepotum* Ceinnsealaigh; but adds that he is interred in the Deise. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.

ιαρτταιν ιν ηΥιβ Λιατάιν, κο τταρραιό πορρα Μαολελιυέ Υα Μαολειτταιν, κο πο λα α νάρ .ι. εύιτε ρσρεκατ αρ επι οέο, κο να εσρνοδαρ οίβ αέτ λυέτ επι long. Cpeach la mac Αίμαιβ .α ηλιρ mac Νίραιν κο δρστταιν η κο Μοιη Conáinn. Cpeach la Σιτερυυε Cam οο μύιρ κο ηΥιβ εColgan, κο τταρραιό Αίμαιβ κο ηΓαλλαίβ Αέα ελιαέ, η col Λαζήνβ, η κο ρυβαίό Αίμαιβ οο ραιζιτ επε να ρλιαραιτ, κο ραειμίό πορ Σιτερυυε εCam, κο νεπλα ινα longaiβ ιαρ νάρ α μύιητιρε. ουαδóach mac Κορβμαιε, η Οονηχαδ, mac Cιηηραολαιό, οο μαρβαδ λα ηΕοζαναέταιβ ι ναεν μί. Ουνχαδ, mac Λαεζαιρε, τιζεαρνα ρσρηνμαίγε, δέεε. Σλόιζεαδ λά Οοιηνall Υα Νέιλλ πορ ευαιρε Ερεανν, κο ραιβε επι επραέ οεε Ράιέ Ετταιν.

Αοιρ Cριορετ, ναοι οεέο ρεαρρεα α ηαον. Αη ρσέτμαδ βλιαδαν οο Οοηηηηall. Ροτχαδ, mac οραιν, ρεπιδμίό η επρυε Ιηρι Αlban, Κορρεραeh, mac Ούναεάιν, ρυι επρκορ, η αιρσίνηεη Ιηρι Cαιηοσζηα, Cαéal, mac Κορβμαιε, ρυι επρυε Cλυαηα ρεαρτα δρέναιητ, [δέεε]. Αηαιε, ρεπιδμίοη Οοιηηιαεε Cιαιάιν, δέεε ιαρ ρσηοαταιό. Ουβταeh Οιρρετ Cηιαράιν, Cαση-coμραε, mac Cυράιν, ρυι επρκορ η abb Cλυαηα ηΕοαιρ, [δέεε]. Νί ησήζηαέ οο δέναιη λα ριη ρίζ Οοιηηall, mac Μυιρσέρταζ .ι. longα οο βρσίε οαρ Οαβall, ταρ Σλιαδ ρυαιε κο loeh ηΑιηοιηό, κο πο ηοιρκεσδ οίλέηα αη loea λαιρ. Εεηεη, ηαε Οάλαζ τιζεαρνα Οιρζιall, η α mac .ι. Ουβοαρηα, οο μαρβαδ λα α βράεαιρ λά Μυρχαδ, η πο οιοζλαδ ό Οηια ραιρ αη ζηοσίη ριη, υαιρ πο μαρβαδ ροηη ιαρ ηαιμρην λα ηΥα εCanannáin. Υα Canannáin, οο δρείε longaiρ λαιρ πορ loehaibh Ειρηε, ζο πο ηοιρκεαδ οίλέηα αη loeha λαιρ. Μαίδημ ρια ρεαρζαλ Υα Ρυαιρε, ρί Connaéτ, πορ Μυιηηεεάιβ πορ Σιοηηαιηό .ι. μαίδημ ηα Cατιηέι εετιρ Cλυαιη ρσρτα η Cλυαιη ηιε Νόιρ, η Οαλκαρ οο

¹ *Rath-Edain*.—Not identified. See it already mentioned at A. D. 889, p. 545, line 2.

The year 960 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 961 of the Annals of Ulster, and 956 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but neither of these chronicles contains a word relative to the arrival of the Ladgmans, or their attack on Lismore, or Inis Doimhle.

“A. D. 961. An army with Flahvertach mac Conor, king of Ailech, in Dalarai, and” [he] “praised Coinire, where Ulster came upon him,

and killed himself and his two cosens, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Muireai, heire of Ireland, killed by Ofaly. Aengus O'Maeldorai, *a suis jugulatus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 956. Flathvertagh mac Connor, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransackt Conrey, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teig and Conn, with many others. Iwulfe, king of Scotland, died. Enos O'Moyle-

into Ui-Liathain, where they were overtaken by Maelcluiche Ua Maeleitinn, who made a slaughter of them, i. e. killing three hundred and sixty-five, so that there escaped not one of them but the crews of three ships. A prey was carried off by the son of Amhlaeibh from Inis-mac-Neasain to Britain, and to Mon-Conain. A prey by Sitric Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhlaeibh, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and the Leinstermen; [in the conflict] Amhlaeibh was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ships, after the slaughter of his people. Buadhach, son of Cormac, and Donnchadh, son of Céannfaeladh, were killed by the Eoghanachta in one month. Dunchadh, son of Laeghaire, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill upon the circuit of Ireland, and he remained three days at Rath-Edain¹.

The Age of Christ, 961. The seventh year of Domhnall. Fothadh, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Insi-Alban^m; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and airchinneach of Inis-Caeindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, [died]. Anáile, scribe of Daimhliag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caencomhrac, son of Curan, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Eois. An unusual thing was done by the King Domhnall, son of Muircheartach; namely, he brought vessels over Dabhall, and across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainninnⁿ, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egneach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i. e. Dubhdara, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried vessels with him on the lakes of Erne, so that the islands thereof were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Fearghal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Sinainn, i. e. the victory of Catinchi^o, between Cluain-fearta and Cluain-mic-Nois; and Dal-gCais was afterwards plun-

dorie, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyloy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by those of Ossorie."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Insi-Alban*: i. e. the islands of Scotland.

ⁿ *Loch Ainninn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. The vessels conveyed by King Domhnall on this

occasion over the mountain of Sliabh Fuaid were light skiffs, cots, and curraghs, carried on the shoulders of men, for the purpose of landing on the islands in Lough Ennell.

^o *Catinchi*.—This was an island in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmacnoise. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four

ορccain lair iarrin. Ar ar Ματγαμáιν, mac Ceinneitciḡ, nia pPŕŕgal
 Ua Ruairc, dú i ιτορcáin τρι hUι Λορcáin ḡ pect píct impu. Donnchaḡ,
 mac Ceallacháin, ní Cairil, do ḡuin ó na brátauḡ pŕŕrin. Pŕŕgal, mac
 Ceallaiḡ, do écc hi Saiḡin, iar bŕŕnainn.

Αοιḡ Crioḡc, naoi ccéḡ pŕarcca a dó. An τοctmáḡ bliáḡain do Thom-
 nall. Dubrcúile, mac Cionaeḡa, comarba Cholaim Chille, Suibni, mac
 Niamáin, abb Muḡna, véḡ. Suibne, mac Seḡonáin, eppucc ḡ pŕaḡloir Cilli
 Cuirind, décc. Pŕinḡin, pui eppcop, Dúin Ucthḡlari, Corpmac, eppucc Tam-
 laḡta, véḡ. Colmán, mac Cobraḡḡ, pŕpŕeiginn Cilli ḡara, ḡ Muirionḡ, inḡŕn
 mic Colmáin, banabb Cilli ḡara, véḡ. Maolruanaḡḡ, mac Ploinn, mic Ecc-
 neacáin, ḡ a mac do marbaḡ lá cloind Pŕianḡura. Pupaḡhrán, mac bece,
 τiḡearna Dŕilair, do marbaḡ la Cenel Eoḡhan. Muircearḡtach, mac Con-
 ḡalaiḡ, mic Maoilmicḡiḡ, pŕiḡḡamná Epeann, do marbaḡ lá Donnall, mac
 Conḡalaiḡ. Ceall ḡara do arccain lá ḡallaiḡ, ḡ bŕoiḡ móḡ do pŕuicéib, ḡ
 do cléipicibh do ḡabáil dóib ann, ḡ Niall Ua hEḡuibh dia pŕuarclath. Lán
 an τοiḡe móḡi Sanct bŕiḡve, ḡ lán an vépŕeḡe areḡḡ dó puachill Niall díobh
 lia a arḡaḡ buḡḡéin. Muirceŕtach hUa Canannáin, τiḡearna Cenel Conuill,
 do marbaḡ lá a veirbŕine. Maiḡm an bhealaiḡ pŕe pPŕŕgal hUa Ruairc

Masters corresponds with 962 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 963.

"A. D. 962. Shipping by Donell O'Nell from Davall over Sliav-Fuaid to Loch-Ainninn, which was not done of a long tyme; but thus in Duvdalethe his book" [*quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Duibhdaleithi.*—O'CONNOR'S ED.] "Egnech mac Dalai, and Duvdara, his son, king of Airgiall, killed in the same month. Maelmuire mac Eochaa, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est.* Mac Celláchan, king of Cashill, *mortuus est.* Gefri mac Aulaiv *mortuus est.* Caenchorac, Coarb of Tiarnach, *mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 957" [*rectè, 963*]. "Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homesome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Innell. Dowhagh of Disert-Kyran, a very merry and

jocund fellow, died. Donnogh, mac Ceallachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Ferall O'Roirk was king of Connaught this time. Ferall gave an overthrow to the Monstermen in a place between Clonvicknose and Clonfert, neer the river of Synan, called the field of Kattince, where there were many slain; and immediately after Ferall preyed and spoyled all the race of Dalgayse."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Mughna*: i. e. of Mughna-Moshenog, now Dunnamanoge, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See note under A. D. 940. The church of Moone in the same neighbourhood was called in Irish Maoin-Choluim-Chille, not Mughna.—See the years 1014 and 1040.

^q *Cill-dara*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 962. *Nortmanni Kildariam fedè depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos*

dered by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghamhain, son of Cein-
neidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where fell the three grandsons of Lorcan, and
seven score along with them. Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caiseal,
was mortally wounded by his own kinsman. Fearghal, son of Ceallach, died
at Saighir, after penance.

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Domhnall. Dubscuile, son
of Cinaedh; Suibhni, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Mughna^p, died. Suibhne, son
of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished
Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Col-
man, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac
Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egne-
achan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furadhran, son of
Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of
Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain
by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara^a was plundered by the foreigners,
and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there;
but Niall Ua h-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House,
and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money.
Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe.
The victory of Bealach^r was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where Domhnall,

*captivos tenuerunt: ex quibus tot personas propriis
pecuniis redemit Nellus Oheruilbh, quot in magna
S. Brigidæ domo et Ecclesia simul consistere pote-
rant.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630.

^r *Bealach*: i. e. the road or pass. Situation
unknown.

The year 962 of the Annals of the Four
Masters corresponds with 963 of the Annals of
Ulster, and with 958 of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise.

"A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full
profit" [λάν τὰς κοίρας] "since Patrick came for
Ireland. Maelruanai, mac Flainn, mic Egne-
chan, and his sonns, killed by the sonns of
Fiangus. Duvsucle mac Cinaeha, Coarb of
Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Foruran mac Bece,
king of Thurles, killed by Kindred-Owen, by

sleight and malice. Murtagh, mac Congalai,
mic Maelmihi, heyre of Tarach, by Daniell mac
Congalai, *occisus est*. Kildare rifled by Genties,
but O'Nerulv through merciful pietie tooke
pitty of them, and redemed all the clergi almost
for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St.
Brigid's great house, and the oratori-full, he
redemed all by his owne moni." [*Sed mirabili
pietate misertus est Niall hUa nEruilbh, redemptis
omnibus clericis pene pro nomine Domini, .i. lán
in ταιγε μόριυ Sancte Δριγοε γ lan in δερταγι
ιρηεσ βορουαγγελι Niall ουεσ οια αρκαε πέριυ.*—
O'CONNOR'S ED.]—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 958" [*al.* 964]. "Killdare was preyed
by the Danes of Dublin, and they tooke many
captives, and were put to their ransome."—
Ann. Clon. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 227.

φορ φηραϊβ Τετβα, ου ι ποροειαρ Δομνall mac Μυρεεάιν. Μαϊομ φορ Αμλαϊβ, mac Διτριucca .ι. oc Ινιρ Τεoc, πέ nΟρραϊγιβ, δύ ι ποροερατταρ ιλι υο Ξhallaϊβ im δατβαρρ mac Νιραε. Coιρρpe Ua Ξυαιpe cenn πέλι Λαιγfn, δέcc.

Coιρ Cpιoρτ, naoi ccéd pφpeca a τpί. An noμαδ blaδaιn υo Δoμnall. Dunchaδ, mac Ceallaϊγ, eppecoρ 7 ab Τίpe δά γλαρ, Colmán, abb Διριpe Διαρματτα, δέcc. Ιοpeρ, coμαρβα Μic Νειpι 7 Colmán Eala, Cιonaδ, mac Μαοιλιαpáιν, abb Λιp móιp Mocυδα, Ξebennach, mac Caταιλ, abb Ιηpι Cáταιγh, [δέcc]. Slóιγheaδ lá Δoμnall Ua Néill, cò po oιpcc Connachta, 7 cco ττυcc γιalla ó hUa Ρυαιpe. Aσoη, mac Μαοιλλυητηϊγ, δέcc ιna oιλιέpe. Caomcλυδ pιγ lá hUib cCeinnpelaϊγ .ι. Δoμnall mac Cellaiγ a monaδ Donnchaδa, mic Ταϊδcc. Ξοpτα δίοφυλαιγ ι nEπιnn cò penaδ an ταταιp a mac 7 a ιγfn ap διαδh.

Coιρ Cpιoρτ, naoi ccéd pεapcca a cφταιp. An δεacίμαδ blaδaιn υo Δoμnall. Coρbmac Ua Cilléne, coμαρβα Cιapáιν, eppecoρ, 7 eccnaδ cιaπaopυa, υo Uib Φιαχpach Aϊone a cénél, δέcc. Pίγγιn, aγcοιpe 7 eppecoρ Ia, δέcc. Cpunníael, abb bec hEpeann, eppecoρ, 7 pφpλεϊγινo Ταmlachta, υo βάδαδ occ Tόchar Eacδach. Aρταcan Ua Manchan pφpλεϊγινo Ξlinne δa locha, δέcc. Oυδoαδοιpfn, pui eppecoρ Μαϊγε bρfγ, 7 coμαρβα δυιτε, δέγ, pui eγna λαιghen epυde. Μαϊομ pια cCoμαλτάν Ua Clépιγ .ι. Τιγεapna Ua Φιαχpach Aϊone, 7 pια Μαοlpφchlaimn, mac Aρcυaι, φορ Φhφγal Ua Ρυαιpe, ου ι παpcaβετα pεcτ céd im Toιchleach Ua nΞaδpa, τιγεapna Λυιγne δειpceιpτ. Ceallach, mac Φaoláιν pί Λαιγfn, δέcc. Donnchaδ, mac Tυaταιλ, pιoγδaιnna Λαιγfn, Φaolán, mac Coρbmaic, τιγεapna ua nOειpe

^a *Inis-Teoc.*—Now Ennistiegue, a small town on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

^b *The ninth year of Domhnall.*—This was really the year 965. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from 958 to 970. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under 964, which corresponds with 963 of the Annals of the Four Masters :

“A. D. 964. A great, miserable dearth in Ireland, that the father sould his sonn and daughter for meat” [copenaδ an ταταιp a mac

7 a ιγen ap διαδ]. “An overthrowe by the O’Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scottsmen about Etir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbot of Duncallen. A change of Abbotts in Ardmach, viz., Duvdalehe instead of Mureach. An army by Donell O’Nell, that turmoyled Connaght, and had O’Rorke’s hostages.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Tochar-Eachdach* : i. e. Eochaidh’s causeway. —See this place already referred to at the years 880 and 894.

^d *A victory, &c.*—It is stated in the Stowe

son of Muireagan, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaebh, son of Sitric, by the Osraighi, i. e. at Inis-Teoc^s, where many of the foreigners were slain, together with Batbarr, son of Nira. Cairbre Ua Guaire, head of the hospitality of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 963. The ninth year of Domhnall^t. Dunchadh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman-Eala; Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda; [and] Gebhennach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, [died]. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill, so that he plundered Connaught, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg. An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food.

The Age of Christ, 964. The tenth year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Cillene, successor of Ciarain, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Crunnmhael, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhlacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eachdhachⁿ. Artagan Ua Manchain, lector of Gleann-da-locha, died. Dubhdabhoireann, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained^v by Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, i. e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Malseachlainn, son of Arda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of

copy that this entry is taken from the Book of the Island [of all Saints in Lough Ree], and from the Book of Clonmacnoise. It is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, from which it may be inferred that the Book of Clonmacnoise used by the Four Masters was a different manuscript from that translated by Mageoghegan in 1627.

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

"A. D. 965. Mureach mac Fergus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mac Murchadain, bushop of Ardmac; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Lenster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, *mortui sunt*. Maelmuire, daughter of Nell mac Hugh, *mortua est*. Duvdavoren, Coarb of Buti, *vitam finivit*. Ferall O'Roark killed by Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh.

Muñan, γ Μαολμαιρε, ιηζην Νέλλ, μιε Αοδα, δέεε. Ρήρηγαι Ua Ruairc, ρί Connacht, δο μαρβαδ λά Οομναιλ μαε Conγαλαιζ, τιγεαρνα δρεαεχ, γ Cnoγδα.

Αοιρ Cριορε, ναοι εεέδ ρήρεα α εύεε. Αν ταομιάδ βλιαδαιν δέεε δο Ohoμναιλ. Αιλιλλ, μαε Μαεναιζ, επρρορ Suipno γ Lurcan, Oamel, επρρορ Λειτηγλιννε, Flann, μαε Αεγγυρα, αββ Λαινδε λείρε, Cairpre, μαε Λαιδρéné, αββ Ρήρηνα μόιρε, γ Τιγε Μολιηζ, Cono μαε Κορρηαιν, αββ Μυηγαίρε, γ εήνο Muñan uile, [γ] Conκόβαρ, ρήρηιζιμν Cille δαρε, δέεε. Oυδρευιλε Ua Mancháin, anchoiri γ εενδ ριαγλα Glinne δά locha, δέγ. Μυιρεαδαεχ, μαε Ραολάιν, αββ Cille δαρε, γ ριόγδαμνα Λαιγεαν, δο μαρβαδ λά ηΑμ-laoiph, τιγεαρνα Gáll, γ la Cρηball, μαε Λορσάιν. Gορημγιolla, μαε Cρην-δουβαιν, αιρδρεαεναββ Cluana ηειδνεαεχ, δο μαρβαδ λα ηOρρηαιγιδ. Cαε ρορημαοιλε οε Ραιε βιεε ρια Ceneλ Eογαιν ρορ Chenél Conaill, δύ ι ετορσαιρ Μαοιόρηα Ua Canannáin, τιγεαρνα Ceneλ Conaill, γ Μυρσρρηεαεχ Ua Ταιδζ, ριόγδαμνα Connaeε γο ροχαριδδ αιλε αμαιλλε ρρη. Αοδ Ua ηΑιριδε, ρί Ua ηEαηαεχ Cοδα, δο μαρβαδ λα α Chenél ρέιρη. Cεαρβball, μαε Λορ-σάιν ριόγδαμνα Λαιγην, δο μαρβαδ λά Οομναιλ, τιγεαρνα δρηγ. Μαεζαμναιν, μαε Cινδειεειγη, ρί Cairil, δο αρηαιν Λυιμνιζ γ δια λορρεαδ. Τιγρηναεχ, μαε Ruairc, τιγεαρνηα Cairpre δρηαεαιδ, δέεε. Cαεραοινεαδ ρια Μαε-ζαμναιν, μαε Cινδειοιζ, ρορ Gállαιδ Λυιμνιζ, δύ ιν ρο λαδ αρ Gáll, γ ρο λοιρρε α λοιηγρ ρορηρη, γ ρο οιρρε Ιηιρ Uεεάιν, γ ρο μαρβαδ Μαοιρηυαηαιδ, μαε Flaind, εαναιρ Oρρηαιδε ι ρρηεζυιν οεε ινδραδ αν δύινε. Sloιγεαδ λα Μαεζαμναιν γο Sciaδ ινδ Eeειρ, γο εευεε γιαλλα Muñan λαιρ δα εαιγη, γ γο ρο ινδαρβ μαε δρηαιν τιγρηνα Oεαρμυμναιν. Sluaζ Gáll Αεα ελιαε γ Λαιγην ι μδρηγηαιδ, εο ρο ινδαιρρηε δρηγηα, γ ρο γοναδ ανη Cρηball, μαε Λορσάιν ριόγδαμνα Λαιγην, εο ηερβαιε ιαρημ. Sluaiγεδ λά Μυρηαδ μαε Ρινο, ρί Λαιγην ιν Oρρηαιγιδ, γο ρο αιρηρ εεεορηα αιδχε ανη, ιαρ ηιηδραδ Ραιγνε, εο ρυζ Μαεζαμναιν εο βρρηαιδ Muñan ραιρ, γ να Oειρη γ Oρρηαιγε, ό Αεη buana

* *Formael, at Rathbeg.*—Now Formil, in the parish of Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

* *Ua-Taidh.*—Now O'Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tighe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

† *Inis-Ubtain.*—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtonn, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

* *Sciath-an-Eigis.*—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinelmeaky, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of

the Deise-Mumhan, and Maelmäire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghbha.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghlinn; Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidhgnen, Abbot of Fearnam-mor and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Corcran, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhsceule Ua Manchain, anchorite, and head of the rule of Gleann-da-locha, died. Muireadhach, son of Faelan, Abbot of Cill-dara, and royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Cearbhall, son of Lorcan. Gormghilla, son of Ceanndubhan, chief Vice-abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formaeil, at Rath-beg^w, [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, where Maelisa Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircheartach Ua-Taidhg^x, royal heir to Connaught, were slain, together with many others. Aedh Ua hAitidhe, King of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, was killed by his own tribe. Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, lord of Breagha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, King of Caiseal, plundered Luimneach, and burned it. Tighearnach, son of Ruarc, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. A battle was gained by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, where he made a slaughter of the foreigners, and burned their ships; and he plundered Inis-Ubtaim^v; and Maelruanaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Mathghamain to Sciath-an-Eigis^z; and he carried the hostages of Munster with him to his house, and expelled the son of Bran, lord of Desmond. The army of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and of Leinster, into Breagha; and Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was there wounded, so that he afterwards died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, into Osraighe, where he remained four nights, after having plundered Magh-Raighne; but Mathghamhain and the men of Munster overtook him, as did the Deisi and the Osraighi, from Ath-Buana to Commur^a; but Murchadh escaped

Desmond, here referred to, was Maelmhuaidh, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky-

^aFrom Ath-Buana to Commur: i.e. from Augh-boyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,

co Commur, 7 ceirna Murchad iomlán uaðaið gan ech gan duine draibáil. Caemclud abbadh in Arð macha .i. Dubdalete i nionad Muirídhaiðh ó Sliabh Cuillenn.

Asir Criort, naoi ccéd fearcca a ré. An dara bliadain décc do Domnall. Ceallach Ua banáin, comarba Coimígaill, Muirídhach .i. dalta Maonaiðh, comarba Cainniðh, Eric Ua Suarlen, eppcop no abb Tamhlachta, Connmac, mac Ainðirraíð, comarba Ulltáin, 7 racart Cíhannra, [décc]. Sloiðfó la Domnall Ua Néill co Laiðmíð co por inðir o dhíðba riar go fairrge, 7 do bíte dónoma míð lair, 7 do rad forðair por Thallaið, 7 por Laiðmíbh co cñn da míð. Ar don ÷ur rin torðair Fionn, mac Æoirnigiolla, Dungiál, mac Dúngaile I Riagáin, 7 Ronán, mac ðruaðair, mic Duibgiolla, 7 apoile raorclanna do Laiðmíð amaille friu. Maolmorða mac Finn, míðh-dáimna Laiðh do ÷uin. Ruaidri, mac Maolmarctain, tiðhna Fótart, do marðad. Flaitéðstach Ua Muirídhaið, tiðhna Ua nEchðach, décc. Muirídhach mac Fíðgára, comorba Paíraicc, décc. Caðáíach, mac Muiríðadain, eppcop Arða Macha, décc.

Asir Criort, naoi ccéd ríðcca a ríct. An trear bliadain decc do Domnall. Maolfinðein, mac Uchtain, eppcop Cíhannra, comarba Ulltain 7 Cairnið, Eogan Ua Cléirið, eppcop Connacht, Maolgorim, mac Maoliceallaið, abb Inri Cealtara, 7 Donnchad, mac Caélaín, abb Cille mic Duach, décc. Muirceen, abb Dírriðt Diarimata do écc. Aongar Ua Robartaíð, ancoire Dhoire Chalðaið, 7 Cionad Ua Caémaoil, airðinnech Dhoire Chalðaið, décc in aen mí. Deollán, mac Ciarmaic, tiðhna Locha Æabar, décc. Tríðrach, mac Mailemuine, tiðhna Ua cConaill Æabna, do marðad. Míð díomóir co ttabairtí ocht mbuilcc a bun aon ÷poinn. Slóicéð la Murchad

now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadineen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.

^b *A change of abbots.*—“A. D. 964. A change of Abbots in Armagh, viz., Duvdalehe, instead of Muireach.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 965 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:

“A. D. 966. Duv mac Maelcolum, king of

Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tier-nach mac Ruarc, king of Carrick Brachi, *mortuus est*. The battle of Formail by Tirowen upon Tirconell, where Maelisa O’Canannan, king of Tirconell, and Murtagh O’Teig, heir of Connaght, and many more, were killed. Hugh O’Hathi, king of the Eachachs, by his owne killed. Mahon mac Cinedy, king of Cashill, praied and burned Limerick. Cervall mac Lorcán, heyre of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of

from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots^b at Ard-Macha, i. e. Dubhdalethe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Cuilenn^c.

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ceallach Ua Banain^d, successor of Comhghall; Muireadhach, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Cainneach; Erc Ua Suailen, bishop or abbot of Tamhlacht; Connmhac, i. e. the son of Ainniarraidh, successor of Ulltan, and priest of Ceanannus, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill into Leinster; and he plundered from the Bearbha westwards [*rectè* eastwards] to the sea; and he carried off a great prey of cows; and he laid siege to the foreigners and the Leinstermen for two months. On this occasion were slain Finn, son of Goirmghilla; Dunghal, son of Dunghal Ua Riagain; Ronan, son of Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, and other nobles of the Leinstermen along with them. Maelmordha, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, was mortally wounded. Ruaidhri, son of Maelmartain, lord of Fotharta, was slain. Flaithbheartach Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Muireadhach, son of Fearghus, successor of Patrick, died. Cathasach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 967. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Maelfinnen, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Ceanannas, successor of Ulltan and Cairneach; Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, Bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maelcheallaigh, Abbot of Inis-Cealtra; and Donnchadh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muirigen, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chalgaigh; and Cinaedh Ua Cathmhaeil, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Beollan, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Treasach, son of Maelmuine, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, was killed. Very great fruit, so that eight sacks were brought from the foot of one tree. An army was

Bregh.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Sliabh-Cuilenn*.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a high mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh.—See note ^b, under 517, p. 168, *suprà*.

^d *Ua Banain*.—Now *anglicè* Banan and Banim. The year 966 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 967. Cellach O'Banan, Coarb of Com-

gall, *moritur*. Muireach, Coarb of Cainnech; Flahvartagh mac Mureai, king of Onehagh, *morivuntur*. An army by Danyell O'Neil into Lenster, and pray'd from Berva westerly to Farche” [*rectè*, easterly to the sea], “from whence he brought great prayes, and was bickering with Lenster and Genties” [*rectè*, Galls] “for two months. Convach Ultan's Coarb *quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mac Fíno go Laigrib in Orraigib, co rabatar cóicc oíde innte, co tarrpaíð Matgamain mac Ceinneitig, co fíraib Mumán, na dá Ele, na Déiri, 7 íomair Phuirte Láirge co nGalluib, 7 Orraige imo rí, co po loircead la Murchad Dún Ua ttoémarc ar eiccen, co tpuóatar uaíð fíad fúilb cen duine cen ech drágbáil. Slóiccíð lá Matgamain, mac Cinnéitig 1 nÓsrímu-main, co po. an teóra hoíde 1 cCorcaig, co tucc gialla Ósrímuíman lair. Orgain Cíannra lá Siarpucc, mac Amlaib tígíuna Gall, 7 la Murchad mac Fínn, rí Laigín, conur tarrpaíð Domnall Ua Néill, rí Eireann, 7 co paeimíð forra. Aod Allán, mac Fírgaile, tígíuna Orraige, 7 Echitígín, mac Eitig, tígíuna na cComann, décc.

.Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd rícca a hocht. An cÉrpaíð bliadain décc do Dhomnall. Ceanannur do orgain do Amlaib Cuapán co nGalluib 7 Laigrib, co pucc boraimé mór lair, 7 go bparccuib rochaíde dia múintir im bpearal mac nAilella, 7 po bñir maíom for Uib Nell occ Aru Maelchon. Maíom for Ualgarcc Ua Ruairc ría cConcobar, mac Taidg, in po marbáð Ualgarcc, co rocaíð oile arason rir im Duibgiolla .i. mac Laiðgnein. Slóiccíð lá rí, nUlad, lá hAirtgal mac Maíudain go Galluib, go po oircc Condere forra, 7 co farccad ár cñu lair. Orgain Lugmaíð, 7 Óroma Inerclaínn lá Muiréirach, mac Domnaill, .i. mac Rígh Eireann, lá rí, nAilig, for Galluib, in po marbáð ile. Orccain Maíurteach buíte, 7 Lanne Léire lá Domnall lá rí, Eireann for Galluib, 7 po loircead caocca ar trí céo in ason tíg lair oib. Píraínteach Lanne Léire do loircead lá Domnall, mac Murchada, 7 ceitri céo do ðul do gúin 7 do loircead ann eitir ríora 7 mná. Lugmaíð 7 Óruim Inercluinn do argain lá Glunillar .i. lá Murchad Ua Flaíðbeartai. 7

* *Dun-Ua-Tochmaire*: i. e. Fort of the Uí-Tochmaire. Not identified.

The year 967 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 968 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following obits under that year (*æra com.* 969):

“A. D. 968. Cinaedh mac Cahvaeil, Airchinnech of Dare Calgai; Maelfiunen mac Uchtane, bushop of Kells, and Coarb of Ultan and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bushop of Con-naght, *mortui sunt*. Saerlai, daughter to Elcho-

ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died. Beollan mac Ciarmeic, king of Lochgavar, in *Christo quievit.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

† *Amhlaeibh Cuaran*: i. e. Aulaf, or Olave the Crooked or Stopped.

‡ *Ard-Maelchon*: i. e. Maelchu's height, or hill, now Ardmulchan, on the River Boyne, near Navan, in the county of Meath.

§ *Coindere*: i. e. Connor, in the county of Antrim.

¶ *Glunillar*: i. e. of the eagle-knee. The year

led by Murchadh, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraighe, and they remained five nights there; but he was overtaken by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of Munster, the two Eili, the Deisi, and Imhar of Port-Lairge, with the foreigners and the Osraighi. Murchadh burned Dun-Ua-Tochmaire^c by force; but they escaped before his eyes, without leaving a man or a horse behind. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Desmond, and remained three nights in Corcach, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. Ceanannas was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; but Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraighe; and Echthighern, son of Eitech, lord of the Comaíns, died.

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran^f, with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Ailill; and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Maelchon^g. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruairc by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Duibhghilla, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudhan, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coindere^h, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn by Muircheartach, son of Domhuall, King of Aileach, and son of the King of Ireland, against the foreigners, in which many were slain. The plundering of Mainistir-Buithe by Domhnall, King of Ireland, against the foreigners; and three hundred of them were burned by him in one house. The refectory of Lann-Leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Murchadh; and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women. Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn were plundered by Glunillarⁱ, i. e. by Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

968 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 969 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

“A. D. 969. Kells praied by Anlaiv Cuaran. An overthrow given O’Roark by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An

army by Artgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster, upon Genties” [*recte*, the Galls], “spoiled Conire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O’Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaeh mac Cron-

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ρίρρα α ναοι. Αν cúρρααδ βλιαδαιν δέcc το Ohoínnall. Tυατάλ, κομαρβα Chiaράιν, ερρκορ γ abb Cluana mic Nóιρ, δέcc. Maenach, ερρκορ Cluana mic Nóιρ, Fínnguine Ua Fíachrach, abb Tíge Mochua, γ Maolraíma, κομαρβα Cainbigh, δέcc. Ceallach Ua Nuadaít το μαρβαδ το Ghallaib ι νδοραρ α ρροινντιγέ. Doínnall Ua Néill, αν ρί, το ιονναρβαδ α Míde ταρ Sliab Fuaio ποτυαδ λά Cloinn Colmáin, conad δό ρο ράιδαδ,

Ní má cualamar an gúé, plaitē Tíma do cumreugadh,
Teapca nēta, iomaet peoir, fo tírre aiccēdh naiccbeoil.

Sloigēδ λά Doínnall Ua Néill ιαραίη co noccaib an tuairceirt .i. co cConall, γ Eogan, γο ριορα Míde γ co Ghallaib, γο ρο οίρεc α nuile dúine, γ longpopta, γ co ρο hoιρρααδ Uibh Failge, γ Fotaρτα λαίρ, γ ρο δίογαίρ πορρα don éur ριν α βρριτέδαρτ ρρρ, uair το ροιη longpopt ceá tuaitē ι Míde o tá Sionainn co bealac nóuin. Tóill Luimniγ το ιονναρβαδ α hInir Ubhdaín λά Maégaímaín, mac Cinnéιττιγ. Oí ghréin cuρpama το φαίccpín ι ναίρδ mēdon laoi.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ρεαχτμοδα. Αν ρίρραδ βλιαδαιν δέcc το Ohoínnall. Cpuuómaol, κομαρβα Caoimgin, δέcc. Muirēdach Ua Concohair, ερρκορ γ κομαρβα Fionntain Cluana heidnech, Caéapach mac Fearnccuρα κομαρβα dúin, [δέcc]. Fogaρtach, mac Néill Uí Tholairce, το μαρβαδ λα Doínnall, mac Congalaiγ τρια méadail. Murchaδ mac Fínd, ρί Laiγín, το μαρβαδ lah lá Doínnall cClaoín, mac Lopcaín ιαρ ccoimol γ comēomailt dóib. Ap το βλιαδαιν α báίρ το ράιδαδ,

Do bliadnaib réctmogat naoi ccéd, ó gēin Crioρt, ní bfc an béu,
Aiporí Laiγín, lá na línd co báρ Murchaδa, mic Fínn.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Lugmai and Drum-Inesklainn spoiled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Linn-Leire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 350 were burnt in one house."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^k *Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin of Westmeath.

^l *From the Sinainn to Bealach-duin*: i. e. from

the River Shannon to Castlekieran, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

^m *Inis-Ubhdaín*.—See note ^g, under A. D. 965. The year 969 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 970 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 970. Culen mac Illuilv, king of Scotland, killed by Britons in open battle. Daniell

The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Finnguine Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Maelsamhna, successor of Cainneach, died. Ceallach Ua Nuadhait was killed by the foreigners in the doorway of his refectory. Domhnall Ua Neill, the king, was driven from Meath northwards, across Sliabh Fuaid, by the Clann-Colmain^k; of which was said :

Not well we have heard the voice, that the prince of Teamhair was removed ;

Scarcity of corn, much of grass, will dry up the mind of the terrible.

An army was afterwards led by Domhnall Ua Neill, with the soldiers of the North, i. e. the races of Conall and Eoghan, against the men of Meath and the foreigners, so that he plundered all their forts and fortresses, and spoiled Ui-Failghe and Fotharta ; and he took revenge on them on that occasion for their opposition to him, for he erected a camp in every cantred of Meath, from the Sinainn to the Bealach-duin^l. The foreigners of Luimneach were driven from Inis-Ubhdain^m by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh. Two suns of equal size were seen at high noon-day.

The Age of Christ, 970. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Crunnmhael, successor of Caeimghin, died. Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, bishop, and successor of Finntan of Cluain-eidhneach ; [and] Cathasach, son of Fearghus, comharba of Dun, [died]. Foghartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, was killed by Domhnall Claen, son of Lorcan, after they had eaten and drank together. Of the year of his death was said :

Of years seventy, nine hundred, from birth of Christ,—no small deed,—

Till death of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief King of Leinster in his time.

O'Neill, king of" [Tarach], "expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, i. O'Maelaghlin. Cellach O'Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty" [Refectory]. "Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, *moritur*. Tuahal, Coarb of Cia-

ran ; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, *moriantur*. An army by Daniell O'Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ζεϊβήνας, mac Διαρματα, τιζεαρνα Cιαρραιζε, décc. Slóigfó lá Mat-
gámain, mac Ceinneitig, i cCιαρραιζε, co po toglarταιρ dúine imda im Dhún
na Piépec. Μαδαδάν, mac bραιν, do μαρβαδ lá mac bραιν. Finn, mac
bραιν, do μαρβαδ lá Ceallac, mac Doimnall, mic Finn, mic Maolmorða,
τιζήνα Ua pPaeláin. Cluain Iorairp, Pobar, Lann Eala, 7 Dirsit Tola
do Iorccad 7 do arζain lá Doimnall, mac Murchada.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, naoi ccéo pécτμοδα a haon. An pécτμάδ bliadain décc
do Dhoimnall. Dunchad, valta Διαρματα, ραιο 7 eppcop 7 ollam Oρραιζε,
[décc]. Maolmaire, abb Deapmairze do bádad i nEap Ruaidh. Decán,
.i. mac Lacnán, comarba Pindein, .i. Cluana hIraip, eppcop, Ailil, mac
ino Laiζnig, abb Glinne dá locha, décc. Cionacó in Dsritairze, ancoiri
Cluana pPeta, décc. Pnachta Ua Flaítriu, abb Típe dá glar, Concobar,
mac Taiδ an tuip, pí Connacht, décc. Cat Ceiri Corainn, eitip Murchad
Ua Flaíðbearταιζ .i. Glún Illap pí Ailig, 7 Catál, mac Taiδ, pí Connaét,
dú i ττορcαιρ Catál pειρpin, 7 Zeibhnoch, mac Aoda, τιζήνα Ua Maine, 7
Tadcc, mac Muipécήταιζ, τοιρεac Ua nDιαρματα, 7 Murchad, mac Floinn,
mic Gleéneacáin, ταιορεac Cloinne Murchada, 7 Serrid Ua Flaíðsritairze,
zo líon dírimé imaille ppiú, 7 Murchad Dionnrað Connacht zo léip iarptain.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, naoi ccéo reachτμοδα a dó. An τοcheτμάδ bliadain décc
do Dhoimnall. Maolbríζoe, mac Catarairz, eppcop 7 abb Oρpoma móip
Mocólmócc, Διαρμαιττ, mac Dochapταιζ, abb Daimhinri, décc. Coiprpe

^a *Dun-na-fithrech*.—Now Dunferrees, in the parish of Lisselton, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

^o *Disert-Tola*: i. e. St. Tola's desert, or wilderness. There are two places of this name in Ireland; one in Thomond, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare; and the other in Westmeath, which is the one above referred to in the text. This is now called Dysart-Taula, and is a townland situated in the parish of Killoolagh, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. The site of St. Tola's church is still pointed out in this townland, but no portion of the walls are now visible, and even the grave-yard has been effaced

by the progress of cultivation.

The year 970 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 971. Battle betweene Ulster and Dal-narai, where the king of the fifth" [i. e. of the province of Ulidia], ".i. Hugh mac Loingsy, and others, were slaine. Murcha mac Floinn killed by Donell Cloen, *per dolum*. Cahasach mac Fergus, Coarb of Dun" [Downpatrick], "*mortuus est*. Fogartach mac Nell O'Tolairg killed by Daniell mac Congalai, *per dolum*. Crunnmael, Airchinnech of Glenn da Locha, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Gebheannách, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraighe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrechⁿ. Madudhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola^o, were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

The Age of Christ, 971. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Dunchadh, the foster-son of Diarmaid, distinguished bishop and chief poet of Osraighe, [died]. Maelmoire, Abbot of Dearmbach, was drowned in Eas-Ruaidh. Becan, i. e. son of Lachtan, successor of Finnen, i. e. of Cluain-Iraird; Ailill, i. e. son of Laighneach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cinaedh of the Oratory, anchorite of Cluain-fearta, died. Finachta Ua Flaithri, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg of the Tower, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartach, i. e. Glun-Illar, King of Aileach, and Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, wherein fell Cathal himself, and Geibheannach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine; Tadhg, son of Muircheartach, chief of Ui-Diarmada^p; Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha; and Seirridh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, with a countless number along with them: and Murchadh totally plundered Connaught afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 972 [*rectè* 974]. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Maelbrighde, son of Cathasach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-mor-Mocholmog^q, [and] Diarmaid, son of Dochartach, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Cairbre Ua Corra,

^p *Ui-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Mogha, or Corcamoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

The Annals of Ulster notice this battle, and a few other events, briefly, under the year 972, as follows:

“A. D. 972. Conor mac Teige, king of Connacht, *mortuus est*. Battle betweene Murcha O'Flaihvertai and Connacht, where Cahal mac Teige, king of Connacht, and Gevennach mac

Hugh, king of Mani, and many more perished. Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Dorowé, drowned in Easro. Becan, Coarb of Finnen, and Ailill, Airchinnech of Glindalough, *secura morte moriuntur*. Duvdalehe among Mounster untill they submitted.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^q *Druim-mor-Mocholmog*: i. e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Mocholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Archdall's *Monásticon Hibernicum*, p. 118.

Ua Corra, comarba Caeimhgin, Roiteéctach, aicinneach Cúile raéin, anchoiri, 7 eccnaid, Coirppe, mac Éctigern, comarba Cluana móir Maedócc, [vécc]. Murchað Ua Flaitébsraitigh do dól for cpeich hi cCenel Conaill, co tuc Zabáil mór, cona tarraid 1 ar móiréct go ro gonað Murchað, .i. tighina Oilig, co neibairt di iarom oc Dún Cloitige, iar ccomain 7 aitéricche. Donnchað Fíno, .i. mac Aedha, tighearna Míde, do marbað la hAḡda, mac Duibcenn, mic Tadgair, tighina Tíeda. Mairm oile ría nOrraigib for Uib Ceinnrealaig, 1 ttorcáir Donnall, mac Ceallaig. Fínréacta, mac Cionaedá, tighina Forruat Laidín, [vécc]. Ar Orraige 1 nlaréar Uirhi hi torcraetar fiche cét im epí fiche óctigighin im Diarmait, mac nDonnchað, tanaírr Orraige, 7 im ecéighin Ua Luanaig, tighina an Fhochla, conað dó ro ráideað,

Naoi céo, a dó, rechtmoḡat
 Ólaidna, bá buaid cen aedáir
 O Crioirt co háir nOrraigi,
 In maréar Uirí laodá.
 Leorair rluaid Uí Muirithaig,
 Ní msh an tī not ríim,
 Im epí fiche óctigighin,
 Fichit cét nó dí míli.

Ar Ua cCeinnrealaig dna in Orraigib, 1 torcáir Donnall, mac Ceallaig, tighearna Ua Ceinnrealaig, go rocaidib oile. Orḡair Inre Cáthaig do Mhaghnuir, mac Arait co Uagmannaid na munnreð imbi, 7 lomair ticchearna Gall Luimnig do bpié epí, 7 ráruḡað Sfnáin imbi. Muiréscatá, mac Aodá,

^r *Dun-Cloitighe*.—Now called Dun-Glaidighe, *anglicè* Dunglady, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with deep ditches, situated in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.

^s *Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan*.—The tombstone of this Duibhcenn, inscribed with his name, is still to be seen at Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 324.

^t *Maghnus*.—This is the first mention of the name Maghnus, in the Irish annals, from which it is clear that it was first introduced into

Ireland by the Danes.

^u *Aralt*.—This is a hibernicizing of the Danish name Harold.

^v *Lagmanns*.—These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Inse-Gall, or western Islands of Scotland.

^x *The violation of Seanan*: i. e. St. Seanan's Sanctuary, on Scatterry Island, was profaned on this occasion, by forcibly carrying off as a captive Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, who had taken refuge there. It is highly probable that Ivor was at this period a Christian, but that the

successor of Caeimhghin; Roithechtach, airchinneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echtighern, comharba of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, [died]. Murchadh Ua Flaitheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Cinel-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Murchadh, i. e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe^r, after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Meath, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan^r, lord of Teathbha. Another battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, wherein Domhnall, son of Ceallach, was slain. Finnsnechta, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, died. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi in Iarthar-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Diarmaid, son of Donnchad, Tanist of Osraighe, and Echtighern Ua Luanaigh, lord of the North; of which was said:

Nine hundred and seventy-two years,
 It was victory without abatement,
 From Christ to the slaughter of the Osraighi,
 In the west of warlike Liphi.
 The host of the Ui-Muirithaigh slaughtered them,—
 Not hasty he who reckoned them,—
 With three score young lords,
 Twenty hundred, or two thousand men.

The Ui-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Osraighe, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus^t, son of Aralt^a, with the Lag-manns^w of the islands along with him; and Imhar, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Seanan^x thereby. Muirheartach,

Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

“A. D. 973. Murcha mac Flaihvertai went upon Kindred-Connell, and tooke great bootie, untill he was kilt” [*rectè*, wounded] “with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Duncloitie, havinge repented and taken sacrifice” [*rectè*,

taken the sacrament]. “Diarmaid mac Docharty, Coarb of Molashe, *mortuus est*. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvchinn. An overthrowe by Ugair mac Tuohall upon Ossory,” [where he] “killed Diarmaid mac Donchaa. Another overthrowe by Ossory upon Cinnsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slaine.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mic Flaínn Uí Maolreachlainn, rí Míde, do mairbhad lá Donnall, mac Congalaidg.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéδ peachtmoða a tpi. An noíad bliadain décc do Dhoínnall. Foghartach, abb Daire Calzaidg, décc. Artgal, mac Corra-cháin, comorba Comgail 7 Finnéin, décc, iar ndéigbftaid cianaoirda. Fearvalac, abb Reacríanne, do mairbhad lá Gallaid. Cionasoh Ua hArtagáin, ppiomégear Epeann ina aimpír, dég. Ceallac, mac Donnall, tighfina Ua Faoláin, do mairbhad lá broen, mac Murchada. Muireadac, mac Donnchaid, mic Cellaidg, tanaipi Orpáige, dég. Imarcpaid fleochaid gur no millit toirte. Dubdálerte, comorba Pátraioc for cuairt Mumán co tinnce a ríir.

Αοιρ Crioirt, naoi ccéδ ríctmoða a cftair. An ríctmad bliadain do Dhoínnall. Conaidg, mac Fionain, abb Condeire 7 Laine Eala, décc. Sédna Ua Démaid, abb nAenopoma, do lopeccad ina tigh fein. Donnchad, mac Ceallaidg, tighfina Orpáige, décc. Donnall, mac Congalaidg, tighfina bríg, décc. Ar dó bo hainm Triubur Fluich. Tadg Ua Ruadhach, tighfina Cianaceta do mairbhad i nUltaib. Siollacolaim Ua Canandáin, tighfina Ceneóil Conaill, do éiacain for creich i nUib Faile, co pargab tighfina éoirppe móir ipa lupcc .i. Feargal, mac Fogartaidg. Dunchad Ua Braoin, comorba Cianáin Cluana mic Nóir, do dul dia oirte co hArb Macha. Matgáin, mac Cindéidig, áirpí Mumán uile do rígabáil do Dhonnabán mac Caéal, tighfina Ua Búgeinte tpa éanhnacht, co tarat do Maolmuaid,

¹ *Cinaedh Ua hArtagáin*.—Usually anglicised Kineth, O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tighernach at 975, which is the true year. For some account of the poems attributed to him, see O'Reilly's *Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxiii. The death of this poet, and a few other events, are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, at the year 974 :

"A. D. 974. Edgar mac Edmond, King of Saxons, *mortuus est*. Daniell mac Owen, King of Wales, in pilgrimage. Fogartach, Abbot of Daire, *mortuus est*. Fergal, Airchinnech Rechrain, *a Gentilibus occisus est*. Cinaeh O'Hartagan, *prim-écoss* of Ireland, *quievit*. Very fowle wea-

ther this yeare."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Ua Demain*.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is, sometimes anglicised O'Diman, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

³ *Triubhus Fluich* : i. e. Wet-Trouse, or Trousers. In Mac Coisi's elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Rourke, the poet states that he had received the price of a trouse (luac Triubair) from Conghalach, at Ath-cliaith, or Dublin. The word does not appear to be of Irish origin.

⁴ *Dunchadh Ua Braein*.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 105, 106 ; and Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 111.

son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [*rectè* 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Foghartach, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Artghal, son of Coscrachan, successor of Comhghall and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Feardal-lach, Abbot of Reachrainn, was killed by the foreigners. Cinaedh Ua hArtagain⁷, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Broen, son of Murchadh. Muireadhach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a circuit of Munster, and obtained his demand.

The Age of Christ, 974. The twentieth year of Domhnall. Conaing, son of Finan, Abbot of Coindere and Lann-Eala, died. Sedna Ua Demain⁸, Abbot of Aendruim, was burned in his own house. Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha, died; he was named Triubhus Fliuch^a. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Gilla-Colum Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe, where the lord of Cairbre-mor, i. e. Fearghal, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Dunchadh Ua Braein^b, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of all Munster, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donnabhan^c, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, who

^c *Donnabhan, son of Cathal.*—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. This entry is given in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 976, which is the true year, as follows:

“A. D. 976. Μαεζαμμαν, mac Cινδεδιου, αρρησι Μυμμαν, δο μαρδου δο, Μελμυαιου, mac Θραν, δο ριζ ηUa ηθαcαc, ιαρ να ειο-nacol δο Οοννουδαν, mac Cαταλ, δο ριζ ηUa Figenz, α φυλλ.”

“A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnu-

bhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figeinte, in treachery.”

This treacherous capture of Mahon, the elder brother of the monarch, Brian Borumha, by Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte, is noticed as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen:

“A. D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhbha, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house” [at Brugh righ], “where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Ciaragan, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Maolmhuadh,

mac Brian, τῆς ἱερᾶς Ὀβρυμῆαν, κοινῶ πο μαρτῶ ραῖθε τὰρ ἐρτάχ ναοῖ ἡ
πίρπον.

son of Bran, to whom, and to whose brothers, Teige and Brian, Donovan treacherously delivered Mahon, who was murdered by them, without respect to the saint" [*rectè*, holy man] "who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Bearnadhearg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Feara-Maighe-Feine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghamhna (Mahon's heap), on Muisire-namona-moire" [now Mushera mountain, near Macroom], "he was betrayed. The bishop of Cork maledicted all who were concerned in conspiring the murder of Mahon."—See *Pedigree of O'Donovan*, Appendix, p. 2436.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cahal, ancestor of the O'Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by Maelmhuaidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "*Cogadh Gaoidheal re Gal-laibh*, i. e. the War of the Gaels or Irish with the Danes," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The following is an abstract:

"When Donovan, son of Cathal, King of Uí-Fidhgeinte, and Molloy, son of Bran, King of Desmond, perceived the increasing power and influence of the Dal-gCais, they were filled with envy and malice, conceiving that the crown of Munster would remain in that family for ever, if something were not done to check their career. The Uí-Cairbre in particular, whose territory adjoined that of the Dal-gCais, saw reasons to be apprehensive that the latter would either extend their dominion over their principality, which at this time extended from Hoclan to Limerick, and from Cnamhchoill to Luachair, or wrest some portion of it from them. For these reasons Molloy, son of Bran, Donovan, son of

Cathal, and Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, formed a conspiracy to undermine the power of Mahon, son of Kennedy, King of Munster.

"At the suggestion of Ivor, Donovan invited Mahon to a banquet at his own house" [at Bruree on the River Maigue, in the territory of the Uí-Cairbri]; "and Mahon, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, his safety having been guaranteed by Columb Mac Kieragan, successor of St. Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy of Munster. Mahon attended the feast; but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the solemn compact with the clergy, seized upon his person, in order to deliver him up to Molloy, son of Bran, and Ivor of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a body of Irish and Danish troops. Donovan's people conducted Mahon to Cnoc-an-rebhrainn" [Knockinrewrin], "in the mountains of Sliabh Caein, whither two of the clergy of St. Barry and Molloy's people repaired to meet them. Molloy had ordered his people, when they should get Mahon into their hands, to dispatch him at once; and this order was obeyed. A bright and sharp sword was plunged into his heart, and his blood stained St. Barry's Gospel, which he held to his breast to protect himself by its sanctity. When, however, he perceived the naked sword extended to strike him, he cast the Gospel in the direction of the clergy, who were on an adjacent hillock, and it struck the breast of one of the priests of Cork; and those who were looking on assert that he sent it the distance of a bow-shot from the one hillock to the other.

"When Molloy, who was within sight of this tragic scene, observed the flashing of the sword raised to strike the victim, he understood that

delivered him up to Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

the bloody deed was done, and mounted his horse to depart. One of the clergy, who knew Molloy, asked him what was to be done. Molloy replied, with sardonic sneer, "Cure that man, if he come to thee," and then took his departure. The priest became wroth, and, cursing him bitterly, predicted that he would come to an evil end, and that his monument would be erected near that very hill, in a situation where the sun would never shine upon it. And this was verified, for Molloy afterwards lost his eyesight, and was killed in a hut constructed of alder trees, at the ford of Bealach-Leachta" [A. D. 978], "by Hugh, son of Gevennan of Deis-Beag" [a territory lying around Bruff, in the county of Limerick]; "and the monument of Mahon is on the south side of that hill, and the monument of Molloy mac Bran is on the north side, and the sun never shines upon it.

"The two priests afterwards returned home, and told Columb Mac Kieragan, the Coarb of St. Barry, what had been done, and gave him the Gospel, which was stained with the blood of Mahon; and the holy prelate wept bitterly, and uttered a prophecy concerning the future fate of the murderers.

"Molloy mac Bran was the chief instigator of this deed; but it were better for him he had not accomplished it, for it afterwards caused him bitter woe and affliction. When the news of it reached Brian and the Dal-gCais they were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian vented his grief and rage in a short elegy, in which he expressed his deep regret that his brother had not fallen in a battle behind the shelter of his shield, before he had relied on the treacherous word of Donovan, who delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be butchered in cold blood. He then recounts Mahon's victories over the Danes at Aine, at Sulaigh in Tradry, at Machaire-Buidhe,

and at Limerick, and concludes thus:

"My heart shall burst within my breast
Unless I avenge this great king;
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed,
Or I shall perish by a violent death."

"Mahon, son of Kennedy, was thus cut off by Donovan, son of Cathal, and Molloy, son of Bran, nine years after the battle of Sulchoid" [fought A. D. 968], "the thirteenth year after the death of Donough, son of Callaghan, King of Cashel" [A. D. 962]; "the sixty-eighth year after the killing of Cormac mac Cullennan" [A. D. 908]; "the twentieth year after the killing of Conghalach, son of Maelmihi, King of Tara" [A. D. 956]; "and the fourth year before the battle of Tara" [A. D. 980].

"After the murder of Mahon, Brian, son of Kennedy, became king of the Dal-gCais, and proved himself a worthy successor of his warlike brother. His first effort was directed against Donovan's allies, the Danes of Limerick, and he slew Ivor, their king, and two of his sons. After the killing of Ivor, Donovan sent for Harold, another of Ivor's sons, and the Danes of Munster elected him as their king. As soon as Brian received intelligence of this, he made an incursion into the plains of Ui-Fidhgeinte, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte, a praiseworthy deed. He also plundered the city of Limerick, slew Harold, King of the Danes, making a great slaughter of his people, and returned home, loaded with immense spoils. This was in the second year after the murder of Mahon."

The above epochs are all perfectly correct, as can be shewn from the accurate chronology of the Annals of Tighernach and those of Ulster.

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι εέδ ρεαχτμοδα α κύιεε. Αν ταοιμάδ βιαδαίη ρίεε το Οδοιμνάλλ. Ζοριμζαλ, κομορβα Τολαι, Κοναίη, μαε Κατάιη, αββ βήρνα, η Νοεμβάν Ιηρι Καταίεε, δέεε. Μυιρέετταχ, μαε Οδοιμνάλλ Οί Νέιλλ, η Κογζαλαχ, μαε Οδοιμνάλλ, μίε Κογζαλαίη, δά ρίοζδαίηνα Ερεαηη, οο μαρβαοη λα ηΑηλαοίηη, μαε Σιρμυεεα. Ζιολλα Κολαίη Οα Καηαοάιηη, ειζήρνα Κέεοίη εΚοηαίη, οο μαρβαδ λάρ αη ρίηη, Οδοιμνάλλ Οα Νέιλλ. Μαοιρμυαοίη Ζοτ Οα Μαοίηεχλαίηη, ρίοζδαίηνα Τέμπαε, οο μαρβαδ α μεαβαίη. Ιηρι Κάτταίη οο ράρμυζαδ οο δηρμιαη, μαε Κίηηηοίηη, ρορ Ζηαλλαίη Λυμμζη, ηη Ιομαρ εο ηα δά ημαε .η. Αηλαοίη η Ουίβεενο. Ορμιαη εαοζαδ βιαδαίηη οοαοιρ αη εαη ρηη. Σεαχηηαχ μαε ηηρμυαίη ειζήρνα Είηε οο μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι εέδ ρεαετμοδα α ρέ. Αν οαηα βιαδαίη ρίεε το Οδοιμνάλλ. Ριαχηηα Οα ηΑηηεααίηη, αββ λα Χολυμ Χίηηη, Μαοηαχ, μαε Μυιρβοηαίηη, αββ Ορομα Ιηερελαίηη, [δέεε]. Καε δεαλαίηη ηεαχτα εεττηρ δηρμιαη, μαε Κίηηηοίηη, η Μαοίημυαίηη, ειζήρνα Οέρμμμμιαη, η εορκαίηη Μαοίημυαίηη αηη η άρ βήρ Μμμιαη. Καε βιοελαίηηη ρορ Λαζηηβ ρηα ηΖαλλαίηη

few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows :

“ A. D. 975. Mahon mac Cinnedi, king of Cashell, killed by Maelmoy mac Brain. Donncha, mac Cellai, king of Ossory; Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh, *mortui sunt*. Conuing O’Finan, Coarb of Maknisi and Colman Ela, *mortuus est*. Teige O’Ruarach, king of Cianacht, killed. Sedna O’Deman, Airehinnech of Aendrom, *in sua domo exustus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Was violated*.—The holy island of St. Senan was profaned by attacking persons in its sanctuary, as Brian did on this occasion. This attack on the Danes of Limerick is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, but it is set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 970, as follows :

“ A. D. 970. Inis-Cahie was taken by Bryan mac Kynnedey, upon the Danes of Lymbrick, that is to say, Imer and his two sons, Awley and Dowgean.”

The Annals of Ulster have the following en-

tries under the year 976 :

“ A. D. 976. Murtagh mac Donell O’Nell, and Congalach mac Donell, two heyres of Ireland, killed by Aulaiv mac Sitrick. Gillcolum O’Canannan, killed by Donell O’Nell. Aulaiv mac Hulv, king of Scotland, killed by Cinaedh mac Donell. Conaing mac Cagan, Coarb of Maog, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Bealach-Leachta*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, which was largely interpolated by Dr. O’Brien and John Conry from various sources, the following notice of this battle is given under 978, which is the true year :

“ A. D. 978. Brian, son of Kennedy, and his son, Morogh, at the head of the Dal-gCais, fought the battle of Bealach-leachta, against Maolmuaidh, son of Bran, at the head of the Eugeniens, with the additional forces of the Danes of Munster. In this battle Maolmuaidh was slain by the hand of Morogh, son of Brian; two hundred of the Danes were also slain, together with a great number of the Irish. Some antiquaries, and particularly our author” [i. e.

The Age of Christ, 975 [*rectè* 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall Gormghal, successor of Tola; Conaing, son of Cathan, Abbot of Fearná; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Cananain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Maelruanaidh God Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated^d by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, against the foreigners of Luimneach, with Imhar and his two sons, namely, Amhlaeibh and Duibhchenn. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruadh, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [*rectè* 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall Fiachra Ua hArtagain, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta^e between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlann^f [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners

the original compiler of the Annals of Innisfallen], “say that this battle was fought at Bearna-dhearg (Red-Chair), on Sliabh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-ramhra, south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, that Brian defeated the enemy; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leachta was fought by the side of Magh Cromtha” [Macroom], “near Muisire-na-mona-moire” [Musherá mountain].

Dr. O’Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry, &c.*, published under Vallancey’s name in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, says that Leacht-Mhathghamhna was near Macroom. Mr. Moore, *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

“In my copy of the Innisfallenses, says Vallancey, *Bearna-Dearg*, now *Red-Chair*, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Caoin, but now Sliabh Riach, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Maolmuadh and his bro-

thers waited for the royal captive, and put him to death.” This should be: “In my copy of the *Annales Innisfallenses*, says Dr. O’Brien, as printed by Vallancey, *Bearna-dhearg*,” &c. &c. The gap of Bearna-dhearg is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Kilfin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kileruaig and Red-Chair; the former on its east and the latter on its west side. The high road from Limerick to Cork passes through it.

John Collins of Myross (Μιόρορ), in his MS. *Pedigree of the O’Donovan Family*, in the possession of Mr. James O’Donovan, of Cooldurragha, near Union-Hall, in the county of Cork, states that Bealach-Leachta is situated in Muskerry, a mile east of Macroom, at the confluence of the Lee and the Sulane.

^f *Bithlann*.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.

Αἶτα κλιατ, ἰ τοπορῶν πὶ Λαιγῆ .ι. Αὐγαίρε mac Τυαταίλ, ἡ Μυιρῶδᾶχ, mac Ριαμ, τὶγῆρηνα Ua Ceinnrealaig, ἡ Congalach, mac Ρλαϊνο, τὶγῆρηνα Λεῖγε ἡ Rechet, ὄο ποχαϊοῖδ ἰομῶδᾶ ἀμαλλε ρριῦ. Cathraimead long occ Lochaid Eirne ρια nAipḡiallaib ρορ Chenel Conaill, δῦ ἰ τοπερᾶτταρ ἰλε ἰμ Νιαλλ Ua Chanannán, ἡ ἰμ Ua Congalaig, ἡ mac Murchada glúmillar, ἡ apoile ραορῶλanna. Coimaleán Ua Cléiriḡ, τὶγεαρνα Ua Ριαρᾶχ Αἰδνε, ῶέcc. Caḡ Cillemona ρια nDoimnall mac Congalaig, ἡ ρια nAmlaioib ρορ Doimnall Ua Néll ρορρ ἀν ριḡ, δῦ ἀ τοπορῶν Αρῶḡal, mac Maoduáin, πὶ Ulaδ. Donnaccán, mac Maolmuire, ἡ Cionaoδ, mac Crhoingille, τὶγῆρηνα Conaille, co noρuiḡ móip cenmo ἑάτρῶι. Caḡ ραοιμεαδ ρια mδρiαν, mac Ceinneitciḡ ρορ ḡallaib Luimniḡ, ἡ ρορ Donnabán, mac Caḡail, τὶγῆρηνα Ua Ριδḡeinnce, δῦ ἰ τοπορᾶτταρ ḡoill Luimniḡ, ἡ ἰν ρο λαδ ἀ νάρ.

^s *Leighe*.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portmahinch, in the Queen's County. This is called “*Tuaḡ Léighe na leaḡ ၾoloḡ*; i. e. the district of Lea of bright plains,” by O'Heerin, in his topographical poem.

^b *Rechet*: i. e. Magh-Rechet, now Morett, an old castle and manor adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the same county.

ⁱ *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

^k *Donnabhan, son of Cathal*.—This is the progenitor from whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. The name is more frequently written *Donnoubán*, which means a black-haired, or black-complexioned, chieftain. In the short elegy said to have been composed on the death of Mahon, King of Munster, by his brother, Brian Borumha, he is called *Donnabán oonn*, i. e. Donovan the dun or brown-haired, which is not very descriptive of those who bear his name at present, for they are generally fair-haired, and of a sanguineous temperament.

The Four Masters have misplaced this entry. It should have been given before the notice of the battle of Bealach-Leachta, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in

which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

“A. D. 977. Brian, son of Kennedy, marched at the head of an army to Ibh-Fighenti, where he was met by Donovan, dynast of that territory, in conjunction with Auliff, king of the Danes of Munster. Brian gave them battle, wherein Auliff and his Danes, and Donovan and his Irish forces, were all cut off.”

John Collins of Myross, in his *Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family*, gives the following notice of this defeat of Donovan and Auliffe by Brian Borumha, as if from an authority different from the Annals of Innisfallen; but the Editor has not been able to find any original authority to corroborate his details.—See note ^c, under A. D. 974.

“O'Donovan” [*rectè*, Donovan], “who was well acquainted with the personal abilities and spirit of Brian, Mahon's brother, who now succeeded him as king of North Munster, took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavius, a Danish soldier of great experience. Brian, in the Spring of 976, entered Kenry” [*recte*, Uí-Fidhgeinte], “where, at Crome” [on the River Maigue], “he gave battle, in which O'Donovan”

of Ath-clíath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe^s and Rechet^h, with numbers of others along with them. A naval victory [was gained] on Loch Eirne by the Airghialla, over the Cinel-Conaill, where many were slain, together with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaigh^h, and the son of Murchadh Glunillar, and other nobles. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlaeibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia; Donnagan, son of Maelmuire; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cathal^k; lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[*rectè*, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte], "Avlavius, and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Maelmuaidh, then king of Munster, denouncing war and vengeance against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Bealach-leachta, in Muskerry, near Macroom (at the confluence of the Lee and Sulane). Maelmuaidh, besides his provincial troops, had collected a great body of Danes, and by mutual consent the battle was fought at the time and place appointed. In this bloody engagement Morrough, son of Brien, by More, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Ibh-Fiachra-Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13" [*qr.* 18?] "years old, engaged Maolmuaidh hand to hand, and slew this murderer of his uncle. Brian hereby became King of Munster, A. D. 978. This great man was born in the year 926" [*rectè*, 941]; "came to the crown of North Munster in 975" [*rectè*, 976], "very early; hence was King of North Munster two years; of the two Munsters, 10

years; of Leath-Mhogha, 25 years; and of the whole kingdom 12 years, until he was slain at the battle of Clontarf on the 23rd of April, on Good Friday, in the year 1014."

The defeat of Maelmhuaidh, King of Desmond, by Brian Borumha, is briefly noticed, with a few other events, in the Annals of Ulster, at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 977. Fiachra, airchinnech Iai, *quievit*. A battle between Brien mac Cinedi, and Maelmuai, king of Desmond, where Maelmuai perished. The battle of Bithlainn upon Lenster by Gentiles" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Ugaire mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airghialla upon Kindred-Conell, where Nell O'Canannan, with many more, were killed. Corca-mor in Mounster, *praied by Deai*" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Mochuda praied and burnt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

: The battles of Bealach Leachta and of Bithlainn are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 971.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccέδ ρςctμοδα α ρεacht. An τρεαρ βλιαδαιν ρict do Ohoimnall. Cορbmac hUa Maeilbςραιγ, abb Ϝinne ϐυαιo, δέcc. ϐlant, mac Maοilmicil, ρεαρ leiγinn Cluana mic Noir, eppcop 7 αιρcίνδεαc Cluana Deoςρα. ϐlant, mac Mhaοlmoedócc, αιρcίνδεαc Ϝinne hUιρρςn, Caτapach, αιρcίνδεαc Eaccailρi bicce Cluana mic Noir, 7 Muirςno, ιηgn Chongalaig, banabb Cille uapa, δέcc. Concoδap, mac ϐino, τiγςnna Ua ϐailge, δέcc. Doimnall Claoη ρi Laiγn, do epγabáil do Ϝhallaiβ Aτα cliaτ. Ucthlobap Ua ϐiaςna, τiγeapna Oál Apaiδe, do mapδaδ. Cill uapa do opγain do Ϝhallaiβ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccέδ ρεachtμοδα α hocht. Mucchρóin, abb lae, ρepibnó 7 eppcop, ρaoi na τCρi Rano, 7 Rumano Ua hAeδaccán, abb Cluana hEoair, δέcc. Caτ Tςmra ρia Maοilpeclaino, mac Doimnall, ρop Ϝhallaiβ Aτα cliaτ, 7 na ιnoρςb, ρop macaiβ amlaοiβ an τpαιnρiυδ, ou ι ττοpρatτap ile ιm Raγnall mac Amlaοiβ, ρioγδainna Ϝall, 7 ιm Chonaμail, mic Ϝilliaρρi, 7 ρaeplabρaiδ Aτα cliaτ, 7 ρo laoη deapγ ár Ϝall ιmaille ρρiú. Toρpρatτap deop hi ρρiτγuin an caτa δpaoη, mac Muρchaδa, ρioγδainna Laiγn, 7 Congalac mac ϐlainn, τiγςnna Ϝailnς, 7 a mac .i. Maolán, ϐiaςna 7 Cúδúilich, dá mac Dublach, dá τiγςnna ϐeap Tulach, 7 Lactnán, τiγςnna Muγδopn Maiγn. Co ndeacaiδ Amlaοiρh iaρoιm τap μuip co neρbail ιn I Colaim Cille. Iap ηbeιth ceιτpe βliaδna ρict ι ρiγe uap Epιnn do Doimnall, mac Muirςςpταγ na γeoCALL epocfn, mac Néill Ϝlún-uuib, acbail ιn Apo Maςa iaρ mbuaδh naίτpιγe. Ap dia cúιmμuccaδ ρiδe ρo ρáδ Dubδálete,

¹ *Gleann-Fuaid*.—Not identified. This is the only reference to this place occurring in the Irish annals. It was probably the name of a valley near Sliabh Fuaid, in the county of Ar-magh.

^m *Cluain-Deochra*.—Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies this with Clonrane, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "*Tertio Idus Januarii. Epnan Chluana Deoςρα a γContae Longpοιρτ.*"

ⁿ *Eaglais-beg*.—This was the name of St.

Kieran's little church at Clonmacnoise.

^o *Conchobhar, son of Finn*.—He was the ancestor of the Uí-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Duaid Mac Firbis says that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobhar, son of Conghalach. His father, Finn, was slain in 928.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of these events at the year 978, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 972, as follows:

"A. D. 978. Murenn, daughter of Congalach,

The Age of Christ, 977 [*rectè* 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maelbearaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid¹, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra^m; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaglais-begⁿ at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn^o, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [*rectè*, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions^p, and Rumann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaeibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Ragnall^q, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conamhail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braen, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gaileanga, and his son, i. e. Maelan; Fiachna and Cuduilich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtan, lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Coluim-Cille. After Domhnall^r, the son of Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland; he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said :

Coarb of Brigitt, died. Lehlavor O'Fiachna, King of Dal-Araie, *per dolum occisus est*. Murtagh O'Caran, head of all Ireland in learning, *in pace quievit.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 972" [*rectè*, 979]. "Flann mac Moylemihill, Lector of Clonvicknose, died. Morean, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Killdare, died. Donnell Kloen, King of Lynster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *The three divisions* : i. e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

^q *Ragnall*.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.

^r *Domhnall*.—"Domnaldus O'Neill, Nielli Glundubii regis e Murcherto filio nepos R. H. viginti quatuor annis, 956-980."—*Ogygia*, p. 435.

"A. D. 973" [*rectè*, 980]. "Donnell O'Neale,

Ο ἰσναῖρ mac Δέ, ní brécc,
 Α hocht reacht nveic ir naoi ccéu,
 Co bár Muḡrion moḡtair painn,
 Comarba caola Colaim.
 Συρ an ccat i τῶσῖραιḡ tairc,
 In ro dáilc̄ epú dar caile
 I nḡasta Ḥaeidil ir Ḥoil,
 Lá Maelraep-blaðac̄ Seachlaimn.
 Ḥo hétrecht Donnail I Néill
 In Arð Maca mórða ḡéill,
 Αρðπλαῖῖ Ερεανν éirnc̄ ḡrionḡ,
 For ḡruim domain ní ad ḡsnaῖρ.

Κατ̄ εδῖρ Ultoib̄ ḡ Dal nAraide, a ττορ̄coῖρ ní an cóicc̄id̄ .i. Αοδ̄h, mac
 Longric̄, ḡo rochaḡid̄ib̄ ele lá hEochaḡo mac Αρðḡair. Dubḡall, mac Donn-
 chaða, ταναῖρῖ Αιλιḡ, do marbað lá Muῖr̄s̄ðac̄ mac Flainn, lá a brátaῖρ, ḡ
 Muῖr̄s̄ðac̄ péir̄in do marbað la a cenél̄ r̄ia ccionn m̄ir̄ a ccionat̄o Dubḡall.
 Τῖḡsr̄nán Ua Maolḡoraḡo, τῖḡearna Cenél̄ Conaill, do marbað. Dunḡal,
 mac Donnchaða, ταναῖρῖ Or̄raḡe, décc.

Αοῖρ Crioḡr, naoi ccétt̄ réct̄moða a naoi. An̄ céu blaðaim do Mhaol-
 r̄schlaimn, Mhor, mac Donnail, mic Donnchaða, mic Flainn, mic Maolr̄sch-
 lainn or̄ Eῖrinn i r̄iḡe. Faolán, mac Coellaide, r̄uῖ eppcop, ḡ abb Imleacha
 luḡair, ḡ Murchað, mac Riata, abb Ror̄ra Comain ḡ r̄p̄rioῖρ Cluana mic
 Nóῖρ, véḡ. Αḡða, mac Duib̄c̄ind̄, τῖḡsr̄na Teat̄ða, décc i nloḡðat̄o Ciaraín,
 iar̄ n̄deḡḡbeataḡ. Αḡmlaḡib̄, mac Sioc̄r̄iocca aῖr̄o τῖḡsr̄na Ḥall Αῖta cliaῖ,

king of Ireland, after long penance, died in
 Ardmach, and thereof was called Donnell of
 Ardmach, because he resided at Ardmach a
 long time to do penance."—*Ann. Clon.*

"The province: i. e. of Ulidia, or the circum-
 scribed territory of the Clanna-Rudhraighe.

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these
 events at the year 879, as follows:

"A. D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Mael-
 sechlaimn mac Donell, upon Genties of Dublin"
 [*recte*, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the

hands, where their main slaughter was com-
 mitted, and their strength out of Ireland,
 where Ragnall mac Aulav, the son of king of
 Genties" [*recte*, king of the Galls], "and Con-
 mael, son to the deputy king of them, and
 more that cannot be told, were discomfited.
 Daniell O'Neil, arch-king of Ireland, *post peni-*
tentiam, in Armach *obit*. Mugron, Coarb of
 Columbkil in Scotland and Ireland, *felicem*
vitam finivit. Rumann O'Haegan, Coarb of
 Tiernach; Murcha mac Riada, Coarb of Coman,

From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—
 Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,
 Till the death of Mughroin whom verses extol,
 The comely successor of Colum ;
 Till the battle of strong Teamhair,
 Wherein blood was spilled over shields,
 Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered
 By the noble famous Maelseachlainn ;
 [And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
 At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
 Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
 On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidhe, wherein the king of the province^s, i. e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann ; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [*rectè* 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor^t, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain^u, after a good life. Amhlaeibh^w, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

mortui sunt. Duv gall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own cosen, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachrach Aigne, *mortuus est.* Tiernach O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis jugulatus est.* Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties^v [*rectè*, the Galls] “and killed after.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Maelseachlainn Mor.*—O'Flaherty and Ware

place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

^u *Imdhaidh-Chiarain* : i. e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

^w *Amhlaeibh.*—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 930.

do dol co hI dia oiléire, 7 a écc innce iar rínnaind 7 deighbeithaid. Mór-
 ríoiḡsō la Maolríchlainn, mac Donnall, rí Éreann, 7 lá hÉochaid, mac
 Aroḡair, rí Ulaō, ḡo ḡullu Áta chiat, co tтарорат forḡair epí lá 7 epí
 noidēe forpa co tuccrat ḡialla Éreann arp, im Donnall Claon, rí Laidh, 7
 im aidiye Ua Néill aréna. Fice céo líon na nḡiall la taob reōt 7 maoinē,
 7 la raoyre Ua Néill ó Sionainn co muir cén cáin cen cobach. Ar anḡrinn tra
 for uaccart Maolríchlainn féirrin im earḡaire nairdeirc dia nérbarp,
 ceō aen do ḡaoidéalaidh rí hI ceoic ḡall i ndaoyre 7 doōraide taed ar dia
 tír fordeyin rí ríō 7 ríi ruda. Da rí bpoio daibelain na hÉreann an bpoio
 hirin, co no raoyraō iat lá Maolreclaind, 7 ba tanaoyi bpoitte ipfirinn deoyr.

Aoyr Croyr, naoi ccéō oētmoḡa. An dapa bliadain do Mhaolríchlainn.
 Anncaō, epycop Cille dapa, do epíochnuccāō a deighēstaidh ipin cñntar
 iar rínoataid. Eoḡan Ua Caḡáin, abb Cluana fearpa brenaind, Sionach,
 mac Muiréulen, abb bñdcaoyr, Cleircein, mac Donnḡaile, comarba Fechene,
 Conainḡ Ua Flannagáin for aipínosch Arpa Maca, 7 Roteētach Dairínny
 raccart, décc. Donnall Ua hAteid, tigherna Ua nEaḡach, 7 Loingreach,
 mac Forḡartaig, tairisch Ua Niallāin, do comtuicim ríia apole. Donnḡal,
 mac Duibhíḡe, abb Féda dúin, décc.

Aoyr Croyr, naoi ccéō oētmoḡa a haon. An tpeay bliadain do Maol-
 ríchlainn. Muirēdach, mac Ruadpach, comarba Féchin, bpuadar mac
 Eicēighin, tigherna Ua cCeinnrealaig [décc]. Arpu, mac Néill, ríoḡdanna

² *A great army.*—This remarkable passage is not in the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period; but it is in the Annals of Tighernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 974” [recte, 980]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Donell tooke upon him the kingdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taragh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randulph mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearrie, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghlyn prepared” [recte, collected] “together a great army, accompanied

with Eachie mac Ardgair, king of Ulster, went into the parts of Fingall (which was the place of greatest strength with the Danes then), and there remained three nights and three days, untill he compell'd the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yeald him hostages; and afterwards proclaimed that as many of the Irish nation as lived in servitude and bondage with the Danes (which was at that time a very great number) shou'd presently pass over without ransome, and live freely in their own countreys, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and” [it was] “also procured from the Danes that the O'Neals

Ath-cliath, went to Hi on his pilgrimage ; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army^x was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath ; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the U-Neill, from the Sinainn to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said :— “ Every one of the Gaeidhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness.” This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn ; it was indeed next to the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [*rectè* 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Anmchadh^y, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beannchair ; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Feichin ; Conaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha ; and Rothechtach of Daimhiinis, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Duibhrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [*rectè* 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhhrach, successor of Fechin, [and] Bruadar, son of Echthighern, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir

of the south shou'd have free liberties from the river of Synan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimadge to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after penance, died.”

^y *Anmchadh*.—“ A. D. 980. *B. Anmchadius, Episcopus Kildariensis sanctè traductam vitam in senectute bona finivù.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630. “ A. D. 975” [*rectè*, 981]. “ St. Anmcha, bushop of Kildare, died an old and holy man.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters agrees with that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notice the following events under the year 980 :

“ A. D. 980. Donell O'Hathi, king of Onehach, and Longsech mac Fogartai, king of Nialans, killed one by another. Clercean mac Donngaile, Coarb of Fechin ; Owen O'Cadain, Coarb of Brenainn ; Sinach mac Murthilen, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo *dormierunt*. Great fruit this year.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Υλαδ, δο μαρβαδ λά α βραιεπιδ. Αοδη Υα Δυβδα, τιζηνα τυαιρχειρτ Con-dacht, δέcc. Φλαιεβστach, abb Λειεζλιinne, δο écc. Αιλεll, δαlτα Δύνεαδα, δο écc. Δαl cCair δορccain δο Μαοlρεcλαιν, mac Δομνall, γ διλε Αοναιζ Μαιζε ηΑοηαρ δο ελρεcαδη ιαρ να τοcαιτε α ταλμαιν co να πρέ-μαιβ. Οργαιν Cille δαpa λα ηλομαρ Ρυιρτ Λάιρζε. Ινορδβ Ορραιζε λά βριαν, mac Ceιnnέιττιζ. Ζιolla Cαοιμήγιν δο δαλλαδ λα Δομνall mac Λορcάιν.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccέδ ochtμοδα α δά. Αη cετραμάδ βλιαδαιν δο Μηαοιlρεcλαιν. Cορbmac, mac Μαοιcίαpαιη, κομαρβα Μοcτα, Αεδ Υα Μοετραη, κομαρβα δά Cινceall, Μυιρδβach, mac Μυιρceccάιν, πpιοιρ Αρδα Μαχα, [δέcc]. Cατραοινεαδ για Μαοιlρεachλαιν, mac Δομνall, γ για ηΖλιηη ιαρηδ mac Αηλαιοδ .i. mac μάταρ Μαοιlρεcλαιν, πορ Δομνall cCλαοη γ πορ Ιομαρ Ρηυιρτ Λάιρζε, δύ ιετορcάταρ ιε ειττιρ βάδαδ, γ μαρβαδ ιη Ζηολλαπάτταρ, mac Ιομαρ, γ ποχαυδε ele ιμμαille πpιρ. Ινορδβ γ οργαιν Λαιζηη λά Μαοιlρεachλαιν zo μυιρ. Ζιήηη δα λοχα δο ορccain δο Ζηαλλαιβ Αετα cιατ. Ζιolla Πάτταρ, δο οργαιν Λειεζλιinne, co cταραττ μαηcέιηη α δά mac δο Μολαιρι, γ αιερcύρ ανη zo βρατ. Ζιolla-πάτταρ, δο ηρζαβάιλ δο βριαν mac Ceιnnέιττιζ.

* *Aedh Ua Dubhda*.—*Anglicè* Hugh O'Dowda. Doctor O'Conor erroneously makes it Aodhus O'Duffy. This Aedh was the first person called Ua Dubhda, being the Ua, O, or grandson of Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dowdas have taken their hereditary surname.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 349, 350. The present representatives of this family are: Thaddæus O'Dowda, Esq., *alias* the O'Dowda, of Bunneconnellan, county of Mayo; and his brother, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd, Esq., barrister at law, is of the sept of the O'Dowdas of Tireragh, in North Connaught, but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily made out. He is probably descended from Ruaidhri, son of Feradhach, son of Teige Reagh, son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardnaglass, who was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-

gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

^a *The tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair*: i. e. the tree of the meeting-place of Magh Adhair, now Moyre, near Tullagh, in the county of Clare. The O'Briens were inaugurated under this tree.—See note under A. D. 1599. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, but it occurs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 976, as follows:

“Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he hewed down the great tree of Moye-Ayer, in spight of them.”

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under 981:

“A. D. 981. Bruadar mac Tiernai, king of Cinnselai, *mortuus est*. Archu mac Neill, killed treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh O'Duvda, king of the North Connaght, *secura morte moritur*. Kildare rifled by Ivar of Wa-

of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda^z, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Ailell, the fosterson of Dunchadh, died. Dal-gCais was plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair^a was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Caeimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mochta; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls^b; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Gluniairn^c, son of Amhlaeibh, i. e. the son of Maelseachlainn's mother, over Domhnall Claen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachlainn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Gilla-Phadraig^d plundered Leithghlinn, in atonement for which he gave the mainchine [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

terford."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Successor of the two Sinchealls*: i. e. Abbot of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

^c *Gluniairn*: i. e. of the Iron Knee. He was probably so called from having kept his knees cased in iron mail against the stroke of the battle-axe, for some account of which see Giraldus's *Topographia Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 10.

^d *Gilla-Phadraig*: i. e. servant of St. Patrick. This was Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and the progenitor after whom the Mac Gillaphadraigs, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory, have taken their hereditary surname. He was slain by Donovan, who was son of Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, in the year 995.

The defeat of Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and a few other events, are given in the

Annals of Ulster at the year 992, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 982. Cormac mac Maelchiarain, Coarb of Mochuda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, senap of Ardmach, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow by Maelsechnaill mac Donell" [and Gluniairn mac Awlaiv] "upon Donell, king of Lenster, where a great number were drowned and killed, together with Gilla-Patrick mac Ivair of Waterford, and others. Hugh O'Mothrain, Coarb of the Sinchells, *jugulatus est*."—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 977" [*rectè*, 983]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Gluniarn mac Awley gave a battle to Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, and to Iver of Waterford, where many of Donell Kloen's side were both drowned and killed, as Patrick" [*rectè*, Gilla-Patrick] "mac Iver, and many

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ ochтmoδa α τpί. An cúiccead bliadain do Mhaoilrfechlainn. Uirrine Ua Lapáin, airéindeach Daire Calzgaig, Muiréach Ua Flannaccáin, pear leiginn Aroa Macha, [décc]. Doimnall Claon do marbad lá hAod, mac Ectigepp do Uib cCeinnepealaig, 7 Fiachra, mac Fuirneacáta, plait Foréuaé Laiéfn, 7 Maolmúitig, mac Garbeieé beop tpe tágnacé. Lochlainn, tigéfnna Corca Modpuadh, 7 Maolrfechlainn, mac Corcepaig, décc. Trí mic Cearbaill, mic Lopcáin, do oργain Tεpμaιnn Chaoimégn, 7 α marbad α τpιúρ pια noíde, tpea pioptaib Dé 7 Caoimégn. Plaitéβpεtach Ua hAnluain, tigéfnna Ua Nialláin do marbadh α meabail lá hUibh épeapail. Dubdarach, mac Doimnalláin, tigéfnna Deaplain, do marbad. Oργain ιapέaιp Míde la épian, mac Ceinneipεtig. Aod Ua Dubda, tigéfnna éuaipgeipε Connaéτ uile, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ ochтmoδa α cέaιp. An pεipead bliadain do Mhaoilrfeclainn. Pogaipεtach Ua Conzgaile pεpιδmoδh tozaié abb Daimipε, Plaitéfn airéinneach Saigpe, [décc]. Eochaié, mac Soepzapa, airéindeach Doimbiacc Chianáin, do marbadh. Maelpinnia, airéindeach Doimnaig Páττpαιcc, [décc]. Maoilpechlainn, mac Doimnaill, do ιoδpé Connaéτ, 7 do tozail α ninnpfoh, 7 do marbad α τtoipeach, 7 do pαδoδ Maé nAoi hi luaitépfoh laip. Cpeach po α la moδ lá Connaéτaib co Loch nAinnoδ, co po

others. Gleandalogha was preyed by the Danes of Dublin. All Lynster to the sea was preyed and destroyed by king Moyleseaghlyn. Donell Kloen did put out the eyes of Gillekevyn mac Kenny."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Lochlainn.*—This is the progenitor after whom the O'Lochlainns, or O'Loughlins of Burren, in Thomond, have taken their hereditary surname.

^f *Ua hAnluain.*—Now *anglicè* O'Hanlon. This Flaithbheartach was the son of Diarmaid, who was son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Anluan, after whom the O'Hanlons have taken their hereditary surname, who was the eleventh in descent from Niallan, from whom were named the Ui-Niallain, a tribe seated in the baronies of Oneilland and Orior, in the present county of Armagh.

^g *Aedh Ua Dubhda.*—This is a repetition.—See note under 980. The Annals of Ulster, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period, notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 983. Ussine O'Lapan, Airchinnech of Daire-Calgai; Muireach O'Flannagan, Lector of Ardmach, died. Duvdara mac Donallan, king of Turlas, *a suis interfectus*. Donell Claen, king of Lenster, killed by O'Cinnsealai. Flaithvertach O'Hanluain, king of the O'Niallans, *per dolum occisus est* by the O'Bressalls."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.,* tom. 49.

Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 978, thus :

"A. D. 978" [*recte*, 984]. "Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, was killed by Hugh mac nEgtigern of the O'Kinsealies. Hugh O'Dow-

The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Uissine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Echthighern, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuatha-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheath, by treachery. Lochlainn^e, lord of Corca-Modhruaidh, and Maelseachlainn, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluain^f, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnallan, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda^g, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flaithlemlh, airchinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainninn^h;

die, king of the North of Connought, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorean preyed the Tyrmyr land of St. Kevyn (Caoimghin Æinne dá loca), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorean, king of Lynster, was killed by the O'Kinsealies."

^h As far as Loch-Ainninn: i. e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year:

"A. D. 984. Fogartach O'Congaile, Airchinneach of Daivinis; Flaithlemlh, Airchinneach of Saiir; Maelfinnia, Airchinneach of Donagh-Patrick, *mortui sunt in Christo*. An army by Maelseachlainn mac Donell into Connaght, that

they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connaght" [cpeç polama la Connachta] "to Loch Annin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Ceall. Maelsechlainn mac Daniell spoyled Connaght, brake down their Ilands, and killed their captaines."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The overrunning of Connaught by the monarch, with another entry omitted by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 879, thus:

"A. D. 979" [*recte*, 985]. "King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and wasted all Connaught, destroyed their islands and fortes, and also killed and made havock of their cheiftaines and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorean, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed."

loirceadh Fír Ceall leó, 7 no marbhad tigeanna Fear cCeall. Feargal, mac Lorcáin, tigeanna Ceneoil Fiachach do marbad. Diarmaid, mac Uatmaráin, tigeanna Luigne, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi gcéad ochtmoda a cúicc. An reachtmaó bliadain do Mhaoileaclainn. Maolciaráin Ua Maighe, comarba Colaim Chille do dul i n-oirgmartra lár na Danarab i nAé chiat. Muireadac, mac Flainn, comarba Conlaid, dég. Fuatach ferine Pátraice la Maolreclainn ó Aé Firdiadh co hAé riige tria éccad mic Cairpeláin. Síe do denam dóib iarri, 7 iar Pátraice ó Mhaoilreachlainn .i. cuairt fír Mide eitir cill 7 tuait. Eirgnam gaca dúine ó Mhaoilfchnaill féirri la taob réct ccuimál, agur a oigere arcéana. Mór, inghn Donnchaó, mic Ceallag, banriogaim Eireann, décc. Muirgír, mac Donnall, tigeanna Ua Máine, do marbad. Cumurc mór i nArd Maáa irin doimnac ria Luignarad eitir. Uí Eadach 7 Uí Niallán, dú i teorcar mac Trénfir mic Celechan, 7 rochaid oile. Danair do éideacé ind airiar Dail Riada .i. teora longa. Ro maóad, 7 no muo-aidé réct réct dóib, iar rraoinead forra. hí Cholaim Chille do arccan do Dhanarab oide Nollac, 7 no marbhad a nabbad, 7 cúicc fir décc do rruiteibh na cille a maille fir. Cluain mic Nóir do loircead aóce Áine ria cCáirc mór. Flathruí Ua Loingrig, tighna Dal Araidé, do marbad la' a Chenél féirri. Sluaigé la Luignib i nOrraigé co no airceit tuairceit nOrraige, 7 gur no marbad ann Riacán, mac Muireadag, 7 mac Cuilíun. Donnall, mac Amalgadha, tanairi Ulad, [décc].

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéad ochtmoda a ré. An toéctmaó bliadain do Mhaoilreachlainn. Maolpatraice abb Ruir Cré, 7 Caencomrac, mac Ainbithe, abb Glinne hUirgín, dég. Dhoen Ua hAeó, archindrech eccairi bicce,

¹ *Successor of Conlath*: i. e. Bishop of Kildare.

² *Ath-Sighe*.—Now Assey, on the River Boyne, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 524, p. 171, *supra*. The forcible taking away of the shrine of St. Patrick, from Ardee to this place, was considered a sacrilege by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled the King of Ireland to make atonement for it by paying a heavy penalty.

³ *Seven Cumhals*: i. e. twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.

⁴ *Hi-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. Iona. "A. D. 985. Hensis Insula expilata et devastata ipsa nocte Nativitatis per Nortmannos, qui et loci Abbatem, et quindecim ex senioribus impiè trucidarunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 986. A great conflict at Ardmach, the Sunday before Lammass, betweene O'Nehachs and O'Niallans, where Maktrenar mac Celegan, and others, were slaine. The forreners came

and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Luighne, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-cliath. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Connlathⁱ, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Fhirdiadh to Ath-Sighe^k, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i. e. the visitation of Meath, both church and state, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlainn himself, besides seven cumhals^l, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Eathach and the Ui-Niallain, wherein the son of Trenfhear, son of Celechan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dal-Riada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off, after they were defeated. Hi-Choluim-Chille^m was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathrui Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own tribe. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Osraighe; and they plundered the north of Osraighe, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuiliun. Domhnall, son of Amhalgaidh, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [*recte* 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caencomhrac, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Broen Ua hAedha, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg [at Cluain-

into the borders of Dalriada, three shippes, where 140 of them were hanged, and the rest banished. Aei of Colum-Cill rifled" [on] "Christmas eve, by the forreners, and they killed the Abbot, and 15 of the learned of the church" [σο ρριουεβ να cille].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The martyrdom of Maelciarain, successor of

Columbkille, and the death of More, Queen of Ireland, is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 980, thus:

"A. D. 980" [*recte*, 986]. "More, daughter of Donnough mac Keally, Queen of Ireland, died. Moylekyeran O'Mayney was cruelly tortured and martyred to death by the Danes of Dublin. He was Coarb of Columbkille."

δέcc. Ceallach, an naomh ógh, décc. Ξασὲ μόνι αναचनाτα γο πο ἐπαρccαν ιολ cυμταίγτε ἡ τσίδοιρι ιομδα im δερτιγῆ Λυγμαιὸ, ἡ im οροίλε cυμταίγτε ἀρένα. Ἀρ μόνι πορρ να Θαναταὶς πο οίρη ἠ, γο πο μαρβέτα ἐρί ρίετ ἡ ἐρι cέδ οίob, ἐρε μιορβαίλῖς Δέ ἡ Cholaim Chille. Τριζατ ρίεταίρι (.ι. οραοιδόcc) ὁ δεαίναιβῆ im ἀιρτέρ Ερεανν cο πο λά ἀρ ndαοιne, cο mβοί πορ ρύιλῖβ δαοιne ἠι ποίλλι. Τορach an βό ἀίρ μόνι .ι. an μαιλζαίρῖ ἀναίcνεταί na τυιδιὸ ριαῖ. Sluaiζῖβ λά Maelreachlaimn ἡ Λαιγνῖς cορpucc βορῆμα λαίρ.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccέδ ochτμοδα α ρεαχτ. Ἀν νομάδ βιαδαιν το Mhaoilreachlaimn. Dunchaδ Ua δραοιν, abb Cluana mic nóίρ, fηγαὶδ οδρ-ρcaίγτε, ἡ ανζcoίpe, décc an xui Kal. Febryari ἡ nΑῖρδ Macha ina αιλιέpe ἠί ρφοιρcῖno τεορα mβιαδαν décc, ἡ no ἐπιλλαδ πορ α αιρ γο Cluain γacha βιαδῶna, τiccῖbῖ dim ορoγ ἐccραῖnaίλ το lucτ na cille ἀρ γach ναυαρ δια ιομφορτταδ imδeοιδ γacha βιαδῶna, cονά ρρῖτ leό ειγῖn δια ρορταδῖ ἀcc na cῖερα, ἡ πο αιρῖρῖuῖm ρορρα βιαδαιν. Ἀρέ dan, πο τοδουραίγ μαρβῖ α βάρ πο δεοιδ ἡ nΕρῖnn. Ἀρ ραίρ tucc Eochaiδ Ua Flannagáin ραοι ρεancapa Ερεανν an τερτ ρι,

Macha maibteat meathrait muaid,
 Ppailmteach a rluaz peldait naím,
 Ní tapla murclad a múir
 Dar dúil map Dunchaδ Ua δραοιν.

ⁿ *The oratory of Luglmhadh*: Δερτέc Λυγ-μαίδ.—Mageoghegan renders this “the steeple of Louth;” but this is clearly an error.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 986. The battle of Manán by Mac Aralt and the forreners, *ubi mille occisi sunt*. A great mischance among Saxons, Irish, and Welsh, that a great slaughter of men and cattle issued thereof. Great slaughter of the forreners that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360 were killed of them.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaoise notice the murder of cows, and the great storm, and a few other events, under the year 981, as follows:

“A. D. 981” [*rectè*, 987]. “St. Ceallagh the

virgin died this year. This year began the morren of cows call’d in Ireland the Moylegarve” [an *maolgarb*]. “There was such boysterous winde this year that it fell down many turrets, and, among the rest, it fell down violently the steeple of Louth, and other steeples. St. Dunstane, archbishop of England, died. Donnough O’Broyn, Cowarb of St. Keyran of Clonvicknose, a holy and devoute anchorite, died in pillgrimage in Ardmac.”

^o *To detain him*.—The following passage from the life of this Dunchadh, published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 16th of January, will explain this entry, which is so obscurely worded by the Four Masters.

“Cum autem humillimus Christi famulus

mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadhⁿ, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i. e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i. e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [*rectè* 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Braein, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard-Macha, at the end of the thirteenth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to set out for Cluain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him^o; but they found no force able to detain him but the solicitation of the clergy, and he was wont to remain for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead^p from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O'Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony :

The seat of Macha [i. e. Queen Macha] the treacherous, voluptuous, haughty,
Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints ;
There came not within the walls of her fort
A being like unto Dunchadh O'Braein.

Donchadus his plurimisque aliis coruscans miraculis, videret nomen suum magis magisque inter homines celebrari, totamque civitatem importuno strepentem applausu, firmo statuit animo, Ardmachâ relicta, ad alium se conferre locum. Sed primores civitatis, ubi hoc intellexerant, communicato consilio quosdam ex venerabilioribus ad eum mittunt legatos humiliter rogantes ut saltem ad unum insuper dignetur apud se commorari annum. Annuit tandem vir pius et flexibilis. Et cum anno isto evoluta, iterum meditaretur discessum, similo inito con-

silio mittunt et alios ex gravioribus, qui precum importunitate, et personarum reverentiâ meruerunt ipsum uno adhuc anno retinere. Quid moror? Ad annos singulos iteratis legationibus, et intercessionibus a bono flecti necium a recessu sæpiùs proposito reflectunt et Ardmachæ prope inyitum detinent, donec tandem (quod summè optaverant) ejus corporis sacras exuvias retinuerint, et cum honore debito terræ mandeverint, tanti viri patrocipio gavisuri."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106.

^p *Resuscitated the dead.*—His life, as compiled

Colum, airéindeach Corcaige, décc, 7 Duibadoirín, airéindeach Doithe Chonair, décc. Fuir Muían do tocht in aréraigibh for Loch Ribh, 7 goill Puirte Laigne. Tionóilte Connaétagh ina naghaid, 7 feachair iomaircecc leorpa. Torigatarr ár mór do Mhuirneachair 7 do Thallairbh lá Connaétagh in Dunlaing mac Duibadoirín, ríogdánna Muían go rochaidib a maille fuir. Do éarr Muirgiog, mac Concobair, ríogdánna Connaécc fúú hi fúioéguin. Laidgnén, mac Cearbaill, tigearna Féinnmaige, do marbad for lár Trín Arda Macha, lá Feargal, mac Conaing, tigearna Oilig, 7 la Cenél Eógan. Congalach Ua Cullenáin, tigherna Conaille, 7 Ciarcaille, mac Cairlláin, tigherna tuairceirt bñig, do éomhéuitim fúia apoile. Congal, mac Anruáin, tigherna Corca Modruad, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd ochtmoda a hoct. An deacmáid bliadain do Mhaoileachlainn. Dunchad Ua Robacáin, comarba Cholain Chille 7 Adáinán, Longreach, mac Maoilpatraicc, fearleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, Maoimogna Ua Cairill, airéinnech Dúin Uéglair, Cetraid, abb Imleacha Iubair, 7 Macleiginn Ua Muiréadáin, airéindeach Chúile raéáin, dég. Coirpre mac Rian décc. Muiréach Ua Cléirig, tigherna Aíone, décc. Echmílió, mac Ronáin, tigherna na nAireír, do marbad do Chonaillib Ceir. Concobair, mac Domnaill, tigherna Luigne, décc. Cat Áta chiat for Thallairbh mar an righ, Maoilféclainn, in no marbad dhonogh díríme do Thallairbh lair, 7 no gab forbair an dúine forpa iarúáin fúí ré fíche oíde, conár íbhíste uirce fúir

by Colgan, has the following notice of this : "Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hibernia sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

^a *Both-Chonais*.—See note ^d, under A. D. 850, p. 483, *suprà*. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Inis-Eogain prope Cul-Maine."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 231, *b*. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (*ubi suprà*) that Both-Chonais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culdaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnion, parish of Clonmany, and barony of Inishowen.—See the Ordinance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 987. Dunlaing mac Duvdavoirenn, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slaine together by the O'Briuns of Synann" [*rectè*, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briuns of the Shannon]. "Congalach O'Culennan, king of Connells, and Ciarcaille mac Cairellau fell *wíth*" [i. e. by] "one another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh. Laignen mac Cervall, king of Fernvai, killed in Ardmach by Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech. Colum, Airchinnech of Corc; Duvdavoirenn, Airchinnech of Both-Conais, *dormierunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *The fortress*.—The Danish Dun, or fortress

Colum, airchinneach of Corcach, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais^a, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribh, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munstermen and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdabhoireann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muirgheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Arda-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conaille and Ciaraille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breagha, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corca-Modhrudh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [*rectè* 989]. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmoghna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Echmhilidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conailli-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress^r for the space of

of Dublin, occupied the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 988. Duncha O’Brain, Coarb of Kyaran, *scriba optimus religiosissimus*, died in Ard-mach, in 14 *Kal. Februarii*, in his pilgrimage. Dun Lehglais rifled and burnt by Genties” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Gluniarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innsigall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O’Robucan, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Eocha mac Ardgall, king of Ulster,

went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O’Nathi was killed. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, took the Coarbship of Colum Cill upon him by advise of Ireland and Scotland. Echmile mac Ronain, king of East” [Oriors], “killed by Conells-Cerd” [i. e. the Conailli-Muirtheimhne]. “Maclegin O’Murchadan, Airchinnech of Cuilrahan, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The killing of Gluniarn, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the battle of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 982, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 988. Thus in the former:

ρην ἀέτ αν ράλ. Οο βερτρατ α οιζρέιρ φέιν τό ρά δεοίθ αν cceim βαθ ρί, γ uinnece óir uata ar zach zachda zachda hoioéce Noollac móρ τρια βιέριρ. Eochaid, mac Aroghan, ρί Ulaó do óol φορ ρλυαιζθó ι cCenél nEoghain co φφαρccaib Ua hAitíde. Dubhda Leithe, comarba Páττραicc, do ζαβáιλ comarbaiρ Cholun Chille α comarple φεαρ nEpeann γ Alban. Gluniarn, mac Amblaioibh, τιζήρνα Gall, do μαρβαθ δια μοζαιθ φέιρην τρια μειρce. Colbam α αιnm αν μοζαιθ. Ζορραιθ mac Aραιτ, τιζήρνα Inri Gall do ετιριm lá Óál Ριαδα. Ούν Ucthglairi do αρζαν γ do λορccaó do Zhallaib. Maolruanaid, mac Donnchaóa, δέζ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ochtmoóa αναοι. Αν ταοιμαθ βλιαθαιν δέcc do Mhaolreaclainn. Cορbmac, mac Congalταιζh, comarba δρέναοιnn διορρα, δέcc. Αεθ Ua Maolτοραιθ, τιζήρνα Cenél cConaill, δέcc. Caτ Cάιρην Φορδρoμα ρια Maolreaclainn φορ Thuadmuíman, ι ττορcαιρ Donnall, mac Lopezáin, τιζεαρνα Μυρccραιζε έιρε γ Uι Φορζγο co ρέ céd amaill φυιρρ.

“A. D. 982” [*rectè*, 989]. “Gluniarn, king of the Danes, was unhappily killed by a base churl of his own called Colvan. Godfrey, son of Harold, king of Insi-Gall, was killed by the king of Dalriada, or Redshanks. King Moyleseaghlyn gave the battle of Dublin to the Danes, where an infinite number of them were slain; and he took” [*rectè*, he laid siege to] “the fort of Dublin, where he remained three score nights, that he made the Danes” [*rectè*, reduced the Danes to such straits] “that they drank none other drink dureing the said space but the saltish water of the seas, untill they were driven at last to yeald King Moyleseaghlyn his own desire dureing his reign, which was an ounce of gold out of every garden and croft in Dublyn, yearly at Christmas, to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever.”

¹ *Carn-Fordroma*: i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge. Not identified.

¹ *Muscraige-thire*.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, note ^o, p. 29. For the situation of Uí-Forggo, or Uí-Furgdha,

see note ^f, under the year 834, pp. 450, 451, *sup*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 989. Daire Calgai rifled by forreners. Urard Mac Coshe, principall poet of Ireland; Hugh O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *mortui sunt*. Battle of Fordrom by Maelseachlainn upon Thomond, where fell Donell mac Lorcan, king of Forka, and many more.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The death of Urard Mac Coise, which is not noticed by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 983, but the true year is 990, as appears from the accurate Annals of Tighernach. The Four Masters notice the death of an Erard Mac Coise at the year 1023; and it would appear that they took him to be the same person as Urard Mac Coise, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at 989, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 990.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 69, 72.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain a curious account of the poet, Mac Coise, and a few other events under the above year, as follows:

twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine. At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever. Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Cinel-Eoghain, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Gluiniarn, son of Amlacibh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dun-Leathghlaisi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [*rectè* 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brenainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma^s [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraige-thire^t and Ui-Forggo, and six

“A. D. 983” [*rectè*, 990]. “Erard Mac Cossie, chief poet of King Moyleseaghlyn and all Ireland, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran, had his residence in Clonvicknose, to the end he might be neer the church dayly to hear mass; and upon a night there appeared an angel unto him, that reprehended him for dwelling so neer the place, and told him that the paces of his journey, coming and going to hear mass dayly, wou’d be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and from thencefoorth Mac Coyssie removed his house a good distance from Clonvicknose, to a place among boggs to this day called the place of Mac Coyssie’s house, from whence he did daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear masse, as he was warned by the angel.

“Before Mac Coyssie fell to these devotions, king Moyleseaghlyn, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the revenewes of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mac Coyssie, who enjoyed it accord-

ingly, and at the year’s end, when the King would have the said Revenewes to himselfe, Mac Coyssie said that he would never suffer the King from thencefoorth to have any part of the Royalltys or profitts, but wou’d keep all to himself, whether the king would or no, or loose his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the King challenged Mac Coyssie to fight on Horseback, which mac Coyssie willinglie consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valourous and incomparable hardy hand of King Moyleseaghlyn, who was generally coumpted to be the best horseman in these parts of Europe; for King Moyleseaghlyn’s dileight was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of seven years, which he would so exactly ride as any other man would ride an old Tame and Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mac Coyssie was of such hope that the King of his favour of Poetry and Learning would never draw his blood, which did embolden and encourage him to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-

Δοιρε Χαλγαίξ το οργαιν το Ξhallab. Sluaξ na nΞall 7 na nDanar 7
 Λαιξfn 1 Μιδε, co po nderrft co Loch Aindind. Δοinnall, mac Τυαταίλ, το
 επαγαβαίλ λά Donnchaδ mac Δοinnaiλλ, pí Λαιξfn. Δονnchaδ, pí Λαιξfn, το
 επαγαβαίλ λά Maelrfehlann, mac Δοinnaiλλ pí Epeann. Δυδδαλειτε, comorba
 Ραττραcc το ξαβάίλ comorbar Cholunn Chille επέ comarple fear nEpeann
 7 Alban.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd nochad. An ναρα bliadann décc το Mhaoirfehl-
 lainn. Δυδβλιτιρ Ua δpυαδαίρ, pφpλείξινδ Λειτέξlinne [το écc]. Ar fair
 τυγαδ an τειρτι,

Δυδβλιτιρ υινδ εξnai uaiξ, ba buaiδ ppecpai ppi ccé mbáiξ,
 ba pui λειξινδ leabpaδ lóip ba dlum óp of Eriinn áin.

Ceallach mac Cionaeda, abb Imleacha Píae .i. Imleach mbécáin, véξ.
 Δονnchaδ Ua Congalaίξ, píoξδαίμνα Τήnpach, το μαρβαδ oc Comarpu hi
 meabal λά Cloinn Cholmáin an τpαιnpυδ .i. la Concoβar mac Cearβαίλλ.
 Ταδξ, mac Δονnchaδ, ταναίρ Oρpαιξε, το μαρβαδ la pioρα Muínan. Αοδ
 Ua Ruairc, píoξδαίμνά Connaét, 7 Δυδδαpach Ua Píachna, το μαρβαδ
 λά Cenél Eoξam. An ξaeé το plucaδ inpi Uoá Cimbe co hoband 1 naon
 uair, co na vpeich 7 ponnach .i. τpιχατ τpαιξfn. An Siontach Ua Leoán,
 τιξεapna Ξailnξ, vécc. Δονnpλέbe, mac Oiapnava, vécc. hUa Δunξalaίξ,
 τιξfnna Μυρpαιξε, το μαρβαδ.

back, Mac Coyssie well provided with horse and
 Armor, and the king only with a good horse, a
 staff without a head, fell eagerly to the encoun-
 ter, Mac Coyssie desirous to kill the King, to
 the end he might enjoye the revenewes without
 contradiction. The king cunningly defended
 himself with nimble avoidings and turnings of
 his horse, fearing to hurte Mac Coyssie, untill at
 last, with his skillfullness and good horseman-
 ship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed
 his kingdome and the revenews thereof ever-
 after, untill Bryan Borowe, and his Mounster-
 men, tooke the same from him.

“Hugh O’Moyledorye, prince of Tyrconnell,
 died. King Moylescaghlyn gave a great over-
 throw, called the overtorow of Fordroyne, where

Daniell mac Lorcan, prince of Muskry, with
 many others, were slain.”

There is extant a curious elegy on the death
 of Fearghal O’Ruairc, written by Urard Mac
 Coise; but it would appear from a reference
 it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of
 Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of
 that name who died in 1023. It consists of
 twenty-two quatrains of Dan Direach poetry.
 The ollav, prostrate on the grave-stone of his
 patron at Clonmacnoise, bewails his loss in a
 very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of
 the departed prince with all the warmth of
 grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1713
 by Maurice Newby, in a small quarto paper
 manuscript, No. 146 of O’Reilly’s Sale Cata-

hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [*rectè* 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair^u, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given :

Duibhlitir, the stronghold of perfect wisdom, the gifted respondent to every challenge ;

He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over noble Ireland.

Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, i. e. Imleach-Becain, died. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh^w, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu^x; by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i. e. by Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Dubhdarach, Ua Fiachna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe^y suddenly, with its *dreach* and rampart, i. e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain^z, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnsléibhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalaigh^a, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

logue, now in the possession of the Editor.

^u *Ua-Bruadair*.—Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.

^w *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.

^x *Comarchu*.—This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

^y *Loch Cimbe*.—Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, *suprà*, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's

edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 148.

^z *Ua-Leochain*.—Now O'Loughan, and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.

^a *O' Dunghalaigh*.—Now anglicised O'Donnely and Donnelly. The O'Donnelys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnelly, now Castlecaulfield, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach, killed by sleight” [*per dolum*] “by

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ναοι ccéd nochat a haon. An tpeap bliadain décc do Maoleaclainn. Διαρματ, pfpλεϊγινo Cille vapa, 7 abb Cluana heidneac, décc. Conaó dó po páideac,

Διαρματτ oino ino econa áin, pfp co pφιαλβλαιτέ co nall báig,
Oippan, a pí na peét pán, écc do tuitteét na comóail.

Μαολφoαιρ Ua Tolaitt, comarba δρέναinn Cluana pφita, 7 Μαολφιννια, mac Speláin, comarba Ciaráin mic an tpaoir, décc. Γιollacommáin, mac Néill, τiγφina Ua nΔιαρμαδα, 7 Cúcfhano, mac Taidg, do coméuicim pφia poile. Donn mac Donnghail, mic Duindcuan, τiγφina Teatba, do marbaó lá a muicteir buddéin. Slóigfó lá Maolφeachlainn hi cConnaétaib, co tucc brat dópoma ap mó aín tuc pí piam. Ap iappin táinic δpian co bφφαib Muían, 7 Connaéta hi Míde co ticci Loch nÁinuin, 7 ní po gáib boim na duine co ndéacáid app i ccoip néluða. Mór, mǵfn Taidg an tuip, mic Caatáil, bainpíogán Epeann, dég.

• Αοιρ Cpiopt, ναοι ccéd nochat a dó. An cφpamaó bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Maelpóil, eppcop Muǵna, décc. Tuaeal, mac Maolepυba, comarba Pinnia, 7 comarba Mocólmóc, eccnaó 7 pιαgλόip ειpíde, dég. Mac Leigino, mac Dungaláin, aipcínocch Dúin leatǵlaip, Dunchaoh, pεap leigino dúin, Μαολφιννια Ua hÁonag, pεap leigino Pobaip, 7 eppcop tuat Luigne, dég. Dunchaó Ua hUctáin, pfp leiginn Cfhannpa, décc. Doínnall 7 Pλαιτέbφtach, dá mac Γιollacolaim, mic Canannain, do marbaó. Ruaióip,

Maelsechlainn. Teige mac Donogh, heyre of Ossory, by Monster; Hugh O'Rorke, heyre of Connaght; Dnydarach O'Fiachna by Kindred-Owen, all killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 984" [*rectè*, 991]. "Donnough O'Konolye, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Colman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Logh Kymie was, by a greate whirlé winde, sunck on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunck."

^b *Cuceanann*.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'Conceanainns, now Concannons, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmada of Corcamoe, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

"A. D. 991. Maelpedar O'Tola, Coarb of Brenainn, Maelfinnia O'Moenai, Coarb of Ciaran of Clone, *dormierunt*. Duncha O'Duncuan, king of Tehva, *mortuus est*. An army with Maelsechlainn into Connaght, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephan's night, that the firmament was all fyery."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Age of Christ, 991 [*rectè* 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died ; of whom was said :

Diarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of
great battle ;
Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached
him.

Maelpeadair Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta ; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmada ; and Cuceanann^b, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donnucuan, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught ; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn ; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 992. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleighbinn, son of Dunghalan, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaisi ; Dunchadh, lector of Dun ; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne^c, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnall and Flaithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolum, son of Canannan^d, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Borumha upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows :

“ A. D. 985” [*rectè*, 992]. “ King Moyleseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connought, and from thence brought many captives and rich booties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. Dureing the time the king was occupied in Connought, Bryan Borowe, with

his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, untill he came to Logh Innill” [*Loch Cinninn*, now Lough Ennell], “ where the king’s house was, in soemuch that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, untaken, ravished, and taken away.”

^c *Tuath-Luighne*.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

^d *Son of Canannan*.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacolum,

mac Corcraigh, tiğhna deirceirt Connaçt, do ñarbad lá Concobar, mac Maoileaclainn, 7 lá mac Comaltáin Uí Cléirigh. Concobar, mac Cearbail Uí Maoileachlainn, décc iar ndeicé bñchaid. Maoilruanaid Ua Ciarda, tiğhna Cairpre, do ñarbad lá riora Tíeda. Ecnec Ua Leocáin, tiğhna Tuata Luigne, do ñarbhaid lá Maoileachlainn 7 lá Catal, mac Labrada. Clercein mac Maoileóuin, tiğhna Ua nEatach, do ñarbad lia a muinert peirrin. Muirecan ó bhoie Domnaigh, comarba Pátraicc, for cuairt i tTír nEogain, co ro epleg dhád riğ for Adó, mac Domnaill, hi rriádnairi ramta Pátraicc, 7 co tucc mórchuairt tuaircñire Eireann iaromh. Fuarlaccad Donnchaða, mic Domnaill, rí Laiğh, ó Maoileachlainn. Nó óbblach for Loc Rib la brian, mac Cindéidigh, ður ro aircc rioru ðreirne. Dunaðac, mac Diarmaða, tiğhna Corco ðhaircino, décc. Cneach lá Gallaid Áta eliaç, ður ro oirgread Ard mbreacáin, 7 Domnac Pátraicc, 7 Muine ðrocáin. Forðac teinead do biç for nñ ðo matain. Adó, mac Eçtigiern, tanairi Ua Ceinnealach, décc. Iomair do ionnarbad a hAd eliaç tria itce na naoñ. Dond, mac Donnghail, tiğhna Teatba, dég. Ruaidri Ua ðuráin décc.

Ador Criort, naoi ccéð noch a tri. An cúiccead bliadain décc do Mhaoileaclainn. Muirigh, mac Muiríohaid, abb Munghairti, Pógarfach, mac Diarmaða, mic Uatmaráin, tiğhna Corca Rierti Connaçt, do ñarbad do Thailínghaid Coraino. Congalach, mac Laiðghen, .i. Ua ðaðra, tiğhna Thailíngh, dég. Maoileairíora, tiğhna Ua mbriúin, Adó, mac Dubghail, mic Donnchaða, tiğhna Mairge lée 7 moğðamna Oiligh, décc. Conn, mac

prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 975, was son of Diarmaid, who was son of Canannan, the progenitor of the O'Canannains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335.

^e *Both-Domhnaigh*.—Now Badoney, in the valley of Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, col. a, not. 121.

^f *Degree of King*.—This passage affords a curious corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 452, namely, that “it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the

introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh.”

^g *Ua-Gusain*.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 992. Tuohal mac” [Mael-] “Ruva, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, and Conor mac Maelsechlainn, *mortui sunt*. Maelruanai O'Ciarga, king of Carbry, killed by the men of Tethva. Two O'Canannans killed. Egnech O'Leogan, king of Luigne, killed by Maelsechlainn in the Abbot of Dornach-Patrick's house. Maelfinnia

Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, and by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnech Ua Leochain, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidh. Cleircen, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh^e, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king^f upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, so that they plundered Ard-Breacain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocain. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imhar was expelled from Ath-cliaith through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan^g died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhgnen, i. e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maelcairearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O'Haenai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tuoth-Luigne, in *Christo Jesu pausat*. Clerchen mac Maelduin, king of Onehach, *a suis jugulatus est*. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all Ireland this yeare. Moregan, Coarb of Patricke, visiting Tyrowen, where he did *read*" [*rectè*, confer] "the degree of king upon Hugh mac Donnell, in presence of Patrick's *Samltha*" [i. e. the clergy of Armagh.—Ed.], "and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the

Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986, as follows :

"A. D. 986" [*rectè*, 993]. "Twahall mac Moyrowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mocolmack, a man sadge and holy, died. Donnogh O'Hughtan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St. Keyran's see of Clonvicknose. Connor mac Kervall O'Melaghlyn died. Moyleronie O'Kyergie, prince of Carbry, now called Bremyngham's Countrey, died. The two O'Kannans were slain, that is to say, the two sons of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathverta."

Congalaid, tigherna Ua rFairge, do marbad. Siuroc, mac Amlaib, do ionnarbad a hAcl chaid. Ziollacéle, mac Csrbaill, ríogdánna Laighn, do marbad la mac Amlaib. Muireaccán ó boit Doimnaigh, comorba Pátraice, por cuairt i tTír rEoghain go po léig graidha ríge por Aod, mac Doimnaill, hí rriabhnairi rainta Pátraice, 7 go tuice mor cuairt tuairceirt Eireann.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ceét noch a cftair. An rreiread bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlainn. Rébachán, mac Dúnchada, archinvech Mungairti, Colla, abb, 7 eccnaid Inre caatigh, Clepcén, mac Leraín, raccart Arda Maca, 7 Odrán Ua hEolair, rerbhnaid Cluana mic Nóir, dég. hioimar do éoét i nAcl chaid nar éir Siuroca, mic Amlaib. Doimnach Pátraice do arccain do Zhallaid Aca chaid, 7 do Muiréprad Ua Congalaid, acé po diozail Dia nar tperioll fair uair po éccromh ria ecionn míoira rapomh. Maolrfechlomn do lopecaid Aenaid Thete, 7 do morfo Urmumhan, 7 po rraoinead poime por hrian, 7 por rfraid Mumhan apélnae. Paul Tomair, 7 claidéad Chaplura do éabairt do Mhaoilrfechlaimn mac Doimnaill ar eiccin ó Zhallaid Aca

^b *Muireagan of Both-Donnuaigh.*—This is a repetition. See the year 992.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 993. Fogartach mac Diarmada, king of Corentri, killed by the men of Galeng-Corainn. Hugh, mac Duvgaill, mic Duncha, heyre of Ailech, killed. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Maelsechlulain. Conn mac Congulai killed. Maelmuire mac Skanlain, bushop of Ardmach, died. Sitrick mac Aulav banished from Dublin. Rannall mac Ivar killed by Murcha."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 993 of the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters corresponds with 987 of the Annals of Clonmaenise, which contain one entry under that year, namely, the death of "Maytemorie mac Seannan, Bushop of Ardmach."

^c *Ua-hEolais.*—This family name is still in use, and anglicised "*Olas.*"

^d *Aenach-Thete.*—This was the ancient name

of Aenach-Urmhumhan, now the town of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. Dr. O'Brien, in his Dissertations on the Laws of the ancient Irish, suppresses this defeat of Brian Borumha, on which Moore, who took this to be the production of Vallancey, makes the following remark in his *History of Ireland* :

"With a spirit of partisanship which deserves praise, at least for its ardour, being ready to kindle even on matters as far back as the tenth century, Vallancey" [*recte*, Doctor O'Brien] "suppresses all mention of this defeat of his favourite hero; though, in the annals most partial to the cause of Munster—those of Innisfallen—it forms almost the only record for the year."—Vol. ii. p. 95, note.

The attributing of this ardour to Vallancey in favour of Brian Borumha, is pitiful in our national bard.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 994. Cinach mac Maelcholuim, king

ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillacele, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh^b, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clerchen, son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Odhran Ua h-Eolais^t, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muircheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aenach-Thete^t, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar¹ and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

of Scotland, killed *per dolum*. Donach-Patrick rifled by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, and by Murtagh O'Congalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same moneth. Colla, Airchinnech of Inis-Cahai, *mortuus est*. Clercan mac Leran, priest of Ard-mach, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [*rectè*, 995]. "King Moyleseaghlyn burnt and spoiled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the feild. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sittrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was putt to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Malcolme, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Konolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by looseing his life. King

Moyleseaghlyn took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other jewells."

¹ *The ring of Tomar*.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note ^b, under A. D. 846, p. 475, *suprà*. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, "Let Erin remember the days of old." In his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 95, he adds the following note, which is very incorrect:

"The Collar of Tomar was a golden torques, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had conquered."

There was no Tomar in Malachy II.'s time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Sciath Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.

ελατ. Ραγνall το μαρβαδ το Λαιγνib, .i. το mac Μυρchaδα mic Πινν, γ
 Ιομαρ το τεchead τοριδρι α Ατ ελατ, γ Σιτριοcc το γαβail α Ιοναιδ.
 Γιollaπατραιcc, mac Ουινncuan, τιγςηνα Τετβα, το μαρβαδ. Μαολμαιpe,
 mac Scannlain, ep̄cop Αρδα Μαα, το ecc.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ναοι ccεδ nocha α cύcc. Αν ρfεtμαδ βλιαδαιν δεcc το
 Μαοιρεαclainn. Cορbmac Ua Congaile, abb Οαιμηηpe, δεcc. Οιαρμαio,
 mac Οομnaill, τιγςηνα Ua cCeinnepealaiγ, το μαρβαδ το Οονουδάν, mac
 Ιομαρ τρια ταηηαετ. Γιollaπαττραιcc, mac Οοηηchaδα, τιγςηνα Ορραιγε,
 το μαρβαδ το Οηοηηουδάν mac Ιομαρ, γ το Οηοηηnaill, mac Παοlain, τιγςηνα
 na ηΟειρpe. Οοηηουδάν, mac Ιομαρ, το μαρβαδ la Λαιγνib ιαρoη .i. la
 Comduilγ, mac Cionaeda το Uib Παιλγε, ι cιno peachtmaime, ι noioγail
 Οιαρματα, mic Οοηηnaill. Οοηηnaill, mac Παοlain, τιγςηνα na ηΟειρi, δεcc.
 Αρo Macha το Ιορccaδ το tene ραιγηέν ecτiρ τιγibη γ νομυιαcc, γ cloic-
 teaeha, γ α ρiδoηmeδ το huile oιγςno. Νί εάιmic ι ηΕρiηη o conoebadh, γ
 ní ταργα co lá βραταε oioγail amiaioh, conad το acpυbpaδ,

Cύcc βλιαδna nochat, ναοι ccεδ ó γεiη Cπιορτ, apεad acp̄ct,
 Co Ιορccaδ caτpαc, cen cl̄t mic áρo Calppaηη, mic Oitidh.

Slóicchead lá Conaille γ Μυγδορηα, γ τuαιρceιρt mδp̄fγ go Γl̄ηc
 Ρiγe, conup ταρραιδ Αοδ, mac Οοηηnaill, τιγςηνα Οιλιγ, co ταρατ δεαβαio
 τοib co ραιoηiδ ρορoib, γ ηo μαρβαδ τιγςηνα Conaille ανδ .i. Ματυδαν
 Ua Cρoiηγille, γ δά cεδ amaille ηιρ. Caτpαιoηiδ ρορ p̄cp̄raib Μυηian ηια
 cCatal γ ηια Μυηγεap δά mac Ρuaioηi, mic Cορccpαιγ, γ ηια ηUa Ceal-

^m *Donndubhan, son of Imhar: anglicè Donovan*, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, *rex Nepotum Fidlheinte*, who was slain by Brian Borumha in 976 [977]. Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, was married to a daughter of this Donovan, who had himself formed an alliance with the king of the Danes of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 976; and *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2436.

ⁿ *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Faelain, or O'Faelain, now *anglicè* O'Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have

taken their hereditary surname.

^o *Cloictheacha*: i. e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

^p *Fidhneimhedh*: .i. ρiδ cill, i. e. the sacred wood, or wood of the church or sanctuary.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 59–62. Doctor O'Conor translates this “*turres cœlestes*,” but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

^q *The great son of Calphrann, son of Oitidh*:

Ragnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i. e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliath, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnucan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maelmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donnubhan, son of Imhar^m, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Donnubhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelanⁿ, lord of the Deisi. Donnubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduiligh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloitheacha^o, and its Fidh-neimhedh^p, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it; of which was said:

Five years, ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,
Till the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of
Calphrann, son of Oitidh^a.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i. e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille^r, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgheas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallaigh^s,

i. e. St. Patrick.—See note ^a, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *suprà*.

^r *Ua Croinghille*.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O^r.

^s *Ua Ceallaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Kelly, and Kelly, without the prefix O^r. This is the first notice of the family of O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, occurring in the Irish annals. The first person of this race called Ua Ceallaigh, was

Murchadh, son of Aedh, who was son of Ceallach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was taken.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 97, and the Genealogical Table in that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 995. The fyre Diat” [*ignis divinus*]
“taking Ardmach, left neither sanctuary,

laig, dú i ttorraictear ile, 7 torcáir Muirgíor mac Ruaidrí i rriéguinn. Ziollapatraice Ua Flannacáin, tigeirna Tíetha, do marbað la Fiacra mac Roduib, taoirioc Muinthe Mhaoilrínda. Muirceartach beag Ua Congalailig do marbað. Mathgamain, mac Círbail, tígíirna Ua nDunchaða, do marbað i nAé cliaé la Maolmóir, mac Murchaða, i ndíogail a athar.

Aoir Crioit, naoi ccéd noch a ré. An toictað bliadaim décc do Mhaoileaclainn. Colmán Corcaige tuir orðain Éireann, Cond Ua Laithgéné, abb Fearna, 7 Dubéach Ua Tadógan, .i. mac Duibínd, paccart Cluana mic Nóir, vé. Ruaidrí, mac Néill Uí Cananóin, tígíirna Cenel Conaill, vé. Mairm for Uib Méit occ Sruéair ría mac nDunchaða Fínd, 7 ría rFíraib Roir, co torcáir ann tígíirna Ua Méit 7 rochaide oile. Cluain Ioraird 7 Cíandur do arccain lá Galluib Áta cliaith. Maolreachlainn, mac Maolruanaid, ríogdaíirna Oibí, vé. Donnall, mac Donncaða Fíinn, do dállað lá Maolreachlainn, mac Donnall.

Aoir Crioit, naoi ccéd noch a reacht. An noiað bliadaim décc do Mhaoilschlainn. Conaing Ua Corccraige, rui eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, vé. Diarmait, mac Donnall, tigeirna Ua cCeinnrelaige, Ziollapatraice, mac Donncaða, tígíirna Orpáige, vécc. Ziolla Érnáin, mac Ágda, tígíirna Teéba, do marbað lá Síol Ronáin. Oirpíne Ua Machainén, tígíirna Muigíóirn, do marbað lá Mhaoileachlainn i nInir Moéta. Slóighead lá Maolríchlainn 7 lá Írman, co tuccrat gíalla Gall rri ruabair do Ghaoidealaib. Maelpéclainn co ríraib Míde, 7 Írman co bsráib Mumán do éionol ro ceóirp go hAé cliaé, go tuccrat gíalla 7 an ba veach dia réoib uadóib.

houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Diarmid mac Donell, king of Cinnsealaies; Gilpatrick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalai, Coarb of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Tir-Conell" [*rectè*, Conailli-Muirhevnè], "Mugorn, and Tuaiscert-Bregh, with their force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Hugh mac Donell, king of Ailech, mett them, and gave battle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madugan mac Crongilla, king of Conells, there, and 200."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in the year 989, as follows :

"A. D. 989" [*rectè*, 996]. "They of Uriell preyed Ardmach, and tooke from thence 2000 cowes. Ardmach was also burnt, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland."

¹ *Sruthair*.—Now Sruveel, in the district of Ui-Meith-Macha, parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes at Sruhar, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the

wherein many were slain ; and Muirgheas, son of Ruaidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinna. Muircheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhall, lord of Ui-Dun-chadha, was slain at Ath-cliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Corcach, pillar of the dignity of Ireland ; Conn Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Fearná ; and Dubhthach Ua Tadhgain, i. e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair^t, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnealaigh ; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ernain, son of Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha^u. An army was led by Maelseachlainn and Brian, so that they obtained the hostages of the foreigners, to the joy of the Irish. Maelseachlainn, with the men of Meath, and Brian, with the men of Munster, collected immediately to Ath-cliath, and carried off the hostages and the best part of their jewels from them. Doire-Calgaich was plundered by the

men of Ross, where their king and others were lost. Maelseachlainn mac Maelruana, heire of Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clon-Iraird and Kells spoyled by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maelcolum mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.

"A. D. 990" [*rectè*, 997]. "The Scottish men in battle slew their own king, Constantyne, and many others. Malcolme mac Donnell, king of North Wales, died. Duffagh mac Tagaine, priest of Clonvicknose, died. Rowrie mac Neale O'Kanannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died."

^u *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.

Οργαιν Θαιρε Καλγαich do Ḡhallaibh. Slóiccfo la Maelreachlainn i cConnaictaib, co ro moir, no loirec Magh Ai, 7 co ro papcebaio mac tighfina Ciarraige leo. Imhar co nḠallaibh, 7 co nOrrraigib for creic i nUib Ceinnrelaig, co ppargaibylc forinna a ngríga 7 ariall dia pluairg.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéo nochac a hocht. An pícemaio bliadain do Mhaoilreclainn. Dubdaleite, mac Ceallaig, comorba Patraicc 7 Colaim Cille, dég 2 lún ipin tpeap bliadain oécmogac a aoire. Ceall dapa do argain do Ḡhallaib Aéta chath. Niall, mac Aíga, moḡdaíma Teatba, do marbaio lá Calraigib hi cCluain mic Nóir im péil Ciaraín. Donnchaio, mac Domnaill, do erḡabáil do Siρmoc, mac Amílaioib, tighfina Ḡall, 7 do Mhaoimorba mac Murchaio. Diaimait, mac Dúnaocharig, tighfina Sil nAnmchaio, do marbaio lá mac Comaltáin Uí Chléiricch, tighfina Aiohe. Iomairpecc eoir Airḡiallaib 7 Conaille, du i ttopcair Ḡiolla crioρτ Ua Cuilennáin, tighfina Conaille, 7 rochario oile imaille ppiρ. Maolrchlainn Ua Maolruanaio, tighfina Ua Cpeiméainn, do marbaio la hUibh Ceallaigh. Inoρfo Ua nEatach la hAio, mac Domnaill, co tpucc boρoíma móρ, 7 bá diriio do zarpi creach móρ Mhairge Coio. Lia aibhe do euitim, 7 ba he magh nAibhe ppiρ oioḡna Mairge bpiḡ. Do ponta cfoρa cloca mulinn oi lá Maoleachlainn. Slóiccfo lar an piḡ Maolrchlainn, 7 lá brian, mac Cindeitig, go Ḡlino Mama. Tanḡaoar ona Ḡoil Aéta chiat dia pobaric co paoimio for

* *Was lost by them* : i. e. by the Connaughtmen. The meaning is : "On this occasion the Connaughtmen lost the son of the lord of Ciarraighe-Aei."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 997. An army by Maelsechlainn and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Duvdalehe, Patrick's Coarb and Columcill's, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burninge of Ard-mach to the haulfe. Daniell mac Duncuan killed by Gailengs. An army by Maelsechlainn into Connaght, and" [he] "prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenster, and prayed them."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the An-

nals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 991, thus :

"A. D. 991" [*rectè*, 998]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Borowe joyned together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewells, such as they made choice of. Duffdalehe, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devoute sadge and holy man. Derye-Kalgie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gil-lapatrik mac Donnogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and spoyled Moye-Noye in Connought."

* *The Calraighi* : i. e. Calraighi-an-chala, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

* *Magh-Aibhe*.—Now Moynalvy, a townland

foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraige was lost by them^m. Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubhdaleithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi^x, at Cluain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lia Ailbhe fell (and Magh-Ailbhe^y was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, to Gleann Mama^z. The foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

^x *Gleann-Mama*.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 36. In the Annals of Tighernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Laws of Tanistry, &c.*, with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, transfers all the warmth

and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to General Vallancey, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of this description towards Brian Borumha. Mr. Moore writes:

“We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, with whom Malachy is not undeservedly a favourite, assigns to him alone all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey!)” [*rectè*, says O'Brien] “the whole honour of this action to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely

Ἐhallaid, ἡ πο λαὸ α νάρ im Αρατε, mac nΑmlaid, ἡ im Chóilén mac Eúigen, ἡ im maicéδ Αέα cliaé aréna, ἡ πο μυδαίγιδ íle do Ἐhallaid ipin caégleδ pin. Do deachaid Maolrschlainn ἡ ὄριαν iarpin co hΑé cliaé, ocur báttar peéttain lán ann, ἡ ruccrat a óp, ἡ a airéte ἡ a brait. Ro loiréste an óin, ἡ ionnarbaitte tigréna Ἐall. .i. Sítrioe mac Αmlaid. Αρ do tairngere an caéa pin aepubaid,

Τιφαίδσρ do Ἐlinn Mama,
 Νί bá huircce dar láma,
 Íbait neic díg tonδαίγ
 Imon cloich i cCláen cónγair.
 Μεβαίρ αρρ an maicδm co mbuaicδ
 Copti tar caillí πο éuaicδ,
 Co loirépidσρ Αé cliaé caín,
 Iar nindréd πορ Λαιγηνμαίγ.

Mac éiccmíγ, mic Dalaiγ, tigréna Airgiall, do marbaδ lá mac hUí Ruairc. Mac Óúnaδaiγ, mic Ἐápa, do marbaδ. Dungal, mac Cionaeδa do marbaδ lá Ἐiolla Caoimgin mac Cionaeδha.

Αοίρ Cpiope, náoi ccéδ nocha a naoi. An taonmáδ bliáδain píct do Mhaoileclainn. Διαρμαίτε, .i. Conallech, pσr leiginn Cluana mic Nóίρ, déγ. Flaicéδstach Ua Canandáin, tigréna Cheneol Conaill do marbaδh lá a cenel buδδéin. Ua Domnaill, .i. Cúcaille, tigréna Duplaίr, do marbaδ la hUa Néill .i. la hΑóδ. Muirgiur, mac Αóδa, tigréna Ua nDiarmaδa, do

engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachy. Vallancey" [*recte*, O'Brien] "then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

^a *Cláen-conghair*: i. e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gillenan mac Agdai killed by Kindred-Ronain murderously. Gilchrist O'Culennan killed by Argiallai, and many with him. Donncha mac Daniell, king of Lenster, taken captive by Sitrick mac Auláiv, king of

Galls, and by Maelmorra mac Murchaa. The kingdom of Leinster given to Maelmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailve fell, being chief monument of Mabregh, and Maelsechlainn made fower millstones of it after. Great booty with Maelsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egný mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Royrk. The spoiling of Onehach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many coves. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Genties" [*recte*, the Galls] "of Dublin" [and Lenstermen along with them] "came to resist him,

foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlaeibh, and Cuilen, son of Eitigen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-cliath, where they remained for a full week, and carried off its gold, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. To predict this battle was said :

They shall come to Gleann-Mama,
It will not be water over hands,
Persons shall drink a deadly draught
Around the stone at Claen-Conghair^a.
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath-cliath the fair shall be burned,
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac-Egnigh, son of Dalach, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the son of Ua Ruairc. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacaeimhghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, i. e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhnall, i. e. Cuchail, lord of Durlas, was slain by Ua Neill, i. e. by Aedh. Muirgheas,

but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulaive, and about Culen mac Etigen, and about the chiefs of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoiled Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events, and particularly the battle of Gleann-Mama, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 992, thus :

"A. D. 992" [*rectè*, 999]. "Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Killdare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Bo-

rowe, with a great army, went to Gleanmamy, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harolde mac Awley, and Cwillen mac Etigen, with many others of their principalls, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan entered into Dublin, and the forte thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure tooke all the gold, silver, hangings, and other pretious things, that were there with them, burnt the town, and broke down the forte, and banished Sitrick mac Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, from thence."

μαρβαδ λά α μινντιρ πειριν. Ceallaç Ua Maoilecorçair, ppiñeocçr Con-
 vacç, vécc. Iomap Ppirt Λάργε vécc. Na Çailл vo πιδιρι vo Αε χιαέ, γ
 α ngeill vo ðprian. Αοδ Ua Çiapðða vo vallaδ via ðράταιρ .i. υUalçarpç
 Ua Çiapða. Slóicçfð mór la ðprian, mac Çinneitçig, ço μαιτιδ γ ço plóçair
 vépçeitç Connacç co nOpçpαιçib, γ Λαιçnib, γ co nÇallaib Αεα χιαέ vo
 çopçacçain τεμπach, acç vo çóτταp na Çailл çpείch μαpçach pñmpa h
 Muicç ðpçç, conup ταppαιδ Μαοlpççlαιν, γ πο pιççð pçainðeap çpòða
 çtoppa, γ πο μεαβαδ ποp na Çallaib co ná τpina acç vαθαδ díob. Do
 ðeachairð ðprian ιαpαιñ co mboí hί Pçapça nemeaδ ι Muιç ðpçeaç, γ luιð ποp
 α çύλα çan çat, çan ιnðpαð çan lopçcað. Cέvna hιompóð ðprian, γ Connacç
 ap Maoileachlainð ιnðpιν.

Αοip Çpιοpç, míle. Αn vαpα blιαðain pιçç vo Maoileachlainð. Μαοl-
 ποιλ, epçop Cluana mic Nóip γ comapça Pçççine, γ Pλατεm, abb Çopçaiçe,
 vécc. Pçapçal, mac Conairç, τιççpina Oιλιç, vécc. Duðvαpα Ua Maoile-
 voin, τιççeapna Pñp luipç, vo μαpβαδ. Λαιðçnen Ua Λeoççan vo μαpβαδ la
 hUlçoið. Niall Ua Ruairç vo μαpβαδ lá Cenel Conailл γ la hΑοδ Ua Néill.

^b *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes of Dublin. Hugh Mac Curtin, in his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215, Dr. O'Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry*, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A. D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munster fabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laudably endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

^c *Feart-Neimheadh*: i. e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Feartagh, in the parish of Moy-

nalty, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath.

^d *The first turning*.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, *by treachery*, after which the hosting was made: “Do péip pçinleabaip Λeacam cév ιompóð ðprian γ Connacç ποp Maoilpçeaçlainn Mór, çpç meabail, γ an plóçeað ιap pιν.” Tighernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, *ιμπóð epé meabail*, i. e. turning through *guile*, or *treachery*. No better authority exists.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 999. *Hic est octavus sexagesimus quincensimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos*. Plenty of fruit and milke this yeare. Donell O'Donellan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Nell. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Genties” [*rectè*, Galls] “againē at Dublin,

son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by his own people. Ceallach Ua Maelcorghais, chief poet of Connaught, died. Imhar of Port Lairge died. The foreigners again at Ath-cliaith, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded by his brother, i. e. Ualgharg Ua Ciardha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the chiefs and forces of South Connaught, with the men of Osraighe and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners^b set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them; and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Fearta-neimheadh^c in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning^d of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, died. Dubhdara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg^e, was slain. Laidhgne Ua Leoghan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Conaill

and their hostages to Bryan. Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnaive in Maghbreg, and Genties" [*recte*, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, untill Maelseachlainn mett them and killed them all almost. Bryan retourned without battle or pray, *cogente Domino*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 993, thus :

"A. D. 993" [*recte*, 1000]. "Bryan Borowe went with great power to the North, rested a night at Tailtean, and from thence went to Ardmach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold" [*recte*, ten ounces of gold] "at the alter at Ardmach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell,

prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hymer of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flahvertagh O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgarge O'Kyerga did put out the eyes of his brother, Hugh O'Kyerga. Bryan Borowe, with a great army, accompanied with the Danes of Dublin, went towards Taragh, and sent a troop of Danish horse before them, who were mett by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Fearty-Neve, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any."

^e *Feara-Luirg*: i. e. the man of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

Εὐνοφαλαδ, mac Concobair, τιξερνα Γαβρα, γ Ριόγβαρταν, mac Ουιβερόιν, δέcc. Cpeach μόν λα ριορα Μυμάν ι νδερχεαρτ Μίσε ι νοιν Ιανuari, conyr ταρραιδ Αονγυρ mac Carraiξ γο νυαθαδ δια μιντιρ, co παρccάβρατ na γαβάλα, γ άρ εἶνο λαιρ. Τόcar Ατα λυαιν vo δένam la Μαolpeachlainn mac Domnaill, γ la Καταλ mac Concobair. Τόcar Ατα λιacc vo δένam la Μαolpeaclainn co νoice λῆτ na habann. Διαρμαιδ Ua Λαχτηνάιν, τιξῆρνα Τεαβτα, vo μαρβαδ λά a μιντιρ φέρην.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle a haon. An επεαρ' βλιαδαιν ρίccτ vo Μhaoilechlainn. Colam, abb Imleacha Iubhair, [δέcc]. Τρέιμψι, mac Celecán, ρριόιρ Αρδα Macha, vo μαρβαδ. Conaing Ua Ριαχρach, abb Τίξε Μοcυα, Cele, mac Suibne, abb Sláine, Καταλάν Ua Κορχαίν, abb Οαίμινρι, Μαonach, αιρτιρε Εἱannah, γ Flann, mac Εοζain αιρδοβριcῆm Λειτε Cuinn, δέγ. Maelmuat, mac Ουιδξιolla, τιξῆρνα Δελβna δῆρα, vo écc. Σιρπιοcc, mac Αιmlaoib, τιξῆρνα Γαλλ, vo δολ ρορ cpeich ινο Uλταιb ιna longuib co po οircc Cill Cleite, γ Ιμρ Cumρχραιξ, γ vo βερτ βρατγαβαίλ μοιρ ειρτιb uile. Σλοicccῶ λά hΑοδ, mac Domnaill Uí Néill co Ταλλετν, γ λυδ ρορ cύla ρο ρίτ, γ caoncompac. Cpeachad Connact βεόρ la hΑοδ, mac Domnaill. Cear-nacán, mac Flann, τιξῆρνα Λυιξne, vo δολ ι βῆρμαιξ ρορ cpeich, γ po μαρβαδ é la Μυιρῆcρtach Ua Ciarδα, τάναιρι Cαιρρpe. Σλοicccῶ λά ὅριαν co ηΓαλλαιb, co Λαιccνib, γ co ρῆρριuib Μυμάν co hΑε λυαιν, co po ηειμριτ-

The family name, O'Maelduin, is now anglicised Mndoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

¹ *The causeway of Ath-liag.*—This is imperfectly given by the Four Masters. It should be: "The causeway, or artificial ford of Ath-liag" [at Lanesborough], "was made by Mael-seachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1000. A change of abbots at Ard-mach, viz., Maelnuire mac Eocha, instead of Muregan of Bohdovnai; Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech, died. Nell O'Royrke killed by Kindred-Owen and Conell. Maelpoil, Coarb of

Fechin, *mortuus est*. An army by Mounstermen into the south of Meath, where Aengus mac Carrai mett them, rescued their praies, and committed theire slaughter. The battle" [*recte*, the causeway] "of Athlone by Maelsechlainn and Caell O'Conor."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 994, as follows :

"A. D. 994" [*recte*, 1001]. "They of the borders of Munster came to the neather parts of Meath, and there made a great preye, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carrhie Calma, who tooke many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royrck was killed by Tyrconnell, and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle, Bushopp of Clonvicknose,

and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhardan, son of Dubhcron, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag^f was made by Maelseachlainn to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcraín, Abbot of Daimhinis; Maenach, Ostiarius^g of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brehon^h of Leath-Chuinn, died. Maëlmhuaidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleitheⁱ and Inis-Cumhsraigh^k, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailtin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachán, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh; and he was killed by Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners^l, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moyleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connaught, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermott O'Laghtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moyleseaghlyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag^j [now Lanesborough] "to the one-halfe of the river."

^g *Ostiarius*, ἀρτυρε : i. e. the porter and bell-ringer.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 377, 378.

^h *Chief Brehon* : i. e. chief judge.

ⁱ *Cill-cleithe*.—Now Kilclief, in the barony of

Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.

^k *Inis-Cumhsraigh* : i. e. Cumhsrach's Island, now Inishcourcey, a peninsula formed by the western branch of Loch Cuan, near Saul, in the county of Down.—See Harris's *History of the County of Down*, p. 37; *The Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 104, 396; and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq. of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 93, 379.

^l *With the foreigners*.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that

micchb lair Uí Néill an deirceirt, 7 Connaçta, co ro gairb a ngialla. Do ðeachaib ðrian 7 Maolreachlainn iarrin co ffrithib Epeann iompu eir phiora Míðe. Connachtaib Muimnschaib, Laigmu, 7 Gallair, go pangattar Dun Dealgá 1 Conaillibh Murteimne. Do ríact Aod, mac Donnairll Uí Néill, ríogðarína Epeann, Eocairb, mac Arðgair, rí Ulað, co nUltoib, go Ceñel Conaill, 7 Eogair, 7 co nAiriðgiallaib ina noáil gur an maigin céðna, 7 ní r pelecprtar rícha rein, co ro rccarrat ro orað, gan giallaib, gan gabair, gan oipccne gan airtípe. Meirlschán, .i. mac Cuind, tígíuna Thailng, 7 ðroðub, .i. mac Diarmata, do manðað lá Maolreachlainn. Caemclúð abbaðh 1 nArð Macha .i. Maolmuire, mac Eochaða 1 monaðh Mhuireiccéin ó ðhoitð Donnairgh. Slóigb la ðrian go hAç eliaç, co ruð gialla Míðe 7 Connaçt.

Αοιρ Cpiope, míle a bó. An céð bliaðain do ðhrian, mac Cindéitcið, mic Lopcáin ór Eirinn hi ríge, lxxvi bliaðain a aoir an tan rin. Dunchað Ua Mancháin, comarba Caoimgin, Flanchað Ua Ruairðíne, comarba Ciapáin mic an traoir do Chopca Moccha a cenél. Eogair, mac Ceallair, Air-çinðeach Airð ðrscáin, Dongal, mac ðeoair, abb Tuama Threine, [ðécc]. Creach mór la Donnchað, mac Donnchaða Finn, 7 la hUib Méit, co ro oipccrb Land Léipe, conur tarríað Catal mac Labraða, 7 conur tairéstar rin ðrç co raiomíð porra, 7 co parccairpíot a ngabáil, co ro lað a nár iarom eir ergabáil 7 marðaðh, im Shionach Ua hUairgura, tígíuna Ua Meit. Do roçair don Catal, mac Labraða aghairb ino aghairb 7 Lopcáin

the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connaught to depose Maelseachlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

^m *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

ⁿ *An army, &c.*—It is stated in the Royal Irish

Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from *Leabhar Lecain*. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1001. An army by Bryan to Athlone, that he carried with him the pledges of Connaght and Meath. The forces of Hugh mac Donell into Tailten, and went back in peace. Trenir mac Celegan, Secnap of Ardmach, killed by Macleginn mac Cairill, king of Fernvay. The praies of Connaght with Hugh mac Donell. Merlechan, king of Galeng, and Broda mac Diarmada, *occisi sunt*, by Maelsechlainn. Colum, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, and Cahalan, Airhinnech of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Cernachan

that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Maelseachlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan^m, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Meirleachan, i. e. the son of Conn, lord of Gaileanga, and Brodubh, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Maelseachlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Muireagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An armyⁿ was led by Brian to Ath-cliaith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years^o was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

mac Flainn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O'Kiargay, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelseachlainn to Dun Delgan, .i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [φο ορραό].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

"A. D. 995" [*recte*, 1002]. "Moylemoye mac Dowgill, prince of Delvin Beathra (now called Mac Coghlan's Countrey), died. Columbe, abbot

of Imleach, died."

^o *Seventy-six years*.—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Mealseaghlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.

mac ἑρόταδχα. Donngal, mac Duindcothaigh, τῆς γῆνα Γαίλνγ, do μαρ-
bhadh lá Tpotan, mac builccarzaic, (no Tpotan mac builgarzaic), mic
Maoidora, τῆς γῆνα ββί Cúl ma εἰς buðdein. Ceallac, mac Diarmada,
τῆς γῆνα Ορραιγε, do μαρβαð lá Donnchad, mac Σιollaπάτραicc, lá mac
bráatar a achar. Aed, mac Uí Conriacra, τῆς γῆνα Τεββα, do μαρβαð
ó Uib Concille. Concobar, mac Maolrschlaimn, τῆς γῆνα Corca Moðruað, γ
Aicher Ua Tpaigétech, do μαρβαð lá ββίαιβ Uíall, co rochariðib oile. Aed,
mac Eichtigfinn, do μαρβαð i noepioig ββίνα móipe Maeðòg, lá Maol na
mbo.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile a epí. An oara bliaðain do ðhrian. Aongur, mac
ðreapal, comarba Cairioigh, ðg ma ailepe i nApo Macha. Dubrláine
Ua Lopcáin, abb Imlscha Iubhair, vécc. Eochaid Ua Flannagáin, airchin-
deach hῆr aoiðb Aῆra Macha, γ Cluana Fíachna, γ γαιοi ββίεupa Γαιοideal,
vécc. Sloighb la ðhrian γ la Maoleachlainn a tuairceipe Connaét co
tpaig neotaile do ðol timcheall Epeann, co po toipmipeipe Uí Néill an
tuairceipe impu. Doimnall, mac Flannagáin, τῆς γῆνα βββί βί, ðég. Iapnán,

^p *Conchobhar*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Corcomroe, in the west of the county of Clare, took their hereditary surname.

^a *Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. chief of the cows. His real name was Donnchadh, and he was the grandfather of Murchadh, after whom the Mac Murrroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1002. *Brienua regnare incepit*. Flanncha O'Ruain, Coarb of Kiaran ; Duncha O'Manchan, Coarb of Caemgin ; Donngal mac Beoan, Airchinnech of Tuomgrene ; Owen mac Cellay, Airchinnech of Ardbrekan, *quieverunt in Christo*. Sinach O'hUargusa, king of Meith” [Uí-Meith], “and Cahal mac Lavraa, heyre of Meath, fell one with another” [*rectè*, fell the one by the other]. “Ceallach mac Diarmada, king of Ossory ; Hugh O'Coniacra, king of Tehva ;

Conor mac Malsechlainn, king of Coremurua ; and Acher, surnamed of the feet,” [were] “all killed. Hugh mac Ehtiern killed within the oratory of Ferna-more-Maog.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The accession of Brian to the monarchy of Ireland is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 996 ; but the translator has so interpolated the text with his own ideas of the merits of Brian, as to render it useless as an authority. His words are :

“ A. D. 996. Bryan Borowe took the kingdom and government thereof out of the hands of King Moyleseaghlyn, *in such manner as I do not intend to relate in this place.*” [Tighernach says, “*επε μεαβαλ*,” i. e. *per dolum*.—ED.] “He was very well worthy of the government, and reigned twelve years, the most famous king of his time, or that ever was before or after him, of the Irish nation. For manhood, fortune, manners, laws, liberality, religion, and other

face to face. Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Osraighe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhiacra, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar^p, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Umhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Farna-mor-Maedhog, by Mael-na-mbo^q.

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshlaine Ua Lorcaín, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain^r, airchinneach of the Lis-aeidheadh^s of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna^t, the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Maelseachlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eoithaile^u, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Iarnán, son of Finn, son of

good parts, he never had his peere among them all; though some chroniclers of the kingdome made comparisons between him and Con Kedcagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine Hostages; yett he, in regard of the state of the kingdome, when he came to the government thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them all."

^r *Eochaidh Ua Flannagain*.—Connell Mageoghegan, who had some of his writings, calls him "Eoghie O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna."—See note ^b, under A. M. 2242; and extract from *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account of this writer in his *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*.

^s *Lis-aeidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.

^t *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh. The

ancient parish church stood in the townland of Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Blackwater, on the north or Tyrone side.—See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone, sheet 62. Joceline calls this church *Cluain-fiacaíl* in his *Life of St. Patrick*, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registries of the Archbishops Sweteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-Fiachna, variously orthographed, thus: "Ecclesia de Clonfecyna"—*Taxation*, 1306; "Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfekyna,"—*Regist. Milo Sweteman*, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, *b*; "Clonfeguna,"—*Reg. Swayne*, A. D. 1428, fol. 14, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Mey*, i. 23, *b*, iv. 16, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Octavian*, fol. 46, *b*; "Clonfekena,"—*Reg. Dowdall*, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

^u *Traigh-Eoithaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^p, under A. M. 3303.

mac Fínn, mic Duibéigíolla, do marbhad do Chorc, mac Aeda, mic Duibéigíolla
 i nDroghda deiréar. Galinne, tria meabail. Diair dia múinntir féin do mar-
 bad an Chorc rin po céadóir, co ro mórad ainm Dé 7 Móconóc dé rin.
 Brian, mac Maolruanaid, tighearna Iaréar Connacht, do marbhad lá a múinn-
 tir feirín. Dá Ua Canannáin do marbhad do Ua Maoldoraidh. Muiréach,
 mac Diarmada, tighearna Ciarráige Luachra, déz. Naebán, mac Mailéa-
 ráin, príncéidh Éireann décc. Cath Craoibe tulcha eittir Ultaib 7 Cenel
 nEogain, co raoinid for Ultaibh. Do éirí ann Eochaid, mac Ardgaire, ní
 Ulaó, 7 Dubtuinne a brádaire, 7 da mac eóada .i. Cúóilíng, 7 Domnall,
 Gaibéidh, tighearna Ua nEatach, Giollaráttair, mac Tomaltaig, Cumur-
 ach, mac Flaitear, Dubrlanga, mac Aeda, Catal, mac Etrach, Conene,
 mac Muiréaraigh, 7 foréala Ulaó aréna, 7 ro ríad an iomguin co Dún
 Eatach, 7 co Druim bó. Donnchad Ua Longrich, tighearna Daib Araide, 7
 rioghdaína Ulaó, do marbhadh arnabáirach la Cenel nEogain. Aod, mac
 Domnall Uí Néill, tighearna Oilig, 7 rioghdaína Éireann do éuitir hi prí-
 ceáin an éata, irin cúicead bliadain décc a flaiteara, 7 in naomad bliadhain
 fiché a aoirí. Imarpecc eittir Taóg Ua Ceallai co nUib Máine, 7 co
 féraibh iarthair Míche hi foiréin Uib Máine, 7 Uí Fiachrach Aídhne co
 nIaréar Connacht ina fóiréin, dú hi ttoráir Giollaceallai, mac Comal-
 táin I Cléirig, tighearna Ua Fiachrach, Concubair, mac Ubbáin, 7 Ceandrao-
 laó, mac Ruaidrí, 7 rochaíthe oile. Do ceap dín Fínd mac Marcáin
 tanaíri Ua Máine i príocéin. Domnall, mac Flannaccáin, tighearna Féir
 Uí, décc. Maodán, mac Aengusa, toréac Gaillíng mbécc, 7 Féir cCúl do
 marbhad.

* *Gailinne*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

* *Craebh-tulcha*: i. e. the Spreading Tree of the Hill. This is probably the place now called Crewe, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.

* *Dun-Eathach*.—Now Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 47, 342.

* *Druim-bo*: i. e. Hill of the Cow, now Dunbo, a townland containing the ruins of an ancient

Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and county of Down.—*Ibid.*, p. 342, note 1.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresail, Coarb of Cainnech, in Ardmach, *in peregrinatione quievit*. Eocha O'Flannagan, Airchinnech of Lissoige” [at Ardmach] “and Cluon Fiachna, cheife poet and chronicler, 68 *anno etatis sue obiit*. Gillakellai mac Comaltan, king of Fiachrach Aigne; and Bryan mac Maelruanai, *occisi*

Duibhghilla, was slain by Corc, son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailinne^m, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Corc immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Naebhan, son of Maelchiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha^x, between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i. e. Cuduiligh and Domhnall; Gairbhídh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuscach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muirheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach^y and Druim-bo^z. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillaceallaigh, son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Conchobhar, son of Ubban; Ceannfaeladh, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Beaga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

sunt. Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Mureach mac Diarmada, king of Ciarray Luachra, *moriuntur*. The battle of Krivtelcha, betwene Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrowne. Eocha mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvtuinne, his brother, his two sons, Cuduly and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumascach mac

Flathroy; Duvslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunechdach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Ailech, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donncha O'Longsi, king of Dalnarai, killed by Kindred-Owen, *per dolum*. Forces by Bryan to Traohaila to make a circuit, untill he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannans killed by O'Mul-

Αοιρ Οριορτ, μίλε α σεάταιρ. Αν τριρ βλιαδαν δο θηριαν. Οομνall, mac Μαινιασθα, abb Μαινιρτρεαχ δυιτε, ερρκορ γ ρηόιρ. ναεμ̄ εριθε. S. Αεδ̄ ρρ̄λειζινο γ abb Τρέροιτε, ερρκορ, eccναϊδ̄, γ ολιετρεαχ, δέcc. Ιαρ νοσιγηθεαθαϊδ̄ ι nΑρδ̄ Macha, co nonόιρ γ co ναιρμιοιη μοίρ. Αρ occá éccáine ρο ράϊδ̄δ̄,

Αν τεccναϊδ̄ an τάρδ̄ ερρκορ,
Αν ναεμ̄ Θε, co ρειδ̄ noelba,
Ρο ραιτ̄ uainn α nabρalacht,
Οτ λυϊδ̄ Αοδ̄ α ταεδ̄ Τσίρρα.
Ναδ̄ μαρ̄ Αεοη von θρεαζ̄μιαϊζ̄ binn,
Co ηgelblaϊδ̄ ζ̄λινο ζ̄λέτε ρανδ̄
Εαρρα an ζ̄λέ ζ̄emm ζ̄λεοσ̄νο ζ̄ρηνν,
Τεαρδα λειζεανδ̄ Ερεανν ανδ̄.

Μαολβρ̄icche Ua Rm̄l̄ba, abb Ιαε, δέcc. Οομνall mac Νέιλλ, abb Cille Λαμ̄ραϊζε, δέcc. Ροζαρταχ, abb Λειεζ̄λιννε γ Σαιζ̄ρε, δέcc. Μυιρ̄σ̄oach, τ̄ιζ̄σ̄ιρνα Conaille, do μαρ̄βαδ̄ λά Μυζ̄δορναϊδ̄. Ζ̄ιolla Com̄ζ̄aill, mac Αρδοζ̄αιρ, γ α mac, γ δά céδ̄ μαρ̄αον ρύ do μαρ̄βηαδ̄ do Μηαολρ̄υαναϊδ̄, mac Αρδοζ̄αιρ αζ̄ coρναϊδ̄ ριζε Uλαδ̄. Slóιζ̄heaδ̄ λά θηριαν, mac Cινδειοιζ̄ co ρρ̄σ̄ραϊbh δειρρειρτ̄ Ερεανν ιμμε co Cenel ηΕοζ̄αιρ γ co ηUλτοιρ, do éuinζ̄ιδ̄ ζ̄ιall. Αρεαδ̄ λoδ̄αρ ναρ̄ Μιθε co mbattαρ αιδ̄ce ι τ̄Ταϊλλτιν. Uοταρ ιαροϊδ̄ co mbátταρ ρ̄c̄t̄m̄iun occ Αρδ̄ Macha, co ραρ̄καϊδ̄ θηριαν ρ̄x uncca δόρ ρορ̄ αλτόιρ Αρβα Μαάα. Uοταρ ιαρ̄ ριν ι nΘαιλ̄ nΑραιδε, co τυερατ̄ αιτ̄τιρε Θαιλ̄ nΑραιδε, γ Θαιλ̄ ρ̄ιαταχ αρέσ̄ηα. Ιηζειρ̄ci, τ̄ιζ̄σ̄ιρνα Conaille, do μαρ̄βαδ̄. Αηη cλιαθη do λoρ̄ccaδ̄ λά Δειρρειρτ̄ θ̄ρ̄ιζ̄ ηί ταυθε. Ινορ̄σ̄η Λειτε Καταϊλ̄ λά ρ̄λαιτ̄θεαρταχ Ua Νέιλλ, γ Αοδ̄, mac Tomalταϊζ̄, τ̄ιζ̄σ̄ιρνα Λειτε Καταϊλ̄,

doray. Duvslane O'Lorkan, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, *quievit*. Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *From the side of Teamhair*.—This alludes to the position of Trefoid, now Trevet, in Meath. This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O'Connor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 297)

as follows :

“ A. D. 1004. *Sanctus Aidus Scholasticus, seu Theologiae Lector, Abbas Trefotensis* (in Media) *Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Ardmachæ in vitæ sanctimoniâ, cum magno honore sepultus decessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernicis versibus descriptum ibidem legitur.*” [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] “*Qui versus latine redditi talem exhibent sensum :*

The Age of Christ, 1004. The third year of Brian. Domhnall, son of Maicniadh, Abbot of Mainstir-Buithe, a bishop and holy senior, died. St. Aedh, lector of Frefoit, bishop, wise man, and pilgrim, died after a good life at Ard-Macha, with great honour and veneration. In lamentation of him was said :

The wise man, the archbishop,
The saint of God of comely face,—
Apostleship has departed from us,
Since Aedh departed from the side of Teamhair^a,
Since Aedh of sweet Breaghinhagh liveth not,
Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung ;
A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,
The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbrighde Ua Rimheadha, Abbot of Ia, died. Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe^b, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghaill, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contending for the kingdom of Ulidia. A hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, into Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at Tailtin. They afterwards marched northwards, and remained a week at Ard-Macha ; and Brian left twenty ounces of gold [as an offering] upon the altar of Ard-Macha. After that they went into Dal-Araidhe, and carried off the pledges of the Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Fiatach in general. Ingeirci, lord of Conailli, was slain. Ath-cliaith was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill ; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

"Iste sapiens, Archiepiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus forma ;

Transiit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aidus ex partibus Temoriae.

Quandoquidem non vivit Aidus de Bregmagia speciosa vir celebris famæ, lucens lucerna ;

(O detrimentum!) pretiosa gemma, decus clarum, interiit in eo doctrina Hiberniæ."

^b *Cill-Lamhraighe.*—In the gloss to the *Feilire-*

Aenguis, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ui Lannairech was the patron, is placed "ἸΝ ἸΙῸΣ ἘΑΡϨΑϨΕΝΟ Ἰ. Α ἸΑΡϨΑΡ ὈΡΡΑΙΓΕ," in Ui-Cairthenn, in the west of Ossory. It is the church now called Killamery, situated in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. There is a tombstone with a very ancient inscription near this church.

δο μαρβαδ λαίρ. Ραοινδ̄ ος Loch Bricren̄d̄ για ρϕλαιεβ̄σρταχ φορ
 Υιβ̄ Εαταχ γ φορ Υλταιβ̄, η̄ τορchaίρ Αρταν, ριοζδᾱμ̄να Υα η̄Εαταχ δο
 μαρβαδ̄.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μ̄λε α κύicc. Αη̄ ε̄σ̄ραμ̄ηαδ̄ β̄λιαδ̄αιη̄ δο δ̄η̄ριαν. Ρ̄ίνζιη̄,
 abb Ρορ̄α Cρ̄έ, δ̄έcc. Οunchαδ̄, mac Ουναδ̄αιccη̄, ρ̄σ̄ρ̄λειζιη̄δ̄ Cluana mic
 Νόιρ, γ α η̄αη̄γοίρ̄ε ιαρ̄ριη̄, ε̄η̄δ̄ α ρ̄ιαζ̄λα, γ α ρ̄σ̄η̄caίρ, δ̄έcc. Σ̄η̄ ρ̄ιλ Cunn
 η̄α μ̄βοε̄τ̄ ε̄ρ̄ιδ̄ε. Μαολ̄ρ̄υαη̄αδ̄, mac Αεδα Υί Ουδ̄α, τ̄ιζ̄σ̄η̄να Υα Ρ̄ιαε̄ρᾱς
 Μυιρ̄ιρ̄ce, γ α mac .ι. Μαολ̄ρ̄schlaim̄η̄, γ α β̄ραταίρ .ι. Ξ̄εβ̄ενδ̄ᾱς mac Αεδα,
 δ̄έζ. Cρ̄εαχ μ̄όρ̄ λά Ρ̄λαιεβ̄σρταχ, mac Μυιρ̄έσ̄ρ̄ταιζ̄ λά τ̄ιζ̄σ̄η̄να η̄Αιη̄ζ̄ η̄ί
 Cοναλλ̄ιβ̄ Μυιρ̄τέμ̄η̄η̄, conυρ̄ ταρ̄ραδ̄ Μαολ̄ρ̄schlaim̄η̄, ρ̄ί Τ̄σ̄μ̄ραχ, co ρ̄ρ̄αρ̄-
 ccαη̄β̄ρ̄στ̄ε δ̄ά c̄έδ̄ ο̄ιόβ̄ ειτ̄ιη̄ μαρβαδ̄ γ ε̄ρ̄ζ̄αβ̄αίλ η̄μ̄ τ̄ιζ̄σ̄η̄να Υα Ρ̄ιαε̄ρᾱς
 Αρ̄οα ρ̄ρατα. Cαταλ, mac Οunchαδ̄α, τ̄ιζ̄σ̄η̄να Ξ̄αίη̄η̄ζ̄ μ̄όρ̄, δο μαρβαδ̄.
 Ε̄c̄μ̄η̄ιδ̄ Υα η̄Αιτιδ̄ε, τ̄ιζ̄ερ̄η̄να Υα η̄Εαταχ, δο μαρβαδ̄ λά η̄Υλταιβ̄ ρ̄έιρ̄η̄.

Σ̄λιοχ̄τ̄ η̄υδ̄αίρ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ η̄υδ̄αίρ η̄η̄ Οιλ̄έν .ι. Οίη̄η̄ η̄α η̄αο̄μ̄ φορ
 Loch Ribh.

Μ̄όρ̄ρ̄λυαίccη̄αδ̄ ρ̄σ̄η̄ η̄Ερ̄εαη̄η̄ λά β̄ριαν, mac Cιη̄ν̄έιτ̄τ̄ιζ̄η̄, δο c̄υη̄ζ̄ιόδ̄ ζ̄ιαλλ̄
 co Cη̄η̄η̄ Cοναίλλ̄ γ Εοζ̄αη̄. Αρ̄σ̄β̄ λοταρ̄ δ̄αρ̄ λάρ̄ Cονη̄αχ̄τ̄ φορ Εαρ̄ Ρ̄υαδ̄,
 δ̄αρ̄ λάρ̄ Τ̄ίρ̄ε Cοναίλλ̄, τ̄ρ̄η̄α Cη̄η̄η̄ η̄Εοζ̄αη̄, φορ Ρ̄σ̄ρ̄ταίρ̄ cαμ̄ρ̄α ι η̄Ν̄δ̄αλ̄ Ρ̄ιαυα
 γ ι η̄Ν̄δ̄αλ̄ η̄Αρ̄αίδ̄ε, ι η̄Υλταιβ̄, ι Cοναίλλ̄η̄ μ̄υιρ̄τέμ̄η̄η̄η̄ co τ̄τορ̄ρ̄ᾱc̄τατ̄ταρ̄ η̄μ̄
 λ̄ucchη̄ραδ̄ co β̄εαλ̄αχ̄ ο̄ύη̄η̄. Λοτ̄ταρ̄ η̄μορ̄ρ̄η̄ο Λαίζ̄η̄η̄ δ̄αρ̄ β̄ρ̄σ̄ζ̄α ρ̄οδ̄εαρ̄ ο̄ια

^o *Loch-Bricrenn*.—Now Loughbrickland, in the county of Down.—See note ^r, under the year 832, pp. 447, 448, *supra*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1004. Hugh O’Flannagan, Airchinnech of Maine-Colum Cill” [now Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.—ED.]; “Ragnal mac Gofray, king of Ilands; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde O’Rimea, Abbot of Aei; Donell mac Macnia, Airchinnech of Mainister, *in Christo mortui sunt*. Gilcomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Maelruanay, his owne brother. Hugh mac Tomaltay killed by Flavertagh O’Nell, the day he spoyled Lecale.

Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in the 72nd yeare of his age, died. Hugh of Treod, cheife in learning and prayer, *mortuus est*, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland at Monedir, where the king of Scotland, Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slaine. An overthrow at Lochbrickrenn given to Ulstermen and O’Nehachs, where Artan, heyre of Ehaches, fell. Great forces by Bryan, with the lords and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick’s altar, and went back with pledges of all Ireland with him.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Book of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This is probably the chronicle translated into English by Connell

Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricrenn^e, by Flaithbheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-na-mbocht. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son, i. e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, i. e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaithbheartach, son of Muirheartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Echmhilidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois^a, and the Book of the Island^e, i. e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Feartas Camsa^f, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin^g. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha

Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

^a *The Book of the Island.*—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A. D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magraidin's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

^f *Feartas-Camsa*: i. e. the ford or crossing of

Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 342, 388, and note ^z, under A. D. 938, p. 639, *suprà*.

^g *Bealach-duin.*—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned

ττίρ, ἡ Ἰαίλλ πορ μνιρ τιμέεαλλ ταιρ δια νόυν. Μνιμνιγῖ μορρο, ἡ Ορραιγε, ἡ Connaácta ιαρ πυε μίθε ριαρ δοcúm α τίρε. Ρο ἡιαίλλρατ, μορρο Ulaíð vono πέcτρα, αcτ ní τυcρατ ἡéιλλ Conaíll ἡ Εοζαίμ. Μαοίλ να μβó, τῖγεαρνα Ua Cennpeíaiḡ, do μαρβαð lá α Chenél péin. Μαοίλρμυαναιð, mac Αρδοζαίρ, ρί Ulað, do μαρβαð la Μαδαðán, mac Δομíναίλλ, ιαρ μβεῖτ leῖτ βλιαðαιμ αρρῖζε αν éóiccíð. Μαδαðán, mac Δομíναίλλ, ρί Ulað, do μαρβαð von Τορc, .ι. Δυβτμυinne, πορ λάρ Δύινε Λεαηḡλαίρ, ταιρ τυρτυζαð ναοíμ ηΕρῖíμ. Δυβτμυinne, .ι. αν Τορc, ρί Ulað, do μαρβαð, τρέ ριορταῖð Δέ ἡ Ράττραicc lá Μνιρεαðac mac Μαδαðáιν, α νοíοζαίλ α αταρ. Μνιρεccen βοcτ ο ðhoιcη Δομíναίḡη, κομορβα Ράττραicc, δέḡ. Sechtmoḡaτ βλιαðαιμ α αοιρ.

Αοιρ Cριορc, míle α ρé. Αν cúcceað βλιαðαιμ do ðηρíαν. Ceano-ραολαð, αιρχíμνεαcη Όρμα μοίρ Μοcólμócc, Cαιcεαρ, mac Μαenaίḡ, abb Μungαρατ, ἡ Ceallaç Ua Μíηδογορáιν, αιρχíμνεαcη Cορcαιḡε, δέcc. Ρῖαcηρα Ua Ρócaρτα, ρaccαρτ Cluana ρῖητα ðρénαιμ, δέcc. Αρ δó do ρáíðeað,

Do neoch panaccra fo Erinò,
Eoir achadh ḡ cill,
Noán ruarar uacht na terna,
Co panacc Cluain ρῖητα ρíno.
Α Chríρτ ní ρccéρμαίρ ηι ρεḡða
Manbað Ρῖαcηρα αν ðeῖρα bínn.

Τυαζαí Ua Μαοίλμαcηα, ραοί ἡ κομορβα Ρῖαττραicc ι Μνιμáιν, ἡ Ρο-βαρταcη Ua ηΑίλḡιυρα, ανcoιρε Cluana μic Νοίρ do écc. Δο ðρῖḡημαίμβη α cenél. Τρénῖηρ Ua ðαιḡεαíλλán, τῖḡḡῖηνα Δαρτραίḡε, do μαρβαð lá Cenel

was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Bealach-Duna-Dealgan, i. e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

^b *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes, who were Brian Borumha's allies, and who assisted him in deposing Maelseachlainn II., and in weakening the power of the Northern Ui Neill.

ⁱ *Westwards*.—The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1005. Armeach mac Coscraí, bushop and scribe of Ardmac, and Finguine, Abbot of Roscre, *mortui sunt*. Maelruanai O'Duudai, his sonn, Maelsechlainn, and his cosen, Gevennach, *mortui sunt*. Echmili O'Haty, king of Onehach, by Ulster, Maelruanai mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Esroe, into Tir-Conell, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-

to their territory, and the foreigners^b by sea round eastwards [southwards ?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwardsⁱ to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on this occasion ; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Madadhan, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Madadhan, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc, i. e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i. e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died ; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceanntaeladh, airchinneach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog ; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid ; and Ceallach Ua Meangorain, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Of him was said :

Of all I traversed of Ireland,
Both field and church,
I did not get cold or want,
Till I reached the fair Cluain-fearta.
O Christ, we would not have parted in happiness,
Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet language.

Tuathal Ua Maoilmacha, a learned man, and comharba of Patrick in Munster ; and Robhartach Ua hAilghiusa, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died ; he was of the tribe of Breaghmhaine. Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain^t, lord of Dar-

Conaill until Lammas, to Bealach Maoin" [*rectè, duin*], "until they submitted to Patrick's relics" [*rectè, to Patrick's clergy*], "and to his coarb, Maelmuire mac Eochaa. Battle betwene Scotsmen and Saxons, where Scotsmen were discomfitted, with a great slaughter of their good men. Maelnambo, king of Cinnselai, killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Gilcomgaill,

mac Ardgair, mic Madugan, king of Ulster, killed by his brother, Maelruanai mac Ardgair." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Trenfhear Ua Baoigheallain*.—This name would now be anglicised Traynor O'Boylan. The O'Boylans, now Boylans, were chiefs of Dartry-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, adjoining Lough Erne.

Conaill πορ Loch Erne. Cúconnacht, mac Dunadhais, ταιορεχ Síλ nAnm-
cáda, do marbáð la Murchað mac ðriam. Ua Dúnghalaig imorro τιγίρνα
Murccraige típe πορ μαρβ hi φφαρραθι Lothra. Muirfóhach, mac Cri-
ocháin, do fáccbaíl comarbaip Cholaim Chille ar ðhia. Aénuaðucchað
aenaig Tailletín lá Mailechloinn, 7 φíρδοimnach do oiprneað hi comarbuip
CholaimChille a comairle φíρ nEpeann ipin aenað pin. Soirccél móρCholaim
Chille do ðubgoid ipin oidce arin epoom iarparach an doimliacc móρChín-
anna. Ppimimno iarpari domhain ar aoi an éumtaigh daenða, 7 a φαγβαíl
dia φicéτ aθhaið πορ ðib míporaibh iar ngaitt dé a óip, 7 φóid ταιριρ.
Slóigfó la Flaiteðírtach Ua Néill co hUltaib, co τtucc φecéτ παιττιpe uaðh-
aibh, 7 co πο μαρβ τιγίρνα Leithe Caéal .i. Cúulað mac Aengara. Ðoin-
nall, mac Ðuibtuinne, pí Ulað, do marbáðh lá Muirfóac, mac Μαουδάin, 7
do Uarzaet Sléibe φuaio. Airmfóach, mac Coρccraig, epcop, 7 φccpibhíð
Arða Macha, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile a φeaét. An φειρφó bliaðain do ðhriam. Muirfóach
φuí epcop, mac φράτap Ainnipe ðoiét, do múcað i nuaimh i nGailengaihb
Coρainð. φíρδοimnach, comarba Cholaim Chille hi cCñandup, 7 φάctna,
comarba φινóém Cluana hloairið, décc. φinφnécta Ua φiaχpa, abb Τιγε
Mochua, 7 Tuatal Ua Concóðair, comarba φionntain, décc. Μαολμαιpe
Ua Gεapaζain, comarba Cainniγ, 7 Célecaip, mac Ðuinðucan, mic Cín-
neitciγ, abb Τιpe ða gλair, déγ. Μαioim φia nAongup, mac Capraig,
πορ φíραibCeall, ðú i ττορícair Ðemun Gαtlað Ua Μαολmuaiðh. Secc

¹ *The Great Gospel*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1006. Codicem Evangeliorum Divi Columbæ gemmis et auro cælatum quidam latroneuli è Basilica majori Kenunnasensi de nocte furantur: et post duos menses auro et cælatione exutus, reperitur sub cespitibus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 127.

^m *Erdomh*: i. e. the *porticus*, sacristy, or lateral building, attached to the great church of Kells.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 433 to 438.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1006. Maelruana mac Ardgair killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Menngoran, Airchinnech of Cork, *quievit*. Trener O'Boyllan, king of Dartry, killed by Kindred-Connell at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Turk, in St. Bride's Church, in the midst of Dundalehglas. Cuconnacht mac Dunai killed by Bryan, *per dolum*. An army by Flahvertach O'Nell into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and

traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Mael-seachlainn; and Feardomhnach was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel¹ of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh^m of the great church of Ceanannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a sod over it. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i. e. Cuuladh, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubh-tuinne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airmeadhach, son of Cosgrach, Bishop and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1007. The sixth year of Brian. Muireadhach, a distinguished bishop, son of the brother of Ainmire Bocht, was suffocated in a cave^a, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnach, successor of Finnen of Chuain-Iraird, died. Finshnechta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finntan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donnucuan, son of Ceinneidigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Feara-Ceall, wherein fell Demon Gatlach Ua Maelmhuaidh. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Dune-rainn, nere Ardmach, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Maibile, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Turk, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crichain renounced" [*rectè*, resigned] "the Coarbship of Colum Cill for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maelschlainn. Ferdov-nach" [was installed] "in the Coarbship of

Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The hook called Soscel mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cill, stolen."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The entry relating to the stealing of the Gospel of St. Columbkille is left imperfect in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, but in O'Conor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

^a *A cave.*—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.

μόρ γ ρνεάττα ό οχετ Ιο Ιανuari co Cáirc. Μυρεαδách, mac Ουιβτuirne, ρί Ulaó.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, míle a hocht. Αη ρέτταό βλιασθαιη δο θηριαν. Κατάλ, mac Caprllyra, comarba Caimoiξ, Maelmuire Ua hUchtáin, comarba Cfn-annra, véξ. Echtiξearn' Ua Σοιρiniξilla, vécc. Ουβέοβλαιξ, ιηξή ριξ Con-naét, βήη θηριαν, mic Cinnειττιξ, vécc. Ταδξ Ουβήρúλεαó, mac ριξ Con-naét, do μαρβαó la Connmaicnió. Συρράν, mac Uí Τρεαρραich, τιξήρνα Ua mδαιρρέε, vécc. Μαδύδαν, τιξήρνα Sil ηΑηηαδα, do μαρβαó lá a θράτταιρ. Slóighéβ lá Flaitéβήρταχ Ua Néill ξο ριορα θρξήη, co ττυcc βορομα μόρ. Μαίόη ρορ Connaétaió ρια ρρβραíβ θρειρνε. Μαίόη οηα ρορ ρεαραιó θρειρνε ρια Connaétaióη. Ολοένα, mac Αονξυρα, ρρím ριλε Ερεανη ιηα αιμυρ, vécc. Συράν, mac Τρξβραιξ, τιξεαρηηα Ua mδαιρρέε, do écc.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, míle a naoi. Αη τοέτταό βλιαδαιη δο θηριαν. Conaiηξ, mac Αεδαξάιν, επρκορ, vécc ηι cCluain mic Νόιρ. Οο Μυξόορρηαιó Μαιξήη α chenél. Ορυνόμαολ επρκορ vécc. Secannlán Ua Ούηξάλáιν, abb Ούιη Uéξλαιρ, do δάλλαó. Οιαρμαíο, comarba θεαραιηη, Μυρβóαχ, mac Moch-loiηξριξ, αιρίνηεαχ Μυcναíμα, Μαολρυέταιη Ua Cήβαιλλ do μύιηηηιρ Ιηρρ Ραιέλβηο, ρρím ραοι ιαρέταιρ δομάηη ιηα αιμυρ, η τιξήρνα Εοξαναχτα Uoχα Uéin, vécc ιαρ ηδειξέβήταíó. Μαρράν, mac Cinnéιττιξ, cήο cléιρεαó Μυíηαν, vécc. Κομαρβα Colaim mic Οριομέταιηη, .i. Τίρε οα ξλαρ, Ιηηρρ Cealtρα, η Cille Dalua, do écc. Κατάλ, mac Conéοβαιρ, ρί Connaét, vécc ιαρ θρβήαιηη. Ε ριη Mac mic Ταíόcc αη τυρ. Οεαρβαίλ, ιηξήη Ταíόξ,

° *Muireadhach*.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1007. Ferdovnach, Coarb of Kells, vizt. Cenannas; Celechair, mac Duncuan mic Cinedi, Coarb of Colum mac Crivthainn; and Maelmuire, Coarb of Cainnech, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mureach mac Madugan, heyre of Ulster, killed by his own. Fachtna, Coarb of Finian of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Great frost and snow from the first” [*rectè*, sixth] “Id. of January untill Easter.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ρ *Tadhg Dubhshuileach* : i. e. Teige, Thaddæus,

or Timothy, the Black-eyed.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1008. Extream revenge by Maelsechlainn upon Lenster. Cahal mac Carlusa, Coarb of Cainnech; and Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Kells, *mortui sunt*. Maelan-in-gai-moir, .i. of the great speare, king of O'Dorhainn, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmach, in the midst of Trian-mor, for the uprising of both armyes. Donneha O'Cele blinded by Flahvertach at Inis-Owen, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connaght by Brefnymen; and another by Connaght given them. An army by Flah-

snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach^o, son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carlus, successor of Cainneach; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceananus, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirmghilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach^p, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [*rectè* 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Conaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Cluain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crunnmael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, airchinneach of Mucnamh; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann^a, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein^r, died after a good life. Marcan^e, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crimthainn, i. e. of Tir-da-ghlas, Innis-Cealtra and Cill-Dalua, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhail,

vertach O'Neill to the men of Bregh, from whom he brought many cows. Maelmorra, king of Lenster, gott a fall, and burst" [broke] "his legg. Duvchavlay, daughter to the king of Connaght, wife to Bryan mac Cinnedy, *mortua est*. The oratory of Ardmach this yeare is covered with lead" [*Oratorium Ardmacha in hoc anno plumbo tegitur*]. "Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Inis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.

^r *Eoghanacht Locha-Lein*.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.

^e *Marcan*.—He was a brother of Brian Borumha.

mic Catal, décc. Catal, mac Duibdara, tighina Ffermanach, décc. Muirbhac hUa hAeda, tighina Muirbhac, [décc]. Slóighfó lá brian co Claenloch Sléibe Fuait, co pucc aittire Cenél Eoghain 7 Ulaó. Aod, mac Cuinn, rioǵdanna Oilig, 7 Donnucan, tighina Muǵdorn, do marbáó.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mile a veich. An nomáó bliáóan do bhrían. Muirbhach, mac Cricocháin, comarba Colaim Cille, 7 Adáinnán, rai, 7 eppcop, 7 mac oicce, rípleigino Arva Macha, 7 áóðar comarba Phattraicc, décc iarran cétarimáó bliáóan reáctmodat a aoiri a u. Calainn Ianuari, aóóce Saétairn do ronnaradh, 7 po hadnarfó co nonóir, 7 go nairmúitín ipín doimlíacc nóir i nArva Macha ar bélaib na haltóra. Flano Ua Donnchaóa, comarba Oenna, décc. Flaébeartach Ua Cetenen, comarba Tighinaig, rínoir, 7 ruí eppcop, do ǵum ó ríraib brieirne, 7 a écc iari rin ma cill peirrin hi Cluain Eoar. Dubéach, mac Iarnám, aircéndeach Dearmairge, Dálach Dírire Tola, comarba Féene 7 Tóla, ríribúg toǵaóe, Fachta, comarba Fíndein Cluana hlorairn, décc. Slóichead lá brian co Maǵ Coraimn, co pucc leir tighina Ceneóil Conaill .i. Maelpuanaó Ua Maoldoraó, rria réir, go Cfmn Coraó. Maelpuanaó Ua Doimnaill, tighina Ceneóil Luigóeach, do

¹ *Feara-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

² *Claenloch*.—Situated near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1009. Cahal mac Conor, king of Connacht” [*in penitentia moritur*]; “Mureach O’Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duvdara, king of Fermanach, *mortui sunt*. Maelsuhain O’Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac Cinnedy, Coarb of Colum mac Crivhainn, of Inis-Celtra, and Killdalua, and Mureach mac Mochloingse, Airchinnech of Mucknav, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Ailech, and Duncuan, king of Mugorn, *occisi sunt*. Forces by Bryan to Claenloch of Sliave-Fuaid, that he got the pledges of Leth Cuinn, .i.” [the northern] “half of Irland. *Estas torrida. Autumnus fructuosus*. Scannlan O’Dungalain, prince

of Dundalehglas, was forcibly entred into his mansion” [*rectè*, was forcibly entered upon in his mansion], “himself blinded after he was brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Duvthuinne. Dervaile, Teg mac Cahal’s daughter, *mortua est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

³ *On Saturday night*.—These criteria clearly show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at this period by one year. In the year 1010, the fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Friday, as appears from the order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Saturday.

⁴ *Oenna*: i. e. Endeus of Killeany in Aranmore, an island in the bay of Galway.

⁵ *Magh-Corrann*.—Not identified.

⁶ *Ceann-Coradh*: i. e. Head of the Weir, now

daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Feara-Manach^t, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraige, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch^u of Sliabh-Fuaid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donnucan, lord of Mughdhorna, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [*rectè* 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night^w precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadha, successor of Oenna^x, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois. Dubhthach, son of Iarnan, airchinneach of Dearnhach; Dalach of Disert-Tola, successor of Feichin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Fachtna, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Corrann^y, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i. e. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh^z. Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill^a, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was slain by the men

anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, where the kings of Thomond erected a palace. It extended from the present Roman Catholic chapel to the brow of the hill over the bridge; but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kincora Lodge, situated not far from the original site of Brian Borumha's palace.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 46.

^a *Ua Domhnaill*.—Now *anglicè* O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill to be found in the Irish annals. This family, who, after the English invasion, became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell, had been previously chiefs of the cantred of Cinel-

Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnall, son of Eigneachan, who died in the year 901 (see p. 563, *suprà*), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cinel-Luighdheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfoda, i. e. Fergus the Long-headed, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cinel-Luighdheach, see note ^c, under the year 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

μαρβαδ λά ρφαιβ Μαιζε ηλθε. Οεγγυρ Υα Λαράιν, τιγίρνα Ceneál nEnda, do μαρβαδ λά Ceneál nEogain na hIny. Murchad, mac θριαν, co βρφαιβ Mumán, co Λαιγνιbh, co nUibh Néill an déirceipr, γ co βΦλαιέβφρταχ, mac. Μυιρέφρταιγ, τιγίρνα Οιλγ co νογαιβ an Φhocla do ιονομαθ Cénéel Λιγθ-deach, γο ρυccραττ τρι céo do βροιο γ cpeach νόρ do ινδιιβh. Doimnall, mac θριαν, mic Cindeioidg, mac ριγ Epeann, dég. Slóiccéō lá Φλαιέβφρταχ Υα Néill, co Dún Eatach, co ρο λοιρε an dún, γ co ρο βριγ an baile, γ do βερτ αιττιρε ó Niall mac Duibhétinne. Aod, mac Ματζαμνα, ριόγδαμνα Caryl, décc. Faelán, mac Dunlaing, τιγίρνα Υα mδουιδ, décc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, míle α haon décc. An deachmad bliadain do θηριαν. Teom νόρ .i. cnuic, γ τριγαιτ ι nApo Macha o Shamain co bealtainne co nebletar θροηγ νόρ do ρρυιέιβ, γ do macaib λειγινν, im Chénoφhaolad an τpaβαλλ, eppcop, anγcoipe, γ αιλιερ, im Μαολβρίγθε mac an Θhobann, ρφρλειγινo Aρδα Macha, γ im Scolaize mac Cléipcen uaral ρaccapτ Aρδα Macha. Aobaétatar ρom don teomain ρin, γ ρocáide oile amaille ρmú. Μαρτάν, abb Lucchmáioh, Cian, comarba Caimigh, Caoncompac Υα Scannlán, αιρénδεαχ Daímμpe, Maclónain, abb Rora Cpe, γ Cono-mach Υα Toimpar, ρacapτ, γ τοιρεαχ ceileabapeta Cluana mic Nóip, dég. Slóighéō la Φλαιέβapτaχ mac Μυιρέφρταιγ hí Ceneál Conaill, co ρυαχε Μαγh cCéctne. Ρυγ bóγabáil νόρ, γ do deochatō ρlán dia tchic. Slóighéō lá Φλαιέβφρταχ mac Μυιρέφρταicch doρiδopi ι Ceneál Conaill co ρυαχε Opuim cliaibh γ Tpaáct nEoéuile, dú in ρο μαρβαδ Niall, mac Θιollaπατ-

^b *Cinel-Enda*.—A territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under 1175.

^c *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of Inis-Eoghain, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1010” [*rectè*, 1011]. “Dunaach in Colum Cill’s in Ardmach; Flaihvertagh O’Cehinan, Coarb of Tiarnach, cheife bushop and anchorite, killed by Bresnemen in his owne cittie. Mureach O’Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmach, in *Christo mortuus*

est. Flavertach O’Neill, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murcha Bryan’s sonn, with Mounstermen, Lenster, and the south O’Nells, spoyled Kindred-Copell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many cowes. Bryan and Maelsechlainn againe in campe at Anaghduiv. Maelruanay O’Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, killed by the men of Magh-Itha. Aengus O’Lapan, king of Kindred-Enni, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Hugh mac Mathgamna, heyre of Cashill, *mortuus est*. An army by Flaivertach O’Neill against mac Duvthuinne to Dun-Echach, burnt the said Dun, broocke the towne, and tooke Nell mac

of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cinel-Enda^b, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island^c. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [*rectè* 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady^d, namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Ceannfaeladh of Sabhall, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, lector of Ard-Macha; and Scolaighe, son of Clercen, a noble priest of Ard-Macha. These and many others along with them died of this sickness. Martin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Caencomrac Ua Scannlain, airchinneach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Connmhach Ua Tomhraid, priest and chief singer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinel-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne^e; he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Druim-cliabh and Tracht-Eothaile^f, where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and

Duvthuinne's pledges. An army by Bryan to Macorainn, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conell close" [prisoner] "to Cenn-Cora, .i. Maelruanai O'Maeldorai. Dalach of Disert-Tolai, Coarb of Fechin" [*bona senectute*], "*in Christo mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *A great malady.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmacha a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quâ Kennfailadius de Sallalo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus;

Maelbrigidus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmachanus; Scolagius, filius Clercheni, nobilis Præbyter Ardmachanus, et alii innumeri Seniores et studiosi Ardmachani interierunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

^e *Magh-Cedne.*—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1301.

^f *Tracht-Eothaile*: i. e. the Strand of Eothaile, now Trawohelly, a great strand near Ballysaddare, in the county of Sligo.

τραίκε μίε φήγαίλε, γ πο φραοίνδ φορ Μhaολφuaναϊδ Ua Maoldopaϊδ, αέτ ní πο φαρρεβαδ νεαé ann. Slóighé lá Maolrfehlainn tap a néiri hi eTíp nEoγaín γο Μαγ da γabail γο πο λοιπερε a cpeac a Tealaig nOec, co pucc γabala, γ co ndeaéaϊδ dia éich φορ cula. Sloicéé lá Flaitéβήταχ ιαραμ coppice Aipδ Ulaoh, co πο hoipeceaδ co léip an áipδ laip, γ pucc γabála ap διριμί pucc pí μιαμ ειετιρ βραιττ γ ινδile cennach naipeam ιοιρ. Μαιδóm φορ Niall, mac Ouibéunne .i. caé na Mulach, μιa Niall mac Eoéaδa, mic Aipδγαip, δύ ι ετοπέαιρ ποchaϊde ιm Μιιρέβήταχ, mac Aipτάin, ταναip Ua nEaéac, γ πο haiépιογaδ laip Niall, mac Ouibéunne ιαραmη. Ailell, mac Zeibendaiγ, píogδaίmna Ua Máine, décc. Cpíonán, mac Zopmlaδa, ειγήpna Conaille, do μαρβαδ la Comcuailgne.

Αοip Cpíoρτ, míle a do décc. An tapa bliadain décc do δhpián. Mac Maíne, mic Copcepaiγ, comarba Cille dalua, [décc]. Ppíoir Saiγpe do μαρβαδh. Cian Ua Zhpγγáin, comarba Cainoiγ, Oepβαil, ιηγήn Congalaig, mic Maolemitchiγ, ιηγήn píγ Epeann, déγ. Doínnall, .i. an Caé, píγδaίmna Comaéτ, do μαρβαδ lá Maolφuaναϊδ Ua Maoldopaϊδ, γ Μαγ nAoi do lopecaδ γ darccain uile laip, ιap φραοinead φορ Connaéταιβ γ ιap ccop a náip. Cpeach níop lá hUalγapγ Ua Ciaρpδai lá ειγήpna Coipppe, γ la mac Néll Uí Rnaipc, γ lá φioρa Teatéba hi nZaileanγaϊb, conup tappaiδ uachaδ deaγ-δaοine do lucht ταίγε Maolpreachlainn ιap nól ipin uair pin atté mípcca co tapopac caé doίb επé diumar. Topéaip anδ don Donnchaδ, mac

^ε *Magh-da-ghabhal*.—Plain of the Two Forks. Not identified.—See note on *Magh-da-ghabhar* under A. M. 3727, p. 46, *suprà*.

^h *Tealach-Oog*.—Now Tullaghoge, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^z, under the year 912, p. 584, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Ard-Ulaoh*: i. e. *altitudo Ultorum*, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1433.

^k *The Mullachs*: i. e. the summits. There are many places of this name, but nothing has been yet discovered to fix the site of this battle.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1011. A certain disease that year at Ardmach, whereof died many. Maelbride Macan-

govan, Ferleginn” [Lector] “of Ardmach, and Scolai mac Clearkean, priest of the same, died thereof, and Cenfaela of the Savall, .i. chosen *Sovle-friend*” [anncapa]. “An army by Flaver-tach mac Murtagh, king of Ailech, upon Kindred-Conell, untill he came to Macetne, from whence he brought a great pray of cowes, and returned saufe again. An army by him againe to the Conells as farr as Drumcliaiv, and Tracht-Neothaile (.i. shore of Neothaile), and killed” [Gil] Patrick mac Fergaile, sonn of Nell, and broke of Maelruanai O’Maeldorai, but none killed. An army behind them” [i. e. in their absence] “into Tyrone by Maelsechlainn, and to Madagaval, and burnt the same; prayed Tullanooγ and caryed them” [the preyes] “away. An army

Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Malseachlainn into Tir-Eoghain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhal^g, which they burned; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oogh^h, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaithbheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladhⁱ, so that the whole of the Ardes was plundered by him; and he bore off from thence spoils the most numerous that a king had ever borne, both prisoners and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, i. e. the battle of the Mullachs^k, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muircheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhenach, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died. Crinan, son of Gormladh, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Maine, son of Cosgrach, comharba of Cill-Dalua^l, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of Caineach, [and] Dearbhail, daughter of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, [i. e.] daughter of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, i. e. the Cat, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; and Magh-Aei was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Ruairc, and the men of Teathbha in Gaileanga; but a few good men of the household of Malseachlainn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were

yet by Flavertach into Ard-Ula, and spoyled and gott the greatest bootyes that ever king had there, both men and chattle, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murthevni, that he gave freedom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Duvthuinne by Nell mac Eochaa, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Onehachs, was killed, and mac Eochaa raigned after. Caenchorack O'Scanlan, Airchinnech of Daivinis;" [and] "Macklonan, Airchinnech of Roscree, *mortui sunt*. Aengus, Airchinnech of Slane, killed by

the heyre of Duva" [οο μαρτυροῦσθε οο Αιρϋίννεχ Ουδσασ, i. e. was killed by the airchinnech of Dowth]. "Crinan mac Gormlaa, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucuailgne].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^l *Cill-Dalua*: i. e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molua, who erected a church here about the beginning of the sixth century; now *anglicè* Killaloe, a well-known town, the head of an ancient bishop's see, situated on the western bank of the River Shannon, in the south-east of the county of Clare.

Μαοιρσκληανν, ἡ Οὐβταϊβλιγὴ Ὑα Μαοιρκαλλανν, τιγίρνα Οεαλβνα δίε. Οοννχαδὸ μακ Οοννχαδὰ Ρινν, ριόζδαίμνα Τσίμπαχ, Κίρνακάιν, μακ Ρλαϊνδ, τιγίρνα Λυϊγνε, Σήνάν Ὑα Λεοκαν, τιγίρνα Ζαϊλνιγ, ἡ ροχαϊθε ελε αμαιλλε ρριυ. Μαοιρσκληανν ιαρανὶ δια ταρραχταν, κο ρραρκαβέτα οκκα να γαβάλα, ἡ τορκαρ Ὑαλζαρκε Ὑα Κιαρρδα, τιγίρνα Κοιρρρε, κο ροκαϊθίβ ελε κεννοτάροιν. Σλόιγσδα μόρνα λά Μαοιρσκληανν ἡ κερίε Ζαλλ, ζο ρο λορκε αν τίρ ζο ἡΕδαρ κκο ταρραϊθὸ Σιερυκε, ἡ Μαοιρμόρϋα κρεϊχ δια κρεακ-αϊθ, κο ρο μαρβρατ δά κέδνιθ ἡμ Ρλανδ μακ Μαοιρκακλανν, ἡμ μακ Λορ-κάιν κικ Εκτιζεϊρρ, τιγίρνα Κενεοιλ Μεακχαρ, ἡ ροχαϊθε οϊλε, ἡ αρ εϊρθε μαϊθμ αν Οραιογνεϊμ. Κομὸ δια κνιμνυκαδὸ ρο ράϊθσ ἡμ ρανδ,

Νί μά λόδαρ Λυαν ρορ ρεακτ, ριρ Μίθε ρρὶ ρορμκτέετ,
βάτταρ ραιτε Ζοϊλλ ρο κλορ, κκκ αν Οραιογνέκ δον τυραρ.

Σλόικσδὸ λά Ρλαϊτέβιρτακ, λά τιγίρνα κΑϊλιγ, κο Μαϊγιν ατταεδ ἡ ταεδ Κίαννρα, κο ραρζαϊβ Μαοιρκακλανν αν ζεακλκ δό. Ζοϊλλαμοκκοννα, μακ Ροζαρταϊγ, τιγίρνα δεϊρκεϊρτ ἑρλζ, ροζλαϊγὴ Ζαλλ, ἡ τυϊλε ορδαν αιρτιρ Εϊρεανδ, δέκκ. Κρλκχ λά Μυρκαδὸ, μακ ἑρϊαν, ἡ Λαιγμυ, κο ρο αιρκε αν τίρ ζο Ζίλνδ δά λοχα, ἡ κο Κιλλ Μαϊγνεανν, ζο ρο λοϊρκε αν τιρ υϊλε, ἡ κο ρυκε γαβάλα μόρνα, ἡ ἑρϊοδὸ διαιρμυθε. Λονζυρ μόρν δο τεακτ δονα Ζαλλαϊβ ἡριν Μυμϊαν, κο ρο λοϊρκερκε κορκακ, ακτ ρο υίοζαϊλ Οια αν ζνίομ ριν ρορρα ρο κέδνιρ, αρ ρο μαρβαδὸ Αμλαοϊβ μακ Σιερυκεκκα ἡ. μακ τιγίρνα Ζαλλ, ἡ Ματζαμϊαν μακ Ουβζοϊλλ, ἡ Σοχαϊθε οϊλε λά Καζαλ μακ Οομναιλλ, κικ Ουϊβοαδοϊρλνδ. Μυρϊέβιρτακ, μακ Αοδα Ὑϊ Νέϊλλ, δο μαρβκασὴ λά Οάλ Ριαδα κο κορμυγ οϊλε αμαιλλε ρριρ. Κοζαδὸ μόρ εϊττιρ Ζαλλαϊβ, ἡ Ζαοι-δεαλαϊβ. Σλόιγσδὸ λά ἑρϊαν κο ἡΑε αν Καϊρτέμδ, ἡ ρο ζαβὴ ρορβαϊρ, ἡ δοναδὴ ανδ ρρὶ ρέ τεόρα κίορ ρορ Ζαλλαϊβ. Οαιγζιν ιομδα δο δέναμ λά ἑρϊαν,

^m *O'Maelchallann*.—Now *anglicè* Mulholland, without the prefix O'. There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 370 to 375.

ⁿ *Dealbhna-Beag*.—Now the barony of Fore, or Demifore, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

^o *Edar*.—Otherwise called Beann-Edair, which

is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

^p *Draighnen*.—Now Drinan, near Kinsaly, in the county of Dublin.

^q *Maighen-Attaed*: i. e. Attaedh's little plain. This would be anglicised Moynatty; but the name is obsolete.

^r *Cill-Maighneann*.—Now Kilmainham, near

slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn; Dubhtaichligh Ua Maelchallann^m, lord of Dealbhna Beagⁿ; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne; Seanan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar^o; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echthigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen^p; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to
overrun;

The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the
Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaed^a, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlainn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Foghartach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneann^r, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Corcach; but God immediately took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlaicibh, son of Sitric, i. e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaoidhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-an-chairthinn^a, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

Dublin.—See note ^a, under the year 782, p. 389,
suprà.

^a *Ath-an-chairthinn*: i. e. Ford of the Rock.
Situation unknown.

.i. Caáair Cinn corað, 7 Inis Gaill Duib, 7 Inis Locha Saighléno. Laiġen 7
 Ghoill 7 gcoccað for bhrian, 7 bhrian occ imcoiméð for Mumain oc Slevb
 Maipce, 7 laiġin do mopað laip co hAé eliaé. Oipġain díomop for Conaillib
 lá Maelseclainn i ccionaid páraigte Fínofaoidġ Pháttraicc, 7 bhírte baé-
 lae Páttraic ó Conaillib .i. ó macaib Concualġne.

Aoir Cipórt, míle aipí vécc. Rónan, comarba Fécin, Flaitebeartach
 mac Donnaiłl, .i. do Chloinn Cholmáin, comarba Ciapáin 7 Fínoein, 7 Cono
 Ua Diuġrað, comarba Caoimġin, vécc. Coipġre Fial, mac Caáail, ancoipe
 Glinne dá locha, Naóman Ua Seincíno vécc. Dá anġcoipe iaipíde. Dunlang,
 mac Tuáail, pí Laiġín, vécc. Coipġre, mac Cleipceinn, tiġġina Ua Fíó-
 ġeipci, do maipbað 7 meabail lá Maolcolaim Caonpaigeach. Iomaipecc

¹ *Cathair-Cinn-coraðh*: i. e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloe.—See note under A. D. 1010, *suprà*.

² *Inis-Gaill-duibh*: i. e. the Island of the Black Foreigner. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1016, that this was the name of an island in the Shannon, but it has not been yet identified. It was probably another name for the King's Island at Limerick.

³ *Inis-Locha-Saighlean*.—Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following erections by Brian Borumha, from whom the O'Briens of Munster took their hereditary surname of Ui Briain, i. e. Nepotes Briani.

“Ille præterea primus instituit, ut cuique genti certum cognomen, inderetur, quò exploratiùs esset ex quâ stirpe quæque familia propagaretur: cognomina enim antea in incerto vagabantur, et in longâ majorum serie contextendâ consistebant. Templum etiam Laonense, ac Templum Insulæ Celtraçhæ condidit: obeliscumque Tuamgrenense” [cloigéacá Tuama ġnéine] “restauravit. Multos quoque pontes construxit, et vias publicas lapide struxit. Multa propugnacula, et insulas firmis munitimentis vallavit. Cassiliau etiam, Cennabradham,

Insulam Lochkeensem” [? Loch Cre juxta Roscrea] “Insulam Lochgairensem” [Lough Gur], “Dunocharmagham” [Bruree], “Duniasgum” [hodie Cahir], “Duntreliagum” [Duntryleague] “Dungrottum” [Dungrod in valli de Gleann Eatharlach ad radices Montis de Sliabh Grod in agro Tipperariensi], “Duncliachum” [in vertice collis de Knockany] “Inisangalldubhum, Insulam Lochsaighlensem, Rossium Regum, Keanchoram, et universæ Momoniæ portus [municipia?] munit. Adeo acuratâ Regni administratione, ac severâ disciplinâ Brianus usus est, ut fæminam unam ab aquilonari Hiberniæ plagâ ad australem progressam annulum aureum in propatulo gestantem nemo attingere, vel minima violatione afficere ausus fuerit.”—Dr. Lynch's Translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 251.

These places are all known except Inis-an-Ghoill Duibh, and Inis-Locha Saighleann.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1012. Forces by Malsechlainn into Tironell” [*rectè*, into Conaille-Muirhevni], “in revenge of forcing” [*rectè*, the profanation of the] “Finnfai of Patrick, and breacking Patrick's Crosstafe in the contention of Maelmuire and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarg O'Ciargai, king of Carbray, and by Nell O'Roynk's

Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradh^t, Inis-Gaill-duibh^a, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann^v, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Mairge, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-cliaith. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelseachlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnfaidheach, and of the breaking of Patrick's crozier by the Conailli, i. e. by the sons of Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [*rectè* 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall, i. e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Ciaran and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraídh, successor of Caeimhghin, died. Cairbre Fial^r, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhan Ua Seinchinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Cleirchen^v, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcoluim Caenraigeach^z. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were mett by the good men of Maelsechlainn's houshold, after drinking that howre, and through drunknes they gave them battle by pryde, whereby fell there Duncha mac Dunchaa Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cernachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Senan O'Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Uolgarg O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as farr as Ed, neare Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoyded the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Descert Breg, died in Maelsechlainn's house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties" [*rectè*, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyrhynn, where he remayned for three months. Great forces with Murcha mae Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaloch, and to Killmanane, and burnt all the contry, and caryed away great prayes and

innumerable captives. The slaughter of the Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "by Cahall, mac Donnchaa, mic Duvdavoirenn, where Sitrick, sonn to king of Galls, and Maíon mac Duvaill mac Awlaiv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connaght by O'Maeldorai, where Donell mac Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connaght, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O'Neil killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnchora, Inis-Galduv, and the Iland of Loch Saylenn. Lenster and Genties" [Galls] "made warre with Bryan. The forces of Mounster and Bryan at Mountaine Marci, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^z *Cairbre Fial*: i. e. Carbry the Hospitable or Munificent.

^v *Cleirchen*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Cleireachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

^z *Maelcoluim Caenraigeach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this: "Malcolumba tributii regii (exactore

εἰτιρ' Ὑἱὸς Ἐατάχ φείριν .i. εἰτιρ' Cian, mac Maolmhuaid, ἡ Domhnall mac Duibdoáboiríno, co ττορέαιρ ann Cian, Catal, ἡ Rogallach, τρι meic Maolmhuaid co náρ mór impu. Slóicéσδ lá Donnchaδ, mac ḃrian, i ndeirceirt Epeann, go po márbh Catal, mac Domhnall, ἡ co tucc gialla ó Dhomhnall. Slóighead lá Gallaid ἡ la Laighnib hi Míde, ἡ iarrin hi mḃrsgaid, co po oirceprt Tírmonn Feicene, ἡ puccrat brait iomda, ἡ inóile dáirimíde. Slóighead lá ḃrian, mac Cinnreitig, mic Lorcáin, lá níg Epeann, ἡ lá Maolrschlann mac Domhnall, lá níg Tímrach, co hAd ciat. Ro tisonoilrioc goill iarpéar eorpa ino aḡaid ḃhríam ἡ Maolrschlann, ἡ do berprat deic céo go lúreachtad leó. Feachtar cath epóda, amnar, aḡarib, aingid, ainiar-marptach, ftoḡra da na fpié raímaíl irin aimpir rin, hi cCluain tarbh, irin Aoineria cCáirce do fionnrad. Τορέαιρ irin ceat rin ḃrian mac Cindéitig, áiridrí Erión, Auguir iarpéar Eorpa uile epíde, irin océimad bliadain ar ceitre píctib a aoiri; Murchaδ mac ḃrian, níogdaíma Epeann irin tpear bliadain ríprat a aoiri, Conaing, mac Duinncean, mac bráatar do ḃhríam, Τοιρdealbáic mac Murchaδ, mic ḃrian, Moela, mac Domhnall, mic Fao-

vel custode),” taking Caenpraíge, the name of a tribe, to be can nígda, i. e. royal tribute.

^a *The Ui-Eathach.*—This was the tribe-name of the O’Mahonys and O’Donohoes of south Munster.

^b *Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh:* i. e. Kean, son of Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of O’Mahony.

^c *Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann:* i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, son of Duv-Davoran. He was the ancestor of the O’Donohoes. Both these chieftains fought at the battle of Clontarf, and the Four Masters have therefore misplaced this entry.

^d *Termonn-Feichine:* i. e. asylum Sancti Feichini, the Termon, or Sanctuary of St. Feichin, now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferard, and county of Louth.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, p. 966; and Archdall’s *Monas. Hib.*, p. 491.

^e *Cluain-tarbh:* i. e. the Plain, Lawn, or Meadow of the Bulls, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin. In Dr. O’Conor’s edition this is headed

“Cath Coradh Cluana tarbh,” which is translated “*Prælium Heroicum Cluantarbhice*,” but it simply means “Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbh.” The Danes were better armed in this battle than the Irish, for they had one thousand men dressed in armour from head to foot. In a dialogue between the Banshee Oeibhill, or Oeibhinn of Craglea, and the hero, Kineth O’Hartagan, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle, as the Gaeidhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Daues were in one mass of iron:

“Céimzeaca rriól ar rriól nḡaeidil,
Ir goill na n-aonḃróin iarpainn.”

^f *In the eighty-eighth year of his age.*—This is also stated to have been Brian’s age in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as well as the Annals of Innisfallen, and other accounts of this battle. But the Annals of Ulster state that Brian was born in the year 941, according to which he was in the seventy-third year of his age when he was

Ui-Eathach^a themselves, i. e. between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh^b, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann^c, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Domhnall. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Breagha; and they plundered Tearmonn-Feichine^d, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them,—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time,—at Cluain-tarbh^e, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age^f; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third^g year of his age; Conaing, son of Donnchuan, the son of Brian's brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh^h, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelanⁱ, lord of the Deisi-

slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106, note 3; and *Ogygia*, p. 435, where O'Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Borumha:

“Brianus Boromæus ex Heberi progenie, ut superiùs capite 83, è rege Momoniæ R. H. duodecim annis: Cruento Danorum Cluantarvensi prælio prope Dublinium, Anno ætatis 88, cum Murchado filio annorum 63, et Tordelvacho Murchadi filio annorum 15, aliisque multis proceribus occubuit feria 6 Parasceves, ut habent Dungallenses annales et Ketingus: Octava Paschali ætatem attingente, ut in Scotochronico; sed accuratius apud Marianum Scotum in Chronico ita traditur; *Brianus Rex Hiberniæ Parasceve Paschæ, sexta feria 9 Calendas Maii, manibus et mente ad Deum intentus necatur. Quibus omnibus annis 1014, et dies 23 Aprilis apertè*

designatur.”

^g *Sixty-third*.—This should probably be fifty-third, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*. This looks very like the truth: the grandson was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

^h *Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh*.—“Terrence, the king's grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned near the fishing weare of Clontarfe, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Faelains, or O'Phelans, of the Desies, took their hereditary surname. This Mothla was

λάιν, τῖς ἑνα να νῶεiri Μυῖαν, Εοῶα mac Ουνασθαῖ, .i. πλαῖε Cloinne
 Σγαννλάιν, Νιῶλλ Ὑα Cunn, ἡ Cύδύλις, mac Cινῶεττις, τρι coeimétiς ὀηριαν,
 Ταῶς Ὑα Ceallaῖ, τῖς ἑνα Ὑα Máine, Μαοιρυσανῶδ να παιῶρε Ὑα ηῖιδῖν,
 τῖς ἑνα Αῖδνε, Ξεβεανnach, mac Ουαcάιν, τῖς ἑνα Ψεαρμαις, mac δεα-
 ταις, mic Μυρῖοηαις Chlaoin, τῖς ἑνα Cιαρραις Λααχηα, Οῶinnall, mac
 οιαρμαῶα τῖς ἑνα Cορca ὀηαιρῖνῶ, Scannlán, mac Cαταῖ, τῖς ἑνα Εοζαναῶα
 Λοῶα Λειν, ἡ Οῶinnall, mac Εῖμῖνε, mic Cαινῶις, μορῖμαορ Μαιρ ἡ ηῖAlbain.
 Ro meabῶiῶ ιαραῖν an caῶ τρια neapτ caῶaiςte, ἡ cpoῶῶaῶa, ἡ ioῖmbuaῖte

the first who was called O'Faelain, i. e. *Nepos Foilani*.

^b *Niall Ua Cuinn*.—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain, a distinguished sept of the Dal-gCais, who were originally seated at Inehiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.

¹ *Three companions*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bed-chamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aid-de-camps."

^m *Tadhg O'Ceallaigh*: i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mor, in the battle of Clontarf, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the Ui-Maine.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, who were cotemporary with Tadhg Mor O'Ceallaigh, who is therein stated to have been the principal

hero in the battle, next after Brian; and it adds that he did more to break down the power of the Danes than Brian himself. According to the tradition in the country the Connaughtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

ⁿ *Maedruanaidh na Paidri O'hEidhin*: i. e. Mulrony O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Heidhin, as being the grandson of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maelfabhaill, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the county of Galway, are descended.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 398.

^o *Dubhagan*.—He was descended from the Druid Mogh Roth, and from Cuanna Mac Cailchine, commonly called Laech Liathmhuine.—See note i, under A. D. 640, p. 258, *suprà*. From this Dubhagan descends the family of the Ui Dubhagain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the principal branch is now represented by the Cronins of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagains of Fermoy.

^p *Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen*.—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Conor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, son of Conchobhar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry

Mumhan ; Eocha, son of Dunadhach, i. e. chief of Clann-Scannlain ; Niall Ua Cuinn^k ; Cuduiligh, son of Ceinneidigh, the three companions^l of Brian ; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh^m, lord of Ui Mainc ; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhinⁿ, lord of Aidhne ; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan^o, lord of Feara-Maighe ; Mac-Beatha^p, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra ; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid^q, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn ; Scannlan, son of Cathal^r, lord of Eogh-anacht-Locha Lein ; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin^s, son of Cainneach, great steward of Mair in Alba. The forces were afterwards routed by dint of battling,

derive their hereditary surname. Daniel O'Connor Kerry, of the Austrian service, is one of the representatives of this family. The following are also of the O'Connor Kerry sept: Daniel Conner, Esq., of Manche, in the county of Cork ; Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the *Chronicles of Eri* ; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton ; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork ; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "*The True Political Economy of Ireland,*" &c., who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Condorcet O'Connor, General of Division in France, now living, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, who is the son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of Mr. Daniel Conner, of Swithin's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, son of Mr. Cornelius Conner of Cork, whose will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of O'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August, 1598.

^q *Domhnall, son of Diarmaid.*—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnall, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duaid Mac Fir-

bis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe was the nineteenth in descent from this Domhnall. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell is the present head, are descended from Shane Luirg, one of the sons of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

^r *Scannlan, son of Cathal.*—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Cearbhaill, who had been lords or chieftains of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohoes, a branch of the Ui-Eathach Mumhan, dispossessed them.

^s *Domhnall, son of Eimhin.*—He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Magh Geirrginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainè Leamhna (the brother of Cairbre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriartys of Kerry), son of Corc, son of Lughaidh, son of Oilíoll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Domhnall of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81.

"In Cluantarvensi prælio ad annum 1014, a Briani regis Hiberniæ parte desideratos legimus Donaldum filium Evini filii Canichi Mormhaor Mair, et Muredachum Mormhaor Leavna: ab hoc priscos Marriæ Comites, Cairbreo Picto Satos ; ab illo Levinia Comites Manii Levinii posteris oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.

για Μαολρεάclann ó Thulcanó co hAcé cliaé for Galluib agur Laiǵmib, 7
 topóair Maolmórbá, mac Murchada, mic Finn, ní Laiǵn, 7 mac Brogarbáin
 mic Concobair, tanaíri Ua Fáilge, 7 Tuatal, mac Uǵairne, ríóðarína Laiǵn,
 7 ár diairimíde do Laiǵmib amaille fíriú. Topchair Dubhgall, mac Am-
 laoihb, 7 Siollaciaráin mac gluimairn, dá tanaíri Gall, 7 Sichpíre, mac
 Uodair, iarla Iníri hoic, Brogar, topreach na nDanmarcc, 7 bá héiríde ro
 marbó Brian. Ro machtaic lucht na deich céete lírpeach inle anníri, 7

^t *By Maelseachlainn.*—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maelseachlainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maelseachlainn as giving a ludicrous account of the terrors of the battle, in which he is made to say that he did not join either side in consequence of being paralysed with fear by the horrific scenes of slaughter passing before his eyes.

“Malachiam Midia Regem a Cluantarfensi pugnâ reducem, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentis Primores sciscitantur quonam pacto illud praelium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapsa de cœlis angelo (inquit) rationem quâ illa pugna inita fuerit, nuncianti fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similem unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in hominis situm esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius effigiem animo vel cogitatione formare. Quæ mihi parebant acies decertantibus se non immisceuerunt; sed pugnâ iniri cœpâ, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugnæ præbuerunt: cum interim, strictis in ictum telis ad certamen utrinque ambæ acies concurrerunt, eo splendore protegentes capita parmæ, et vibrata dextris tela micuerunt, ut candescentium mergorum, littora catervatim æstu accedente circumvolantium, specimen dederint, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et hebetavit, ut eos rectâ in pug-

nantes convertere non potuimus. Insuper cæsororum cincinni acutissimâ gladiatorum acie quasi abrasi, et levissimo quoque vento validius perflante in nostra tela perferebantur. Et si alteri parti opem ferre statueremus, arma nostra inter se mutuò implexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distringendi potestas nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quanquam Brianum Malachias in hoc praelium comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturum ab illius parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc praelium, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias pugnâ subtracturum, et neutrius se partibus addicturum. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic certamini non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ultrò ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed oblatam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hactenus, expers eorum subsidii, præclarè gesserit, hoc etiam se facinus, illis in subsidium non adscitis, aggressurum affirmavit.”—*Lynch's Translation of Keating's History of Ireland*, pp. 260, 261.

This passage was abstracted by Keating from the historical tract already referred to, called *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Dalcassian writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesitate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured

bravery, and striking, by Maelseachlainn^t, from Tulcainn^u to Ath-cliaith, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Maelmordha^w, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar^x, Tanist of Ui-Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire^y, royal heir of Leinster; and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dubhghall, son of Amhlacibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glunaiarn, two tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Insi hOrc^z; Brodar, chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten hundred in armour^a were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the

competitor.—See Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 108, where the author has made the proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, in vindicating the character of Maelseachlainn.

^u *Tulcainn*.—Now the Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and, passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

^w *Maelmordha*.—He was not the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs, or Kavanaghs, as generally supposed, but was the father of Bran, the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their hereditary surname.

^x *The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar*.—This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. He is the ancestor of O'Conor Faly.

^y *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Innisfallen, Mac Tuathail, i. e. "the son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire," or "Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." This Tuathal was the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Ui-Muireadhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Feara-Cualann, in Leinster, took their hereditary surname.

^z *Insi-hOrc*: i. e. the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, on the north of Scotland.

^a *The ten hundred in armour*.—In the Niala Saga, published in Johnston's *Ant. Celto-Scand.*,

a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some time after this battle, what had become of his men, and the answer was, that "they were all killed." This seems to allude to the division in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that the Irish had gained a real and great victory. According to the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, and the account of this battle inserted in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, thirteen thousand Danes and three thousand Leinstermen were slain; but that this is an exaggeration of modern popular writers will appear from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals of Ulster state that seven thousand of the Danes perished by field and flood. The Annals of Boyle, which are very ancient, make the number of Danes slain the one thousand who were dressed in coats of mail, and three thousand others. The probability, therefore, is, that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinstermen in their sum total of the slain on the Danish side, and in this sense there is no discrepancy between them and the Annals of Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only. In the Chronicle of Ademar, monk of St. Eparchius of Angouleme, it is stated that this battle lasted for three days; that all the Norsemen were killed; and that crowds of their women in despair threw themselves into the sea; but the Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from sun-rise to sun-set on Good-Friday.

αναρ λυγα δε τορηατταρ επι μίλε δο Θhallaib ann. Αρ δο βάρ θηριαν,
 γ δον κατ ριν δο ράιδεαθ αν ρανν,

Τρι βλιαθνα δέcc μίλε μυαθ, ó ġñnar Cρίορτ, ní cori cian,
 Δο βλιαθναib ροιν, ρεζδα αν ρανν, ζο ρο λάθ αρ Θall im θριαν.

Λυθ ερα Maelmuire mac Eocádach, comarba Páττραιcc, co ρρυιέib
 γ μιονθαib co Soro Colaim Chille, co ττυccρατ αρ corp θριαν, ριζ Ειρεανν,

^b *Sord-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Swords, in the county of Dublin. Ware says that, according to some, the bodies of Brian and his son, Murchadh, as well as those of O'Kelly, Doulan O'Hartegan, and Gilla-Barred, were buried at Kilmainham, a mile from Dublin, near the old stone cross.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 68.

The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf accessible to the Editor is that given in the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, from which, and from other romantic accounts of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry; but it has been too much amplified and modernized to be received as an authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in the battle, as Tadhg O'Conor, son of Cathal, King of Connaught; Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, &c. These falsifications, so unworthy of Dr. O'Brien, have been given by Mr. Moore as true history, which very much disfigures his otherwise excellent account of this important event. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that "the O'Neals forsooke king Brian in this battle, and so did all Connought, except" [Hugh, the son of] "Ferall O'Rourke and Teige O'Kelly. The Lynstermen did not only forsake him, but were the first that opposed themselves against him of the Danes' side, only O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "and O'Nollan excepted."

The following chiefs are mentioned in the

account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian's army, viz.: Cian, son of Maelmuaidh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann (ancestor of O'Donohoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of Faelan, king of the Desies; Muirheartach, son of Anmchadh, chief of the Ui-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cairbre Aebhdha; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luachra; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, chief of Feara-Maighe-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting Oebhinn (now Aoibhill), of Craigliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanan Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, which are given in the romantic story called *Cath-Chluana tarbh*, as well as in some Munster copies of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this banshec enveloped in a magical cloud Dunlaing O'Hartagain (a chief hero attendant on Murchadh, Brian's eldest son), to prevent him from joining the battle. But O'Hartagain, ne-

foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of this battle the [following] quatrain was composed :

Thirteen years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long
since the date,
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners
were slaughtered together with Brian.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord-Choluim-Chille^b; and they carried from thence the body of

vertheless, made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Oeibhinn was the cause. Whereupon O'Hartagain conducted Murchadh to where she was, and a conversation ensued in which she predicted the fall of Brian as well as of Murchadh, O'Hartagain, and other chief men of their army:

“Τριτηριό Μυρκαδ, τριτηριό Βριαν,
ιρ τριτηριό υιλε αρ αση ριαν,
βα δεαρη αν μαζ ρο αμάρακ,
όσ τριυι ρε γο νόρσοάλακ.

Murchadh shall fall; Brian shall fall;
Ye all shall fall in one litter;
This plain shall be red to-morrow with
thy proud blood !”

Mr. Moore, who dwells with particular interest on this battle, and who describes it well, notwithstanding some mistakes into which he has been led by Dr. O'Conor's mistranslations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his *History of Ireland* :

“It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet, though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by

an Ollamh, or Doctor, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiring theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its veteran victor, Brian, were not so lightly forgotten. Traditions of the dreams and portentous appearances that preceded the battle formed one of the mournful themes of Scaldic song; and a Norse ode of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat.”
—Vol. ii. pp. 128, 129.

This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, “The Fatal Sisters.”—See Johnson's *Antiquitates Cælo-Scandicæ*, Hafn., 1786.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1013” [*al.* 1014]. “*Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimnovenalis et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this yeare, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.* An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king

γ κορρ Μυρχαῖο ᾱ μείο, γ ε̄νο̄ς Conaing, γ ε̄νο̄ς Moetha. Δαί̄ μορρο, Μαο̄λ-
μαιρε̄ εο̄ νᾱ ρᾱιᾱο̄ acc̄ αιρε̄ νᾱ ε̄κορρ̄ εο̄ νο̄νο̄ρῑ γ̄ εο̄ νᾱιρμιο̄τιν̄ μ̄ο̄ρῑ, γ̄ πο̄
ηᾱο̄ναῑε̄ ιᾱρᾱμ̄ ιν̄ Ᾱρ̄ο̄ Macha ιν̄ ᾱλᾱο̄̄ νῡι. Ιο̄μαιρε̄ε̄ε̄ εῑε̄τιρ̄ δᾱ μᾱε̄
δ̄ηριᾱν, .ι. Donnchāō γ̄ Τᾱōδ̄. Μῡῑδε̄ᾱο̄ ρο̄ρ̄ Donnchāō, γ̄ εο̄ ρῡῑε̄ αν̄ Ru-
ᾱῑο̄ρῑ Ua Donnaccáin, ε̄ῑξ̄η̄νᾱ Ᾱρᾱο̄η, γ̄ ρ̄ο̄χαῑδε̄ ο̄ῑε̄ amāillē ρ̄ῡιρ̄. Σ̄λ̄ο̄ῑξ̄η̄δ̄
lá hUa Maol̄ōρᾱῑο̄, γ̄ lá hUa Ruair̄ē h̄ī Māc̄c̄ n̄Ᾱο̄ι, εο̄ ρο̄ μᾱρ̄β̄ρᾱε̄
Dōnnall, mac̄ Cātāil, γ̄ εο̄ ρο̄ ινο̄ιρρ̄ε̄δ̄ αν̄ μᾱξ̄, γ̄ εο̄ ρῡε̄ε̄ρᾱε̄ δ̄ιᾱλλᾱ Connāc̄ē.

Ᾱο̄υρ̄ C̄ρ̄ιο̄ρ̄ε̄, μ̄ῑε̄ ᾱ ε̄σ̄ταῑρ̄ δ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄. Ᾱν̄ ε̄ε̄δ̄ β̄λιᾱο̄αν̄ εο̄ Μ̄η̄αο̄ῑε̄ᾱχ̄λᾱῑν̄
Μ̄ο̄ρῑ, mac̄ Dōnnall, ο̄ρ̄ Ε̄ρ̄ῑν̄ν̄ ιᾱρ̄ μᾱρ̄β̄ᾱδ̄ δ̄η̄ριᾱν, μ̄ῑε̄ C̄ῑν̄ν̄ε̄ῑε̄τῑξ̄. Ρο̄νᾱν̄,
εο̄μᾱρ̄βᾱ Ρ̄ε̄ε̄ιν̄, γ̄ Colum Ua Flannaccáin, abb̄ Main Cholun̄m Chille,
Conaing, mac̄ Ρ̄ῑν̄δ̄, abb̄ Θᾱιρε̄ Μ̄ο̄ρῑ γ̄ Λ̄ε̄ῑη̄ Μο̄ο̄ε̄μ̄ο̄c̄c̄, δ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄. Μῡιρ̄ε̄ς̄-
ε̄ᾱχ̄ Ua Λο̄ρ̄cáin, αῑρ̄c̄ῑν̄δε̄ᾱχ̄ Λο̄ε̄ρᾱ, δ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄. Ν̄ιᾱλλ̄, mac̄ Θε̄αρ̄η̄ξ̄ᾱιν̄, αῑρ̄c̄ῑ-
νε̄ᾱχ̄ Μῡν̄γ̄αῑρ̄ε̄, εο̄ μᾱρ̄β̄ᾱδ̄. Donn̄gal mac̄ Ua Chan̄tene, αῑρ̄c̄η̄μ̄νε̄ᾱχ̄
Τ̄ιρε̄ εο̄ δ̄η̄λᾱ, [δ̄ε̄ξ̄]. Μῡιρ̄c̄η̄ε̄τᾱc̄, mac̄ Μῡιρ̄c̄η̄ο̄η̄αῑξ̄ Ῡί̄ Ν̄ε̄ῑλλ̄, εο̄ μᾱρ̄β̄ᾱο̄η̄
lá Con̄c̄ōβᾱρ̄ῑ Ua Dōm̄h̄nālláin, ε̄ῑξ̄η̄νᾱ Ua Τῡιρ̄ε̄ρῑ. Donnchāō Ua Ζ̄ο̄αῑξ̄,

of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn mac Donell, king of Tarach, to Dublin. Lenster great and small gathered before them, together with the Galls of Dublin, and so many of the Gentiles of Denmark, and fought a courageous battle between them, the like [of which] was not scene. Gentiles and Lenster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the Galls" [*in quo bello ceciderunt ex adversa caterva Gallorum*], "Maelmora mac Murcha, king of Leinster; Donell mac Ferall" [*rectè*, Donell O'Ferall of the race of Finnehadh Mae Garchon], "king of the Fortuaths, .i. outward parts of Lenster; and of the Galls were slaine, Duv̄gall mac Aul̄aiv; Siuchrāi mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi Hork; Gilkyaran mac Gluniarn, heyre of Galls; Ottir Duv; Suartgar; Duncha O'Herail; Grisene, Luimni, and Aul̄aiv mac Lagmainn; and Brodar, who killed Bryan, .i. cheife of the Denmark Navy, and 7000, betwen killing and drowning; and, in geveing the battle, there were lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kennedy, Archking of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the

North-west of Europe all; and his sonn, Murcha, and his grandsonn, Tirlagh mac Murcha, and Conaing, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Mounster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faelain, king of Dessyes in Mounster. Eochaa mac Dunaai, Nell O'Cuinn, and" [Cuduiligh] "mac Kinnedy, Bryan's three bedfellowes; the two kings of O'Mani O'Kelli; and Maelruanai O'Heyn, king of Aigne; and Gevinach O'Duvagan, king of Fermai; "Magveha mac Muireaiklyn, king of Kerry Luochra; Daniell mac Dermada, king of Corcabascin; Scannlan, mac Cahal, king of Eoganacht Lochlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Cainni, a great *murmor* in Scotland" [*rectè*, morrmoer of Marr in Scotland], "and many more nobles. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Patrick's Coarb, went to Sord Colum Cill, with learned men and reliques in his company, and brought from thence the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his sonn, the heads of Conaing and Mothla, and buried them in Ardmach, in a new tombe [ῑ νῡλᾱο̄ νῡι]. Twelve nights were the people and reliques" [*rectè*, clergy] "of Patrick at the

Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maeldoraidh and O'Ruairc into Magh-Aei; and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [*rectè* 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-Choluim-Chille^c; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire-mor^d and Liath-Mochaemhog^e, died. Muirheartach Ua Lorcaín, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dearggan, airchinneach of Mungairit, was killed. Donnghal Macua Chantene, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain^f, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodies, *propter honorem Regis positi*. Dunlaing mac Tuohall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maelmuai and Donell mac Duvdavorenn, where Kyan, Cahell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maelmuai, were killed. Teige mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slaine. An army by O'Maeldorai and O'Royrk into Magh Naei, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyled the Magh" [i. e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught], "and caryed ther captives; *licet non in eadem vice*. Dalnarai dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyaran and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrai, *in Christo dormierunt*. The annals of this year are many."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Maein-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columkill's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south

of the county of Kildare.

^d *Doire-mor*: i. e. *Nemus Magnum*, now Kilcolman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochoemhog, or Puleherius, as follows: "Ipse enim" [Colmanus] "erat in suo monasterio quod Scoticè dicitur *Doire-mor*, id est, nemus magnum; et est positum in Mumuniensium et Lageniensium; sed tamen positum in regione Mumuniensium, in regione scilicet Eile."—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 960; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

^e *Liath-Mochaemhog*.—Now Leamakevoige, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under A. D. 655, p. 266, *suprà*.

^f *Conchobhar O'Domhnallain*.—This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donolan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballydonnellan in Hy-Many, in the county of Galway.

τιζήνα Χιαναάτα Ξιννε Ξειμίν, το μαρβαδ. Ξιολλαρήτ mac Néill, mic Dublach, do μαρβαδ λά Μαολρεχλαinn. Μυιρέστach, mac Anmchada, τιζήνα Ua Liatháin do μαρβhadh λά Μαηghaimain, mac Μαοιλμuaid. Meanma, mac τιζearna Ua Cairn, décc. Donnchaδ, mac Aδda δicc Uí Maoileachlainn, do μαρβhadh λά Ξallaib. Μαολίpu, mac τιζήνα Ua Maine, do μαρβαδ occ Iubhar Arnun λά pήaib Τετβα. Mac Raighnall mic Iomair, τιζήνα Ρυιρ Λάιρge, do μαρβαδ λά hUib Liatháin. Cú Dub, mac Μαολραβαill, τοιρεαδ Cairrge δpachaige do μαρβαδ λά Sil Taidg i mδpήgaib. Slóighfδ λά Doimnall, mac Duibδαοίρnu, co Luimneach. Dá mac δpian .i. Donnchaδ γ Ταδg ap a chnu. Pήetar iomairfcc ceopra. Maom pop δειρερεt Epeann, γ do tuit ann Doimnall co pochaδib amaille ppiy. Slóigeaδ λά hUa Néill .i. λά Pλαιτέβήταch co pήaib Mide γ δpήg ime ilLaiğnib, co po oipcc an tήp co Λειτglinn, co tucc gaβála γ bpoio co po μαρβ τιζήνα Ua mδuide γ poδaδe ele. Slóicéfb λά Μαολρεcloinn γ λά hUa Néill, γ λά hUa Μαολδοραδ co hAδ chiaτ, co po loipcepct an dún, γ gach apaiδe ó dún amac do taidgib, γ do δeoάatar iapoim in Uib Cheinnpelaig co po aipcepct an tήp uile, γ tuccpat ilmíle do bpaict γ inmib co ταppupct cpech dia épeachaib ann go po μαρβta opoηg móp díob im mac piğ Connaét, .i. an Sléanaδ, γ cop agbaδ ann Congalach, mac Concobaip, τιζήνα Ua Paigge, γ Ξιollacolaim Ua hAğda τιζήνα Τετβα, γ poδaδe apéna. Slóighfb λά Μαολρεclainn γ λά hUa Néill, γ λά Μαολδοραδ, γ λά hUa Ruairc ilLaiğnib, co tuccpat gailla Laiğh γ do παδpat piğe Laiğh do Dhonn-

^a *Donnchadh O'Goaigh.*—*Anglicè* Donough O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

^b *Dubhlaech.*—“A. D. 1008. Gillechrist mac Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king.”—*Ann. Clon.* He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhlaeichs, or Dooleys of Fertulagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Ceinnsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilíoll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealla, in Ui-Feidhlimthe, was called.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

ⁱ *Anmchadh.*—He is the progenitor after

whom the O'Anmchaidhs of Ui-Liathain, in the now county of Cork, took their hereditary surname. They are descended from Eochaidh Liathanach, third son of Daire Cearba, son of Oilíoll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381.

^k *Meanma.*—He was son of Aedh, son of Enda, son of Eissidh, son of Sida an-Eich-Bhuidhe, the ninth in descent from Caisin (*a quo* Uicaisin), the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

^l *Iubhar Arnun:* i. e. Arnun's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhair,

Donnchadh Ua Goai^g, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gilla-christ, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech^h, was slain by Maelseachlainn. Muirchear-tach, son of Anmchadhⁱ, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meanma^k, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Maelseachlainn, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisá, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arnun^l, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghnaill, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhail, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagha^m. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann, to Luimneach. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the [people of the] south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i. e. by Flaithbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breagha about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leithghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidheⁿ, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-cliaith; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress^o; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealagh, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i. e. Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; Gillacolum Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O'Ruairc, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i. e. church of the yew, *anglicè* Killure, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

^m *Race of Tadhg in Breagha*: i. e. the Cianachta Breagh, descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum.

ⁿ *Ui-mBuidhe*.—A sept seated in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County. The church of Killabban was in their territory.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 617; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 213, note ⁿ.

^o *Outside the fortress*.—"A. D. 1008" [*rectè*, 1015]. "King Maelseaghlyn, O'Neale, and O'Moyledorie, with their forces, went to Dublin and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte out, and from thence they went to O'Keansallye, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried, and spoyled, and took divers captives with them, among whom Congalach mac Connor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla-Colum O'Hugh, prince of Teáffa."—*Ann. Clon.*

cuan, mac Dunlaing, 7 no indirfite Orraing, 7 tuccrat airceche d'irime 7 braitte iomda. Cpsch mór lá Maolpoirtaig i ndál gCair, conur tarraid Donnáid, mac brian co ndál cCair co raeimíð forpariðe, 7 torcáir ann mac Ruaidrí i Donnaccáin, 7 mac Uí Chaatalám, 7 daoine oile beor, 7 do bíre Maolpoirtaig na gabala lair iaram. Aod Ua Ruairc, .i. mac ren Físgail, tigherna breibne, 7 rioðdanna Connaét, do marbad lá Tadg an eich gíl mac Caatáil mic Concobair, lá rið Connaét, acc Loch Néill i Maigh Aoi, a noioðail Domnaill a brátar. An Sleðanach Ua Maoilrechlaimn do marbad la hUib cCennrelaig. Cindeoið mac Físgail, tigherna Laoigiri, vécc. Aod mac Taide mic Muraeda Uí Cheallaið, tigherna Ua Maine do marbad i cCluain mic Nóir. Siollacripte, mac Néill, mic Dublaið, do marbad la Maoilrschlaimn, mac Domnaill. Dúngal Ua Donnchaíð do dul ar cpeich go hArad eliac gur no marbad Fínd mac Ruaidrí Uí Dhonnaðám, tigherna Arad 7 Ua cCuanach lair.

Aoir Cpiopte, mile a cúcc vécc. An dapa bliadain do Mhaoilschlaimn. Flannaccán, mac Conaing foraircinnec Arda Macha, 7 Muirgíor, airchinneach Uir Aoidaíð, vécc. Diarmaite, Ua Maoiltelea, comarba Comgall, 7 Eithne, inðhn Uí Suairt, comarba b'riðhe, vécc. Airb'srtaich, mac Coiridobroin, airchinnech Ruir aileir, 7 Maoilpatraicé Ua Sluaðadaig, raii Epeann, vécc. Mac liacc .i. Muiré'srtaich, mac Conc'srtaich árv ollam Epeann an tan rin, vécc. Da hé céð pánn Mic liacc anro,

^p *Loch Nell*: i. e. Niall's Lake. There is no lough now bearing this name in Magh-Aei, or Plain of Connaught.

^q *Aradh Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltcealy and the hill of Knockany are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.

^r *Uí-Cuanach*.—Now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year 1015, which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1015. Dónell, son of Duvdavoren, killed by Donogh mac Bryan in battle. Flaver-tagh O'Nell came into Meath to assist Maelsechlaimn. Maelsechlaimn after went into Lenster

with an army and spoyled them, and brought great booties and pledges with him. Nell mac Ferall mic Conaing, *a suo genere occisus est*. Murtagh mac Mureach O'Nell killed by the O'Tuirties. Duncha O'Goai, king of Kyanacht, killed by Kindred-Owen. Murtagh O'Lorecan, airchinneach of Lothra; Cernach mac Cabasai, Airchinnech of Dunleghlaisc. Nell mac Dercan, Airchinnech of Mungaret” [Mungret, near the city of Limerick]. “Dungal O'Cainten, Airchinnech of Tirdaglas, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh O'Royrke, king of Brefni, killed by Teige, king of Connaght, deceitfully, at Loch-Nell, in Magh-Aei, rescuing the crostaffe of Iesus, whereby he lost” [the prerogative of] “any of his posterity to raigne, his sonn Hugh excepted

of Leinster to Donnucan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Maelfothartaigh in Dal-gCais; and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the Dal-gCais, overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Cathalain, and other persons also, were slain; and Maelfothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i. e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill^p, in Magh-Aei, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Sleghnach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Dunghal Ua Donnchaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach^q, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach^r, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [*rectè* 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh^s, died. Diarmaid Ua Maetelcha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir; and Maelpadraig Ua Sluaghadaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliag^t, i. e. Muircheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliag's first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^s *Lis-aeidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

^t *Macliag*.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Borumha, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies were extant in the last century; but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin's *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the*

Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 70–72, and Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Mac-Liag is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."

Μυιρέστach δέcc, mac Maoilceptaig, baoi acc iongaire na mbó,
 Α ρέ ar inoraic nach ar iomlaic, tabair rghnach pindraip dó.

δα hé a pann dñófnach annro,

Α éluic ата ι εινδ μαδαίρε, dot ip ní ceccait capaitt,
 Σε do né tu do uing dang ar dít pcenter an palann.

Slóiccéδ lá Maelpeclainn ino Ultoib, go tucc gialla Ulaó laip.
 Giollacolaim Ua hAgáoi, tighina Tíéba, do marbhadh ó mac Duinn, mic
 Donnáile, ι nDruim ráite. Macraic, mac Muiríohairg Claoin, tighina
 Ciarráige Luacra, do marbháδ. Donnucan, ι. an baethan, mac Dunlaing.
 tighina Laighn, γ Ταόg Ua Riain, tigherna Ua nDóna, do marbháδ lá
 Donnchad, mac Giollapatraicc, ι Leithglionn iar ndéanam dóib coctairg γ
 comluige ι ττύρ laoi. Moling po cairngiir inno,

Donn durgin, agur an rigbaro ruibneé,
 Téprat commono ι nGlino Gírig, nif nain comluigi ciroderg.

· Dúndaléglairr do lorccad uile cona daimhacc, γ cona cloictech do éne
 déait. Cluan mic Nóir, γ Cluan píra hρέnainn, γ Cínannur do lorccad.
 Caé eittir Ulaib γ Dal nAraide, γ po ppaimead for Dal nAraide pía
 Niall mac Eocáda, γ do puit ann Donnall mac Lomgriúg, tighina Dal
 nAraide, γ Niall mac Duibtuinne, mac Eocáda mic Ardgaip aicrú Ulaó, γ
 Concobar Ua Donnalláin, tighina Ua Tuirteri, γ arail amalle ppiu.
 Slóighéδ lá Maolreachlainn ι nOrraigib, go po inoir Orraige, γ do pao

^u *The salt.*—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: “mna po bázap oc pcinuóδ palann don éluic.”

^v *Druim-raite.*—There is a place of this name, now *anglicè* Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

^x *O'Riain.*—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster; but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of Owny O'Mulryan,

in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathair Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owny-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthainn, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, son of Labhraidh, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathair Mor.

^y *Donn Durgen.*—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling

Muircheartach Beag, son of Maelcertach, who has been herding the cows,

It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of findraip.

His last quatrain was this :

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends come ;

Though thou makest thy “ding dang,” it is by thee the salt^a is measured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacolum Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite^w. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donnucuan, i. e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain^x, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy :

Donndurgen^y, and the royal Bard^z of lances,
Shall violate friendship at Glinnerg^a; mutual oaths shall not prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag^b and Cloictheach^c, by lightning. Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Ceanannus, were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh ; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingseach, lord of Dal-Araidhe ; Niall, son of Dubhtuine, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia ; and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ossory ; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and

predicted “Donnucuan.”

^a *The royal Bard* : i. e. “Tadhg.”—*Gloss.*

^b *Glinn-Gerg* : i. e. “Leithghlinn.”—*Gloss.*

^c *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.

^c *Cloictheach* : i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down ; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie's *Round*

γαβαλα γ βραιτε λαιρ, γ πο μαρβ̄ Δύνγαλ mac Σιολλαπαδραϊκε mic Donn-
chaða γ ποκαϊδε οϊλε. Slóicc̄f̄ó lá Maolpeaclainn in Ophraigib̄ doríðiri co
po inðir l̄f̄ an típe, γ tucc a ngialla. Do ðeochar̄ð iaram̄ in Uaib̄ Cein-
relaiğ, co por inðrapartair, γ tucc a mbuar γ a mbraitte. Connachta do
arccain, γ do ður̄f̄ó Cindcorað γ Cille dá lua. Firi muínan do orğam̄ Inri
Cloétrann γ Inri bó finne. Zebevach, mac Aeda, tiḡf̄ina Ua Máime, do
marb̄að lá hUib̄ Mainne feírin. Maoliora, mac Flanvaccaín, do marb̄að.
Maíom̄ rias̄ ηSilbh̄ por Eoğanaçt Cairil, dú i ttopc̄air̄ Domnall, Ua Dom-
nall, ríoğðam̄na Charil, γ Domnall, Ua Ruaidri, tiḡf̄ina Arað, γ pochar̄ðe
oile.

Αοιρ Cμopε, míle a pé décc. An tpeap̄ bliaðan do Mhaoileaclainn.
Diarmaitt̄ Ua Maoltealca, comarba Comgall, eaccnað̄ porcete pccribn̄ð,
γ eaprcop, décc. Caencom̄pac Ua ðuic̄in, pep̄ leiḡinn̄ ðinne hUir̄f̄in, décc.
Ceallach Ua Maolm̄ide, airc̄indec̄h̄ Orom̄a raitte, déğ. Oengur, mac
Flainn, airc̄indec̄h̄ Laim̄de Léipe, γ Diarmait̄ Ua Maolmaoðóg, abb̄ ðinne
hUir̄f̄in, décc. Conmach, p̄f̄leiḡinn̄ γ abb̄ Achaid̄ Urğlar, do marb̄að la
hUib̄ ðairp̄che. Oengur mac Carraiğ Calma, ríoğðam̄na Team̄pach̄ tuip̄
orðain̄ Epeann, décc do tpeazait. P̄rğal, mac Domnall, mic Concoðair,
ríoğðam̄na Ailigh, do marb̄að lá Cenel Eoğain̄ paðéin. Cond, mac Conco-
ðair, mic Eigneacháin, décc. Donoçath, mac Donncaða Uí Conğalaiğ, ríoğ-

Towers and Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

^d *Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua*: i. e. Kincora and Killaloe. "A. D. 1009 [*recte*, 1016]. "Connoughtmen broke down Killaloe and Kykorey (King Bryan's Manour-house), and took away all the goods therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine*.—These are islands in Lough Ree, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough. —See note ^c, under the year 719. Inis-Bo-finne, i. e. *insula Vaccæ Albæ*, belongs to the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

"A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Air-

chinnech of Ardmach; and Murges, Airchinnech of Lisaei, *mortui sunt*. Ethne Nyn-Suairt, Coarb of Brigitt" [*Eihne, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Killdare.—Ann. Clon.*]; "and Diarmaid mac Maeltelcha, Comarb of Comgall, died. MacLiag, high poet of Ireland, *mortuus est*. Battle between Ulster and Dalnarai; and Dalnarai were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnarai, Nell mac Duvthuinne, and Conor O'Donallan, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coscrach, mac Mureai, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, *a suis occisus est*. Duncuan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O'Rian, of Odróna, killed by Duncha mac Gillpatrick, in midst of Lethglinn. Dunlehlais all burnt. Cluon-mic-Nois, Clonfert, and Cenannus, i. i.

prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlainn into Osraighe; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua^d. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine^e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Maelisa, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiseal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [*rectè* 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maeiltealcha, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caencomhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, airchinneach of Druim-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinneach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Connmhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais^f, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity^g of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves^h. Conn, son of Conchobhar, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son

Kells, burnt. Airvertach mac Coise-Doveran, airchinnech of Roshaillehir, died. Peace in Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

At the year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which corresponds with 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and victualls this year in Ireland, insoemuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barren" [cake].

^f*Achadh-Urghlais*.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Acheadh-finglais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county

of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 352; and also Lanigan's *Ecc. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 228, 230, where Lanigan incorrectly describes the situation of this church as on the west of the River Barrow, though it is expressly stated in the Life of St. Fintan, to be "in plebe Hua-Drona, contra civitatem Lethgheann in orientali parte fluminis Bearva."

^g*Pillar of the dignity*.—"Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h*The Cinel-Eoghain themselves*.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: "Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and

δαίμνα Ερεανό, δο μάρβαδ λά ρήραϊδ δηρξ̄ buodém. Σιollaápipe Ua Lop-
cáin, τιξ̄ήνα Caille Follamain, do μάρβαδ hi cCnannur. Flano Ua Deice,
τιξ̄ήνα Ua Meit̄, do μάρβαδ. Μυρσ̄bach Ua Duib̄eoin, τιξ̄ήνα Ua mic
Uair̄ d̄h̄r̄ξ̄, do μάρβαδ λά Flait̄deartach Ua Néill. Ar̄ do éabair̄t p̄or
Thallaib̄ lá Maol̄reachtainn i nŌd̄ba, dú i ttop̄épaττ̄ar̄ íle. Gaeth̄im
Ua Mor̄da do μάρβαδ. Dub̄daōir̄enn Ua Rian̄ do m̄har̄b̄had̄h.

Αοιρ̄ C̄riop̄t, míle a p̄ét̄ décc. An c̄t̄raμ̄iáδ̄ bliad̄ain do M̄haoil̄sch-
laimn. Σop̄m̄gal̄ mō Ar̄ō ail̄éin, p̄rim̄ anm̄c̄arā Epeann, γ̄ C̄orpm̄ac
Ua Μιτιτ̄tean, abb̄ Achāō ab̄lae, décc. Μυρσ̄bach Ustach, anm̄c̄arā
Cluana mic N̄oir̄, décc. D̄raon, mac M̄haoil̄m̄ór̄da, mic Μur̄chāda, p̄í Laiξ̄h̄,
do dállaδ̄ in Āt̄ cliāt̄ lá Sīt̄p̄iocc, mac Āml̄aiōib̄ a meab̄ail, γ̄ a écc̄ dé.
Con̄galach, mac Concōbair̄, mic F̄ino, τιξ̄ήνα Ua F̄ail̄ge, do écc̄. Maol̄án,
mac Ec̄c̄n̄íξ̄ Uí Leōc̄ain, τιξ̄ήνα Thail̄h̄ξ̄ γ̄ tuāt̄ Luic̄éne uile, do μάρβαδ̄ do
na S̄aiēm̄b̄. Cear̄ball, mac Maol̄m̄ór̄da, p̄ioξ̄daίm̄na Laiξ̄h̄ do μάρβαδ̄
i meab̄ail. Cocc̄aδ̄ etīp̄ Maol̄schlaimn γ̄ h̄Uí Néill an Tuair̄ceipe, co
n̄deac̄aττ̄ar̄ Eoξ̄anaίξ̄ τ̄ar̄ Sh̄iab̄ F̄uait̄ p̄ō éuāō. C̄peach̄ lá Maol̄reac̄-

heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

ⁱ *Gaethine Ua Mordha*.—This would be now Anglicised Gahan O'More. This family took their hereditary surname after Mordha (*Majesticus*), son of Cinaeth, son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Gaethine, the first chief of Laeighis, who attached the Three Comanus to Leix, who was the twenty-first in descent from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under the year 1017:

"A. D. 1017. Aengus mac Carrai Calma *mortuus est*, being heyre of Tarach. Ferall, mac Donell, mic Conor, heyre of Ailech, killed by Kindred-Owen. Flann O'Bece, king of Meth" [i. e. Ui-Meith], "killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Cormack mac Lorcan" [king of Onehachs], "killed by the O'Trenas. Doncha mac Donchaa O'Congalai, heyre of Ireland, *a suis occisus est*. Mureach O'Duiveoin, king of the Mic Cuais of Breḡh, killed by Flavertach O'Nell.

The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Mael-sechlaimn at Fodvai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Lainn-Lere, and Cormack O'Maelmie, Airchinnech of Dromrath, *mortui sunt*. Gilkrist O'Lorkan, king of Coillfallavan, kild at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mic Egnechan, *mortuus est*. Glendaloch burnt for the most part."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Ard-Oilean*: i. e. High Island; an island containing the ruins of a primitive Irish monastery, erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century, off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway. Colgan, in his Appendix to the Life of St. Endeus of Aran (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of Ara Chaemhain, in the bay of Galway; though in the Life of St. Fechin, pp. 135, 141, he describes it correctly, as: "Hæc insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque paucis leucis versus occidentem ab Imagia" [Omey].—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 114, note ". Colgan translates this passage as fol-

of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcaín, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Ceanannus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhach Ua Duibheoin, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, at Odbha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordhaⁱ was slain. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [*rectè* 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean^k, chief anmchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhein^l, Abbot of Achadh-abhla^m, died. Muireadhach Ultach, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Braenⁿ, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, at Ath-cliaith, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelan, son of Egneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni^o. Cearbhall, son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

lows: "A. D. 1017. S. Gormgalius de Ard-oilen, præcipuus Hibernorum Synedrus, sive spiritualis Pater, obiit."

^l *O'Mithidhein*.—Now *anglicè* O'Meehin, or Meehin, without the prefix O'.

^m *Achadh-abhla*: i. e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anciently called Crosailech, and was founded by St. Finian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.

ⁿ *Braen*, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh.

—He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49,—which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Brain, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Maelmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf.

^o *Saithni*.—A sept of the Cianachta, or race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated in Fingal in Magh Breagh, in the east of ancient Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathasaigh, now *anglicè* Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands.—See Giraldus's *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24; see also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 187, note '.

laimn go Fioira Ceall, 7 cairtíir d'piong don trluaz la Fioira Ceall 7 lá hEile, go po marbáð ann Doimnall Ua Caintealbáin, tighína Ceneoil Laozáire, 7 Carr Míde, ríctaire Maoilríchnaill, 7 Ua Clércéim, tighína Caille Pol-laimain do gúin, 7 a écc iar ríir. Flaínnaccán Ua Ceallaiḡ, 7 Congalach, mac Maoilríchlaimn, do gúin irin maigín céona. Giollacolaim, mac Muiríobaiḡ Uí Maoiltepa, 7 Aed Ua hEpaobáin, tighína Ua mbírfail Macha, décc. Cífnach Ua Mórda, tighína Laozíiri, do marbáð. Muiríobach, mac Muirírfairigh, tighína Foctair, do marbáð.

Áoir Crioirt, míle a hocht décc. An cúcceað bliaðain do Mhaoileach-laimn. Doimnall, mac Maoilríchnaill, mic Doimnaill, comarba Finnen, 7 Mocholmoec, décc. Onḡarcc Ua Maoileóuin, rícnab, .i. ppíoir, Cluana mic Nóir, décc. hUa h'prouobáin, abb Ácuíð úir, do marbáð. Ceallora do uile loḡccáð do tene deatí, cennoḡa aoin tḡ amáin. Oḡain Cífnanna do Síeriucc, mac Ámlaoib, co nḡallaib Áta chiat, co ruḡrat gabála Diairníde 7 brait, 7 po marbárat daoine ionda for lár na cille. Scíin Ciaráin do oḡain do Doimnall mac Taidḡ, 7 a marbáð fein a cclno ríctímaine tria ríorḡaib Dé 7 Ciaráin. Dá mac Maoilreacloinn, mic Maoilruanaíð, Arḡar, 7 Arḡú, dá ríḡdaíma Oiliḡ do marbáð lá Cenél Eoḡain ráðéin. Matḡamain, mac Conaing, mic Duinncean, ríḡdaíma Muíman, décc. Mac

^p *Domhnall Ua Caintealbain*.—Now *anglicè* Daniel O'Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caintealbhan, son of Maeleron, the lineal descendant of Laeghaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society*, vol. i. p. 142; and note ^v, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, *suprà*.

“A. D. 922” [*rectè*, 927]. “Coindelvan mac Moyleron, prince of the Race of Lagerius, died, of whom the sept of Moyntyrr-Kenydelan.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Ua-Ceallaigh*: i. e. O'Kelly of Bregia, of the race of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Mageoghegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his trans-

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 778:

“They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their descents, for the O'Kellys are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere churles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey.”

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

[the territory of the] Feara-Ceall; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Feara-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Caindealbhainⁿ, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlainn's lawgiver, were slain; and Ua Cleircein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaighⁿ, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacolum, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltrea, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [*rectè* 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Ardghar and Ardchu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donnucan, royal heir of

“A. D. 1018. Gormgal in Ard-Olean, prime-soul-frend” [p̄p̄m̄-an̄m̄c̄ap̄a] “in Ireland, in *Christo quievit*. Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, blinded at Dublin by Sitrick mac Aulav. Maelan mac Egni O'Lorkan, king of Galeng and all Tuothluigne, killed by an arrow” [*rectè*, by the tribe of Saithni]. “An army by Kindred-Owen to Killfavrick, killed many, and imprisoned” [*recte*, lost] “Gilchrist, mac Conaing, mic Congalai. Antrim spoyled by Fermanach. Donell O'Cynnelvan, king of Laoaire, and Casmie, heard” [Reácaipe] “to Maelsechlainn, killed by Ferkall and Ely, about a pray. The Comet permanent this yeare for 14 days in harvest. Gilcolum mac Mureai O'Maeltrea, and Hugh O'Heruan, king of O'Bressall-Macha, mortui sunt.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1011” [*rectè*, 1018]. “Moriegh Ultagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Broen” [*rectè*, Bran] “mac Moylemorry, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt outt by the deceit of Sittrick. There appeared this year in the Autumne two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moyleseaghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great prey, and through the stordy résistance of the inhabitants of the said cuntry, in defence of their preys and libertys, Donnell O'Koynde-laine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casmye, the king's Stewarde” [Reácaipe], “with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Κατάρραιζ, mic Αοδα do Uib Cairreni, do coimhionnraigeað poru Dhonnchað mac ðriain, co τταρατ beim do claidib ina éfnu, 7 dar a láim gur bñ an lám, .i. a ðarr ðeap dé. Τερνα iarain mac ðriain, 7 po marbað mac Κατάρραιζ. Μαολμορða, mac Μαοιλμυαíð, ταναρι ðεαλβna, do marbað. Ua Γειðennaiz, ταναρι Ua Máine, do marbað. Πλαιðβñτach Ua Néill do τεαττ α τΤίρι Conaill, 7o po hairceað lair Τίρι nÉna, 7 Τίρι Λυccðach. Ρυαíðru Ua hAilellám, τizñna Ua nÉaτáç, do marbað lá pìopa Òñimmaizge, 7 po marbað dá mac Cemneioiz .i. Congalac, 7 Γιollamuipe ina díozail po cédoip. Γιollacaomígn, mac Ðunlaiz, mic Τυαταil, μιζδαíμna Λαιζñ do marbað do Λαιζnoib buðóém .i. do Λαιοζιρ. Αίλέμ mac Οιρrene, τizñna Μιζδοopn, 7 οιρrene Ua Κατάρραιζ, τizñna Σαιéne, do marbað lá Γαilean-ζαíð. Ρυαíðru, mac Ραολáin, τizñna Ροταρτ, do marbað.

Αοιρ Cρίopτ, míle a naoi décc. An peipeað bliaðain do Mhaoilfchlainn. Μαοιλμυαíð Ua Μαοιλμυαíð, τizñna Ρεap cCeall, do marbað hi Μαiz Léne lá Μιριéñτach Ua Capραιζ. Slóiccéð lá Μαοιρeachlainn, 7 lá hUa Néill 7 lá Ðonnchað mac ðriain, 7 lá hAρτ Ua Ρυαιρc, co Ðionainn, co ττυccρατ γιolla Connaçτ do Mhaoilfchlainn. Πλαιðβñτach Ua hÉoçaða do ðallað lá Niall mac Éoçaða. Τεapmann Ρíndia do opzain ó Uib Ραολáin. Ðom-

^r *Ua Geibhennaigh*.—Now anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from Geibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, who was slain in 971.—See note under that year; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 62, 63.

^s *Tír-Lughdhach*: i. e. the territory of the Cinel-Lughdhach.—See note ^c, under A. D. 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

^t *Gillacaeimhghin*: i. e. Servant of St. Coeimhgin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Tooles descend from his brother Donn, or Donnucuan, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlainn II., in 1015.

^u *Ua Cathasaigh*.—Now O'Casey, or Casey, without the prefix O'.—See note on Saithne under A. D. 1017.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

“A. D. 1019. Alen mac Ossene, king of Murgorn, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Saihni, killed by Galengs. Kildare all burnt by fyre, called *Tenediait*. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, *in Christo quievit*. Ardgar and Archu, mic Maelsechlainn, mic Maelruanai, two heyres of Ailech, *a suis occisi sunt*. Gilkyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his owne people. Mahon, mac Conaing, mic Duinnucuan, heir of Mounster, died. Flavertach O'Nell came to Tyrconell, and preyed Tir-Enna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Halelan, king of O'Nechach, killed by the men of Fernmai. The two sons of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soone, .i. Congalach and Gilmuire. A skirmish given by O'Cassens about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off.”

Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i. e. his right palm. The son of Brian afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennach^r, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhach^s. Ruaidhri Ua hAileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh; and the two sons of Ceinneidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacaimehghin^t, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i. e. by [the people of] Laeighis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorna; and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh^u, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [*rectè* 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelmhuaidh O'Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena^v by Muirheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidh^x was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. The Termon of Finnia^y was plundered

[The] "Damliac of Dorow, i. a sanctified place" [*rectè*, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carrai upon Maelmoi, king of Fercall, bringing him forth forcibly, and" [he was] "killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A. D. 1012" [*rectè*, 1019]. "All the town of Kildare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the walles of the said church. The Shrine of St. Keyran was abused by Donnell mac Teige, who, by the miracles of St. Keyran, was killed within a week after. The son of one Caharnagh O'Cassine, in the territory of Tho-

mond, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cutt off his right hand. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that pressence. Moylemorry mac Moylemoye, prince of Delvyn, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^v *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note ^a, under A. D. 902, p. 564, *suprà*.

^x *Ua-hEochaidh*.—Now O'Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bec Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, *suprà*.

^y *The Termon of Finnia*: i. e. the Termon of

nall, mac Muiríochaiḡ, tigherna Ua Máine, do marbaid. Aed Ua hInnreachtaiḡ, tigherna Ua Méit, do marbaid lá hUib Niallann. Cúluacrā Ua Conḡobair, tigherna Ciarrnāige Luacrā, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρiορτ, mīle piche. An p̄c̄t̄m̄āō bliādam do Maolſchlann. Cορbmac Ua Fīno p̄uī ep̄rcοp Mūmian, d̄écc. Ardmacha do loρccāō sup an p̄aiḡ uile, ḡan t̄ſ̄arccain aoin t̄iḡe mte cenmōta an teach p̄c̄p̄eap̄t̄ra namá, ḡ p̄o loip̄cc̄t̄i iol t̄aiḡe ip̄ na t̄p̄eāb̄aiḡ, ḡ p̄o loρccāō in Doim̄liacc m̄ōr, ḡ in Cloit̄each co na cloccanb, ḡ Daīm̄liagḡ na Toe, ḡ Daīm̄liacc an t̄ſ̄ab̄aill, ḡ an t̄r̄h̄ caḡaοiρ p̄p̄oic̄ſ̄p̄ta, ḡ Carrat na nAb̄baō, ḡ a liubair i t̄t̄aiḡib na mac leiḡinn co m̄omatt ōiρ, ḡ aip̄ḡic, ḡ ḡach p̄eοit ap̄c̄f̄na. Ceall d̄ara co na d̄ep̄t̄oiḡ do loρccāō. Ḥl̄no da loḡa co na d̄ep̄t̄aiḡib do loρccāō. Loρccāō Cluana Iorair̄o, Ar̄ian̄o, Suiρo, ḡ Cluana mic N̄ōiρ. Sc̄r̄in̄ P̄at̄t̄raicc, ḡ an F̄innp̄oideach P̄at̄t̄raicc do op̄ccain ō inḡp̄inn̄t̄ib, ḡ lá hUā nĀiōiḡ, ḡ lá hioḡtar Ua nEāc̄d̄ac, co p̄ucc̄p̄att un c̄éō bó leó. Maolm̄uire, mac Eochad̄a, com̄orba P̄at̄t̄raicc, c̄f̄no cl̄épech iap̄t̄air t̄uairc̄eip̄t̄ Eορpa uile, ḡ t̄uile

Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

^a *O h-Innreachtaiḡ*.—This name is now anglicised Hanratty, without the prefix O, in the original territory of Ui-Meith-Macha, in the county of Monaghan. In the south of Ireland the name Mac Innreachtaiḡ is anglicised Enright, without the prefix Mac, which disguises the Irish origin of the name.

^a *Culuachra*: i. e. *Canis Montis Luachra*: i. e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Sliabh Luachra.

^b *Except the library only*: literally, "save only the house of the manuscripts." Colgan mistakes the construction of the language of this passage, and omits several items, in his *Annals of Armagh* (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:

"A. D. 1020. Ardmacha tota incendio vastata usque ad arcem majorem in qua nulla domus fuit combusta" [*rectè*, servata] "præter Bibliothecam solam; sed" [*recte*, et] "plurimæ ædes sunt flammis absumptæ in tribus aliis partibus

civitatis et inter alia ipsum summum templum," [turris cum suis campanis] "Basilica Toensis, Basilica Sabhallensis, Basilica vetus concionatoria" [*rectè*, rostrum vetus concionatorium, currus abbatialis]; "libri omnes studiosorum in suis domiciliis, et ingens copia auri et argenti, cum aliis plurimis bonis."

But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, and in the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*.—*Vide infra*.

^c *Maelmuire*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1020. S. Moelmurius (sive quod idem est) Marianus, filius Eochodii, Comorbanus S. Patricii, caput Cleri Occidentalis Europæ, præcipuus, sacrorum Ordinum Occidentis, Doctor sapientissimus, obiit die tertio Junii, feria Sexta ante Pentecosten: et in ejus locum electus Comorbanus S. Patricii instituitur Amalgadius communi consensu cleri et populi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The most of the passages given by the Four

by the Ui-Faelain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Innreachtaigh^z, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culuachra^a Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned, with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it, except the library only^b, and many houses were burned in the Trians; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloictheach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Daimhliag-an-tSabhaill; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloch, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnfaidheach [a bell?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua hAidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Eathach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maelmuire^c, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north-west of Europe, and flood of the dignity of the western world,—this

Masters under the years 1019; 1020, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 1020, and some of them are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1013, as follows:

“A. D. 1020. Kildare, with the Durhay, burnt. Glendalocha all, with Durhayes, burnt. Clon-Irard, Clon-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, *tertia parte cremate sunt*. Gilkieran mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, killed by men of Rosse. Maelmoi mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, in one day killed by [Ui-]Macuais of Bregh. All Ardmach burnt wholly, viz., the Damliag with the houses” [*rectè*, with the roof], “or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Tæi, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Coarb of Patrick, head of the clergy of the North-west of all Europe, in the 20th year of his principality, the 3. Non. Junii, Friday before Whitsunday, *mortuus est*. Amalgai in the

Coarbshipp by consent of lai and church. Finlaech mac Roary, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O’Hinrechta, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Niallans.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1013” [*rectè*, 1020]. “Murtagh O’Carry Calma tooke Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrowe. King Moyleseaghlyn, O’Neale, Donnogh mac Bryan, and Art O’Royreck, with their forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king’s hands. Kildare, Gleandalogha, Clonarde, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardmach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Cenmoza an teach rephapera nama]. All the houses were burnt; the great church,” [the] “steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with

ορδάν ιαρταρ δομαιν ιν τριυ εκκαυθε δο έεε, αν τριρ λά δο μί lun ιριν Αοιη μια εCιncείδιερ δο ρονηραδ, η Αμάλζαυδ ι εcomαρβαρ Ράτραιcc υο ρέιρ τυαιτε η εκclairι.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε ριχε α haen. Αν τοέτμαδ βλιαδαιν υο Μhaoilſchlainn. Μαοναé, ρaccapτ η αιρénneach Λαινε Λέιρε, υο έεε. Μaoιμαιρε, ιηζή Αμλαοιβ, βήν Μaoilſchlainn mic Δοιηnaill, υέζ. Αου, mac Ρlainn, mic Μaoιρſchlainn, ρίοζδαίηνα Ερεανη, υο μαρβαδ υο Υα Μαιζτεαχάη υο Ρήſιαδ βίλε. Δραηαcάν Υα Μaoιλυοιρ αιρρί Μιθε, υο βάταδ υια βeaλταιηηe ηι Loch Αηδιουδ, η Mac Conaillζ, ρρίηη ρeaέταιρε Μaoιρſchlainn, υο έεε, ιαρ ηορccain Δερίηε Cιαράη υοίβ α υοίρ. Ηι ccιηη νόμηαιθε ιαρ η αν ορccain. Μαίδημ ρια ηΥζαιρε, mac Δυηλαιηζ, ρια ρίζ Λαηζή, ρορ Διτρηcc, mac Αμλαοιβ, co ηΖαλλαβ Αέα cιαé occ Δερζε Μογορός, co ηο λαδ υήρζ άρ Ζαλλ ι ηΥιβ Δηυηη Cυαλανδ. Cúcaille, mac Δυβλαιé, τιζήηηα Ρεαρ Τυλαé, υέcc. Cúcaille, mac Μαρcaίη, υο μαρβαδ λά Δίολ ηΑηηéαδα. Mac Conéſhainn, τιζήηηα Υα ηΔιαρηαα, υο μαρβαδ λα ηΥιβ Ζαδρα. Cpeach ηόρ λά Μaoιρſchlainn ρορ Ζυλλα, η cpeach ιριν οιδέε ééona ιαραηη λα ηΥιβ Νέιλλ ρορ Cηιαηηαéταιβ. Cρſch ηόρ ιριν λά αρηαμαραχ λά Μaoιρſchlainn ρορ Cenél ηEoccaη, η α ηηοηηαρβαδ ταρ Διαδ Ρυαυο ρό éυαδ. Mac Eιτιζ mic Ρollaηαιη, τοιρeαχ Clonne Ρυαυαχ, υο έεε. Ρηορ cρυιé-

much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlueibh.*—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maelseachlainn II., and the son-in-law of Brian Borumha! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

^e *Dergne-Mogorog.*—Called Deilgne-Moghoroic in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of p to l in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deilgne, is to be distinguished from Deilg-inis, which is the Irish name of Dalkey Island. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in a note to

the Life of St. Canocus:

“A. D. 1021. Augurius filius Dunluig Rex Lageniæ in conflictu habito ad Dergneam S. Mogoroci, in regione de Hy-Briuin-Chualann, contrivit Sitricium filium Amlai, et Nortmannos Dublinienses usque ad internecionem longe cruentam.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 11.

^f *Cuceanann.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O’Conceannainn, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corcamoe, in the north of the county of Galway.

^g *The Ui-Gadhra:* i. e. the family of O’Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

^h *Fallamhan.*—He was the ancestor of the family of O’Fallamhain, *anglicè* O’Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadach,

learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenach, priest and airchinneach of Lann-Leire, died. Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlaeibh^d, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigh-teachain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Maeluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Ainninn [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, at Derge-Mogorog^e in Ui-Briuin-Cualann, where he made a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners. Cucaille, son of Dubhlaech, lord of Feara-Tulach, died. Cucaille, son of Marcan, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha. The son of Cuceánann^f, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra^g. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Follamhain^h, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^m; and note ^v, under A. D. 1225.

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1021. An overthrow by Ugaire, king of Lenster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Delgne-Mogoroc. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O’Neill through O-Dorthainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Lehderg in the meeting” [*rectè*, in a conflict], “and O-Meiths and men of Murgorn mett him, together with the men of Saini” [Saithni], “the men of Fernvai, and O’Dor-

hainn, with their kings. Also O’Celegan, O’Lorkan, with O-Bressalls, and O-Niallans, were all before him at Ardmach” [*rectè*, Oenach-Macha, near Ardmacha], “that they came all at once about him; but the son of Hugh caried his prayes from them all, and was” [i. e. had] “but 240 men, and some were killed in the midst of Ardmach betwene them. *Sic in Libro Davd-lethe*. ‘Branagan O’Maeluire, Deputy king” [ὑποβασιλευς] “of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-Ainninn. Awalgai, Coarb of Patrick, went into Mounster and 100 men” [*rectè*, cébona cup, i. e. *primâ vice*, i. e. for the first time], “and visitted about. Kellach O’Cahasai, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Hugh,

νεαάτα το βήρταιν ι ηΟρραιγιβ. Αμαλζαδ, κομαρβα Ράτραικ, το δολ ιριν Μυμαιν εέθνα κυρ, εο τυυε α νόρ ευαιρε.

Αοιρ Ερίορε, μίλε ριχε α δό. Μαϊδμ Ατα βυιδε Τλαέτζα ρια Μαολ-ρσχλαινν ρορ Ξhalloib Ατα ελιαέ, δύ ι πτορέρατταρ ιλε, δια νεβραϊδ,

Α εορρεαρ δεαρη δειδόηαχ, ρεαρρεορ οεε αν Αε μβυιδε,
Τρποα λάιτε λέιμενδαχ ορην εο είνδ α υιδε.

Μί δο ινα βήεηαδ ιαρρην. Μαοιλεάλαινν Μόρ, mac Δοίμναιλ, mic Δονη-
κάδα, τυιρ ορδαιν, η οιρεαάαιρ ιαρταρ δοίμαιν, το έεε ηί εΕρό Ιοιρ Λόεα
ηΑιμινδ, ιαρ μβειέ τρψ βλιαδνα εέτραάατ ι ριζε ιαρ Ερηνν, μαδ ιαρ Ιββαρ
Cluana mic Νόιρ, ι. αζ κορ ριγχε βραιν, mic Cinneidiz, ανρ αν άιρεμη, ι
νεεμίαιηζ ναοι μβλιαδνα ιαρ εCaé Cluana ταρβ ιρην τρεαρ βλιαδαιν ρέε-
μοζατ α αοιρ, αν εέτραμιαδ Νόιν το September δια δοίμναιζ το ροηηραδ,
ιαρ ναίεριζε δίοερα ινα ρέετοιβ αζυρ ταρμηεαάταιβ, ιαρ ναρρηετιν ευιρρ
Εριορε, η α ρολα, η ιαρ να οηζαδ ιλλαμιαβ Αμαλζαδα, κομαρβα Ραττραικ
αρ ρο βαοι ριδε, η κομαρβα Cholaim Chille, η κομαρβα Ciarán, η ερμόρ
ρρυιέδ Ερηνν ηι ρρρρσναρκευρ οεεα, η ρο εελεβαρρροε ορρρρηνν, η ιμμα,
ρρρρμα, η εαντεεε το ραιέ α ανμα. Δά λιαχ το αιυιλκενεαάαιβ αν κοιμδε
αν βάρ ρην Μαοιρρσχλαινν αμιαλ αρ ρολλυρ ιρην ρανν,

Τρψ εέδ ρορε οεε αν ριζ, ιμμα τοραρ ηροιε ιρ βιδ,
Αετρομ ό ριζ να νδύλε ι μβδόν ζαχ δύιμε οιβ.

heyre of Ailech; and Donell O'Murchaa, *occisi sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1014, as follows:

"A. D. 1014" [*rectè*, 1021]. "Owgair mac" [Dowling, mic Tuahall, mic Owgair, mic Murrogh mic] "Ailella, king of Lynster, gave a great overthrow to the Danes of Dublin, at a place called Deirgne-Mogoroge, where an infinite number of Danes were slain. Cowchoylle mac Dowlye" [*rectè*, mac Marcan O'Dowlye], "prince of Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylemary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and

wife to King Moyleseaghlyn, died."

ⁱ *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a town in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath, and about six miles north-west from Trim.—See note ⁱ, on Tlachtgha, under A. D. 1172.

^k *Cro-inis-Locha-Ainninn*: i. e. the island of the house or hut, in Lough-Ennell. This island is still called Cro-inis in Irish, and sometimes Cormorant Island in English. It lies in the north-west part of Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, and belongs to the parish of Dysart. Some fragments of the ruins of a small castle, or stone house, are still to be seen on this island. The fort of Dun-na-

A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha¹ [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, where many were slain; of which was said :

His last bloody victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe ;
Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-iuis Locha-Aininn^k, after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday¹ precisely, after intense penance for his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death]; and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles, for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrain :

Three hundred forts had the king, in which flesh and food were given,
Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these.

Sciath, the seat of King Maelseachlainn, which consisted of several concentric entrenchments or circumvallations, is situated on the brink of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh :

“A. D. 1022. Malachias magnus filius Domnaldi Rex Hiberniæ supremum caput Ordinum, et Procerum Occidentis postquam annis 43 regnasset juxtâ Annales Cluanenses cum novem annis quibus regnavit post prælium Cluantarbhense ; anno ætatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem-

bris cum summâ pœnitentiâ migravit ad Dominum, viatico corporis et sanguinis Christi piè sumpto, et sacra unctione præminitus, in manibus Amalgadii Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Aderant etiam Comorbanus S. Columbæ, et Comorbanus S. Kierani, et alii plerique seniores” [ῥῥυιῆ:] “totius Hiberniæ, qui sacrificiis, hymnis, canticis, et psalmodia ejus exequias solemniter celebrarunt.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

¹ *On Sunday.*—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.

Ar do bliadhnaib báir Maolreachlaimn beór po raibé,ḃ,

Dá bliadhain dá deic ir míle, ó gem Crioirt cinn gac níge,

Ḃo hécc uí Colmáin na cepeach, Maolrschlaimn comlán cuimneach.

Flann Ua Tacáin, aipéinneach Dshímáige, eccnaidḃ dshreaiḡte, ḡ Maolcoba Ua Gallcubhair, comorba dshríne Adáinnáin, décc. Laictán Inri Caom, comarba Deaḡa, décc ḃ nArb Maća. Caḡarach Ua Ḃarbán, rshreiginn Cluana mic Nóir, do Chuiruibḃ a ceneł, ḡ Ioseph, mac Dúnchaḡa, anmcara Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Aḡair Coimn na mBoct epiḡe. Muipen na tshḡaḡ do mairbaḡ ó dḃib ḡillib do Luigrib. Doimnall, Ua Murchaḡa Ḃluneillar, tshḡirna an tuairceirt, do mairbaḡ lá Ciannaḡtaib Ḃlunne Ḃeimín. Doimnall, mac Aḡa Uí Mhaolḡoraid, do mairbaḡ. Muirsbach Ua Slebene, apḡ ollain tuairceirt Epeann, do mairbaḡ lá riora Roir. Mac Cshḡaill, tshḡearna Ele, ḡ Doimnall, mac Ceallaiḡ, plaiḡ Foḡarḡ, do mairbaḡoh. Siḡrioc, mac Iomair, tshḡirna Rhuirḡ Láirḡe, do mairbaḡ la tshḡirna Oḡraḡe. Macleiginn, mac Coirill, tshḡirna Oirḡiall, do écc iar bshinnainḡ ina rshḡtaib. Maḡḡamain, mac Laiḡḡnéin, mic Cshḡaill, tshḡirna Rshinnáige, do mairbaḡ hi cCluain Eoair lá Caḡal Ua Cshíocáin. Muirḡsrḡach Ua Carraiḡ Calma

^m *Flann Ua Tacain*.—For some ancient inscribed tombstones to persons of this name, see Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 324, 325.

ⁿ *O'Gallchubhair*.—Now O'Gallagher. This family took their hereditary surname from Galchobhar, sixth in descent from Maelcobha, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615, whose eldest son, Ceallach, was monarch from 642 till 654.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 336.

^o *Scrin-Adhamhnain*: i. e. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 267, note ^t.

^p *Deagha*: i. e. St. Dagæus, who is the patron

saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 348 and 374; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 465.

^q *Conn-na-mBocht*: i. e. Conn of the Poor. He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmacnoise called Mac Cuinn na mBocht, otherwise O'Gorman.

^r *Cearbhall*.—He is the ancestor from whom the family of O'Cearbhaill of Ely-O'Carroll, in the now King's County, derived their hereditary surname.

^s *Ua Crichain*.—Now *anglicè* Creighan, and Cregan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period (and which are all correct at this year), record the following events under 1022:

^t“A. D. 1022. Cervall's sonn, king of Ely;

Of the year of Maelseachlainn's death was also said :

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the
head of every king,
Till the death of the descendant of Colman of preys, Maelseachlainn,
the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Tacain^m, airchinneach of Dearthach, a distinguished wise man; and Maelcobha Ua Gallchubhair^m, comharba of Scrin-Adhamhnain^o, died. Lachtan of Inis-caein, successor of Deagha^p, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuircni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-na-mBocht^a. Muiren of the tongue was slain by two Gillies of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glunillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraidh, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Feara-Rois. The son of Cearbhall^r, lord of Eile; and Domhnall, son of Ceallach, chief of Fotharta, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Macleighbinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichain^s. Muircheartach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitrick mac Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mac Leginn mac Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Tacan, Airchinnech of Dorow, died. Lachtan, Coarb of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Ardmach. Maelseachlainn, mac Donell, mac Doncha, the glorious and courageous post or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd year of his reign, in the 73rd year of his age, in 4 *Nonas Septembris die viz. Dominico ii. lune*. A sea battle between the Galls of Dublin and Nell mac Eochaa, king of Ulster. The Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "put to flight, that their bloody slaughter was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroi, heyre of Tarach, killed by Maelseachlainn. An overthrow at Sliavfuaid of Air-

gialla by Nell mac Eochaa, that their bloody slaughter was committed. Mahon mac Laignen, king of Fernvai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrighan, in the midst of Clonoais, Muren Natenga, .i. of the tongue, killed."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clar.*, t. 49.

"A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sitrick mac Hymer, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossorie. Flann O'Tagan, Archdean of Dowrowe, worthy sage and holy man, died. There was a great shower of hail in Summer this year, the stones whereof were as bigg as crabbs" [wild apples]. "There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdom. King Moyleseaghlyn gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of

do mairbad lá Maolsechlaimn God i meabail. Muircómpac for ran pparceci
ettir Zhallaib Ata elat 7 Niall mac Eocada, pi Ulad, co paeimio forr
na Sullla, 7 tuccad iadfein i mbroic, 7 tuccad dan, a longa leo aet uatad
atpula ar ar eiccin. Flaetoi, mac Duibrlanga, mic Aoda mic Tomaltairg,
tighna Leitte Catail, do tuitim lar na Sallairb irin muircómpac rin irin
rsetmad mbliadan decc a aoiri. Donnad, toirsch Cloinne Catail, decc.
Cloichnseta di mor po fsi irin Samrad, comodar meide ubla riadan na
cloca, 7 po artpairg toirneach, 7 teimneach mor, co po mudairgead daoine
7 ceatra reaconon Eireann. Orccain Chille dapa o Dhonnpleibe go
nUib Paolain. Maidm hi Sliab Fuaid for Airgiallaib pi Niall mac Eoc-
ada, 7 po cuiread deapzag Airgiall ann.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, mile piche a tri. Maolmaire Ua Camen, eccnaio 7
epcop Suirv Cholaim Chille, decc. Doimnall mac Aoda bicc Uí Maol-
eachlaimn, an dapa tighna boi for Mide, do mairbad lá mac Sfnain
Uí Leocain 7 lá Luignib. Cnsc lá Sullla dar veirceart mbrfg, 7 dar
Doimliacc Chianain, 7 Ainbie Ua Catarairg, toirca na Saitne, do mairbad
dóib irin lo rin. Dúncad Ua Duinn, tighna bprfg, feall do Zhallaib fair
na nairfcht fein, 7 a breit dar muir fair dar papuccad Colaim Cille ar
apé a comarba bai a ccomairce ppi. Lochlaind, mac Maoleachlaimn,
tighna Inri hEogain 7 Maige heta, do mairbad lá a dshbratar fein .i. lá
Niall 7 lá Ciannaeta Glinne Seimín. Tadg, mac brian, mic Cindeitig,
do mairbad do Eib i full, iar na epail dia bratar fein do Dhonnchaó,
forrae. Concobar, mac Aengura, mac Capparec Calma, do mairbad lar
na Sutta i meabail. Teapmann Cluana mic Noir do orgain do Zhadra,
mac Dunadhairg, go muc ilcfoa bó arf. Slóighfo lá hUa Concobair, .i.
Tadg an eich gil, pi Connaet, i nUib brian, dia po mairbad ann Doimnall

them lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moyleseaghlyn, mac Donnell, mic Donnagh, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Croiniss upon Logh Inmill, neer his house of Downe-ue-sgyath, in the 43rd year of his reign, in the fourth of the Nones of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in the year of our

Lord 1022. The Archbushop of Ardmach, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extream Unction, died a good death.

“This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yett there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English, &c. &c. After the death of

Calma was treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, wherein the foreigners were defeated, and they themselves led into captivity, and their ships carried away, except a few which fled away. Flathroi, son of Dubhslangha, son of Aedh, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [showers of] hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnsluibhe and the Ui-Faelain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla there.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Caineu, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluim-Chille, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maeleachlainn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Leocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimhliag-Chianain; and Ainbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Colum-Cille, whose successor was his guarantee. Lochlainn, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Inis-Eoghain and Magh-Itha, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, was treacherously slain by the Eili, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas^t by treachery. The Termon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i. e. Tadhg of the White Steed. King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, dureing which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Cwan O'Loehan, a well-learned temporall man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleireach, a devonte and holy man, that was anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abideing

was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state, and not like a monarchie, by them. There fell wonderfull great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott."—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Guttas*: i. e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlins of Meath.

Υα ηΘαγνα, τισήνα Λιγνε Connaét. Ερανο Mac Coirre, άρνο έρομοιό να ηΓαιοδεαλ, δέcc ηι Cluain micNóir, ιαρ νδειγβέχαιό.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μιλε ρίcc α cέταιρ. Ραχcηνα ρήρλειγίνο η ραγαρτ Cluana mic Nóir, αιρcinneach Ριονδαβραχ άβαε, αιρcινδεαχ ινδειόνην, άbb να ηΓαιοδεαλ, δέcc ηι Ρόιμ ιαρ νδολ δια οιέτρε. Ουβήλαινε, ρρím ανηcάρα να ηΓαιοδεαλ, η ρaccαρτ Αιρδ όρscain, δέcc ηι cCluain mic Nóir. Οονο-ρλέιβε, τισήνα Υα Ραολαιν, δο γαβάλ τισε oc Ουbloch ρορ Αυγαίρε, mac Ούνλαιηγ, ρορ ρίγ Λαιγίη, η ρορ Μθαολμόρδα mac Λορcáin, τισήνα Υα cCeinnρeαλαιγ, η ρορ α μάc, η ρο μαρβέτα ιαττ α ττριυρ ανδ λά Οονο-ρλειβε. Cυάν, Υα Λοτcáin, ρρíméccςρ Ερεανν, η ραοι ρήcηαιό, δο μαρβαό ι ττcέβα, η βρénéιαττ α ναοη υαιρ άη λυέτ ρο μαρβ, η ιρ ριρτ ριυό ινδρην. Cúcaille, mac Γαιρβιέ, όρςραιβ όρςγ, δέcc. Οονορλέιβε, mac Μαοιρμορδα, τισήνα Υα Ραελáin, δο έοcητ ρορ cρeιc ι ηΥιβ Ραιλγε conαρ ταρραιό τισήνα Υα Ραιλγε η όρeαμ δο Υιβ Μυιρeαόαιγ cο ρο μαρβρατ é ιρην ιοναό ιη ρο ροινοδó cρeιc Cille όαρα. Cαη Αθα να cροιρ ηι cCορανό ειττρη Υα Μαοιδοραό η Υα Ρυαιρc, ζο ραοιμió ρορ Υα Ρυαιρc, η ρο λαό άρ α μμυηητρη .ι. ρίcc cέδ αρeαό τορcρατταρ ανη ιμ Ρυαιρc Υα ηΔιαρμαδα, ταπαρι όρeιρνε. Αρ δο ρο ραιόδó,

^u *Erard Mac Coisse.*—He was evidently a different person from the Urard Mac Coisse, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 990. This Erard, who died in the year 1023, was probably the author of the Elegy on the Death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

“Suβac Síol γCυμν ταρ έίρ όηρμιαμ
Οο εΰιcτμ α ηγλιαό cλυαα ταρβ.”

“Joyful are the race of Conn after Brian's
Fall in the battle of Cluain-tarbh.”

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which are correct at this period, contain the following entries under this year :

“A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone, the 4th Ides of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sonn, the 27th of the same Moone,

on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh Beg's sonn, killed by Mac Senan O'Lochau. Donogh O'Duinn, king of Bregh, taken by Gentiles” [*recte*, Galls] “in his own name” [*rectè*, at their own *Iraght*, or public assembly], “and caryed beyond seas. Lochlainn mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, killed by his owne people. Teig mac Bryau killed by Ely. Conor O'Carrai killed by the Guttas. Leovellin, king of Brittain, died. Enrick, or Henricus, king of the World, died. After him did Cuana” [i. e. Otho III.] “assume the kingdome of the World. Two O'Maccoynens killed by Galengs. Donell O'Hayra, king of Luigne Connaght, killed by Conor, king of Connaght.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Beag O'Melaghlyn, king of halfé Meath, was killed by the sonn of

Connaught, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisse^u, chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, airchinneach of Finnabhair-abha, airchinneach of Indeidhnen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaeidhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief anmchara of the Gaeidhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnsluibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch^w, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Donnsluibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain^x, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cucaille, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breagha, died. Donnsluibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise^y in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ruairc was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i. e. twenty hundred^z of them were slain, together with Ruarc, grandson of Diarmaid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said :

Seanán O'Leogan, and by these of Lwynie. Donnogh O'Doyne, prince of Moybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried over seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Borowe, was unnaturally deliver'd by his own brother, Donnogh, to these of Elye O'Karoll, who accordingly killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leovellin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarche of the World, died, and Conrado^z [*recte*, Otho III.] "succeeded him in the monarchie."—*Ann. Clon.*

The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded show that the chronology of these Annals is perfectly correct at this period.—See *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

^w *Dubhloch* : i. e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

^x *Cuan O'Lothchain*.—For some account of this poet the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 73; and *Leabhar na gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xlii. to xlv. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that his murderers "met tragical deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the wolves and birds had preyed upon them,—a manifest miracle wrought by God for the poet."

^y *Ath-na-croise* : i. e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

^z *Twenty hundred* : i. e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number slain of O'Rourke's people at so early a period, and shews that his territory must have been densely inhabited.

An cat oc At na cpoiri peáattar pír cen tairri,
Ro líon do collaib Copann ar la Conall a mairri.

Cat ele stoppa go rimhead for píopa bpepne, go ttopáir mac tighínáin ann. Slóiccé lá mac nEóada go Gallu, go po loircé láir, 7 go tucc gíalla Tairdeal uadab. Slóiccé lá hOrraighib, 7 lá Laignib co Talcainne, 7 do patrat peóda 7 gíalla ó Thallaib. Maidm na nEplano ría nDeapragoilla for Gulla. Doimnall mac Aóda, píogdaína Oilig, do mairbad do Thiollamura mac Occáin. Maoldúin Ua Concaille, tighína Ua Nialláin, do mairbad do Uib Dorcainn. Maolruanaid Ua Ciarróda, tighína Cairpre, décc. Ar pí Múghan do cúir lá Donncha, mac Aóda i nGhionn Uirín, tpe mairbaíl Dé 7 Comhdáin.

Aoir Críort, míle píche a cúicc. Flannabpa, comarba Iae Colaim Chille, Maoleóin Ua Toráin, comarba Doire Cholaim Chille, Cónopaolad, mac Flaitébrtaig, comarba Molairi Dairínri, 7 Thiollacriort a pírléiginn, décc. Maolbrígoi Ua Ríiden, comarba Fínnia 7 Comgaill, décc. Duibínri Ua Fairceallai, abb Droma léam, Saorbíctach, abb Imleacha Iubair, cuir tocaid 7 orðain iaréair Epeano epide, 7 Muiréach, mac Muccróin, comarba Ciaráin 7 Commáin, décc. Do múintir Imlicch Fordeoraé dó. Niall Ua Concobair, píogdaína Connaét, do mairbad. Macáine, mac Donn-

^a *Tulcainne*.—Now the River Tolka, which passes through the village of Finglass, passes under Ballybough Bridge, and unites with the salt water at Annesley Bridge, near the North Strand, Dublin.

^b *Erglann*.—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1024. Ugaire mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maelmorra mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai,” [had] “a howse taken upon them by Maelmorra, king of the O’Faelains, where they were lost, or by Donnslieve rather, which Donnslieve afterwards was killed by the O’Mniredaies. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwene O’Maldoraí and O’Royrk, where O’Royrk was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cnan O’Lochan, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by

the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes ;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by Gillamuire O’Hogan killed. Maelduin O’Conchaille, king of O’Niallains, killed by the O’Durbainns. Maelruana O’Kiardai, King of Carbrè, *a suis occisus est*. An army by O’Nell’s sonn, and he prayed O-Meth and O-Dorhainn.”—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1024. O’Moyletorie gave an overthrow to O’Royrek in Connought, near Corran, where O’Royrek received great loss of his people. Mac Neochy of Ulster tooke hostages of the Danes, and caused them to sett at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylehoynne, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,

In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses ; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne^a; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann^b, by Gearrgaela, over the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain. Maelmuaidh Ua Ciarrdha, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Choluim-Chille ; Maeleoin Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Chile ; Ceannfaeladh, son of Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis ; and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh^c, Abbot of Druim-leathan ; Saerbhreathach, Abbot of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [*rectè* south] of Ireland ; and Muireadhach, son of Mughron, successor of Ciaran and Comman^d, died ; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach^e. Niall Ua Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile,

Lector and priest of Clonvicknose, Archdean of Fynnawragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of Innenen, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Rome doing penance. Cwan O'Loghan, prime poet of Ireland, a great chronicler, and one to whom for his sufficiency the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed by one of the land of Teaffa. After committing of which evill fact there grew an evil scent and odour of the party that killed him, that he was easily known among the rest of the land. His associate, Corkran, lived yett and survived him for a time after. Dowslany, that was first preist of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-anch-

rite of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a*Ua-Faircheallaigh.*—Now O'Farrelly, or Farrelly. The O'Farrellys were the hereditary coarbs of St. Mogue, or Erenachs of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, till the suppression of the monastery, and are now very numerous throughout the county.

^d*Successor of Ciaran and Comman:* i. e. Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon.

^e*Imleach Fordeorach.*—This is probably the place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of Roscommon.—See A. D. 751 ; and the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.

γαίλε, τάναιρι Τεατβα, δο μαρβαδ. Ξεαρργαολα, τιγίηνα δρλεχ, δο μαρ-
 βαδ γ δο λορρεαδ δο δειρρετ δρλεξ γ δο Ματξάμανν Υα Ριαccάιν. Σλόiccεσ
 λά Πλατεβίηταχ Υα Νέιλλ ι μδρλεγαίβ, co ττυcc γιαλλα Ξαοιδεαλ ό Ξhallαιβ.
 Σλόiccεσ λά Δομνall Ξοττ ι μδρλεγαίβ, ξο πο ινδαρβ ηΥι Νέιλλ ταρ Σλιαβ
 Ρυαιδ πο εuaιδ, γ co παρccαιβίοτ α ριατα γ α νεocha λαίρ, γ co ττυcc
 αιττιρε φη μδρλεξ υαιδηιβ. Μαορλεχλοινδ, Ξοττ τιγίηνα Μιδε, δο έcc
 πο ceδóιρ δαρ α ειρι. Υα Coμαltáιν [Υί Chléiriγ], τιγίηνα Υα Ριαcραc
 Αιδνε, δέcc. Cηλεχ λά Caetalán τιγίηνα Ρήνμαιγε φορ Ρήραιβ Manach.
 Cηeach λά Ριορα Μhanach πο ceδóιρ ξο Loch ηΥαιtνε, ξο πο λοίρρετε, γ co
 πο μαρβρατ ρέτ φορ δέcc φορ ηρύ an locha. Δύνγαλ Υα Δομνέαδα, ρί Cαιριλ,
 δο έcc. Τεαρmann ρειcίν δο αρccαιν γ δο λορρεαδ αιδέ Νοττλαcc μόρ λά
 ηΥιδ Cηίοcáιν.

Αοιρ Cηοιρτ, μήλε ρiche α ρέ. Conall Υα Cilline, coμαρβα Cηονáιν
 Τυαμα Ξρήμε, Μαορπατταίcc Υα Αίλεcαιν φηλεξίγινδ Δυιν Λέξλαίρρε
 [δέcc]. Μαορλυαναιδ Υα Μαολδοραιδ, τιγίηνα Cenuil Conaill, δο δολ ταρ
 μυιρ δια οιηίρε. Σλόiccεσ λά Δομνchaδ, mac δριαν, co ττυcc Ξιαλλα φη
 Μιδε γ μδρλεξη, Ξαλλ, Λαιξίη, γ Ορρμαίγε. Σλόiccεσ λά Πλατεβίηταχ Υα Νέιλλ
 γ λά Μαορλεχλοινδ, mac Μαορλυαναιδ, ηί Μιδε, co ττυccραττ γιαλλα, γ ξο
 νδαcρατ φορ lic οίξρεαδ ι ηληιρ Μόcτα, γ πο ινδουρρετ ιν ιοιρ φορ Ξhallαιβ.
 Μυιρcεαρταχ, mac Cονγαλαίξ, τιγίηνα Υα ΡΦοιλξε δο μαρβαδ λά Ξαλλαίβ
 Αcτα cηαιc. Αίμηρην Υα Μόρδα, τιγίηνα Λαοίγιοι, γ Cυδουίξ Υα δεαρξου,

¹ *Grandson of Comhaltan.*—He was Cugaela, son of Gillacheallaigh O'Clery.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 393. See also the years 964 and 976, *suprà*.

² *The Feara-Manach*: i. e. the men of Fermanagh.

³ *Loch-Uaithne.*—Now Lough Ooney, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.—See note 7, under A. D. 850, p. 482, *suprà*.

⁴ *Tearmann-Feichin.*—Now Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth.—See note under A. D. 1013.

⁵ *The Ui-Crichain*: i. e. the followers of Cathalan O'Crichain, chief of Farney.—See Shirley's *Account of the Dominion of Farney*, pp. 4, 5.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1025. Flannavra, Coarb of Aei” [Iona]; “Muireach mac Mugron, Coarb of Kiaran; Maeleoin O'Toran, Coarb of Daire; Cenfaela mac Flavertai, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Maelbride O'Cryeven, Coarb of Finnen and Comgall; Duivine O'Fairchellai, Airchinnech of Dromlean; and Syrvrehagh, abbot of Imlech-Ivair, *in Christo dormierunt*. Nell O'Conor, heyre of Connaght; and Gerrgaela, king of Bregh, killed. Maelsechlainn Gott, king of Meath, died. An army by Flavertach O'Neil into Bregh” [and] “into Fingall, and brought the Irish hostages from the Galls. Cahalan,

Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghamhain Ua Riagain. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlainn Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltan^f [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearnmhagh, against the Feara-Manach^g. A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne^h, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal-Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiseal, died. Tearmann-Feichinⁱ was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Crichain^k.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, so that he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Aimerigin Ua Mordha^l, lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargdha, lord of Ui-Duach,

king of Fernvai, with his associates, upon Fermanach. Fermanach, with their strength, presently to Loch" [Uaihni, that they burnt and killed seventeen men on the brink of the loch] "Termon-Fechin distressed by Cahalan O'Crchan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1025. Gearrgaela, King of Moybrey, was both killed and drowned by the south of Moybrey, and by Mahon O'Riagan. Flathvertagh O'Neale, with his forces of the North,

tooke with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell God, with his forces, banished O'Neale over the mount[ain] of Sleive Fwayde. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—*Ann. Clon.*

^l*Aimerigin Ua Mordha.*—This Aimerigin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Ceinneidigh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.

τιζήνα Ua nDuach, do marbad la aroile, 7 com ár Ua nDuach, 7 Laiḡir, ac̄t po meabaid for Ua nDuach. Maidm ma Roen for ḡhulla Áta chiat occ Loch Rén. Cric̄hlóic̄c̄f̄ lá hOrraigib̄ in Uib̄ Muirf̄ohaiḡ, 7 pucc̄rat ḡabala móra, 7 po ḡon̄rat Muir̄c̄r̄taic̄, mac Dunlaing. Do deoc̄attar Uí Muirf̄ohaiḡ i nOrraigib̄, co po oipcc̄r̄t̄ Tealac̄ nD̄imain̄, 7 po mar̄br̄at an pec̄naraid̄. Slóic̄c̄f̄ lá tiζήνα nOrraiḡe in Uib̄ Ceim̄pealaiḡ co por inoir. Trí cāta do b̄rip̄f̄ do Raon, mac Muir̄c̄r̄taiḡ, mic Maoleachl̄ain̄, do rioḡd̄ain̄na T̄l̄m̄ra, .i. do Chloinn Cholmain, cāt for p̄iora M̄ide, cāt for p̄iora b̄rip̄f̄, 7 cāt for ḡhallaib̄ Áta chiat. An clōcan ó tá ḡarr̄da in b̄ain̄b̄ co hllaid̄ na t̄p̄ri c̄p̄or do dénaim̄ lá b̄rip̄fal Conailleach hí cCluain mic Nóir. Cric̄h mór lá ḡl̄r̄ an cogaid̄ for D̄om̄nac̄ S̄chnaill, 7 ḡl̄r̄ an cogaid̄ p̄ér̄in do mar̄bad̄ ar na mar̄ac̄, 7 a dá b̄rá̄tair̄ immaile p̄p̄ir. .i. Etizen, 7 ḡiollamaic̄, lá Muirf̄ohac̄ Ua Céle ina tiζ p̄én, t̄p̄é p̄f̄itaib̄ Dé 7 S̄chnaill inoir.

Αοιρ Cric̄ort, míle p̄iche a p̄eacht. Dunchadh mac ḡiollamōonna, com̄ar̄ba S̄chnaill, an t̄c̄c̄naid̄ bá deap̄p̄cc̄aiḡt̄i oEip̄ionc̄aib̄, décc̄ h̄i cColóim ran nḡl̄m̄ain̄. Maolpuanaid̄ Ua Maoldoraid̄, tiζήνα Cenel Conaill, do écc̄ ina oilēr̄e. Ruaid̄or̄i mac P̄oḡar̄taiḡ, tiζήνα deip̄ceip̄t̄ b̄rip̄f̄, déḡ iar naitehriḡe 7 iar p̄f̄n̄d̄ataid̄. T̄ad̄ḡ mac ḡiollap̄at̄t̄raiḡ do ḡallaḡ lá tiζήνα

^m *Loch-Rein*.—There is a lough of this name at Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^o, under A. M. 3506. But the one referred to in the text would appear to be in Meath.

ⁿ *Tealach-Dimainn*.—Otherwise written Tealach n-inmaine, now Tullamaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.

^o *Garrdha-an-bhainbh*: i. e. the Garden of the Sucking Pig; the name of a field at Clonmacnoise. Mageoghegan explains it as if written ḡarr̄da a banabbaid̄, i. e. the “Abbess her gardaine;” and this is probably the true name.

^p *Uluidh-na-dtri-gross*: i. e. the monument, or penitential station of the Three Crosses. This monument is still pointed out at Clonmacnoise.

^q *Garr-an-chogaidh*: i. e. the short man of the war.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Breḡh, Fingall, Lenster, and Ossori, and” [he] “gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O’Nell into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tyme by Eochie’s sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewells. Gilkieran mac Uolgarg, cheife of O-Duivinrechts, died. Maelruana O’Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O’Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther” [*rectè*, *peall*, i. e. treachery] “by Donell O’Kelly, donne upon Mureach O’Cele,

were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Laeighisi were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, at Loch-Rein^m. A plundering army was led by the Osraighe into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muirheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundéred Tealach-Dimainnⁿ, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muirheartach, son of Mael-eachlainn (i. e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breagha, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhainbh^o to Uluidh-na-dtri-gcross^p was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gerrar-an-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnaill; and Gerrar-an-chogaidh^q himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muireadhach Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin^r, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Mac Fogartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a meeting.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertagh O’Neale, and the son of Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, with their forces, came to Meath, took their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Moghty, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gerrar-an-Choggay made a great prey upon Downaghsoghlyn (or Downsoghlyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Morigeh. Cowdoly O’Bearrga

killed Awarigin O’Morreye, king of Lease. Moyle-ronie O’Moyledorai went on a pilgrimadge over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrow to Meathmen, another to these of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clan-Colman. The pavement from the place in Clonvicknose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones” [Uluidh] “of the Three Crosses, was made by Breassall Conalleaghe.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Coloin*: i. e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.

Ορραιγε, Donncað mac Giollapartraice. Slóigfó lá Donnchað, mac ðriam
 1 nOrραιγιβ, go paoimíð for a múintir, 7 go marbað an tan rin Θαðρα mac
 Ónaðαιγ, τιγfηna Síλ nAnmcaða, 7 Doimnall, mac Síncáin, mic Flaiteðfηταιγ,
 rioγðamna Mumán, Maolrfehlonn, mac Concoðair, τιγfηna Corco Moðpuað,
 7 dá mac Cuién, mic Concoðair, τιγfηna 7 tanairi O Conaill, dá mac
 Ecceapταιγ, τιγfηna 7 tanairi Eoechanacta, 7 Occán Ua Cuirc, mac Anluain,
 mic Ceindeitταιγ, 7 rochaide oile nach aipeimter. Scrín Cholaim Chille do
 orðain do Raen, 7 boraimie móp do bpeit epde. Scrín Mocholmóc do
 apccain lá hAmiaib 7 lá Dunchað τιγfηna ðpíγ. Slóicéfo lá Siptiocc, mac
 Amiaib 7 lá Dunchað, τιγfηna ðpíγ 1 Míðe co Léicc mbiaðma co comar-
 nacatar ppiú ppi Míðe im Roín Ua Maolfehlainn. Pírtap cat ftoppa.
 Maioheað for Θαλλαib, 7 for píopa ðpíγ. Cuiréfi a náp im Dhúncað, mac
 Duinn, τιγfηna ðpíγ, agur im Ghiollaupaille mac Giollacaomígin, τιγεapna
 Ua mbriúim Chualann. Soitap for Roen dopiðiri, 7 maíðfo paip, 7 marb-
 éap Roen, τιγfηna Míðe co rochaib oile. Caðalan Ua Cpiocáin, τιγfηna
 Pínnmaitγ, 7 Airgíall apéfna, 7 Culocha Ua Θαipibé, τιγfηna Ua Meit do
 cómteuim ppiá poile. Doimnall, mac Flaiteðfηταιγ Uí Néill, décc. Cpeach
 lá Cenél Eogain for Ultoib, co tuccap bopoma móp. Mac Cuind, mic
 Donoðaire, píγðamna Teðba, décc.

* *Scrin-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Columbkille. This shrine was in the church of Skreen, near the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

* *Scrin-Mocholmóc*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Mocholmog. This shrine was at Teach-Mocholmog, now Staholmock, in the barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

* *Leac-Bladhma*: i. e. Bladhma's flag-stone, now Lickblaw, a townland containing a curious moat and the ruins of an old church, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See it again referred to at the year 1161.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1027. Roary mac Fogarty, king of

Descert-Bregh, died in his pilgrimage. Teig Mac Gilpatrick blinded by Donogh Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory. An army by mac Bryan into Ossory, where Ossory had the slaughter of his men about Dogra" [*recte*, Gadhra] "mac Dunai, king of Silnanmchaa, and about Donell mac Senchan, and about many more also. Daniell mac Flavertach O'Nell died. Roin, king of Meath, and Donncha O'Duinn, king of Bregh, fell one with another in battle. Cathalan O'Crichan, king of Fernvai, and Culocha O'Garvi, king of Meath" [*recte*, of Uí-Meith] "fell also one with another in fight. An onsett by Kindred-Owen into Ulster, and" [they] "brought great booties. Duncaillen in Scotland all burnt. Gillmochonna, Coarb of Sechnall, *Sapientissimus Scotorum in Colonia quievit.*"

—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

lord of Osraighe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Domhnall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modhruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Ui-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuirc, son of Anluan, son of Ceinneidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille^s was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmoc^t was plundered by Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhmaⁿ, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maeleachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunchadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillausaille, son of Gillacaimehghin, lord of Ui-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Ui-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnall, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donnghaile, royal heir of Teathbha, died.

“A. D. 1027. Teig Mac Gillepatrick had his eyes put out by Donnough Mac Gillepatrick. Donnogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that contrey gave an overthrow to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anmchie, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Flathvertye, prince of Mounster, and Moyleseaghlyn O’Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowlenan mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell” [Gavra]; “and the sons of Egertaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyle-

ronie O’Moldorai died in pillgrimage. Roen O’Melaghlyn robbed the shrine of Saint Columbe. Richard, king of France, died. Sittrick mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blae, and Moynevilan, and were mett and strongly oppugned by Roen O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthrow, and killed Donnogh O’Doyme, king of Moybrey, Gill-Ausally mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onsett, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Aoir Crioirt, míle fiche a hocht. Tuatal Ua Dubannaigh, eppucc
 Cluana Iphaid, an teappucc Ua Suairlich, 7 Taog, mac Eatach, aipéineach
 Cille Dalua, décc. Art Ua Duncada, aipéineach Mungairti, dég. Giolla-
 crioirt, mac Duibéuilinn, uaral sagart Airda Macha, décc i Rof Comáin.
 Corfmaic, mac Duibeactza, comarba Tola, Giollapattraicc Ua Plait-
 bhrtaicch, aipéineach Suird, Cormac, Sagart Cfhannra, Maolpattraic
 Ua basgalán, Sacart Cluana mic Nóir, Plaitema hUa Tigfínáin, fshleizinn
 Cille Daéallóc, 7 Cfhnach, airtipe Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Brian
 Ua Concobair, Scorn Ua Ruairc, Plaitbhrtaic Ua hErvudain, 7 Concobair,
 mac Eocáda, do marbhadh. Maolmoráda, tigfína Ffí Rof, do marbhadh
 la Conaillib Muirteimne. Mac Concuailgne, tigfína Ua nEatach, do écc.
 Flannaccán Ua Ceallai, tigfína bhrí, 7 Siarpioc, mac Amlaioib, tigfína
 Gall, do dol do Róim. Crlch lá Cenel nEóccain i tTir Conaill, go tTucc-
 rat gabála móra. Donn Ua Congalaid do marbhad do Conaillib. Dertech
 Sláine do tuitim. bec Ua hAgha, tigfína Teatba, do marbhadh.

Aoir Crioirt, míle fiche a naoi. Donnrléibe Ua bpozarláin, tigfína
 Ua Foilge, do marbhad. Donnchaó Ua Donnacáin, tigfína Ffínnai, 7,
 Cionaeó, mac Anghairce, tigfína Conaill do comtuitim hí Cill Slébe. Brian
 Ua Concobair, píogdánna Connaét, do marbhad do Mhaolpschlainn, mac
 Maolpuanaid, tigeanna Cpméann. Muirébrtaic Ua Maolboraí do mar-
 bad do Uib Canannáin oc Rairé Canannáin. Aod Ua Ruairc, tigfína
 Oarttraige, 7 tigfína Coirpre, 7 Aengur Ua hAengura, aipéineach Oroma
 clabh, 7 trí ficet buine do loycead imaille friu i nInir na lainde hi cCoirpre

* *Cill-Dacheallog*.—Otherwise called Cill-Mo-
 cheallog, i. e. the church of St. Dacheallog, or
 Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, a well-known town
 in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles
 to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss
 to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 26th of March, Cill-
 Dacheallog is described as situated “i nUib
 Cairpre i Mumain, i. e. in Hy-Cairbre in Mun-
 ster, i. e. in the country of the Ui-Cairbri
 Aebhdha, i. e. *Nepotes Carbrei Formosi*, a tribe
 who were anciently seated in the present ba-
 rony of Coshma, and in the plains on the west
 side of the River Maigue, extending to the River

Shannon. This tribe, of which, after the esta-
 blishment of surnames; the O'Donovans were
 the chief family, were driven from these plains of
 the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the
 twelfth century, by the O'Briens and other fa-
 milies, and they settled in Corca-Laighdhe, in
 the south-west of the present county of Cork,
 and gave their name to the Carberies, now
 forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year. There is a chasm in
 the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027
 to 1037:

The Age of Christ, 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gilla-christ, son of Dubhchuillinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commam. Coiseanmach, son of Duibheachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartaigha, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighernain, lector of Cill-Dacheallog^w; and Cearnach, Ostiarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairc; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Conailli-Muirthiimhne. Mac Concuailgne, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bec Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Donnsleibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearnmhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirrece, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe^x. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Crumthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraigh was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Canannain^y. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua hAenghusa, airchinneach of Druimcliabh; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne^z,

"A. D. 1028. Teig mac Eacha, Airchinnech of Kill-Dalua; Art, Airchinnech of Mungarty; Gilkríst mac Duvchulinn, gentle priest of Ard-mach, died in Roscommam. Bryan O'Conor; Scorn O'Roirk; Flavertach O'Heruan; and Conor mac Eocha, *occisi sunt*. Maelmocta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Connors. Damliag rifled by Farmanach. Mak-Concuailgne, king of O-Nehachs, died. Sitrick mac mick Aulav, king of Galls, and Flannagan O'Cellai, king of Bregb, went to Roome. Kindred-Owen with their might into Tir-Conell, and brought great

booties. The Derhach" [i. e. the Oratory] "of Slane fell. Donn O'Congalai killed by the Conells."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^x *Cill-sleibhe*.—Now Killeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

^y *Rath-Canannain*: i. e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.

^z *Inis-na-lainne*: i. e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but it is now obsolete.

Μόρι. Αμίλοιβη, mac ΣιπιοCCA, τῖξῖηνα Ἰαλλ do ἱγαβáιλ do Ματζαμίαιν Ua Ριαζáιν, τῖξῖηνα ἑρῖξ, ἡ do βῆη da céo décc bó ὄρμυαρεcλαḃ αρρ, ἡ δῖcε ρῖcε each μḃρῖcηnach, ἡ ερῖ ρῖcε uinge ὄρι, ἡ cλοῖδῖm Caplupa, ἡ αἰτῖρε Ἰαῖdeal εἰτῖρη Λαῖγῖmβ, ἡ Ἰcῖ Cuino, ἡ ερῖ ρῖcε uinge daῖρῖcε ḡil ina unḡa ḡeῖmlsch, ἡ ceῖrpe ρῖcε bó ῖocail, ἡ ἱμῖpḃe, ἡ ceῖrpe heῖτῖρη ὀO Ριαζáιν ῖéim ῖρη ρῖcε, ἡ λán λόḡ βραḡατῖ an ερῖαρ αἰτῖρη. Μαolcolaῖm, mac Μαoil-βῖḡḃe, mic Ρυαῖḃρη, décc. Concḃoḃar, ῖῖoḡḃaῖmna Cḃonnacῖt, do ḃallaḃ la Ταḃḡ Ua cConcḃoḃair. Μαolβῖḡḃe, ῖρηomῖραρη Ερῖεανν, décc.

Αοῖρ Cῖρῖορῖ, mῖle τρηoχα. ἑρῖεαῖal Conaῖlleach, comῖarba Cῖαῖράιν, décc. Μαolμαρῖταιν, ερῖοḡ Cῖille ὄρα, [décc]. Eocharḃ Ua Ceῖtῖnen comῖarba Τῖξῖηναῖḡ, αρḃῖραῖ Ερῖεανν ἡ nῖḡna, décc ἡ nΑῖρḃμαcá. Αonḡur Ua Cῖρηmῖτῖρη, comῖarba Comḡaῖll, Tuathal Ua Ἰαρḃaῖm, ερῖοḡ Cῖilli Cῖuilinn, ἡ Maelḃoḃar Ὀaῖll, ῖῖῖeῖḡῖm Cῖille Αḃcharḃ, décc. ῖlann Ua Ceallaῖḡ, comῖarba Cῖaῖmḡῖn, décc ἡ cCluaῖn mic Nḃῖr. Ερῖcῖra ḡῖῖeῖne ἡ ῖρηḃ calaῖm September. ḃacall ἱοῖa do ῖáῖpucḃáḃ ἱm ερῖ cαῖῖῖḃ, ἡ ῖo μαρḃḃáḃ ῖρη cῖonn nomῖaḃe an ῖεαῖ ῖo da ῖáῖραῖḡ. ῖlαῖḃῖῖῖῖtach Ua Néῖll do ḃul do Rḃḃῖm ὄῖa oῖῖῖῖe. Ρυαῖḃρη Ua Canannáῖn, τῖξῖηνα Cenel Conaῖll, do μαρḃḃáḃ oc Moḃaῖρηn lá ḃAḃḃ Ua Néῖll, ἡ cῖeacḃ an ερῖneacḃta aῖm an ερῖlḃcḃáḃḃ ὄῖa ῖo μαρḃḃáḃ. Ταḃḡ an εῖc ḡῖl Ua Concḃoḃair, .i. ῖῖ Cḃonnacῖt, do μαρḃḃáḃ lap an nḡoῖt .i. lá Μαolῖschlaimn Ua Μαolῖpuaῖcáḃ, τῖξῖηνα Mῖḃe ἡ Cῖem-éaῖmne. Αḃḃ Ua Μαolḃoῖραḃḃ do μαρḃḃáḃ la ḃAῖῖ Ua Ρυαῖῖc. Μαῖḃm ῖοῖ Ua Μαoleacḃlaimn, .i. Concḃoḃar, ῖῖαρ an nḡoῖt, .i. Ὀomῖnall, ὄῖ ἡ τῖτοῖcῖair

^a *Fetter-ounce*: i. e. the price of his fetters.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1029. Donnslve O’Brogarvan, king of Ofaly, killed by his owne. Donncha O’Donnagan, king of Fernvai, and Makigeree, king of Conells” [i. e. Conaille-Muirhevne], “fell one with another at KILLSLEVE. Bryan O’Conor, heyre of Connaght, killed by his” [own people]. “Hugh O’Roirk, Aengus O’Haengusa, Airchinnech of Dromkliav, and 60 men with them, in Iland-na-lainne. Murtagh O’Maeldorai, killed by the O’Canannans. Aulaiv mac Sitrick, king of Gentiles” [*rectè*, of the Galls or Danes of

Dublin], “taken captive by Mahon O’Riagan, king of Bregh, whom he kept untill he had 200 coves, 80 Brittain” [British] “horses, 3 ounces of gold, Charles his sword, and the Irish hostages betwene” [both of] “Lenster and Leh-Cuinn; 60 ounces of silver in his fetter money in this manner, 80 coves, persuading brybe, and four pledges to O’Riagan himself to kepe the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maelcolum mac Maelbride mac Roari, and Maelbride O’Brochan, cheife mason” [ῖῖῖm-ῖaῖρη] “of Ireland, *mortui sunt*. A man cast in upon the shore at Corcabaskinn, and ther wer eight foot betwene his head and the small of

in Cairbre-mor. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce^a, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Conailleach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuilinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun^b on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned^c [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn^d, by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i. e. Malseachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Cremthainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc^e. A battle was gained over Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i. e. Domhnall, wherein fell

his back."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

^c *Was profaned.*—See *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xiv. note ^a, where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

^d *Modhairn.*—This was anciently the name of

the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries. A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Douglas Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

^e *Art Ua Ruairc.*—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourk's took their hereditary surname.

hUa Cfhnaóáin tighfina Luighe, 7 ba heirdé maidm Aéta Ffhina. Ríge Míde do gabáil do Ua Maolpschlainn iar na ionnarbad ar Loch Rib iar in nGort hUa Maeileaclainn. Taóð, mac Lopeáin, tighfina Ua Ceinnrealaig, do écc ina oiléire i nGhionn dá loca. Cumara mac Míchiacc, apd ollam Epeann, décc. Maeboúin, mac Ciarmáic, tighfina Cheineoil mbinnig, do marbadh la Concobar Ua Loingrig. Concobar, mac Taióð Uí Cheallaið, tighfina Ua Máine, do marbad lá fshab Tstéba. Donnall Gort, pí Míde, do marbad tre mebaíl o Choimcaratt Ua Cobéaigh ó a amur fein. Gormlaith, inghn Murchada, mic Finn, máthair nig Gall .i. Sitricig, 7 Donnchaib mic brian, nig Mumán, 7 Choncobair, mic Maolechlainn, nígh Tshra, décc. Arí an Gormlaith pí po ling na trí léimeanna, dia nebradh,

Trí léimeanna po ling Gormlaith,
Ní lingpeó bfn co brát,
Léim in Ath chiat, léim i tTshraig,
Léim i cCairé Copnmaig ór caé.

Comteuim do Choingailng 7 do mac Shnám Uí Leoáin, dá rioghdánna Gailng. Flano Ua Flano, tighfina Gailng, do écc in aitéríce hi cShannur. Donncaó, tighfina Cairppe, do marbad la hUib Fiacrac Muirire i ndorap tige Scrine Adamnám. Tuatal Ua Dubanaig, eppcop Cluana Eriar, décc, iar ndeighbshca.

¹ *Ath-fearna*: i. e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarnan, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 2.

² *Cinel-Binnigh*: i. e. race of Eochaidh Binnéach.—See note ³, under A. D. 1181.

³ *Ua-Cobhúhaigh*.—This name is still common in Meath, but anglicised Coffey, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

⁴ *Gormlaith*.—She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, who died in 928, and the wife of Anlaf, or Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin. The relationship which subsisted between Sitric Mac Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhan, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at

the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table :

1. Finn, slain 928.

2. Murchadh. 2. Conchobhar, died 977.

3. Gormlaith. 3. Conghalach, d. 1017.

4. Sitric mac Auliffe. 4. Conchobhar, a quo O'Conor Faly.

5. Brogarbhan, slain at Clontarf, 1014.

⁵ *Scrin-Adhamhnain*.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Uí-Fiachrach Muirisce were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirisc, or Muirisce, extended from the River Easkey eastwards to a stream which flows into

Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna^f. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Maelduin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cinel-Binnigh^g, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ccallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cucaratt Ua Cobhthaigh^h, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaithⁱ, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the king of the foreigners, i. e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster; and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said:

Gormlaith took three leaps,
Which a woman shall never take [again],
A leap at Ath-cliaith, a leap at Teamhair,
A leap at Caiseal of the goblets over all.

Cugaileang and the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gaileanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gaileanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Scrin-Adhamhnain^k. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the townlands of Ballyaskeen and Dunnacoy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hi-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note ^b, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1030. Breasal Conellech, Coarb of Kiaran; Eochai O’Cethenen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmac. O’Crumhire, namely, Aengus, Coarb of Comgall, died. Flavertach O’Nell went to Rome. Teg O’Conor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, *mortui sunt*. Roary O’Canannain killed by Hugh O’Nell. Teg mac Lorcan, king

of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara” [son of] “Macliag, cheife poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Ore O’Ruagan, in murther. Kindred-Owen broke O’Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym” [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. “Maelduin mac Ciarmaic” [who had profaned the effigy of?] “the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*” [*rectè*, Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, the $\mu\upsilon\pi\rho\epsilon\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \text{ .i. } \tau\iota\gamma\epsilon\alpha\rho\eta\alpha$, i. e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O’Longsy].—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Γριορτ, μίλε τριοχα α χαον. Κατύραχ, κομαρβα Ριγγιν, δο δα-
λαδ. Μαολρυτχαιν, ανμάρα βριαν, μίε Σεινδειττιζ, γ Κοναμcc Υα Cφρ-
βαλλ, αιρίννεch Γλιννε δά λοχα, ceann cpάβαδ, γ δέιρce να ηΪαοιδel,
δέcc. Mac Ρινδ, αιρχιννεch τιγε αοιδδ Cluana μίε Νόιρ, γ Mac Del-
βαοιτh, κομαρβα Cπονάιν Tuama Γρείνε, δέcc. Φλαιτέβριταχ Υα Νέιλλ δο
τοιδεαδτ ό Ρόιμ. Αρ ρηι ρειμηδρ Φλαιτέβριταιζ ρο γαβηέι αν κομηραδ
οιμηόρ ιη Αρδ Macha amail αρ πολλυρ ιρην ρανδ,

Σειρδohach δο ξιράν κορρα,
No τριαν δάιρμibh duδ κορρα,
No δο δφρεναδ βαρach ουιηη,
No δο cnoib ρalach ριονncuill.
Ρογαδτέ ζαν ταά τινη,
In Αρδ Macha αρ αον ριγγιηη.

Αρδ μδρρεαιη δο αρccαιη δο Ϊhallaid Αθα cliaé, γ δά céδ δο δαοιηδ
δο λορccad ιρην δοιμliacc, γ δά céδ δο βρειτh ι μβροιττ. Ιμρ Εοζαιη δο
αρccαιη δο Φλαιτέβhearτach, mac Μυιρδβριταιζ Υι Νέιλλ, γ δια mac .i. Αοδh.
Slóicéδ la mac ηΕοχαδa co Tealac Occ, γ nochα τταρραδ ní. Αοδ
Υα Νέιλλ δο δολ έαιρρ ραιρ co ττυcc τρι míle δο βυαιδ, γ βα céδ αρ míle
δο βροιττ. Υα Δοηναcáin, τιζφηνα Αραδ έίρre, δο μαρβαδ lá hΥα μδρριαν,
.i. Τοιρδelbac. Υα hΑghda, .i. Αghda mac Ϊiollacolum, τιζφηνα Τέβα δο
βάρύccad lá α βραιέριδ lá Μυιητιρ Μαοιρβιηη. Ϊlunaiρηη, mac Σιρρicc, δο
μαρβαδ la δειρceρτ βρεagh. Διαρμαιτ, mac Δοηναλλ, mic Ραολάμ, τιζ-
φηνα να ηΔειρρ, γ Δοηηρλέβε, α βράτχαρ, δο μαρβαδ lá Μυιρδβριταχ, mac
βριαη, ηι ccad Sléibe Cua. Ιηορδδ ηΟρρραιζε lá Δοηηchaδ mac βριαη,
co ρο μαρβρατ Ορρραιζε δον cυρ ριη αν Ϊillarιηταχ Υα Αηραδαιη, γ δά
Υα Μαοιlechlainη, mic Φλοηναδβραττ, δά ριοζδαιηηα Chonaill Ϊαβρα, γ

¹ *Maelsuthain*: i. e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was anm-chara, or spiritual adviser to Brian Borumha, is to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he wrote, "in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scotorum."

² *Teach-nAeidheadh*: i. e. house of the guests, i. e. the hospital.

³ *Penny*; pinginn. In a Brehon law tract,

preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 4. 22, fol. 66, a pinginn of silver is defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 215–223. *Seiseadhach* is cognate with the Latin *sectarius*, and the French *sesterot* and *sectier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries. In the middle-

The Age of Christ, 1031. Cathasach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain^l, anmchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaeidhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidheadh^m of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:

A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain,
 Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes,
 Or of the acorns of the brown oak,
 Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge,
 Was got without stiff bargaining,
 At Ard-Macha, for one pennyⁿ.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i. e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i. e. Toirdhealbhach. Ua hAghda, i. e. Aghda, son of Gillacolum, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gluniairn, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faclan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua^o. Osraighe was plundered by Donnchadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighe slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain^p; the two grandsons of Maeleachlainn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcoluim Caenraigheach^q. Gilla-

aged Latin *sexterium* and *sisterium* occur.

^o *Sliabh Cua*.—Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Decies without Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

^p *Ua-Anradhain*.—Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanrahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

^q *Maelcoluim Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the

Maolcoluim Caonraigeach. Ξιolla-coim-gaill Ua Slebene, ppi-mollam tuairceirt Eireann, vécc. Cono na m-bocht, cfnó Celeó nóé, γ ancoiri, Cluana mic Nóir, do céio tionól airge do boctair Cluana i nIreall Chiaráin, γ po eohbair piche bó uaid péin inné. Ar dó do ráidead,

Α Chuinn Chluana, atclor tú a hEirinn i nAlbain,
Α chinn orðain, nochan ura do chill darðain.

Flaibéir-tach Ua Murchada, taoipeac Cenel mboigaine, do écc. Cuirlebe Ua Dobailen, taoipeac Corca firtri, do marbad i puill. Ua Ruairc, Art, .i. an Caileach, do arðain Cluana fíra drienainn, γ po mebad fair irin lo céona pua nDonnchaó mac drian zó fparðair ár daoine γ fcar. Raðnall mac Raðnall, mic Iomair, tigrina Puirte Lairge, do marbad i nAé cliaé i puill.

Aoir Críort, míle trocha a dó. Maolmorða ancoipe vécc. Muðron Ua Níoc, abb Tuama dá Zhualann, vécc. Duibindri, liactaire Cluana mic Nóir, vécc. Doimnall, mac Maolpuanaid Uí Mhaoldoraid, tigrina Cemuil Conaill, do marbad lá Cloind Phiangara. Mac Maðgamna, mic Muiríoh-airg, tigrina Ciarraige do marbad. Diarmait mac Eatach, cfnó cloinde Scanoláin, vécc. Donngal, mac Duinncoðairg, tigrina Gailng, do marbad do Ua Carrairg. Etru Ua Conairg, píoðamna Muñan, do marbad lá muintir Inleacha Iðair. Maíom Orpoma bñocuir for Ulair pua nAipðial-lair. Maíom Inðir boinne pua Sierpoc, mac Amlair for Conaillib γ for Uib tTopráin, γ for Uib Méit, in po láó a nár .i. tpi céo ior marbad γ fparðair. Concoðar, mac Maolshlaimn Uí Dubðai, do marbad dia bráðair, .i. do mac Néill i Ohubðai. Ceallach mac Dunchada, tigrina Ua nDún-

south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

Iseal-Chiarain: i. e. St. Ciaran's low land. This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

Ua-Dobhailen.—Now always anglicised Devlin, without the prefix O'. This family of Corca-Firtri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Lon-

donderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1031. Flavertach O'Neil came from Rome. Ardbrackan rifled by the Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin: two hundred men burnt within the Damliag, and 200 captives caryed. Kildare burnt through negligence of a wicked woman. An army by Mac Eocha to Tolanoog, and Hugh O'Neil came eastwards about him, and brought 3000 cowes and 1200

chomhghaill Ua Slebhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-na-mBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain^r, and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said :

O Conn of Cluain ! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba ;
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe Ua Dobhailen^s, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruairc, Art, i. e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; and he was defeated on the same day by Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Ragh-nall, son of Ragnall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nioc, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Duibhinnsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donn-cathaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the people of Imleach-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beannchair^t was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne^u [was gained] by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith, in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i. e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of

captives with him. Another army by Mac Eochaa in I-Eachach, and burnt Kill-Cummar, with the Oratory; killed fower of the Clergy, and caryed 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered, Maelcolum Caenrigech and many others. Ca-hasach, Coarb of Covgan, blinded by Duvlaing. The snow army by Hugh O'Nell, into Tirconnell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-

Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arahire" [Ἀραὶ εἰρήνη], "killed by O'Bryan, .i. Tyrllagh."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Druim-Beannchair*—Now Drumbanagher, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orior, and county of Armagh.

^u *Inbher-Boinne*: i. e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.

chaða, décc. Ματζαμίαν Ua Ριαζάν, τῖς ἡνα ὄρῖς ἡ, ὁ εὔριπ λα Δομνall ἡUa Ceallaiḡ, ἡ in ὀμνάς ἡα cCairc. Δομnall ἡUa Ceallaiḡ, mac Flannaccán, ὁ ὀallað lá Μυιρέστac Ua Ceallaiḡ. Aongur Ua Τῖς ἡνάιν, ὁ ἡαῖβαð ὁ Chenél Α῀δα. Μυρχαð, mac Searraḡ, τῖς ἡνα Coirppe Μόρι, décc. Μυιρέστach, mac (no Ua) Μαιολςchlaimn ὁ ὀallað la Concobar Ua Μαιoleachlaimn. Ταðḡ Ua ḡυαιpe, τῖς ἡνα Ua Cυιληn, ὁ ἡαῖβαð la mac Μαιol ἡα mbó. Mac Conconnac̄t .i. Ua Δυναðaiḡ, τῖς ἡνα Sil nAnnchaða, ὁ ἡαῖβαð. Μαιoltuile, eppcop Αῖῃα Macha, ὁ écc.

Α῀οῖ Cῖῖοῖῃ, ἡίλε τῖῖocha a τῖῖ. Μυιῖῃbaḡ Ua Μαονacáin, uapal eppoc ḡ anḡcoipe, ḡ Μυιῖῃbaḡ Ua Μανcáin, comopba Cῖῖonáin, décc. Conn Ua Sinaich, apḡanḡcoipe Connac̄t, décc. Conn, mac Μαιoleπάττῖῖaice, ap̄c̄indeáḡ Munḡaiῖe ḡ Δῖῖῖῖe Oenḡyῖa, décc. Α῀ḡ mac Flaiḡḡḡḡaiḡ Uí Néill, τῖς ἡνα Oiliḡ, ḡ ἡῖḡḡḡḡḡḡa Epeann, décc, ἡaῖ ἡaiḡῖḡe ḡ ἡḡḡḡḡḡ ὀḡccaiḡe aiḡḡe ἡéile Α῀ῖῖeap. Μαῖḡm ἡα Μυρχαð Ua Μαιolechlaimn ἡop Concobar Ua Μαιoleachlaimn, in ἡo ἡaῖβαð Μαιolῖuanaið Ua Carraiḡ Calma, ḡ Lopcan Ua Caimdelbáin, τῖς ἡνα Λaḡaiῖi, ḡ τῖς ἡνα ἡḡḡ cCúl, co ἡochaḡḡḡ oile. Concobar Ua Μυιῖῃbaḡaiḡ, τῖς ἡνα Cῖῖarraḡe, ὁ ἡaῖβαð. Α῀enach Cárḡḡḡ ὁ ḡenam lá Donnchað mac ḡḡollapattῖῖaice ἡaῖ ḡḡabaḡḡ ἡḡe Λaiḡḡḡ ὁ ḡo ἡaiḡḡḡḡ laoc ḡ cléῖῖeac̄ Λaiḡḡḡ, ḡ Oῖῖῖῖe ἡaῖ ἡen ἡῖῖ. Μαῖḡm eῖῖῖ Ele ḡ Uí ἡῖῖeῖῖῖ ḡḡḡne, ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ḡῖῖaen Ua Cléῖῖḡ, ḡ Μυιῖῃbaḡ mac ḡḡollapattῖῖaice co ἡoḡḡḡḡḡ oile. Α῀ḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Cḡḡḡḡḡ, τῖς ἡνα Ele, décc. Α῀enḡar Ua Cacaḡḡ, τῖς ἡνα Eḡḡanaḡḡa Λoḡa Léin, ὁ ἡaῖβαð. Scῖῖḡn ἡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ἡḡḡḡḡ acc τῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡoḡa ἡop αḡḡḡḡ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ nΑῖῖ Macha ἡḡ ἡῖῖḡḡḡḡe caḡḡ ἡ coῖḡḡḡḡ. ἡoḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Α῀ḡḡ, τῖς ἡνα Μῖῖḡe (no Tuaiḡḡ) Λῖῖῖῖῖ, ḡ Ua ἡῖῖḡḡḡḡ ḡῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ὁ ἡaῖβαð ὁ ἡḡḡḡḡḡ

* *The son of Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, i. e. chief of the cows.

* *Maeltuile*.—In Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 49, he is called Maelmuire.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, killed by Donell O'Kelly, *per dolum*. Gilcomgan mac Maelbryde, Mormoer of Mu-

reva, burnt with 50 men about him. Donncha O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell ; Makmahon mac Mureai, king of Kyarry ; Donell mac Duincothai, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Etru O'Conaing, heyre of Mounster, killed by the men of Imlech. The discomfiture of Drumbenchar upon Ulster by Airgiall. The dispersion of Invir-Boinne by Sitrick mac Anlaiv upon the Conells, upon O-Dorhuin, and upon O-Methl, and he had their slaughter. Maeltuile, bushop of

Dunchadh, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cinel-Aedha. Murchadh, son of Serrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, son (or grandson) of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ui-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo". Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mael-tuille^x, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Maelpadraig, airchinnech of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa^y, died. Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew's festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in which Maelruanaidh Ua Carraigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghairi, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraighe. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick's altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Foghartach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)^z, and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardmach, *in Christo quievit*. Hugh O'Foiri took the bishoprick in hand."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^y *Disert-Oenghusa*.—Otherwise written Disert-Aenghusa, i. e. Aenghus's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's

County. The Aenghus who gave name to this place was the celebrated Aenghus the Festilologist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

^z *Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)*.—The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-

manach. Οἱρῖτ Μαιολεuille do arḡain do Μυρχαδὸ Ὑα Μαιολεαχλαinn. Μυρχαδὸ Ὑα Μαιολεαχλαinn (.i. mac Μαιολεαχλαinn Ἰυιτ) do μαρβαδὸ ἰ meabail la Mac Iarnáin .i. la τοῖρεαδὸ Κυρνε ἰ mnyr Loá Semdede. Φινδ Ὑα Δύνγαλαῖς, τῖςῖρνα Μυρρραῖζε ἔῖρε, décc. Cumuían, mac Ruaidrí Uí Chetpáda [décc]. Οἱρῖτ Μhaoileuille doρccain do Μυρχαδὸ ὀ Μhaoilechlaimn.

Αοῖρ Κυρίορτ, mīle τῖροχα α cḡair. Κατάλ Μαῖρτιρ, αρχινδεαχ Κορραῖζε, décc. Οενḡαρ, mac Flainn, φῖρ λειḡινδ Cluana mic Nóir, αρδ εαḡναῖδ ἰαρḡταιρ ὀmáin décc ἰαρ ναῖρῖζε. Μαῖρνια Ὑα hUachtain φῖρ λειḡινν Cḡannra, do bátaδ oc τοχτ α hAlban cu lebaδ Colum Cille, ḡ τῖρ mḡnda do mḡndaῖδ Phattraicc, ḡ τῖροχα do ὀaomḡ imaille φῖρ. Ἰollareachnaill, mac Ἰollamoḡonna, τῖςῖρνα δεῖρρειτ ὀρῖςḡ, do μαρβαδὸ ρα ρῖορα Ροῖρρ. Dubdainsḡn, τῖςῖρνα Conaḡt, do μαρβαδὸ la Connaḡtaῖδ φῖρρῖν. Donoḡhaδ, mac ὀrian do ἰονοραḡh Oρραῖζε. Ἰollacolaim hUa Riaccáin, τῖςῖρνα δεῖρρειτ ὀρῖςḡ, do τῖιτῖν lá Μυρḡςῖρταḡ hUa Ceallaῖς. Ἰollapattraicc Ὑα Flannagáin, τῖςῖρνα Τεαḡba, do τῖιτῖν lá ὀρεαḡmáinḡ. Μυρῖbaḡh Ὑα Flaῖḡḡῖρταῖς, τῖςῖρνα Ὑα mḡruin Seóla, [ḡḡς]. Κοῖρτεḡ hUa Maolruain, τῖςῖρνα Dealbna, do μαρβαδὸ ρορ ταῖρ ρῖoch Οἱρῖτ Τολα ὀ α μḡντιρ φῖρρῖν, ḡ ρο ἰmnyr Τολα Τῖρα nearτ Dé ὀfoḡail ρορ an tí ρο da ῖάραῖς, αρ ρο μαρβαδὸ ἰρῖν uair céaḡna. Ἰollaulartaῖς, τῖςῖρνα na nḡḡῖρῖ ὀρῖςḡ, Κατάλ, mac Amalḡada, τῖςῖρνα Ὑα Ceallaῖς

rach-Arda-Sratha." The territory of Tuath-Lurg is the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha extended from the north-east boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

^a *Disert-Maeltuile*: i. e. St. Maeltuile's desert or wilderness, now Dysart, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Loch-Ainninn, or Lough Ennell, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Maeltuile mac Nochaire, who gave name to this place, is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of July.

^b *Loch Semhdúlhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, near

the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

^c *Disert-Maeltuile*.—This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murcha O'Maelsechlainn of Conor O'Maelsechlainn, where Maelruanai O'Carraí Calma and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O'Laegaire, and others with him. Con mac Maelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungart, *quievit*. Conor O'Mureai, king of Kiarraí, killed. The fayre of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the beginning of his reign in Leinster. Aimirgin

Maeltuile^a was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Maeleachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i. e. the chief of Cuircne, on the island of Loch Semhídidhe^b. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, died. Cumumhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfada, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile^c was plundered by Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicnia Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Feara-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe. Gillacolum Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmhaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach^d, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola^e by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour. Gillaulartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh^f; Cathal, son of Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Cetfa, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Muireach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaeh killed by Maelcolum mac Cinaeh. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghannacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neil, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, *post penitentiam mortuus est*, on St. Andrew's eve."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^dUa Flaithbheartaigh.—Now O'Flaherty. This Muireadhach was the grandson of Flaithbheartach, from whom the hereditary surname of O'Flaherty was derived, and was, therefore, the

first person of this family ever called O'Flaherty. He had three sons: 1. Ruaidhri of Loch Cime; 2. Donnchadh Aluinn; and 3. Aedh, from whom all the septs of the O'Flahertys of West Connaught are descended. They were originally seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^eDisert-Tola.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttaula, in the parish of Killoolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

^fDeisi-Breagh.—Now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note ^c, under the year 753, p. 356, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

Cualann, γ α βñ .i. ιγñ mic Ξιollaconiñgin, do marbað do mac Ceallaiğ mic Dunchaða, γ do mac Aða, mic Tuatail. Amlaib, mac Siarpocca, do marbað lá Saxonaið ag dol do Róim.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mīle tpiocha a cúcc. Flaibéσrtaçh Ua Mupchaða, τιğñna Ceniúil mboğaine, do marbað co nðpuing oile amaille ppiρ. Iapnán Ua Flanochaða (cú na naem γ na bñíen do çairtí ðe) do techt ap cpeich i nDelbna co na tairéctap uaito do Delbna co ttapðoρat iomapecc ðó, γ po lað ap a muinripe, γ po marbað Iapnán péim tpe ppoρtaið Dé γ na naem. Rağnall Ua hloiaip, τιğñna Puiρt Láipce, do marbað i nAeth clath lá Siarpoç, mac Amlaib. Apð mðpcaim do opcaim do Siarpoçc iapañ, γ Sopo Cholaim Chille do opcaim γ do loρcað do Choncobap Ua Maioleclainn ina ðioğail. Cúrléibe, mac Doðpain, τιğñna Copca Pιpρí, [ðécc]. Celluρaille γ claonað do opcaim do Thallaib, conup tairpato mac Donnchaio mac Doimnaill zo po lá a nðpγ ap. Cpech lá Donnchað mac Dunlaing pop Pññaið Cualann, zo tpucc bó çabañ móp γ bpoio.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mīle tpiocha a pé. Aonçap Ua Flaínn, comapba ðpénainn Cluana pñta, γ Ceallach Ua Selbaigh (.i. epocç), comapba ðairpi ppuit pññoip Mumán, ðécc. Aonçap, mac Caátain, abb Copcaige, ðécc. Flaibéσrtaçh an tpoρtáin Ua Néill, τιğñna Oiliğ, ðécc iap noeigbñcthaio γ iap bpennainn. Maelechlainn Ua Maelpuanaio, τιğñna Cpeiméainne, do marbað lá hAð Ua Concobap, a noioğail Thaðğ an eich ðil, γ ðpian. Doimnaill Ua hUaémarañ, τιğñna Pñ Uí, do marbað do Oál nAρaiðe. Donnchað, mac Floinn, pioğhðainna Tñmpac, do marbað la pññaið ðpéipne.

“A. D. 1034. Maelcolum mac Cinaeh, king of Scotland, died. Aulav mac Sitrick killed by Saxons” [as he was] “goinge to Rome. Gilla-sechnaill mac Gillamochonna killed. Doncha mac Bryan spoyled all Ossory. Cathal, mairtir, and Airchinnech of Cork; and Conn mac Maelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungarti, *dormierunt*. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Millen’s house. Gil-lafularti, king of Dese-Bregh, killed. Macnia O’Huachtan, Lector of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Colum Cill’s booke, and three *minns*, or swearing reliques of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivne mac Hugh”

[mic Cinaeh], “king of the English and Irish, *aliter* Fingall” [*rectè*, Gallgaels], “*mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^ε *Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfíren*: i. e. the watchdog of the saints and just men.

^h *Sord-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

ⁱ *Claenadh*.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note¹, under the year 777, p. 382, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoeimhghin, were slain by the son of Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfiren^g"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-cliaith by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh; and Sord Choluim Chille^h was plundered and burned by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Usaille and Claenadhⁱ were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Sealbhaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri^k, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain^l, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maeleachlainn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain^h by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of Tadhg of the White Steed, and of Brian. Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. Donnchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Scolog,

"A. D. 1035. Cnut mac Sain, king of Saxons, died. Cahal mac Awaiga, king of West Leinster, and his wife, daughter to Caeimgin mac Cinaeh, and his greyhound, killed *at once*" [i. e. together] "by the sonn of Kellach mac Dunchaa. Flah-vertach O'Murchaa, king of Kindred-Boguine, with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flanchaa, persecutor of saints and the righteous, came with his" [followers] "into Delvin, and a few of Delvin skirmished with him, and gave him the overthrow, where he was killed, and his men

slaghtered by myracle of the saints. Ranall O'Hivair, king of Waterford, killed in Dublin by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. Ardrakan rifled by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Conor O'Maeleachlainn in revenge it." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Successor of Bairri*: i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

^l *Flaithbheartach an Trostain*: i. e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.

Scolóc .i. Niall Ua Flannagáin, τῖς ἡνα Τεῖβα, do mārbað la p̄sraib̄ Τεῖβα búbéin .i. lá Muinntir Tlamáin. Murchað Ua an Chapail .i. Ua Flaiteb̄sraic̄h, ἡ Niall, mac Muirḡsra da ríoghdaíma la p̄srair Connac̄t, do mārbað. Cúiche, mac Ecnec̄hán, τῖς ἡνα Ceneoil En̄da, décc. Donnchað, mac Dúnlaing, τῖς ἡνα Laiḡn, do ðallað lá Donnchað, mac Ḥiollaparaic̄c co nep̄bail de a ccionn tpeéctmaíne. Ruaid̄ri, mic Taid̄g, mic Lopc̄áin, do ðallað lá mac Maoil na mbó .i. Diarmaid. Diarmait, mac Donnchaða, tanairi Orp̄raic̄he, do mārbað. Muirésc̄tach, mac Ḥiollapáttaraic̄c, τῖς ἡνα Leit̄e Orp̄raic̄e, do mārbað oUa Caellaic̄i dia muinntir p̄éin i p̄fioll. Cell dapa ἡ Cenannur do lopcað. Deap̄tech Laītiriḡ ḡriúin do lopcað ἡ do op̄ccain d̄p̄sraib̄ Míde.

Αοιρ C̄p̄iopt, míle t̄p̄iocha a p̄s̄cht. Flann, p̄r̄ioir Ḥinne hUirean, Cionáeð hUa Maoilect̄m̄in, p̄ruitér̄s̄n̄oir iap̄srair Laiḡn, déḡ. Coirp̄pe, mac Rodaic̄e, aip̄ch̄in̄d̄sch Eccairi ḡicce, décc. Caéal mac Ruaid̄ri, τῖς ἡνα iap̄srair Connac̄t, do ðol dia oil̄t̄pe co hArd Macha. Flann, mac Donn̄nail Uí Maoileachlann, do ðallaðh la Conchoðar lá a deap̄b̄rātair. Trí hUí Maoib̄oraib̄ do mārbað lá hUa Canannáin. Trí hUí Phollam̄ain, ἡ P̄innachta Ua Saic̄áða do mārbað oAð Ua Conc̄oðair. Cúionm̄ain Ua Ruband, τῖς ἡνα P̄uir̄t Laiḡe do m̄hārbað lá a cen̄el p̄éir̄rin. Popt Laīp̄eci do op̄ccain, ἡ lopcað lá Diarmait̄t, mac Mail na mbó. Sc̄r̄in Cholaim Chille, ἡ Doim̄liacc Chianáin do op̄ccain do Ḥhallab̄ Ātha cliāt. Muirḡs̄r̄ Ua Conc̄s̄nainn, τῖς ἡνα Ua n̄Diarmada, décc. Ap̄c̄ú Ua Celc̄áin, τῖς ἡνα Ua m̄b̄r̄sraib̄, ἡ Ruaid̄ri Ua Lopc̄áin, τῖς ἡνα Ua Nialláin, do mārbað i C̄p̄raib̄ Caille lá Muir̄b̄ach Ua Ruad̄ac̄áin ἡ lá hUib̄ Sātach. Ceap̄nac̄án Ḥōtt do mārbað lá hUa Flannagan, .i. Sīt̄p̄iuc, do Uib̄ Maíne. Ḥillacaer̄m̄ḡin, mac Amalḡaða, τῖς ἡνα Ua Ceallaic̄ do mārbað do macaib̄ Aðoð, mic Tuat̄ail. Iom̄ar do mārbað do Ḥhallab̄ P̄uir̄t Laiḡe t̄pe

^m *O'Caellaighe*.—Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1036. Daniell O'Huathmaran, king of Firli, killed by Dalarai: Scolog O'Flannagan, king of Tethva, by his" [people] "killed. Donell O'Flainn, heyre of Tarach, by Breifni

killed. Murcha O'Cappall, and Nell mac Murges, two heyres of West Connaght, killed. Cuchiche mac Egnechan, king of Kindred-Enna, died. Donogh mac Dunlevy, king of Leinster, blinded by Mac Gilpatrick, and died thereof. Flahvertach O'Neil, Arcking of Ailech, *post penitentiam optimam, in Christo quievit*. Aengus mac Flainn, Coarb of Brenainn Cluona, and Kellach O'Selva,

i. e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i. e. by Muintir-Tlamain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i. e. Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egneachan, lord of Cinel-Enda, died. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i. e. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain. Muircheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, was treacherously slain by O'Caellaighe^m, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Ceanannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uisean; Cinaedh Ua Maeltemhin, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaighe, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleáchlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maeldoraídh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuimhain Ua Rubann, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Port-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mboⁿ. Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain^o were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clíath. Muirgheas Ua Conceanainn, lord of Ui-Diar-mada, died. Archu Ua Celechain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille^p, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott^q was slain by Ua Flannagain, i. e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was

Coarb of Bairri, *mortuus est*. Roary mac Teig mic Lorkan, blinded by Mack Moylnambo."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo.*—He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became King of Leinster. Maelmordha mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor

of the O'Byrnes, and not of this sept.

^o *Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain:* i. e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

^p *Craebh-caille.*—A place on the River Callan, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note ^c, under the year 825, p. 438, *suprà*.

^q *Cearnachan Gott:* i. e. *Victoricius Balbus*.

meabail. Dunchad mac Dunlainn, .i. ní-Laisín, do eirgabail i nDuiríre Diarmada, ⁊ a dallað do Donnchad Mac Giolla-partraicc, ⁊ a écc iapaín fo cfoóir. Ruaidrí, mac Taidg Uí Lorcáin, tanaíurí Ua cCennrealaig, do eirgabail i nDaimhliag Cille Cuilinn lá Donnchad Mac Giolla-partraig, ⁊ a dallað iarrín lá mac Maoil na mbó.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle τριοχα α hocht. Πλαιέβήταχ, mac Loingricch, eppucc ⁊ ψήλειγινν Cluana mic Noir, Cuindén, eppcop, ⁊ abb, ⁊ ψήλειγινν Condépe, comarba Mic Neiri ⁊ Cholmain Eala, hUa Gabaid, rui eppcop Duiríre Diarmatta, ⁊ mac Céin, mic Maoilínuaíð, décc. Ailill Ua Cair, ψήλειγινν Deapmaige, Maolmáirtain Cam, ψήλειγινν Condépe, Flanvacán, ψήλειγινν Cille dara, [décc]. Coirpre Ua Coimíollain, comarba Canuig, décc i Róim. Colman Caech Ua Congaile, comarba Molairi, Niall, mac Riagáin, oipinneach Sláine, do marbhad lá hUa Conduib. Giolla-críορτ, mac Caébaíur Uí Doimnaill, gabal pulaing éogaíð, ⁊ cornamea Ceníl Conaill, do marbhad lá mac Cuinn Uí Doimnaill. Ua Muireccen, tigrína Tcéba, do marbhad. Laidgnén hUa Leocáin, tigrína Gailng, do eirgabail. Cúduilig Ua Donnchada, míogdaína Cairil, do marbhad do Uib Faoláin. Reácpu do oipceain do Ghalluib. Meap dí móp iur mbliadairi, a pé a méð co po méð oipa na noip. Da Scainoir do cor iur Dhelbna, ⁊ Ua Maine i name

* *The Daimhliag of Cill-Chuilinn*: i. e. stone church of Kilcullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roary, King of West Connaght, went in pilgrimage to Ard-mach. Flann O'Maelechlainn, by Conor O'Maelechlainn blinded. Archu O'Celegan, king of O-Bressaill, and Rori O'Lorkan, king of O'Niallan, killed at Krivchoill by Mureach O'Ruagan and by O'Nechachs. Cu-inmain O'Roban, king of Waterford, killed by his" [own people]. "Cernachan Gott killed by O'Flannagan of O-Maine. Three O'Maeldoraies killed. Great raine this year."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylenemo of

Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burut Lymbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorye, and soone after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O'Melaughlyn did putt out the eyes of Flann O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

* *Reachru*.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharee island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

† *The Orcs*: i. e. the pigots, rutlands, *luchans*, or last pigs farrowed.

‡ *Dealbhna*: i. e. the inhabitants of Delvin

killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Ua Lorcaín, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was taken prisoner in the Daimhliag of Cill-Cuilinn^r, by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere, successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Gabhaidh, distinguished Bishop of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, died. Ailill Ua Cair, lector of Dearthach; Maelmartan Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cainneach, died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died]. Niall, son of Riagain, airchinneach of Slaine, was killed by O'Conduibh. Gilla-christ, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn O'Domhnaill. Ua Muirgein, lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhgnen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Ui-Faclain. Reachru^s was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit in this year, so that the *orcs*^t of the pigs were fattened. Two rencounters between the Dealbhna^u and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival^v,

Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

* *Ciaran's festival*: i. e. the 9th of September. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1038. Cuinniden Connere, Coarb of Maknise and Colman Ela, and Colman Cam, .i. Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, *in Christo quieverunt*. Gilkríst mac Cathvair O'Donell killed by mac Cuinn O'Donell. Battle betwene Cuana, King of All-Saxons, and Odo, King of Fraunce, where a thousand and more perished. Orc Allai, .i. the wyld boar, O'Ruagan, king of O-Nchach, killed by Clann-Sinai in Ardmach, upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eocha mac Innavar, and dishonouring Ardmach. An over-

throw given to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran's feast, wherein many were slaine. Cuduili O'Dunchaa, heyre of Cassill, killed by O'Faellan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1038. Flathvertagh mac Loyngsye, Lector and Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Aileall O'Gair, Lector of Dorowe, died. There was such abundance of akorns this year that it fattened the piggs" [piggotts] "of piggs. There arose great contentions and fraye between those of Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and those of Imain in Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran's day, and fell twice the same day to the fraye, in which strife there were slain 53 persons of Imaine."—*Ann. Clon.*

πέλε Γιαράν ι εCluain mic Nóir, γ πο μεαβατορ ανδιρ πορ lb Maine, ζο πο μαρβαδ τριαρ αρ αασγαισ διδ Maine.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile τριοχα α ναοι. Μαισνια, ερρεορ γ κομαρβα Μαιμυ-τρεαχ δυιτι, Celecáir Ua Cuilennáin, κομαρβα Τιζεαρναιζ, γ Μυιρβδαχ, mac Flannacáin, ποραιοινδεχ Αρδα Macha, δέεε. Cloicteach Cluana Ioraird do éuitim. Domnall mac Donnchaða, τιζήνα Ua Faeláin, do μαρβαδ lá Domnall Ua Fhíngáile, τιζήνα na bFορτυατ. Μυρchaδ Ruad, mac Maoileachlainn, do δαλλαδ lá Concobar Ua Maoilshlainn. Μυιρβδαχ, mac Φραιβήρταιζ Uí Néill, do μαρβαδ lá hUib Labraða. Donnchaδ Deapce, mac Airτ .i. an Caileac Uí Ruairc, τιζήνα αιρέιρ Connact, φρι λάιμ α αταρ, do μαρβαδ lá hAod Ua cConcobar. Slóizfó lá Donnchaδ, Mac Ziolla-pátraiucc co nOrraiγib ι Míde, co πο λοιρερε co Cnoγβα, γ co Opoáτ ατα. Aod Ua Flannagáin, τιζήνα Λυρce γ Ua φφιαcραc, do μαρβαδ. Mac Ruaiðri, τιζήνα Φήρμαιγε, do éuitim lá α μυντιρ φείρην. Mac Ruirri, τιζήνα Ceneoil Φηιαcαχ, do μαρβαδ lá τιζήνα Φή Ceall. Donnchaδ Mac Ziolla-pátraiucc, τιζήνα Orraiγε γ Λαιζήν δυρμόρ, δέεε ιαρ mbeit ι ngalair ποττα.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ceathracha. Maolmaire Ua Ochtaín, κομαρβα Cholaim Chille γ Aðainnán, δέεε. Dúnchaδ Ua hAnchainγε ραιοι τιαχτανα λήγινο Αρδα Macha, δέζ. Corceρach, mac Anogeaða, κομαρβα Flannain γ bpenainn, δέζ ιαρ πορbααh α δαιγhβcααh. Oiapmaic Ua Sfehnurairz

* *The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraid*: i. e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.

† *Domhnall Ua Fearghaile*.—Duald Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domhnall Ua Fearghail, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesincorb, son of Moghcorb, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Ahhradhruadh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, *suprà*. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imaile, in the present county of Wicklow, are referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighean.

* *The Ui-Labhraða*: i. e. the O'Laverys, a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh,

and county of Down.

* *Cnodhbha and Droichead-atha*: i. e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes ° and †, under the year 861, p. 497, *suprà*.

† *Ui-Fiachrach*: i. e. Ui-Fiachrach-Ardsratha, a tribe seated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, *a suis*; Donell mac Doncha, king of O'Faelan, by Donell O'Ferall; Doncha Derg, .i. Read, O'Roirk, by the O'Conors; Roary, king of Fernvai, *a suis*;

at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maicnia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraird^x fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile^y, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruadh, son of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhradha^z. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i. e. the Cock, Ua Ruairc, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghbha and Droichead-atha^a. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach^b, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearnmhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Fhiachach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Maelmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn^c, died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh^d, the most

Hugh O'Flannagan, king of Luing and O-Fiachrach, all killed. Donogh mac Gillpatrick, archking of Leinster and Ossory" [died]. "Macnia, Coarb of Buty, *Episcopus et plenus dierum*; Ceilechar O'Culenan, Coarb of Tiernach, *vitam feliciter finiierunt*. Mureach mac Flannagan, Airchinnech of Ardmach, by O-Hehachs; Mureach mac Flavertaich O'Neil killed by Lethrens. Cervall mac Faelan killed by Gentyes" [*rectè*, the Galls, or Danes].—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donnough mac Gilpatrick, King of Ossory and Lynster, died. Leighmanchan was preyed and spoyled by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of

Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Successor of Flannan and Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

^d *Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh*.—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Ragnall, whose father, Gealbhuidhe, who was slain in the year 1159, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaill, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

ραοι eccna Λεϊτε Cunn, ἡ comarbadh Sechnaill, décc. Corcrán Cleireach, angoire, airdéne iaréair Eorpa ar érabaid ἡ eccna eiríde, ἡ a écc hi Uorrr mór. Echtiúgna, mac brian, tiúgna bréigmanne, décc. Ua Dublaich, tiúgna Fér tTulach, do marbad dia muinntir féin. Cat Cille Dronnán do bhríde do Thallaid, ἡ do mac brian for Chearball mac Paolán, ἡ Cearball do marbad ano. Ceall dapa, Cnandur, Dún dá léglarr, ἡ ilcéalla oile aréna do lopead. Maen Choluin Chille, Dirsit Diarmatta, Moúna Moúhóc, ἡ Cluain mor Mhaedoc do orgain lá Diarmatta, mac Maoil na mbó, tiúgna Ua cCeinnealaig, ἡ brio do mór do breit ar na úsréigib. Derfch Laítrig briúin do lopead ἡ do orpcain la fíraib Míde.

Αοιρ-Ερίορ, míle cÉpacha a haon. Maolbríge Ua Maoilríno, pac-car ἡ angoire, ἡ eppor Glinne dá locha, décc. Corcrach Ua Toicúg, airdéirleiginn Cille dapa, décc. Soergar, fírléiginn ἡ airdénech Topaige, décc. Mac bÉthaí, mac Ainmire, árd ollam Árd Macha, ἡ Epeand aréna, dég. Maolruanaí, mac Roen, rígeanna Tínpach, do marbad. Paelan hUa Mórda, tiúgna Laoigirí, do dálla lá Murchad, mac Dunlaig, iar na éoirber do Donná, mac Aóda do, uair ar é Donnchaí do gab eiriom ar éúr conrapad do Murchad, mac Dunlaig: Muiréirtach Mac Giolla-pat-pat do marbad do Uib Caolluide i meabail. Giolla-coimúgail, mac Duinn-cuan, mic Dunlaig, do breit ar écin a Cill dapa do Mhurchad, mac Dunlaig, airm in po páraige ad comarba brige. Dá mac Mhic Phaolán, mic Murchada .i. Donnchaí, ἡ Glumairí do marbad do a Cilldapa mac bRoen,

* *Corcrán Cleireach.*—He was the colleague of Cuan O'Lochain in the provisional government of Ireland after the death of Maelsechlainn II., in 1022.

† *Cill-Dronnan* : i. e. the Church of St. Dronnan. The festival of St. Dronnan of Cill-Dronnan is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 12th of December ; but the situation of the church is not described

‡ *Maen-Choluin-Chille, &c.*—These churches are situated in the present county of Kildare, except Cluain-mor-Maedhog, which is in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow. Their names are now anglicised : 1. Moone, or

Moone-Columbkille ; 2. Castledermot ; 3. Dunnamanoge, or Monamohennoge ; and 4. Clonmore.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1040. *Hic est annus millesimus et xl. mus ab incarnatione Domini.* Coscrach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannan, and Brenainn ; Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Colum Cill ; Dermot O'Sechnasai, Coarb of Sechnall, *in Christo dormierunt.* Corcrán Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, *in Christo pausavit.* Duncha O'Caneghe, Lector of Ardmach, *mitissimus et doctissimus, in Christo pausavit.* Donncha

distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcran Cleireach^e, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mor. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan^f was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [*rectè* of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Maein-Choluim-Chille^g, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluain-mor-Macdhog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinn-sealaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Laithreach-Briuin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toicthigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soergus, lector and airchinneach of Torach^h, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maclruan-aidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, after having been delivered to him by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, for it was Donnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Dunlaing. Muir-cheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Caelluidheⁱ by treachery. Gillachomhghaill^k, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Bright was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Braen^l, son of

mac Crinan, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, *mortuus est*. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dunda-lehglas, and many other churchtownes, burnt.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1040. The overthrow of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Corcran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broyne, prince of Brawnie, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Torach*.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Ui-Caelluidhe*.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O’.

^k *Gillachomhghaill*.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O’Tuathail, or O’Toole, of Leinster.

^l *Braen*.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O’Brains, or O’Byrnes, of Leinster.

mic Mailmóir. Císc hÁirgiallaib i Conaillib, co ro bhríctar Conalle forra i Maig da éinneach. Císc hUa Néill i nUib Eatach Ulað, co tucrat ceich móir. Creach lá hUib Ceinnrelaig in hUib daiprí, conur taprað Murchað, mac Dúnlain, co ro bhrí forra hi Cill Molappóc, 7 co fparccabrat ár móir in Domnall Reamap, daína tighna Ua Cennrelaig. Cuíce hUa Dúnlain, tighna Laigni, 7 a mac, 7 Callec a bñ, do marbað do Mac Conín, hi Tairg Mochua mic Lonáin, 7 ro marbað forí féin iar na marach lá hUa Broenáin inn, 7 ar firt móir do Mochua rin. Fhina móir Maodóg do loíccad lá Donnchað mac brian. Fhíno Uirín do arccain do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in deirech do bhríoch, 7 céo do daoinbh do marbað, 7 reacht cétt do bñeth ar á noíogail Fhina móir do argain do mac brian, 7 do Murchað, mac Dúnlain, 7 a noíogail a brátar Domnall Reamap.

Áoir Cíort, míle céracha a bó. Maolbriúde, erpuig Cille dara, Ailill Mucnaí, cñó manach na nGaoideal, décc, hi cColóm. Eóacán, aréin-deach Sláine, 7 fhrleigínó Suiró, 7 reubmó togarde, Loingreac Ua Maolrfehnall, fhrleigín Cluana hlorairó, Loingreach Ua Flaiteén, cómarba Ciaráin 7 Cronáin, Maelrítair Ua hÁilecáin, fhrleigínó Arda Macha, 7 toireac na mac leigínó do marbað. Fíacha Ua Maolmorá ppríó Spriú Eireann, décc. Flano, mac Maolrfehlainn Fuit, ríogadína Tóirac, do marbað lá Concóbar, mac Maoleachlainn. Murchað, mac Dúnlain, rí Laigni, 7 Donnchað, mac Áeda, tighna Ua mbairríce do éurim la Fiolla-ráttairicc, mac nDonnchaða, tighna nOrriáige, 7 la Coincoigricé Ua Móiró, 7

^m *Magh-da-chainneach*.—Not identified.

ⁿ *Cill-Molappog*: i.e. Molappog's Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Leamhduiriu or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this grave-yard is a holy well called *Tobar-Molappog*. There is another old church-yard of this name near the village of Croghan, to the north of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon; but the place referred to in the text is certainly the Kilmalappoge in the county of Carlow.

^o *Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain*.—Now Timahoe, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1041. The annals are too many of killing of men, dieing, praies, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that men's ages could not be thoroughly knowne. Macbehi, archpoet of Ard-mach and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Moyle-na-mo by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O'Caelyes treacherously. Airgialla went upon the Conells, and the Conells overthrew them at Magh-da-Cainnech. O'Nell with his into O'Nehach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gilcomgaill mac Donkwan mic

Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach^m. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh into Ui-Bairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappocⁿ, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i. e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laeighis, and his son, and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain^o; and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenain, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Gleann-Uisean was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Domhnall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailill of Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaeidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinneach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loing-seach Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadair Ua hAilecain, lector of Ard-Macha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Fiacha Ua Maelmordha, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Bairrche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe,

Dunlaing taken forceably out of Kildare, and killed after.”—*Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Moylenemo was king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be absolute monarchs” [i. e. full or supreme monarchs] “in this manner: if he were of Leigh-Con, or Con’s halfe in deale, and one province in Leath-moye, or Moye’s halfe in deale, at his command, he was coumpted to be of sufficient power to be king of Taragh, or Ireland; but if the party

were of Leath-Moye, if he could not command all Leath-Moye and Taragh, with the lordshipp thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, or Connought (if not both), he wou’d not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo cou’d command Leathmoye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole” [of Ireland]. “Moylebride O’Moylefyn, preist, died. Moyleronie mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—*Ann. Clon.*

tiğsrna Laidir, 7 la Macraic Ua Donnchaða, tiğsrna Eoğanachta hi Moigh Muilciac, 1 Laidir, 7 ar irin caé rin Maigi MailecE torcair Diolla-emín Ua hAnroctan, tiğearna Ua Creiméannáin, 7 Eachdonn, mac Dúnlaing, tanairi Laidin, go rochaidib ile. Macraic mac Thomáin, mic Trearrac, tiğsrna Ua mbairre, 7 a bhí do marbað 1 nDuiric Diarmada lá hUib bal-láin. Sitrucc 7 Cailleach-Fionáin, a inğin, décc 1 naen mí.

Aoir Críort, míle ceátracha a trí. Flaitéhrach, eppcop Dáim Ué Flairri, do écc. Concobar Ua Laidgnén, airéindeach Fsrna móiri Maedóig, 7 Tiğe-Moling, décc. Aodán Connachtach, anchoipe 7 fhrleiginn Ropp-commán, Ceallach Ua Cleircin, comarba Fionéin 7 Mocolmócc, 7 Cáetal, mac Ruaidri, tiğsrna iarctair Connact, décc ina oibéire 1 nArd Macha. Donnall Ua Fsrğail, tiğsrna Forruac Laidin, do marbaðh lá mac Tuacail, mac Fiachrach 1 tCsrmonu Caomğin. Flann Ua hAinpech, tiğearna Ua Meich, do marbað lá hUa Cearbaill, la tiğsrna Fearnmáige. Diollamochonna Ua Duibdiorma décc. Ceinnéitig Ua Cuirc, tiğsrna Murcraige, do marbað. Maíom for Chenel cConaill ría cCenel Eoğain 1 tCsrmonn Dábeoc. Creach lá hAnnud Ua Ruairc dar Luğmáð, dar Druim Iner-clainn, 7 dar Conaille uile, acé ro dioğailriot na naoim ro cédoi r. Mocta 7 Ronán, ár ro marbað Annud ría céinn ráite lá haoinfrí r. mac Airé dhic. Tporccad do Saínad Ciaráin 1 tTealac Ğarba for Aod Ua Coimriacra, tiğsrna Tctá, 7 bsrnán Chiaráin do bhím co loyr bachlae lora fair, an

^p *Magh-Muilceth*: i. e. Muilceth's Plain. Now unknown in Leix, or the Queen's County.

^a *Ui-Creamhthannain*.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the district around the rock of Dun-Masc, or Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1042. Fernmor-Maog burnt by Donogh mac Bryan. Glen-Uissen burnt by Mac Moynemo, and he brake downe the oratory, killed an hundreth, and captivated four hundreth, in revenge of Fernmor. Loingsech O'Flahen, Coarb of Kieran and Cronan, *quievit*. Hugh mac Maelmuire and Inrechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, Ab., died in Corkmor in Mounster” [*recte*,

Hugh the Abbot, son of Maelmuire, by Innechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, died at Cork-More in Mounster]. “Murcha mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Donell mac Hugh, king of O'Bairche, slaine by Gilpatrick mac Donogh, king of Ossory, and by Mac-Rath mac Doncha, king of Connacht. Flann mac Mailechlainn, heyre of Ireland, killed by murther. Maelpedar O'Halecan, Lector and cheife learned of Ard-mach, killed by the mep of Fernmai. Aillen Mucnova, head of the Irishe in *Colonia*, *quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz. :

“Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn.”

and Cucoigeriche Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilceth^p, in Laeighis; and in this battle of Magh-Mailceth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Cremhthannain^q, and Eachdonn, son of Dunlaing, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhgnen^r, airchinneach of Fearna-mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Cacimhghin^s. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth^t, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma^u, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc^v, lord of Muscraige, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, over the Cinel-Eoghain, at Tearmann-Dabheoc^x. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Ronan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i. e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tealach-Garbha^y, against Aedh Ua Coinfhiacra^z, lord of Teathbha; and Bearnan Chiarain^a was rung with

^r *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O'.

^s *Tearmann-Chacimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.

^t *Ua hAinfeth*.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O'.

^u *O'Duibhdhirma*.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.

^v *Ua-Cuirc*.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.

^x *Tearmann-Dabheog*.—St. Daveog's Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^r, under A. D. 1196.

^y *Tealach-Garbha*.—Now Tullaghangervey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

^z *Ua-Coinfhiacra*.—This name is now obsolete.

^a *Bearnan-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cithara Ciarani," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334.

τιοναδ in no iompa a óruim fpuir na cleircib. Ro diéchnaíð Aed ipin ceipt ionað rin rna ceionn míor lá Muiréirteach Ua Maoilechlainð. Crích lá hOrpraigib, 7 lá hairéir Muíman .i. lá Macraie Ua nDonnacáa, 7 lá hEch-tigírn Ua nDonnacáin, tigírna Apsdh go Dún na rciat, 7 no loipeerfe an dún, 7 no gabrat gabála beacca. Conur tarrpaíð Capéach, mac Saoir-brístehaiç, tigírnae Eoghanaclita acc Maeilcaennaigh for brú Síúipe, 7 no rpaoinfð rna cCáptach for Orpraigihib, 7 for Urimúman, dú in no marbað Ua Donnaccáin, tigírna Apsdh go rochaíðib in. Conadh é maíðm Maoile-caennaigh inrin.

Αοιρ Críorp, míle cétpacha a cétair. Maelmoéta, erpuç Luçmaíð, Maenach Mucnaína, Aod ó Scelicc Mhichil, 7 Ailil, mac breapail, pac-carp for Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cumarccach Ua hAilelláin, tigírna Ua nEacdhach, do marbhadh ó Uibh Capacáin. Niall Ua Célechám, tigírna Ua mÓrfaíl, 7 a bráthair .i. Tpenéir, do óalladh la macaibh Maadaáin epia mebal, 7 tançnacit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, tigírna Murcpaige, do marbað oUa Flaithén, 7 oUa Oiprén. Cpech la Niall mac Maoileachlainn, lá tigírna nAiligh for Uib Méé, 7 for Chuailçne, co ruçc dá céð décc bó, 7 rochaíðe i mbpaitt a noíogail pápaigéte Cluig inð

^b *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier, preserved at Armagh, and which was on this occasion sent for by the clergy of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, to add solemnity to their denunciation of the chief of Teffia.

^c *Dun-na-sciath*: i. e. the *Dun* or Fort of the Shields, now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort called *Dun-na-sgiath* was on the top of a round hill in this townland, where some remains of it are still traceable.

^d *Maeilcaennaigh*.—This is evidently the place where the River Multeen unites with Suir, near the village of Golden, about three miles to the west of Cashel, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

“A. D. 1043. Cahal mac Roary, king of West Connacht, died in pilgrimage in Ardmach. Donell O’Ferall, king of the borders of Leinster” [Fortuatha Laighen], “killed by his owne men. Flann O’Hanveid, king of O-Methes, by the O’Carrolls and king of Fernvai; Hugh O’Coiniakla, king of Tehva, by Murtagh mac Maelechlainn; and Kennedy O’Cuire, king of Muskrá, *occisi sunt*. Ceallach O’Clerkin, Coarb of Finnen and Mocholmog; Carbry O’Laignen, Airchinuech of Ferna and Tymoling; Gillamochonna O’Duvdirma, *in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Maelcoini upon the brink of Sure, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthach mac Saeirvrehai, where O’Donagan, king of Ara, was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Termon-Daveog.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want

the end of the Bachal-Isa^b against him ; and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osraighi and the men of East Munster, i. e. by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, as far as Dun-na-sgiath^c; and they burned the *dun*, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maeilcaennaigh^d, on the brink of the Siuir ; and he defeated the men of Osraighe and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maeilcaennaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh ; Maenach of Mucnamh ; Aedh of Sgeilic-Mhichil^e; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cumasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Caracain^f. Niall Ua Ceileachain^g, lord of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, i. e. Trenfhear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhan, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraige [Breogain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, into Ui-Meith and Cuailgne ; and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge

this year altogether.

^e *Sgeilic-Mhichil*: i. e. St. Michael's Sea-rock, now the Great Skellig Rock off the coast of the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See note ^m, under A. D. 950, p. 666, *suprà*.

^f *Ui-Caracain*.—This sept occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the River Blackwater, and coextensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 4 ; and of Tyrone, sheet 55.) In the Registry of Primate Fleming this parish is called “Derrybruchaisse, *alias* O'Karegan” (A. D. 1409, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Mey, A. D. 1444, it is named Doirebrochais, *alias* O'Caragan. In Pynnar's Survey the territory of O'Carraghan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mount-

joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Heyburne in 1619.—(Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find mention of “Sir Robert Hebron of Killiman.”—(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. II.) This property subsequently passed into the Stuart family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of “the Mannor of O'Corragan,” and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

^g *O'Ceileachain*.—Now anglicised O'Callaghan by the more respectable families of this sept ; but Kealahan, without the prefix O', by the peasantry of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.

Εδεαάτα. Γρησh οίλε δον λά Μυρécηραχ Ua Neill φορ Μυζόορηαιβ, εοο
 τρυcc βοροίμα γ βραιτ α νοιοζαιλ γάραιζτε αν éλυιζ cέδνα. hUa hAεδα,
 τιζήρηνα Ua Φιαέραχ Αρηδα Σρατα, δο μαρηβαδ λά mac nΑρηαιτ, γ λορccαδ
 Scpíne Πάτραicc λαιρ βεόρ. Cluain mic Nóir δο ινδρεαδ δο Μυιμνεαάαιβ
 ι νέccήαιρ Donnchaδa mic θρηαιν. Donnchaδ ιαρηιν δο έαβαιρη α ριαρα
 δον εαcclαιρ .ι. όζήραοιρη δο Θηια γ δο Chiaράν co λά mbρατα, γ δα ρίέετ bó
 φο cέδόρη υαδ, γ δο ραδ α μάλλαέταιν φορ γαχ noen δο Μηυιμνεαάαιβ δο
 βεραδ nach ndochar φορ ρhaíμαδ Chiaράιν co βράτ. Cluain mic Nóir δο
 ορηζαιν δο Chonήαινιβ, γ δο ραδ Θια γ Ciaράν μόρηόίοζαιλ φορηα ινω .ι. tam
 αναίτιμδ co ρφαρccαβέτα na buailte pápa co na mhóilib ιαρ νέcc a ndaoimead
 uile, co ταρητρατ ρέιρη γάμητα Chiaράιν ιαρηιν .ι. mancaime meic hUι Ruairc
 .ι. Mac na haíóce, γ δά mac δέcc όιζέτιζήρηνα βαταρη δεαχ δο Conήαινιβ ι
 maille ρυρη, γ Scpeball γαάa δύιμε. Αρ ρεαρ Τετβα γ Conήαινε δο cορ
 δο ρεαρηαιβ Μιδε occ an Eitne, hι ττορcaρη mac Ruíein hι Doimhnaíζ,
 ταναρη Τεατβα, γ Cúlénaí mac Ualζαιρcc, ταιρηαδ Μυιμητηρη Scalaíze, γ
 Ua Leóban, an δαρηά τάναιρη Τεατβα, γ ρochaíde οίλε cén mó táιτηρηde.
 Αρ Sil Μυρηφοηαιζ λά ριορα θρηιρηne .ι. la hΑρη Ua Ruairc, δύ ι ττορchaρη
 an éλρηεαχ Ua Concóbair, γ υρηοηζ οίλε α maille ρυρη. Μυρchaδ, mac
 θρηαιν, τιζήρηνα Ua Paélaín δο μαρηβαδh δο mac Ξιollamocolmócc, ταναρη
 Ua nDuncáda.

^b *Clog-an-eadhachta*.—Otherwise called Clog-Udhachta-Phadraig, i. e. the bell of St. Patrick's Testament.—See this bell referred to under A. D. 1356 and 1425; also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 370 to 375.

ⁱ *Booleys*: i. e. cow-sheds, or mountain dairies.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 82.

^k *The Eithne*: i. e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathbha. It connects the lakes Lough Sheelin, Lough Kineel, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballymahon, three miles below which it falls into Lough Ree, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-

Eithne, i. e. mouth of the Inny.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, *suprà*.

^l *Mac Gillamocholmog*.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmoholmock. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mocholmog, i. e. servant of St. Mocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, son of Faelan, son of Dunchadh, *a quo* Ui-Dunchadha, son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mut. This family was seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta^b. Another predatory excursion was made by Muirheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Conmhaicni, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, i. e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Booleysⁱ were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people; after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement], namely, the *manchainé* of the son of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and twelve sons of the sub-chieftains, the best of the Conmhaicni, along with him, and a screaball for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Conmhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne^k, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Scalaighe; Ua Ledban, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muireadhaigh by the men of Breifne, i. e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamocholmog^l, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

“A. D. 1044. Cumascach O’Hailillen, king of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell O’Celegan, king of Bressals, and his brother, Trener, blinded by the sons of Madugan by trechery. Donell O’Cuirk, king of Muskraí, killed by O’Lahen and O’Hussen. An army by Nell mac Macilechlainn, king of Ailech, upon the O-Moeths, from whom they carried 240 cowes” [*rectè*, 1200, *da céo décc bó*], “and many captives from them, and the men of Cualgne, for enforcing” [i. e. profaning] “the bell, Clogin-echta. Another army by the same Nell, king of

Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cowes and captives for the same business, .i. the” [profanation of the] “Bell. The Clearke, O’Conor, killed.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1044. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnough mac Bryan, for which Donnough granted to Saint Keyran and Clonvicknose perpetuall freedom, and forty cowes at that present; and gave his malediction to any Munstermen that would ever after abuse any” [person or thing] “belonging to St. Keyran. Clonvicknose was preyed

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, μίλε εστραάα α κύιεε. Μασλμαρταιν ρίνν ρσίρλεϊζίνσ Γεαν-
 ανηρα, Κάνα υαράλ ραεαρετ Αάιρσ βό, Μυιρσδσhαc, mac mic Σαεργύρα,
 αιρσίνδεαcσ Δοιμίλαεε, Κατύραcσ Υα Κατάιλ, κομάρβα Καοιμίζιν, Κατύραcσ
 Υα Κορεράιν, κομάρβα Γλιννε ηΥιρσν, Κορβμαcσ Υα Ρυαδσραcσ, αιρσίνδσcσ
 Τσρμαινν Ρεϊέιμε, γ Μαοναcσ Υα Γιορδυβάιν, κομάρβα Μοcστα Λυζμίαιδ,
 δέεε. Cλυαιν Ιοραιορ δο Ιορρεαδ ρο ερί ι ναοιν ρεαcτμίαιν κονα δοιμίλαεε.
 Ρλαϊέβσρταcσ Υα Κααννάιν, τιζσρνα Cηνεοιλ Κοναϊλλ, γ Γλυιμαρρ Υα Cλερ-
 cen, τιζσρνα Υα Κοιρρρε, δέεε. Κογγαλαcσ Υα Λοcλαινν, τιζσρνα Κορσο
 Μοδρσαδσ [δο έεε]. Αρ ρορ Υλοϊβσ ηι Ρεαcσρμαινε Ια ο Γηαλλαϊσ Αάα
 ελαετσ, ι. ηλομαρ mac Αραϊετ, ιν ρο μαρβαδ ερί έεδ ιμ Ραζναλλ Υα ηCοcσ-
 αδσ. Cρεαcσ Ια Μυιρσcσρταcσ, mac Ρλαϊέβσρταϊζσ ηΥι Νέϊλλ ηι ρΡσραϊδσ δρσζ
 κονορ ταρραϊδσ Γαιρβιέ Υα Κατάραϊζσ, τιζσρνα δρσζσ ηι cΚαράν Λιννε, γ αν
 μυιρ Ιάν αρ α εεινο, γ δο έσρ Μυιρσcσρταcσ Ιαιρ, ζο νορμυιζσ δια μύιμντερ
 ιμμε. Καρταcσ, mac Σαοιρβρσcσταιζσ, τιζσρνα Εοζαναcτ Cηαιριλ δο Ιορρεαδ
 ι ταϊζσ τεϊνσδσ υΥα Λογγαρεάιν, mic Δυιμνευαιν κο νδαιοιμβσ οϊλε α μαϊλλε
 ρυιρ. Δοιμναλλ ηΥα Cεραδσ, εσνδ Δσλ cΚαιρ, γ ορδαν Μύιμαν, δέεε. Mac
 Μαοϊλεαcσλαινν, mic Cιμνραολαϊδσ, mic Κοκκοβαϊρ, ριζδσϊμνα Υα cΚοναϊλλ,
 δο μαρβαδ. Αϊναλζαϊδσ, mac Ρλαϊνδ, τοιρρεαcσ Καλραϊζε, δο έεε δο ζαλαρ
 αναϊεμδσ ρια εεινν ερί τεραετ Ιαρ εκοιμνίμσδσ έίεεεε δο έορ ρορ Cλυαιν mic

by the O'Feralls, of whom a certain poet made this Lattin verse:

*"Hæc urbs horrendis hodie vastata inimicis
 Quæ prius ante fuit Scotorum nobile culmen."*

"For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued them with a strange unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection, that their towns, houses, and Darie places" [booleys], "were altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-much that at last they were driven to graunte, in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of O'Royrcke's son, and the twelve best sons of all the O'Faralls, and a certain summ of money for their maintenance, which was paid by the pole throughout the countrey, for apeasing the indignation which the saint conceived against

them."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Ua-Cirdubhan*.—Now *anglicè* Kirwan, a name still very numerous throughout Ireland, but particularly in the county of Galway.

ⁿ *Ui-Cairbre*: i. e. *Ui-Cairbre-Aebhdha*, in the present county of Limerick. The O'Cleir-cheans, now O'Clerys, are still in this territory.

^o *Casan-Linne*.—See note ^h, under the year 939. This was evidently the mouth of the river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth.

^p *Carthach*.—He was the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Desmond.

^q *Calraighe*: i. e. *Calraighe-an-chala*, or the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. The Amhalghaidh here referred to was the progenitor after whom the family of Mic Amhalghadha, or Ma-

The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus; Cana, noble priest of Achadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Cathasach Ua Corcraim, comharba of Gleann-Uisean; Cormac Ua Ruadrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain^m, successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Cluain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill; and Gluniarn Ua Clercen, lord of Ui-Cairbreⁿ, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruidh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reachrainn, by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, i. e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnaill Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Casan-Linne^o, when the sea was full in before them, and Muircheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach^p, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donnucuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Ceatfadha, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeleachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ui-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe^q, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible refectio-

gawleys, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergus, Airchinnech of Doimliag; Cahasach O’Cathail, Coarb of Coevgin; Maenach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugmai, *in pace dormierunt*. Congalach O’Lochlainn, king of Corkcomrua; Gluniarainn O’Clerkean, king of Carbry; Flahvertach O’Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell O’Cetfaa, the glory of Mounster, killed all” [*rectè, mortui sunt*]. “The Airchinnech of Lehglin killed in the church doore. An army by Murtagh O’Neill upon the men of Breggh, and Garvie O’Cahasai, king of Breggh, met him at Cassan Linne, and the towne full before him” [ἦ ἰν ἡμῶν

lân ap a cinn, *rectè*, the tide full before him], “where Murtagh fell with many of his” [people]. “Carthach mac Saervrehai, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Donnucuan, *cum multis nobilibus ustis*. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year:

“A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cabassagh, Cowarb of St. Kevyn, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatrick” [and] “in Rathklyn” [now Lambay, south of Innispatrick, in the county of Dublin], “to the number of 300 of them.”

Νόιρ. Cluain fířta ðρέναινν co na doimíacc do loρccað la hUib Maime. Cúconnaēt, mac Ξαðρα Uí Dhúnaðαιζ, do ñαρβαð ann.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceatpacha a pé. Maolpattraicc Ua ðileoice áρρ-
 φήλειζιμν Αρδα Macha, ραοι hi ceραβαíð 7 in oíze, 7 Μαοιβρίζδε, ρaccαρτ
 Cille ðαρα, ðécc. Μυιρεαðach, mac Φλαιέβήταιγ 1 Néill ριόζðamna Οιλιζ,
 7 Αιτειð Ua hΑιτειð, τιζήρνα Ua ηθατach Uλαð, do loρccað 1 τταιζ éτεινθ
 la Coimulað, mac Congalαιζ, τιζήρνα Uachtair είρε. Αρτ Ua Ρυαιρτ, ρί
 Connaēt, do ñαρβαð do Chenel Conaill ιρην ðαρα βιαðαιν ιαρ noρccain
 Cluana mic Noιρ. hUa Fínnuine, τιζήρνα Eoγanachta Caille na manach,
 do ñαρβαð. Concòbar Ua Loιngριζ, τιζήρνα Oail Αραιðe, do ñαρβαð do
 mac Doimnaill hUí Loιngριζ 1 Uαιζmð (.1. 1 nUib ðuide) ðαρ ράρύccað Néill,
 mic Eoðaða, .1. ρι Uλαð, 7 Dhiaρmada mic Maelnambó. Ξορμφλαιέ, ινζήρ
 Maοileachlainn, 7 Maοlpuanaíð Ξοττ, ðécc. Μαζ Αραιτ do ιοñαρβαð do
 Ξhallaib, 7 Mac Raζnaill do ριόζað. Fήζgal Ua Cιαρða, τιζήρνα Cαιρρpe,
 do ñαρβαð ðUa Flannaζán, τιζήρνα Teatba.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceatpacha a reacht. Ceτερnach, eppcop ó Tigh
 Collain, do écc in hl, 1 naηιτηpe. Ξιλλamοaiρρi, φήλειζιμν Luζmaoη,
 Maelmoicheιρζε, φήλειζιμν Cluana Ιραιθ, 7 Cúðuηιζ, mac Ξαιτine, ρορ
 αιρcinneach Cñannpa, ðécc. Cιαρcaille, mac Φοζλαða, μαερ Síλ Αεða

¹ *Uachtar-thire*: i. e. the upper part of the territory. This is shewn under the name of *Watertiry*, on Mercator's map of "Ultonia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dundrum on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Maheracat southwards to below Magheraye. In 1605, Phelomy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the Castle of Dondrome, with the third parte of all that his countrie called Kilanarte, or in *Waterterrye*, or elsewhere in county of Downe."—(*Cal. Canc. Hib.*, vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 351, note ^v.

² *Eoghanacht-Caille-na-manach*.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Buidhe*.—Now the barony of Ballyadams,

in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1046. Mureach mac Flahvertai, heyre of Ailech, and Aitey O'Hatei, king of O'Nehach in Ulster, burnt in a burning house by Con-Ula mac Congalai, king of Uochtar-hire. Art O'Royrke, king of Connaght, killed by Kindred-Conell. Fergall O'Ciargai, king of Carbre, killed by O'Flannagan, king of Tehva. Conor O'Longsy, king of Dalarai, killed by Donell O'Longsi his sonn in Lenster. Maelpatrick O'Bylecc, Arch-Lector of Ardmach, and cheife in praier and hospitality" [*rectè*, chastity] "died in his good old age. Duvdalehe mac Maelmuire tooke his place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1054.

at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cuchonnacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoicé, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oileach, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, were burned in a house set on fire by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire^r. Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finnguiné, lord of Eoganacht-Cailleana-manach^a, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the son of Dómhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i. e. in Ui-Buidhe^t), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormfhlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Maelruanaidh Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Ragnall was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha.

The Age of Christ, 1047. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain^u, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuduigh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha Slaine^w, died.

^u *Teach-Collain*: i. e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Stackallan. It is situated nearly midway between Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of those districts colonized by the Danes and English, the *Teach*, or *Tigh*, of the Irish, was made *Sta* or *Sti*, as in this instance, and in Stickillen, Stagonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish *Ṭig Chlúin*, *Ṭeac Chonall*, *Ṭig Lopcáin*.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 32, note ^p, where it is shewn that *Ṭig Riagla*, i. e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Starely, Stagheer, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name *Ṭeac Collain*,

as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is *Ṭeac Conáin*, i. e. St. Conan's house. In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conain, in the land of Ui-Crimhthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, not. 9; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 76; also note ^w, on *Achadh-farcha*, A. D. 503, p. 163, *suprà*.

^w *Sil-Aedha-Slaine*: i. e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaine, seated in Bregia in East Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from

Sláine, décc. Lando, inígn mic Sealbaeáin, comarba bñighe, 7 hUa bailen, fñrléiginn Ruir Cne, décc. Muiréirach mac Mhic Madaoain, tígñna Ua mbríraí, do marbað. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbað la hUa Concoðair ipin Corano. Sluacéfd la Niall, mac Mailreachlainn, co Cenél nEogain 7 co nAigríallab, i mbrígaib, go po marbñrat Madaoán hUa hñfñrnan coipeac Cloinne Cneccain. Gopta móp do éiaétain i nUtaib co bñariccaib-rioc a típ, co ndeáatar hillaigñib, 7 ip tria milleað cattaigh táinig in gopta rin .i. feall for dá mac ðriam mic Maoilmorða, .i. Murchað 7 Ceallach, do mac Eoáda, 7 do maítib Ulað, iar na mbeít hi ecomairce pñú, 7 ar ar ulc pñi mac Mhaoil na mbó do ronñrat Ulaíð an feall rin. Sneéta móp ipin mbliaðainñi da na pñie pañail pñam o féil Maire co féil Páटरραιc, co po la ár ninnli, 7 pñadñil, 7 éñlaíte aeoir, 7 anmanna an mañra a coiténne. Ar don tñneaceta rin a duðrað,

Seacñ mbliaðna cñrñacha cáin acup míle co nglan bail,

O gñin Cñiopt clú cen teapca co bliaðain an móp ñneaceta.

Mac Donnchaíð Guir, ñigðamna Tñññach, 7 hUa hEiðin tígñna Ua Pñachñach Aíðne, décc.

Aoir Cñiopt, míle ceatñacha a hocht. Céle, eppcop Ardachaið epp-cuir Mel, décc. Aedh mac Maoláin hUí Nuadair, airéinneach Suirð, do marbaðh oiðce Aonne oiðne pñia Cáirc for lár Suirð. Cloiéma, comarba Ailbe, décc. Pññooñnach hUa Innarccairg, comarba Pñnnéin, do marbað do mac Taiðg Uí Mailpñanaíð. Duncáð Ua Céileachair, comarba Ciapáin Saiðne, décc. Giollacolaim Ua hEiccnig, tígñna Aigríall, dég, 7 a aðnacal i nDún da lñgñlar. Dunlang, mac Dunñail, tígñna Ua mðpñúin Cualann, opñán airéip Eneann, do marbað la a ðpáitñib. Maolpabail Ua hEiðin, tígñna Ua Pñachñach Aíðne, décc. Pññgñal hUa Maolmuaíð, tígñna PññcCeall, décc. Cññpñolað Ua Cuill, ollam Muman, Mac Conmañra hUa Mic

our Lady day in Winter untill St. Patrick's day, that the licke was not seene, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. *Nativitas* Donell mic Avalgaa, Coarb of Patrick. Murtagh mac Madugan, king of O-Bressaill, killed in Ardmach, by Madugan O'Celegan, *per dolum*. Lann ingen Mic

Selvachan, Coarb of Brigitt, died. Nell O'Roirk killed by O'Conor. Nell O'Maelechlainn, with his" [forces] "into Bregh, and killed O'Hif-fernan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Ardachadh of Bishop Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.

Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid ; and Ua Bailen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muirheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruaire was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhan Ua hIffer-nain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Maelmordha, i. e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection ; and it was to annoy the son of Mael-na-mbo that the Ulidians committed this act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said :

Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity,
From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the
great snow.

The son of Donnchadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Mel^x, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, airchinneach of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of protection before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Cloithnia, successor of Ailbhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dun-chadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacolnium Ua hEignigh, lord of Airghialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathghlas. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maelfabhail Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill^y, chief poet of Munster ; the son of Cumara, grandson

^y *Ceannfaeladh Ua Cuill*.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 74, where

it is stated that he wrote a poem of 160 verses, on the death of Eoghan, grand-nephew of Brian

Liacc, do marbhad do mac Taidg Uí Mhaolruanaid. Zairbidé hUa Caeteraig, tighina bhrí, do eirgabáil do Choncobar Ua Maolrschlann, co pparcaib reacht naittipe occa. Creach lá mac Maoil na mbó forr na deirib co pucc braitte 7 inoib. Crlch lá Concobar Ua Maolreacclann dar Mag Uipi go ruq gabála móra. Creach lá hUib Faoláin dar Cluan Ioraird, a noiozail na cpece rin. Sloicéó lá mac nEocáda 7 lá mac Maoil na mbó hi Míde, co po loircceft cealla Míde aét maó beaz. Creach la rigdamnaib, no toireacáib, hUa Máine i nDeibna co po marbta na ríoz éoirig uile ann .i. Ua Maolruanaid, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleireac Ua Taidg, 7 mac buadachain, rigdamna Dealbna.

Coir Crlort, míle ceatpaca anaoi. Maolcaindig Ua Taielí, comarba Dairmíur, dég. Tuatal Ua hUail, oircinneach boite Chonuir, Tuatal Ua Muirgíra ríleigind Tuama Fionlocha, décc. Plaitébrtach, mac Doimnall hUí Loingrig, do marbhad do mac Concobar Uí Loingrig. Muirébrtach hUa Maolreacclann do marbhad lá Concobar Ua Maolreacclann tre meabail. Concobar Ua Cindfaolad, tighina Ua Conaill Zabpa, do marbhad do tighina Eoganachta Locha Léin. Iomar Ua beice, tighina Ua Méit, do marbhad. Anaepple, mac Doimnall, tighina Corca dhaircind, do marbhad do mac Arpít mic Doimnall, .i. mac a dshbrátar. Sloicéó lá hUltaib, 7 lá Laigiu, 7 la Zulla hi Míde, do éungid aittipe rí mbrí.

Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

* *Dealbhna*: i. e. Dealbhna-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Dalcassian race of Thomond flourished till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Ui-Maine.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1048. Dunlaing mac Dungail, *a fratibus suis occisus est*. Fergal O'Maelmuai, king of Ferkall; Gilcolum O'Hegni, Arcking of Airgiall; Cenfaelu O'Cuill, archpoet of Mounster; Maelfavaill O'Heighin, king of O'Fiachrach, *mortui sunt*. Clothna, Airchinnech of Imleach-Ivair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Coarb of Finnen.

Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, *in pace quieverunt*. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chieffe associates, died with him, by drinking of poyson given them by the Coarb that was there before.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Ua Taichligh*.—Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.

^b *Ua hUail*.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

^c *O' Muirgheasa*.—Now always anglicised Morrissey, with the prefix O'.

^d *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in the barony of Upper Bunnally, and county of Clare.—See note ^k, under the year 944, *suprà*.

^e *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now anglicised Linchy, and

of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Mael-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraird, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhna^a, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh^a, comharba of Daimhinis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail^b, airchinneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirgheasa^c, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha^d, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh^e, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh^f, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice^g, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaëssles, son of Domhnall^h, lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Assith, son of Domhnall, i. e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

^f *Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinaily, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

^g *Ua Beice*.—Now made Beck and Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

^h *Anaëssles, son of Domhnall*.—From Aedh, another brother of this Anaëssles, descended the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vaskin, died in the year 918.—See p. 599, *suprà*.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-

Ro marbta imorro a naitere lá Concobar im Toirpdealbach Ua Catharaig. Ro loirceft na fluaiḡ an tḡn etir cealla, ḡ dúine iar rin. Slóiccfo lá mac ḡriam co Maḡ nAirb, co pucc ḡialla Laiḡn ḡ Oirraige. Amalḡaiḡ, com- orba Páttaricc, décc, ḡ Dub da lete, mac Maolmuire, mic Eochada, do ḡabail a ionaḡ ara pḡorupléiḡinn an lá tḡrta Amalḡaiḡ, ḡ Aod Ua Foirreth do ḡabáil an pḡorara leiḡinn.

Aoir Críorp, mile caocca. Cleirchén hUa Muineoc, uapar eppcop Leiḡ- ḡlinne, ḡ ceano crábaidh Oirraige, Diarmaid hUa Rudaacán, eppcop Féina. Conall, aipéindeach Cille Moceallócc, ḡ a pḡleḡinn cḡour, Dubtach mac Milfoa, comarba Cainnig, ḡuairpe Ua Manacán, paccart ḡhlinne dá locha, Diarmaid hUa Céle, aipéinneach Telca Foirteoirn, ḡ Achaid aball, déḡ. Diarmaid Ua Lacán, pḡleḡinn Cille uara, décc. hUa Scula, aipéinneach Inri Cátaigh, Maolan pḡleḡinn Cshannra, eḡnaiḡ dḡrcaigḡe eiriḡe, ḡ Maoldóim Ua hEiccḡaraiḡ, aipéinneach Loḡra, décc. Maolḡchlaimn, mac Cinnraolaid, décc. Donnchad .i. an Corralac mac ḡiolla Phaoláin .i. Dom- naill, tigiḡina Ua pḡoilḡe, do marbad lá Congalac mac mic ḡrogarbdáin mic Concobair. Maolruanaid, mac Concóirne, tigiḡina Ele, do marbad dia muinntir fén. Scandḡri etir pḡora Maiḡe hḡta, ḡ Airḡialla, hi ttorcair Eochaid Ua hOirreine. Dubdaleite, comarba Pháttaric, por cuairt Cenél

connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note ², under A. D. 1013, p. 775, *suprà*.

¹ *Their hostages*.—Six hostages of Magh Breg, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn (Conor O'Melaghlin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

² *Magh-nAirbh*.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbridbritain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, pp. 39, 40.

¹ *Amhalghaidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

“A. D. 1049. Amalgadius Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus decessit. Et Dubdalethus filius

Moelmarii ex Scholastico, seu Theologiæ profes- sore Ardmachano in ejus locum sufficitur eodem die quo Amalgadius decessit. Et Dubdaletho in munere Professoris succedit Aidus Ua Foirreth.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29 annis transactis in principatu, penitens in Christo quievit. Maelcainni O'Tahli, Coarb of Daminis, Tuohal O'Huail, Airchinnech Buthyconais, *mortui sunt*. Flahvertach O'Longsi killed by Conor O'Longsie's sonn. Murtagh mac Maeilechlainn, killed by Conor O'Maeilechlainn, against God and Man's will. Conor O'Cinfaela, king of O-Conells-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bece, king of O'Mehs, *occisi sunt*. Duvdalehe tooke the Abbatcie, the same day that Amalgai died, from

tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostages¹ were put to death by Conchobhar [Ua Maeleachlainn], together with Toirdhealbhach Ua Cathasaigh; after which the forces burned the country, both churches and fortresses. An army was led by the son of Brian to Magh-nAirbh², and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe. Amhalghaidh³, successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship on the day of Amhalghaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreth assumed the lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1050. Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leithghlinn, and head of the piety of Osraighe; Diarmaid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Farna; Conall, airchinneach of Cill-Mocheallog^m, and its lector previously; Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmaid Ua Celeⁿ, airchinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn^o and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmaid Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Scula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, died. Donnchadh, i. e. the Cossalach^p, son of Gillafhaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Conghalach^q, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne^r, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOisene^s was slain. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forrey took his former place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Cill-Mocheallog*.—Now Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—See note ^v, on *Cill-Dacheallog*, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Ua Cele*.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy, without any prefix.

^o *Tealach-Foirtcheirn*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Foirtcheirn, i. e. Foirtcheirn's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Ravilly, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 12th of June, Tulach-Foirtcheirn is placed in Ui-Felmedha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelimy

in old English records.

^p *Cossalach*: i. e. Dirty-footed.

^q *Conghalach*.—He was son of Donnsléibhe, son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conchobhar, the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

^r *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Cucoirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-Cearbhaill, or O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhall was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

^s *Ua hOisene*.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Εοζαιν, ἡ δο ἔστει ἐπὶ ἐέδ βό υαδαιβη. Δοιμίνδ μόνρ δο ειαέταιν ηι ἐτίρ. Ερεανν, εο ρυεε ιέ, ἡ βλιοέτ, ἡ μίρρ, ἡ ιαρρε ό δαιοιμβ, εο ρο φάρ ειρionoηραευρ ηι εαeh, εο νά ηαινεδ εεall να δύν να εαιρδςρ εριορτ να εομλυίγε, ζο ρο ειονόλραε ελέριγ Μυμian, ἡ α λαοιη, ἡ α ριοζρραιδ im Δοηηεαδ mac ἔρραιη .ι. mac ριγ Ερεανν, ἡ im Céle mac Δοηηαείην, im είνη εραδαίδ Ερεανν εο Cill Dalua, εο ρο ορδαιζρροε εάην ἡ εορεε ζαeh ιηδλιζιδ ο βιυεε εο μόνρ. Τυεε δια ρίε ἡ ροιηση ρορ ριοηετ να εάνα ριν. Ceall δαρα εο να δοιμήλαεε δο λορρεαδ. Cluain mic Νόιρ δο ορζαιη ρό ἐπὶ ι ναση ράιτε, ρεαέτ ό διοι ηΑηηεαδά, ἡ ρα δό ο Callραιζιβ ζυρ να Διοηηεαιβ. Λανδ λερε δο ορζαιη ἡ δο λορρεαδη. Δαιρε Caelainne, ἡ ελοιεεαeh Ρορα εομáην δο λορρεαδ ορςραιβ ἔρρερε. Δαιμλιεεε δο λορρεαδ. Ιμρ Cloéρρανδ δο ορρεεαιη. Δυδδαλεέτε ρορ εuaiρδ Chenel ηΕοζαιν εο ετυε ἐπὶ ἐέδ βό υαδαιβ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile caecca α ηαση. Mac Sluaζαδαιζ υαραλ ραζαρτ Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέεε. Μυιρδςρταeh, mac ἔρριε, ειζςρηνα να ηΔειρ, δο λορρεαδ δο ηΥιβ Ραολáην. Υα Concoδαιρ, ειζςρηνα Υα Ροιζγε .ι. Conζαλαέ, mac Δυιηηρλέιβε mic ἔρροζαρβαην, δο μαρβαδ δια μυιηηειρ ρέην. Μαίδημ ρια ηΥα Μαοιδοραδ ρορ Connaéταιβ, δύ ηι ετορρηραεταρ ιλε δο Chonμαιενιβ. Διαρμαιδ, mac Δοιμηαιλλ, mic ἔρρραιη, δο μαρβαδ λά μυρηεαδ mac ἔρρραιη ερρα μεαβαίλ. Mac Lachlainδ δο ιονδαρβαδη α ειζςρηνηυρ Τολέα Οεε, ἡ Αοδ Υα Ρεαρζαίλ δο ζαβáίλ α ιοναδ. Mac Ραολαην, mic ἔρρριε, δο μαρβαδ λά Μαοιρςehλαην, mac Μυρείαδ ηυε Ταδζ mic ἔρρρριε. Αίμαλζαίδ, mac Καταίλ, ειζςρηνα λαρταρ Connaéτ, δο δαλλαδ λά ηΑοδ Υα Concoδαιρ, ειζςρηνα Αιρτέρ Connaéτ, ιαρ να βειτ ι ηερζαβáίλ ρρρ ρε βλιαδνα εο ετυιλλεαδ, εο ρο ζαβρριδε ιαρ ριν αρυρ ι μαρταρ Connaéτ. Καταίλ mac Τιζςρηνάην, ειζςρηνα

¹ *Sinnacha*: i. e. the family of the O'Callarneys, or Foxes, of Teffia in Westmeath.

² *Doire-Caellainne*.—This was another name for Tearmann Caellainne, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.

³ *Cloítheach of Ros-Comain*: i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1050. *Dominica incarnationis*, Maelruanai mac Concorne, king of Eile; Donncha

mac Gilfaelan, king of Faly, killed. Kildare, with its Doimliag, burnt. Maelan, Lector of Kells, *sapientissimus omnium Hibernensium*; Duvhach mac Mileaa, Coarb of Cainnech; Ua Scula, Airchinnech of Innis-Cahai; Maelduin O'Hegertai, Airchinnech of Lohra; and Clerken O'Muneog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, *mortui sunt*. Diarmaid O'Cele, Airchinnech of Tulach-Fortcern;” [and] “Maelsechlainn mac Cinfaela, *mortui sunt*. An uprore betwene the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O'Hussen perished. Duvdalech

Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossiped or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i. e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Daimhliag [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnacha¹. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caelainne² and the Cloictheach of Ros-Comain³ were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothrann [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghadhaigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, son of Breac⁴, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains⁵. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsluibhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Conmhaicni were slain. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og; and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Breac, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Faelan, son of Breac. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O'Conchobhair] fixed his residence⁶ in West Connaught. Cathal, son of

visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cowes. Cluain mic Nois rifled three tymes in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmchaa, and twice by Callrai with" [the] "Foxes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

⁴ *Breac*.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county

of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

⁵ *Ua-Faelains*.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

⁶ *Fixed his residence*: i. e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

δρειψε, do d'ul por cpeich i nEabha co ro tocchail Dún Feich i ττορχαιρ
caecca do δασοιμβη, η αρα τtuccad peacht ccéd bó. Μαίom por Conmaicm^b
Sleib Porpmaoile για nAod Ua cConchoδαιρ, ου i ττορχαιρ ár Conmaicne.
Laidcenn, mac Maolain hUí Leocáin, τiξfina Zailng, η α bñ ingn an
Zhuitt, do d'ol dia nailere do Roim, co nepbalatatar τoiρ oc τiaχetai
on Roim. Doimnall d'án hUa brian do marbad la rig Connaet. b'ile maige
Aodan do epapepad la hAod Ua Concδoδair. Faelan mac bpatáin, mic
bpic do marbad i ndoimliacc Lir móir Mocuda lá Maolrfehlainn mac
Muircheartaig, mic bpic.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle caocca adó. Artyr, mac Muirfδoδair, airéinneach
Cluana Maeδoc opdán Laiξfn, [vécc]. Echtiξfina hUa Eξráin, comarba
Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir η Commáin, do écc ina ailere hi cCluain Ipaip.
Muirpeadhach hUa Sionacáin, maop Pατραιcc hi Mumain, Muirfδach, mac
Diarpada, comarba Cronáin Ruir Cρέ, η Cléipeach Ruad [Ua] Latacám
vécc. Ziollapáτραιcc, mac Doimnall, ppióir Arpa Macha, vécc. Mac-
paié Ua Donnchaδa, τiξfina Eozanachta Chairil, η μοξδáinna Mumain,
vécc. Cpeach lá mac Mail na mbó hi Fine Zhall, zo po loipe an tíρ ó Aé
cliaé co hAlbene, acé noá tapraδó bú co ndfinaρat pcaiopeacha mópa
imon dún, dú i ττορχαταρ ile ille η inunδ, co ndeachaδó τiξfina Zall .i.
Eachmápcach, mac Raξnaill oap muiρ, η po zaδ mac Maol na mbó ríge

^a *Eabha*.—A level plain lying between Binbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.—See A. M. 2859, 3656, 3790.

^b *Dun-Feich*.—This is most probably the fort now called Dun-Iartharach, or the West Fort, which is situated on the hill of Knocklane, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo. It is situated on the western part of the hill, overhanging the sea, and is defended by a fosse and mound on the south-east side; at about eighty paces to the south there is another fosse and mound, extending across the whole breadth of the declivity of the hill.

^c *Sliabh-Formaeile*.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Uí-Fhloinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Conmaicne were seated at this period.

^d *Magh-Adhair*.—See note under A. D. 981. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1051. Murtagh mac Brick, king of Desies in Mounster, burnt by O’Faellan. Maelbruadar mac Brick killed in the Doimliag of Lismore by Maelsechlainn O’Brick. Amalgai mac Cathail, king of West Connaght, blinded by Hugh O’Conor. Laignen mac Moylain, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gutt” [O’Maelechlainn], “went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the wai. Mac Lochlainn from being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O’Ferral made king.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Cluain-Maedhog*: i. e. Cluain-mor-Maedhog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha^a, and demolished Dun-Feich^b, where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Conmhaicni of Sliabh-Formaeile^c by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Conmhaicni. Laidhcenn, son of Maelan Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, and his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O'Maeleachlainn], went on their pilgrimage to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair^d was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Maedhog^e, the glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghraín, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleireach Ruadh Ua Lathachain, died. Gillaphadraig, son of Domhnall, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Macraith^f, grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil^g, and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall^h by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-cliaith to Albeneⁱ; but he did not seize cows until they had great skirmishes around the fortress, where many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of Raghnaill, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo^k assumed the kingship of

^f *Macraith*.—He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of Mac Carthy.—See A. D. 1045.

^g *Eoghanacht-Chaisil*.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-mban-bhfionn are referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

^h *Fine-Gall*: i. e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name is now applied to a district in the county of

Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

ⁱ *Albene*.—Not identified.

^k *The son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, gives this chieftain a Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth

Ζαλλ βαρα έρι. Γρεαχ λά ηUα Concoβαιρ βαρ Conmaicne, co por ινορ co μόρ. Αρ Calpαιγε ιμμο τιζήρνα .ι. ιμ mac naireachtaiζ, λά Conmaicneβ τιρά μορβαλ Γιαράιν. Dubήρρα, ιηγή ηριαη, δέcc. Domnall, mac Ziolla-έριορ, mic Concuailzne, do μαρβαδ λά τιζήρνα βήρ Ροιρ. ηραον mac Maolmoρδα, .ι. ρί Λαιγήη, do έcc ηι cColoin.

Αοιρ Γριορ, mile caocca α τιρ. Δοιζέν uαρal ρaccαρ Αρβα Macha, Domnall Ua Céle, αιρίννεαχ Sláine, Κορbmac ηUα Ruadhach, αιρίννεαχ Τήμαιηη βείcine, γ Μυρchaδ Ua θεolláin, αιρίννεαχ Όρoμα cλιαβ, δέcc. βλατέβήρταχ Ua Maelβαβαλλ, τιζήρνα Cαιρρεce ηραάαιδε, δέcc. Νιall Ua ηειccmigh, τιζήρνα βήρ Manach, γ α ηραάαιρ Ziollaέριορ do μαρβαδ λα βήραιβ Λυιρce τρε μεαβαλ. Donnchaδ Ua Ceallachaiη, ριόζδαρμνα Cαιριλ do μαρβαδ οΌρραιζιβη. Μαολερόν, mac Caάαιλ, τιζήρνα δειρceιρτέ ηρβζ, do μαρβαδ do ηUα Ριαζαιη, .ι. αιδέce Λυαιη Cάρcc, γ cpeacha leiρ por Ζυλλαι. Γρεαχ λά mac Lachlaimη γ λα βήραιβ Μαιζε ηιά πορ Cenel mδoinicηη Locha Όρochaiρ, αγυρ ρυζρατ τιρ έέδ βό. Cochlán, τιζήρνα

in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him :

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinnsealach.
2. Diarmaid.
3. Donnchadh, surnamed Mael-na-mbo.
4. Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo, King of the Danes of Dublin.
5. Murchadh, *a quo* Mac Murrough.
6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.
7. Diarmaid Mac Murrough "of the English."
7. Murchadh "of the Irish," ancestor of Mac Davy More.
8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.
8. Enna, ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

¹ *Braen, son of Maelmordha.*—He is more usu-

ally called Bran mac Maelmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Maelmordha, at Clontarf in 1014, he succeeded as king of Leinster; but he was deposed by O'Neill in 1015, and, in 1018, he had his eyes put out by the treachery of Sitrick, King of Dublin; after which we may believe he retired into the Irish monastery at Cologne, where he remained till his death.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1052. Donell Ban O'Bryan killed by Connaght. Donell mac Gilchrist mic Concuaigne, killed by the king of Ferross, .i. Men of Ross. Bryan" [*rectè*, Bran or Braen] "mac Maelmorra, king of Leinster, died in *Colonia*. Macraith O'Dunchaa, king of Eonacht Cassill, died. Ehtiern O'Hayran, Coarb of Kyaran and Comman; Mureach O'Sinachan, Serjeant of Mounster, *in pace dormierunt*. Gilpatrick mac Donell, Secnap of Ardmach, killed by mac

the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaicne, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i. e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Conmhaicni, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucuailgne, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maelmordha¹, i. e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, airchinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Druim-cliabh, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luirg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain^m, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagainⁿ, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn^o and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait^b; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan^q, lord of Dealbhna, was

Archon O'Celechan trecherously" [Mureach mac Diarmada, Airchinnech of Roscre, obiit].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain*.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthys.

ⁿ *Ua Riagain*.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

^o *Mac Lochlainn*.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui-Neill.

^b *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eoghain, namely, Cinel-Binne of the Glen, Cinel-Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Drochait, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes, which gave their names to three districts adjoining each other in Tyrone, lay east of Magh-Itha.

It would appear from the Annals of Ulster at

this year that the church of Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cinel-Binnigh Locha-Drochait.

^q *Cochlan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of the Mac Coghlan of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1053. Macnahaiche, .i. the night's son, O'Roircke, heyre of Connaght, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Iland of Loch Arvach" [Lough Arrow]. "Mureach mac Dermod, Airchinnech of Roscre; O'Ruorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Fechin; Flaithvertagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest" [uaꝑal ꝑacapt] "of Ardmac; Donell O'Cele, Airchinnech of Dromeliav, omnes in pace dormierunt. An army by Macklochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of

Dealbna, do m̄arbad̄ i meabail. Cúrian Ua Maoileodúin, tigh̄sina F̄sr̄ Luirc̄c̄, do m̄arbad̄ la Mac na haib̄ce Ua Ruairc, t̄p̄e meabail ina aipeacht̄ p̄ein. Mac na haib̄ce Ua Ruairc do m̄arbad̄ do Chonm̄aic̄m̄b̄ fo céadóir. Slóic̄c̄f̄ lá mac bh̄riain .i. Donnchað, 7 la Conc̄ob̄ar Ua Maoilr̄schlann hi F̄ine Gall, co t̄uccrat̄ p̄ir T̄c̄t̄ba, .i. na Sionnaiḡ, b̄raitē iom̄ða a doim̄liaḡ Luirc̄ca, 7 co p̄uccrat̄ aitepēe ó mac Maoil na mb̄e im M̄óir̄ in̄ḡln̄ Congalaiḡ Uí Conc̄ob̄air. Diarmaid, mac Maoil na mbo, 7 Siollap̄átt̄raiḡ, tigh̄sina Oir̄raiḡe do ðul i M̄iðe, go t̄uc̄rat̄ b̄roio, 7 gab̄ála vím̄opa a noiōgail M̄oipe, in̄ḡine Congalaiḡ Uí Chonc̄ob̄hair, do ðol go Conc̄ob̄ar Ua Maoileachlann ðar r̄árúḡað̄ Siollap̄átt̄raicc, 7 a noiōgail na boip̄oma p̄uḡ Ua Maoileclann a Laīḡm̄b̄. Slóiḡf̄ lá mac Maoil na mb̄e i mb̄r̄iḡaib̄ 7 hi M̄iðe, co po loirc̄ ó Shláine co iar̄tar̄ M̄iðe et̄ir̄ cealla 7 tuata. Creach lá Ūt̄lob̄ar, mac Laīðḡn̄ēn, tigh̄sina Oir̄ḡiall, p̄op̄ Ḡail̄nḡaib̄, 7 p̄op̄ t̄c̄c̄eda p̄sr̄ M̄iðe 7 b̄r̄iḡ, co p̄uḡ m̄op̄ do buaib̄ 7 b̄raitē, co nōschaid̄ ina noiaib̄ Congalach, mac S̄h̄áin, tigh̄sina Ḡail̄nḡ co t̄ap̄raib̄ bú F̄sr̄ Manach co na t̄air̄étt̄ar̄ iar̄am̄ F̄ir̄manach imo tigh̄sina .i. Donnall mac Maolpuanaib̄, co t̄op̄r̄c̄air̄ leó Congalach, mac S̄h̄áin, tigh̄earna Ḡail̄nḡ co rochaib̄e oile cenm̄ótt̄ar̄om̄. Am̄laib̄ Ua Macann̄ēn, tigh̄sina Mūḡðoip̄n, déḡ.

Αοιρ̄ Ch̄r̄īop̄t̄, míle caoc̄ca, a c̄tt̄air̄. h̄Ua Ḡear̄puib̄oip̄, ep̄p̄cop Cille Dála, Maolcolaim Ua Collb̄rain̄o p̄accart̄, Ḡuaire h̄Ua Lach̄t̄n̄áin, p̄sr̄leiḡinn̄ Cluana mic N̄óir̄, 7 Cuilennán Claen, p̄sr̄leiḡinn̄o Leīt̄ḡlinne 7 Oir̄p̄t̄ Diarmaða, déḡ. Aed̄ Ua P̄sr̄ḡaile, mic Conaiḡ mic Néill, r̄iḡðam̄na Oir̄iḡ, 7 tigh̄sina Cenul̄ Eōḡain Teal̄ca ócc̄ do m̄arbad̄ do Ūt̄lob̄ar, mac Laīðḡn̄ēn do tigh̄sina Air̄ḡiall, 7 do p̄sr̄aib̄ P̄ear̄n̄maiḡe. Dub̄ḡall Ua h̄Aed̄ōḡáin, tigh̄sina Ua Niallán, do m̄arbad̄ do Ua Laīt̄ēn. Maib̄om̄ F̄inn̄maiḡe p̄op̄ Uib̄ Méit̄ 7 p̄op̄ Uaétt̄ar̄ é̄ipē p̄ia n̄Uib̄ Eathach, d̄ú i t̄op̄r̄c̄air̄ an Ch̄roib̄ðeap̄ḡ, tátt̄air̄ Uaétt̄air̄ é̄ipē. Aod̄, mac C̄ind̄éit̄t̄iḡ, mic Duinn̄enan, muip̄n̄ 7 op̄ðan

Loch-Drochaid, and caried away 300 cowes, and killed Duvenna mac Cinaeh, secnap of Clonfiachna, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Maelcron mac Cahail, king of Bregh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghan, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossory. Nell O'Hegny, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlan, kinge of Delvin, *a suis per dotum occi-*

sus est."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the plundering of Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of Brian, and O'Melaghlin; dissensions between the O'Briens and O'Conors of Connaught; and the killing of two chiefs of the Mac Carthys of Desmond by O'Donohoe.

treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by the Conmhaicni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh, and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbha, i. e. the Sinnaigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhliag [great stone church] of Lusca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O'Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighi, went into Meath, whence they carried off captives and very great spoils, in revenge of the going of Mor, daughter of Conghalach Ua Conchobhair, to Conghalach Ua Maeleachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maeleachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Breagha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gaileanga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Breagha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Feara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlaeibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; Maelcoluim Ua Collbrainn; Guaire Ua Lachtnain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leithghlinn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Aedh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnabhagh^r was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach-Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Donnchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

^r *Finnabhagh*: i. e. the White or Fair Plain, situation of Uachtar-thiré see note under A. D. now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the 1046.

Ἰαλ ἑΚαίρ, δέξ. Μᾶκ Ὑαλῆαιρῆ, τῆξῆνα Κοιρρρε, δο μᾶρβαδ ἰ μεαβαλ. Κλοικτεαχ τενῶ δο φαίρκερην ἰρην ἀερ υαρ Ρορ Ὀεαλα δια δομῆναιξ πελε Ἰιυρῆι ρρι ρέ κύηγ νυαιρ. Ἐόιν δυβα διαρῆιῶδε ἰνδ ἡ αρρ, ἡ αση ἑν μορ ἡνα ἡῶον, ἡ νο ἑτῆξῶ να ηεοἡν ἑῶξα ρο α εἰτιδῆιῶδε ἂν ταν ἑίεῶδῆιρ ἰρην κλοικτεαχ. Τάνῆατταρ ἀμαχ κον υαρῆαβατταρ ἡν κοἡν βοί ρῶρ λαρ ἡν βαἡλε ἰ νᾶρῶδε ἰρην ἀερ, ἡ ταρλαἡρῆε ἀνυαρ δορῆδῆιρ, κο νερβαἡτε ρο ἑῶδῆιρ, ἡ τυαρῆαβῆρατ ερῆ ἡρῆτα ἡ δῆ λέἡμῶ ἰ νᾶρῶδε, ἡ ρο λέἡκερῆε ἀνυαρ ρορ κόρῆ ἑῶνα. Ἀν ἑοἡλλ ρορρα νδερῆῶδῶαρ να ηεόἡν δο ροῶαρ ρῶταἡḡ, ἡ ἡν δαρῆρε ρορρ α νδερῆῶδῶαρ να ηεοἡν ρο βοί ρορ ερῆε κο να ρρῆμαἡḡ ἰ τεταἡἡαν. Ἰοχ Συἡδε οδῆρἡἡ ἡἡ Σλέἡḡ Ἰυαιρε α ελύδḡ ἰ νδερῆεαδ οἡḡε ρῆἡλε Μῆἡἡ, κο νδεαχαἡḡ ἰρην ρεαβαλλ, ῆυρ βῶ ἡἡοηῆαδ ἡḡρ λά καθ. Ἰρεαχ λά ἡΑοδ Ὑα Κοἡῶοβαρ, λά ρῆξ Κοἡναῶτ, κο Κορκα δḡαιρῆἡνδ ἡ κο Ἰρατῆαιρῆε, ῆο ρο ῆαἡḡ ῆαḡάλα δῆαρῆἡḡδε. Ὀά ἡακ Καρῆαιρῆḡ δο ἡᾶρβαδ δο ἡακ ἡἡἡ Ὀοἡηαḡα. Σλυαιῶῶḡ λά ἡακ Μαἡἡ να ἡḡḡ ἡ λά Ἰἡοἡλαρᾶτῆαιρῆε, τῆξῆνα Ορραἡῆε, ἡ λά Λαιῆḡḡḡ, ἡ λά Ἰαἡλαἡḡ ἰρην Μῆἡἡαν, κο ρᾶἡεκατταρ ἡἡλεαχ ἡḡβαρ, ἡ κο ρο ἡοἡρκερῆε Ὀύν ερἡ ἡαεε, ἡ νοχα τεαρῆαἡḡ ἡακ δῆρἡἡἡ ἡαδ, υαιρ ρο βοί ἰ νδῆρκερῆε Ἰρεαἡἡ. Ἰοἡρḡεαἡḡαῶ Ὑα δῆρἡἡἡ ῆο ἑΚοἡἡαχταἡḡ ἡερ δο δῆἡ ἰ τεἸυαῶ Μῆἡἡαν, ῆο νδῆρḡḡḡ αἡρῆε ἡḡρα, ἡ ῆο ρο ἡᾶρβαδ ἡερ Ἀοδ ἡακ ἑεἡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ῆο ρο ἡοἡρῆεαδ Ἰυαιρ ρῆοἡἡλοχα.

* *Mac Ualghair*.—Now anglicised Mac Gorrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

† *A steeple of fire*.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, *b*.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 215, note †.

‡ *Ros-Deala*: i. e. Deala's Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Durrow, near Kilbeggan, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

§ *The festival of George*.—In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by "the Sunday of the feast," he meant "the Sunday next after the feast," which looks very probable, as the chronology of the Four

Masters is at this period perfectly correct.

* *The oak tree on which they perched*.—In the Wonders of Ireland as edited by Dr. Todd from the Book of Ballymote, the reading of this part of the passage is different from the text of the Four Masters, as follows: "ἡ ἡν δαρῆβῆρἡ ρορρ α ἡ-δερἡ ἡν τε-ἑἡ ἡḡρ ὑτ ρο ρῆε λαἡρ κο να ρρῆ-μαἡḡ α ταἡἡἡἡἡ; and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him by the roots out of the earth."—*Irish Nennius*, p. 217.

† *Loch Suidhe-Odhraín*: i. e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhraín, i. e. *lacus sessionis Odhrani*. Suidhe-Odhraín, *anglicè* Syoran, or Secoran, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

‡ *Sliabh-Guaire*.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-

Mac Ualghairg^a, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire^t was seen in the air over Ros-Dealaⁿ, on the Sunday of the festival of George^v, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched^x shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhraim^v in Sliabh-Guaire^z migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhail^a, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraige^b, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha^c. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag^d; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinn-aidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha^e.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note ^r, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 188, note ^v.

^a *Feabhail*.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

^b *Tradraige*.—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilcorney, Clonloghan, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

^c *Ua Donnchadha*.—Now anglicised O'Donohoe.

^d *Dun-tri-liag*: i. e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Galbally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

^e *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a cúicc. Maoldúim, mac Gilleandréar, eppcop Alban 7 opdan Ξαιοδεαλ ó éléipéib, dég. Tuatal Ua Pollamain, comarba Fínnén Cluana Ipaip, Maolmarctain, mac Arpida, comarba Comgail, Maolbríge Ua Maolruain, aipéinnech Sléibte, Maolbríge, mac baettaim, pfpleiḡimh Arpa hpeacáin, Colam Ua Catail, aipéinneach Ropra Ailítir, 7 Oðar Ua Muiríobhaiḡ, aipéinneach Lurcca, 7 flait Ua Colgán, do écc. Fíachra Ua Corpcáin, hUa Ruarcáin, aipéinneach Aipone Coemáin, 7 Ξor-man anmápa, décc. Domnall Ruad Ua hriain do marbad do hUa Eíoin do tigeapna Ua Fíachrach Aíone. Gíllapátraicc, tigeapna Oppaiḡe, décc. Cpeach na bealtaine do óenam do mḡ Connaéct, Aoð Ua Concóbair dar laptar Míde, co puḡ gabála íomda, 7 bpoitt móp arp. Cpeach lá Dalccair im Muirchað Ua mðriain dar Corcumòpuað, co puccpatt gabála mópa, 7 co tappar cpeach oib, 7 co po marbad rochaidé mðp. Ceandpaolat Ua Muircaðaiḡ, tḡḡina an dapa paim do Cíapraiḡe Luacra, do marbad do Ua Concóbair mic Muircaðaiḡ, do tigeapna na paimde ele co rochaidé oile apason mḡ. Maíom pía ττοιρpòealbach Ua mðriain pòp Muirchað Ua mðriain .i. Muircha an rcét ḡipr, 1 ττορχpαdαp ceitpe céo im cúic τοιρeachaib dég. Ua Síblíain, tḡḡina Ua pfaíḡe, do marbad.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a ré. Aed Ua Poirpoidh, aipò pfpleiḡimh, 7

the barony of Upper Bunnratty, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geralt, king of Gentyes” [*rectè*, Ivar mac Harold, king of the Galls or Danes], “died. Hugh O’Ferall, king of Tulachog, and Archon O’Celechan’s sonn, killed by the men of Fernvay. Duvall O’Hegan, king of O’Niallans, killed by the Lahens. The discomfiture of Finmai upon the Omethes and Uochtar-tyre by the O-Hehachs, where the Crowderg, .i. thé Readhanded, was slaine, being heyre of Uoghtar-tyre. Hugh mac Cinedy mic Duinnuan, the *muirn*” [minion] “of Kindred-Tirlagh, slaine by Connaght. A battle betwene Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and

1500 Saxons were slaine, with Dolfín mac Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Suie-Odran in Mountain-Guaire, stole away in the later parte of the night of St. Michael’s eve, untill it came into the river Favall, which was never heard before.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, namely, “Hugh O’Kennedie, the chiefest of Dalgasse, was killed by O’Connor.”

Airdne-Caemhain : i. e. St. Coemhan’s or Cavan’s hill or height. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as “lé caob Coáa ḡarman,” i. e. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ard-cavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmalier.

The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaedhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slebhte; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinneach of Rossailithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcrain; Ua Ruarcaín, airchinneach of Airdne-Caemhain^f; and Gorman Anmchara^g, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin^h, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Modhruadh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muireadhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i. e. Murchadh of the Short Shield, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chieftains. Ua Sibhliain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidhⁱ, chief lector and distin-

^g *Anmchara*: i. e. friend of the soul, i. e. a spiritual adviser.

^h *Ua h-Eidhin*.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, .i. Read O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mac Assie, Coarb of Comgall; Colum O'Cahail, Airchinnech of Ross-Ailithir; Oer O'Mureai, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gilpatricke, king of Ossory; Fiachra O'Corcrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrowe by Tirlagh O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the cheifes.

The battle of Mortartai by Duvdalehe, Coarb of Patricke, upon Loingsech O'Maeilechlainn's sonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen" [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1055. Gorman, a venerable anchorite, died. Hugh O'Connor made a great prey in Meath, called the prey of May." [Cpreac na Dealltame.] "Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, died of grief."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Aedh Ua Foirreidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. *Beatus Aidus Hua Foirreth, Archischolasticus, seu supremus moderator Scholæ*

ρῶι ερρκορ Αῖρδα Μᾶχα δέεε αν εἰραμαῖο Calainn δέεε το lul ἰρῖν εἰεεεῖο
βλιαῖαν ρεχεῖμόδατ α αοιρῖ amail αρβεραρ,

Ro εεαχε ροι νειῖν εειν ρο ἡαιρ
Αεῖο Ua Φοιρρηῖο αν εραοι ρεαν,
ἡι εεαῖραμαῖο δέεε Calainn lul
Luidh an τερρκορ ειυῖν αρ εεal.

Εἰραῖο, εἶνδ εραβαῖο Μῦμαν, ναεῖν, εεεναῖο ροιρῖε δέεε ἰνα οιλιερε ἡι
λιορ μόρ. Flann Mairretréach, ρεῖρλέιγινο Mairretréach δῦῖτε, ραοι εἰνα
ηἶαοῖδεal, ἡι λέιγιονν, γ ἡι ρεῖνῦρ, γ ἡι ρεῖδεαῖτ, γ ἰ ναιρῖεταλ το εἰεε αν
εἰραμαῖο Calainn το December, amail αρβεαρορ,

Flann a ρρῖμῖελλ δῦῖτε βῖνο,
Rind ρυιρῖ α ἡῖν εἶνδ αρ mall,
Μῖο ρῶι ρῖδε ρυῖῖορ ἡῖνο,
Tiuḡruí εῖρε ερῖ ρῖνο Flann.

Δαιερε Ua Dubatán, ανῖεαρα Cluana, δέεε ἰ ηἶἡῖνο δά locha. Suibne
Ua ηἶεῖαν, αιρῖνδεαῖτ Τερῖμαιν Ρερχῖν, Καεῦραῖτ, mac Ἰρρρηραρβᾶν,
εῖμαρβα Caimnig ἡι εCιannaῖταῖβ, γ Μαορῖνδέν mac Cuinn na mboét, αῖταιρ
Chormaic, εῖμαρβα Chiaρᾶν, δέεε, .i. Μαορῖνδεν, mac Cuinn, mic Ioseph,
mic Donnchaḡa, mic Dunachaḡ, mic Eiceeapraḡ, mic Luacaῖν, mic Eoḡaῖν,
mic Aoḡaḡaῖν, mic Topbaḡ, mic ḡormain, το Uib Ceallaḡ ḡρεαḡ. Eepu,
mac Labraḡa, τοιρεαῖτ Monach, τοιρ ορḡαῖν Ulaḡ, δέεε ἰαρ ηῖοεḡḡεῖταῖο.
Murchaḡ, mac Diaρῖμαḡa, εἰεḡερῖνα Laiḡeḡ, το Sénaῖν ερῖεεε μεαḡḡa ρορ
Laoḡaḡῖβ Teairraḡ, εῖουρ τᾶρραῖο εἰεḡερῖνα Laoḡaḡe, εῖο ρο λά α ἡᾶρ.
Domnall Ua Cḡrῖnachaḡ, mac αν ḡυιττ, το ἡᾶρβαḡ το Chonḡoḡar Ua Maοi-
lḡchlann. Cḡrḡe lá Niall mac Maοiḡeachlann ρορ Ohal ηCḡraḡe, εῖο τευεε

Ardmachanae, et Episcopus Ardmachanus xiv.
Calend. Julii, anno aetatis septuagesimo quinto,
ordormiuit in Domino. Non numeratur tamen
in alio Catalogo Primatum. Unde videtur so-
lum Dubdalethi ante ipsum instituti Archiepis-
copi, et adhuc viventis, fuisse suffraganeus.
Extat ibidem ejus Epitaphium versibus Hiber-
niciis hunc sensus exhibentibus :

“*Magna extitit famae quamdiu vixit, Aidus Hua*
Foirreth, Senior egregius,
Decimo quarto Calendis Julii migravit hic mo-
destus Episcopus ad caelum.”

¹ *Flann-Mainistreach* : i. e. Flann of the Mo-
nastery, i. e. of Monasterboice, in the county of
Louth.—See note ¹, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *sup.*

¹ *Successor of Cainneach in Cianachta* : i. e.

guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said :

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
Aedh O'Foirreidh the aged sage ;
On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,
This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor. Flann Mainistreach^k, lector of Mainistir-Buithe, the paragon of the Gaeidhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said :

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,
Slow the bright eye of his fine head ;
Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,
Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhatan, anmchara of Cluain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin ; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarhan, successor of Cainueach in Cianachta^l ; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-namBocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Ciaran, died, i. e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunadhach, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid^m, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair ; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off two thousand cows

Abbot of Dromachose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. —See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 374, note ^a ; and notes under

A. D. 1090 and 1206.

^m *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

fiche céu do buaib, 7 epí píct do bpoict. Creach do deochaid Eochaid Ua Flaitein aóde Nodlacc mór i Maig nItha, co tucc cúig céu bó co habainn maige hUata, 7 porácraτ na bú occ an abainn, 7 po bante oéτap ap cÉpachac oib im Chuilennan mac Dficcáin. Taóε, mac an Cleirigh Uí Chonóobair do marbad do Uib Mane. Ruaidrí Ua Saópa, τanaip, Luighe, do marbad. Creach fluaighead lá Diarmaid mac Maoil na mbó ipin Mumain, co po loircc dún mic nnguir, 7 Oenach Tete, 7 dún Fupuóráin. Siollaóaimgin mac Siollaóomgail, 7 Maolmorúa mac mic Paoláin, do marbadh lá Murchad mac Diarmada τpía feill, 7 meabail. Oóap, mac Flonn, τiáína Calpaige, do marbadh.

Áoir Críorp, míle caocca a pſcht. Muáron Ua Mutáin, comarba dáipre, uapal epccop 7 pſpeliginn, do marbad lá latponoaid do Chorca Laióde, ip τóídeact dó ó na ipmepige. Robartach, mac Pſpoomnaiá, comarba Cholaim Chille 7 Adáinnáin, 7 Dubdaleite Ua Cionaeóa, aipéineach Copcaige, décc. Niall Ua hEgheacháin, τiáína Ceneoil Enda, do marbadh lá a cenél péipin. Maolpuanaid Ua Póccapra, τiáína déip-

^a *The River of Magh-Uatha.*—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *Abainn Maige nItha*, i. e. the River of Magh-Itha. The principal river of this plain is the Finn, which flows through it and unites with the Foyle at Lifford.

^b *Dun-Mic-Ninguir.*—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, over Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

^c *Oenach-Tete.*—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, *anglicè* Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

^d *Dun-Furudhrain*: i. e. Furudhran's or Foran's Dun or Fort. Not identified.

^e *Gillachaeimhghin*: i. e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghaill, who was living in 1041, who was son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1056. Cahasach mac Girrgarban, Coarb of Cainnech in Kyanacht; Cetfa, head clearke of Mounster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, archlector of Armach, in the 75th yeare of his age, *in pace quievit*. Gormgal, prime soul frend" [of Inis-Daircairgren], "*plenus dierum in penitentia pausavit*. Teig O'Conner, the Clearke's sonne, killed by O'Mane. Edru mac Lobraa, *chief monke*" [*rectè*, chief of Monach in Uladh], "the most famous *tuir ordain*" [pillar of the glory] "of Ulster, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An army by Nell mac Melaghlin into Dalnaray, and he brought 200 cowes and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogan, of Tullagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archlector and chief chronieler of Ireland, *in vita eterna quievit*. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts" [Swords], "and did breake the great tree. Eochai O'Flathen, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred cowes as far as the River of Magh-Itha, and left the

and sixty persons as prisoners. Eochaidh Ua Flaithen, going upon a predatory excursion into Magh-Itha on Christmas night, carried off five hundred cows to the river of Magh-Uatha²; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuilennan, son of Deargan. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguir^o, Oenach-Tete^p, and Dun-Furudhrain^q. Gillachaeimhghin^r, son of Gilla-chomhghaill, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughron Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and lector, was killed by robbers of the Corca-Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalethe Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigneachain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta^s, lord of South Eile^t, was slain by Donnchadh, son of

cowes in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Culennan mac Dergan.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1056. Murrough, prince of Lynster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagerie, who by them was pursu’d, and a great slaughter made of them, for which cause the Meathmen preyed and spoyled all Lynster from the mountaine of Slieve Blaume to Clondolcan, adjoining to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best” [i. e. most] “learned chronicler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flynn, prince of Callrie, was killed by Swynie O’Nogann, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^o*O’Fogarta*.—Otherwise written O’Fogartaigh, and now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O’. According to O’Heerin’s topographical poem, this family is of the race of Eochaidh Balldearg, king of Thomond in St. Patrick’s time.

^t*South Eile*.—Now the barony of Eile-Ui Pho-

gartaigh, *anglicè* Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 78, 79, note ¹.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1057. Nell O’Hegnegan, king of Kindred-Enna, *a suis occisus est*. Dungall O’Dun-chaa, king of Eonacht-Cashell, killed by Murrough mac Brien, with many others. Finguine O’Finguine, heyre of all Mounster, killed by Melaghlin O’Bric. Echmarkach O’Kernay, Airchinnech of Dunleghlais, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O’Ruogan, with the Eastians” [Oriors], “upon Gilchrist O’Faelchon and O-Nehach. Maelrony O’Fogartay, king of Deskert-Ely, killed by Donogh mac Brien. Murtagh O’Tressay, king of Barche, *mortuus est*. Duvdalehe O’Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Cork, and Rovertach mac Donell, Coarb of Columbkil, *in domino dormierunt*. Daniell O’Ruairk killed by Donell mac Maelruany,

cept Ele, do m̄arbad lá Donnchadh, mac h̄riain. Dungal, mac Micraic Uí Donnchada, tigherna Eoganaicta, do m̄arbad co ndruing oile imarason rir. Cat eiptir Doimnall Ua Maolruanaid, tigherna Fer Manach, ⁊ Doimnall Ua Ruairc, tigherna h̄reirne, su i ttorc̄air Ua Ruairc, co rochaibh iondair dia m̄uintir maille ririr. M̄oir̄each Luigne lá h̄Aod Ua cConcobar. Ar Ua m̄h̄riain do cor do Choncobar Ua Maoleachluinn ag tabairt crece doib tairir i nDeap Luign̄. Dunchad Ua Donnchada, tigherna Chairil, do m̄arbad.

Αοιρ C̄riort, m̄ile caocca a hocht. Colmán Ua h̄Aireachtair̄, comarba Comgail h̄fn̄c̄air, Maolrinn̄in Ua S̄uairc, ancoire Dair̄inir, ⁊ Maoliora Ua Flann̄c̄ua, rruic̄ r̄fn̄oir Imleacha lubair, décc. Im̄sch lubair do lo-ccad co léir eiptir dair̄liacc ⁊ cloic̄each. Cath Sléibe Crot iar lo-ccad Luinn̄ig lá Diarmaid mac Maol na mbó for Donnchad mac m̄h̄riain, i ttorc̄air Cairrre Ua Lioḡda, air̄indeach Imleacha lubair, ⁊ rioḡbar̄d̄an, mac Conc̄oirne, tigherna Ele, ⁊ drong m̄or oile cénmoḡair̄ide. Gallbrat Ua C̄h̄b̄ail, rioḡdar̄na T̄h̄irach, do m̄arbad lá Concobar Ua Maoleachluinn, t̄re meabail. Claid̄eb Caplora ⁊ m̄oran do r̄ed̄air̄ ar̄c̄na do h̄reic̄ do mac Maol na mbó na inaḡ r̄in, ar no boi a ccomairce ririr. Ceallach, mac Muirec̄ám, tigherna Ua Mic Uair h̄r̄ig, décc. Sgr̄in Cholaim Chille do orcc̄air do r̄fn̄air̄ Teat̄ba ⁊ Cair̄bir, ⁊ no c̄uir̄r̄t rir M̄ide ar̄ r̄h̄ Teat̄ba ⁊ Cair̄rri, ma díoḡail.

Αοιρ C̄riort, m̄ile caocca a naoi. h̄Ua Lorc̄áin, abb Cille hachair̄, décc. Doimnall Déireach, eccnair̄ ⁊ ancoire, décc. Doimnall mac Eod̄orra,

king of Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year and the year 1058.

^u *Ua Guaire*.—Now anglicised Gorey, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^v *Daimhliag*: i. e. the great stone church.

^w *Cloictheach*: i. e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhliag.

^x *Sliabh-Crot*.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniac, parish of Killardry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and castle of Dun-gCrot are situated at

the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aherlagh.

^y *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^z *Righbhardan*.—He was Righbhardan, or Riordan O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Cucoirne, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor after whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

^a *Gallbrat Ua Cearbhail*.—This would now be

Brian. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruairc fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i. e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Donnchadha, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comhghall of Beannchair; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire^a, anchorite of Daimhinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imlcach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag^w and Cloictheach^s. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot^v was gained by Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo over Donnchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighda^z, airchinneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbhardan^a, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill^b, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus^e and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Mael-na-mbo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muireagan, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Choluim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas,

anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Ui-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

^c *The sword of Carlus.*—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maelseachlainn II., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ivair all burnt, both Daimliag and steeple. Lulach mac Gillcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolumb mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, was slayne, and Ribardan mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galwrat O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, *mortuus est*. Colman O'Hairectai, Coarb of Comgall; O'Flancua, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, *in pace quieverunt*. Mac Bethai mac Fin-

airéindeach Maimretech dúiti, Aneirler, mac Uidir, airéindech Lurca, Eochaid Ua Cionaeó, airéinneac Áta Truim, Conaing Ua Fairséalaid, airéinneach Droma Uíain, comarba Maedócc la Connachtaib̄ 7 Laigiu, [d'écc]. Conn na mBocht orðan 7 airéachur Cluana mic Nóir, d'écc iar ríndataid. Niall Ua Maoldoraid, tigherna Ceneoil Conaill, d'écc iar ndeigb̄sthaib̄, 7 iar nairéige ina éairmteéctaid, 7 peactóibh. Aeduar Ua Dubda, tigherna Ua nÁmalgáda, do marbad lá a cenél féirín. Cael, mac Tighernain, mic Néill, mic Aeda, tigherna Airéir Connaé, do marbad lá hAod Ua Ruairc. Duarcán Ua hEadra, tigherna Teóra Slonnnte Luigne, do marbad. Tomaltach Ua Maoilbrenann, tigherna Shil Muireadhaid, Maolríchlainn Ua hRic, .i. tigherna na nDéirí, do mucaó in uairn lá Maolríchlainn mac Shollabrigde, mac Paoláin. Congalach Ua Riaccáin, rígháimna Tímpach, do marbad lá Murchad mac Diarmada. Shollacaimghin, mac Shollacaimghaill, rígháimna Laigín, 7 Maolmórdá, mac mic Paoláin, do marbad do Mhurchad, mac Diarmada tré féill 7 meabail. Ruaidrí Ua hAdra dáimna tigherna Luigne [d'écc]. Creach la Mhaolreachlainn Ua Madaidán 1 nAiréaraid, co rug tré céobá, 7 co ro marb Shollamuir, mac Airéctaid, tigherna Cloinne Sionach. Cric la hArduar Mac Lachlainn, do Chenél Eogain 1 nOail Araide, co tucrae boroina móir, 7 dá céob eir marbad, 7 ergháil. Mac hRian do dul 1 tech Aoda Uí Choncóbar co tuc ariar dó. Maíom rí cConcóbar Ua Maolreachlainn, tigherna Míde, for

loich, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolumb mac Donncha in battle."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *In Connaught and Leinster.*—St. Maedhog's successor in Connaught was the abbot of Drumlane, in the now county of Cavan, which was then a part of Connaught; and his successor in Leinster was the Bishop of Ferns.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1172.

^c *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^d *Ua Maelbhrenainn.*—Now anglicised Mulrenin, without the prefix Ua or O'. This is the only member of the O'Mulrenin family that ever became chief of all the Ui-Muireadhaigh.—

See note ⁱ, under A. D. 700, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Gillacomghaill.*—This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1056.

^f *Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra.*—This would be now anglicised Rory or Roderic O'Gara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1059. Malsechlinn O'Madagain came with his force into the East" [Orior], "and carried 300 cowes, or a few more, and killed Gilmurre minion of Children-Sinay" [muire Cloinne Sinaid]. "Malsechlinn O'Brick smothered in a cave by Malsechlinn O'Faelain. Hugh O'Duveday, king of O-nAvalgai, a *suis*

airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithi; Aneslis, son of Odhar, airchinneach of Lusca; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, airchinneach of Ath-Truim; Conaing Ua Faircheallaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster^d, [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Cluain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha^e, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcán Ua hEaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn^f, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and Maelseachlainn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlainn, son of Gillabrighe, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacaeimhghin, son of Gillacomhgaill^g, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra^h, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath,

occisus est. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn of Kindred-Owen into Dalarai, and he brought a great prey, and 200 men were killed and taken by him. Cahall mac Tiernan, king of West Connaught; Congalach O'Riegan, heire of Tarach; Duarcán O'Hagra, king of Luigne" [Gillacoevigin, son of Gillacomgaill, royal heyre of Leinster, *a suis*]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallan; Muireach O'Flainn, king of Turtry; Tomaltach O'Maelbrenan, chief of Sil, or posterity of Mureay, *mortui sunt.* Donell mac Oacsa, Airchinnech of Manister; Eocha O'Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Trim; Aneslis Mac Uvir,

Airchinneach of Lusk; Conaing O'Fairchellay, Airchinnech of Drumlehan, *mortui sunt.*"—*Ann. Ul., Con. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1059. Neale O'Moyledorie, prince of Tyrconnell, died. There arose great contention and warrs between Meathmen and Lynstermen this year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taragh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrowe given to the Lynstermen in Dorowe the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkil."—*Ann. Clon.*

Μηρχαδ, mac Διαρμαδα mic Μαοιλ na mbó, τῆς ἡννα Ἰαλλ, δὴ ἰ τορραδαρ ἴλε, ἡ παίναδ φορ Λαῖγμῆ ἰ nΘεαρμῆαῖς Cholaim Chille ἰρη λό ἐδνα co po λαδ α νάρ τρια ἴορταῖδ Δέ ἡ Cholaim Chille. Μεαρ μόρ φο Εἰρηνο an βλιαδαιν pe. Coccoδ μόρ ειτηρ Λαῖγμῆ ἡ Μιδεαχαῖδ, ἡ τορραδαρ ἴλε ó Λαῖγμῆ ann im Μυρῆςῖταχ mac nΘαλβαῖς mic Μαολpuαναῖδ.

Αοιρ Cρῖορτ, mῖle ῖρῖcca. Μαολῖαράιν Ua Ροβοῶάιν, αιρῖννεαχ Suῖρη Colum Chille, ἡ Αἰλλ Ua Μαολῖαράιν, αιρῖννεαχ Eccaῖρη δῖcce, δέcc. Ceanaudur do loρccaδ uῖle τῖγῖδ ῖmplaῖδ. Loρccaδ Λεῖτῖλινne zo léῖp ῖfn mo ῖά an δεῖρῖεαχ. hele, ἡ hUῖ Forῖgga do ῖtaχταιρ φορ cpeῖch zo Cluain mic Nóῖp, co puccaτ zaβαῖl o Chpoῖr na ῖpρεαρτῖα, ἡ co po μαρῖβατ δῖρ .i. Mac λeῖγῖnn ἡ λαοῶ. Ro ḡpεῖr Θῖα ἡ Cῖαpan Delbna, co na τῖγῖρῖα, .i. Αοδ Ua Ruairc, ἰα nδεαδῖαῖδ, ἡ po ῖpῖpῖτ φορρα, ἡ po λαιρῖτ anár im ταναῖρη Ua Forῖgga, εῖpῖpῖde po μαρῖbh an mac λeῖγῖno. Rangattaρ Delbna τῖάτ epḡe ap na ῖárach zuρ an nḡabaῖl leó zuρ an ῖonaδ ap a puccaδ. Μῖρχαδ, mac Διαρμαδα, do δol ἰ Manann, co τῖucc cáin εῖpῖde, ἡ co po ῖpῖr ap mac Raḡnaῖl. Flaῖῖῖῖῖταχ Ua Ceallaῖς, τῖγῖρῖα ῖpῖḡ, δέcc ἰα oῖῖῖῖpe. Anδαδ Ua Loῶlaino, τῖγῖρῖα Corcumδpuaδ, do ῖcc.

Αοιρ Cρῖορτ, mῖle ῖρῖcca a haon. Μυρeαδῖαχ Ua Μαολcoláim, αιρῖννεαχ Θοῖpe, Μαολcoluim Ua Λοῖnḡpῖḡ, paῖ ἡ paḡapτ Cluana mic Nóῖp, Cῖαpán, ῖpῖpῖeῖgῖno Cῖnannaρ, ecconaδ δῖpῖccaῖḡῖte, Tῖγῖρῖnach δοῖpῖcῖc Apῖ

¹ *Ua Maelchiarain*.—Now anglicised Mulhern, without the prefix Ua or O. Erard Mac Coisi, in his elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, refers to the house of O'Maelchiarain as being not far from the Grave of Fearghal at Clonmacnoise; and adds that it was a habitation which admitted no guests in the evening.

² *Cros-na-screaptra*.—This was the name of the great stone cross still standing near the west end of the cathedral church of Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 268, 269, 270.

³ *Ui-Forgga*.—Called Ui Focertai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Ui Forḡga were seated near Ardcrony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ui-Focertai were the O'Fogartys of Elio-

garty, in the same county.

^m *Manann*.—Now the Isle of Man. ¹ The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murrroughs.

ⁿ *Corcumdhruadh*.—This name is now written Corcomroe, which is a barony in the west of the county of Clare; but the territory of this name was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmach between Cumascach O'Herogan and Duvdalethe about the Abbacy. All Kells with” [its] “Doimliag burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the relique” [*rectè*, except the oratory]. “Daniel Desech” [i. e. of Desies or the Desian], “chief

over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearnhach-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muirheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain[†], airchinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceanannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra[‡], and killed two persons, i. e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i. e. Aedh Ua Ruairc, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga[†], who had slain the student. The Dealbhna arrived at rising-time on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Manann^m, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Raghnaill. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcumdhruadhⁿ, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluim, airchinneach of Doire; Maelcoluim Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Tighearnach Boircheach^o,

soule-frend" [Ἐπίσκοπος, i. e. spiritual adviser] "of Ireland, and Con-na-mbogh, .i. of the poore, in Clonmienoise, *ad Christum vocati sunt*. Maelkieran O'Robucan, Airchinnech of Swerts" [Swords], "*mortuus est*. Murtagh mac Gilfularty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbryes by the men of Bregh, viz., by Leochan mac Maelan. Flannagan O'Kelly, king of Bregh, died in his pilgrimage."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1060. They of Ely O'Karoll and O'Forga came to prey Clonvicknose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-

na-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spirituall; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O'Royrck, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthrow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O'Forga, that before killed the spirituall man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveighed."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Boircheach*: i. e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

anncara Epeann, angoipe, 7 comarba Finnein, 7 Maolbriúde mac an Do-
bann, décc do pláigh. Occán Ua Corpmacán, aircindeach Inri Cumreraid,
7 Conaing forraircindeach Arda Macha, décc. Domnall Ua Maoldoraid
do marbad lá Ruaidri Ua Canannáin i ceat. Cúslaó mac Congalaid,
tiúghna Uacéar típe, décc iar deigbfechaid. Niall, mac Maolrfehlaim,
tiúghna Oilig, décc. Slóicceaó lá hAod Ua Concóbar .i. an Dha bfhraig, co
Cfnn coraid, go po bhir an dúnaid, 7 co po muraó an tiorpat lair, 7 po tócaít
a dí brattán, 7 po loipe Cill Dalua béor. Muinntir Murchaó do gabail
for Loch Oirbérn, co po aitérioγpat Aod Ua Concóbar. Maódm Dlinne
Pattraicc ria nAod Ua Concóbar for laitéar Connaét, in po muóaiγit ile
im Ruaidri Ua Flaitebearraig, tiúghna laitéar Connaét, 7 po dicfndaó é,
7 pucaó a ceann co Cruachain Chonnaét iar rraoineaó for mac Aóda mic
Ruaidri. Dlínd dá locha do lopecaó cona éfmplaib. Flann Ua Ceallaid,
aóbar tiúghna breag, do marbad do na Saitníb. Dairbit Ua Caéaraicch,
tiúghna bpeγ, décc. Mac Mic Dúngail, tiúghna Ua mbriúim Chualann,
décc. Mac Maol na mbó pí Laigín 7 Dail do dul irin Mumáin im Saíam,
go po lá deapγár pfi Mumán irin Cnamócoil, 7 go po loipe macáipe na
Mumán ettir tígib, 7 arbar.

Αοιρ Crioγt, míle rfecca a dó. Dúlla Crioγt Ua Maoldoraid, com-
arba Cholaim Chille ettir Erim 7 Albain, Maolpuanaid Ua Dairpe, ppiú
anncara Tuairceipe Epeann, 7 Murchaó Ua Laógnén, aircinneach Ffina,

^p *Inis-Cumhsraig.*—Now Inishcourcey, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1001.

^q *Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh*: i. e. Hugh of the Broken Spear.

^r *Muintir-Murchadha.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flahertys and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clare, on the east side of Loch Oirbsean, or Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 367.

^s *Gleann-Phadraig*: i. e. Patrick's glen or valley. Not identified.

^t *Cruachain in Connaught.*—Now Ratheroghan, in the county of Roscommon.

^u *Cnamhchoill.*—A celebrated place situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A. D. 1560, 1582, and 1600.

^v *The plain of Munster.*—This, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Munster, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abhainn Og-Cathbhadha (Owenogoffey), near Nenagh, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1061. Mureach O'Maelcolumb, Airchinnech of Daire; Kiaran best learned of Ireland; Ogan O'Cormagan, Airchinnech of Iland Cosgray; Tiernach Barkegh, Coarb of Finnen,

chief anmchara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumsraigh^p; and Conaing, fossairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in a battle. Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Oileach, died. An army was led by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh^q Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora]; and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and eat its two salmons, and also burned Cill-Dalua. The Muintir-Murchadha^r invaded Loch Oirbsean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Phadraig^s was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachain in Connaught^t, after the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, had been defeated. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Ceallaigh; heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill^u, and burned the plain of Munster^w, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre^x, chief anmchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhgnen^y, airchinneach of Fearn,

and chief soul-frend" [ἀντιπάρα, *synhedrus*] "of Ireland; Conaing mac Innair, Sub-Airchinnech of Ardmach, *in penitentia quieverunt*. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannain in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Bregh; Cu-Ulah mac Congalay, king of Uochtar-thire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Nell mac Maelseachlainn, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Cenncora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there." [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1061. Hugh O'Rowrke, prince of Delvyn, was treacherously killed. Hugh O'Connor, king of Connought, broke down the manour house of King Bryan Borowe in Kyncoroe, burnt Killaloe, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Ua Daighre*.—Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

^y *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.

δέcc. Κατραομεαδ ρέ ηΑοθη αν Ξηα βεαρναίξ ηΥα Concobair πορ mac Ruaidhri, in πο μαρβαδ οέτμοζατ το Cloinn Chorcpaiξ. Ταδξ, mac Αοδα Υί Concobair, το μαρβαδ λά mac Αοδα mic Ruaidhri, η λα ηλαρταρ Connact, Creach λα ηΑρδοζαρ mac Lochlainn ι coicecaδ Connacht, co τυucepaτ ρέ mίle το βυαιβ η mίle το βραιττ. Donncuan Υα Macáinne το μαρβαδ λα Ξιollaáiaráin Υα Machanenn, τιξίρνα Μυξδορην. Ρυαιδρi, mac Concairge, ταναιρι ββρημáιξε, το μαρβαδ το mac Néill Υί Ruairc. Διαρμαιδ, mac Μυρχαδα co Λαιξηιβ το δολ τον Mumáin, co πο λοιρεc Luimneac η Ούν na Trapcharla, δια ποεβραδη,

Rangattar Λαιξην Luimnécη,
 Να θαίξβιρ ο Ορμim θαρβήρlecη,
 Ρο ράccpaτ ann an ρλυαξ ρυιρξlecη
 Luimneach na ξual ξann ξαινmeac.

Niall mac Eochada, ρί Υλαδ, η α mac Eochaid mac Néill mic Eochada, ριόξδαμνα an cúicciδ, δέcc in Ιδ Nouembir δια θαρβαη.

Αοιρ Cpίορτ, mίle ρβρεca α τρi. Cionacδ, mac Αιáιρ, αιρáinneach Λιρ μοίρ Μοcύδα, Eochaid Υα Dalláin, αιρáinneach Condepe, η Μαθυδαν Υα Céleacán, ρριοιρ Αρθα Macha, δέcc. Ceallach Υα Caoim, eccnaid η ancoipe, δέcc. Υα Μιαδαcáin, ρβρlέίξimn το μμυητιρ Cluana mic Noir, η mac Donnaiil ρερlείξimn Cille θαρα, δέcc. Conaing Υα ηθαξρα, ρβρlείξimn Cluana mic Noir, δέcc. Ξορmlaε, mξcη Caéal mic Ruaidhri, δέcc ma

^a *The son of Ruaidhri*: i. e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderic O'Flaherty.

^b *Clann-Chosgraigh*: i. e. the race or progeny of Cosgrach; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now, *anglicè* Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—“*Siδ mac Αοδα το'n ταοδ εοιρ αρ Cloinn clárfairpimξ Chorcpaiξ*, i. e. the family of Mac Aedha on the east side” [i. e. of Gno-mor and Gno-beg] “over the Clann-Cosgraigh of the wide plain.”—*O'Dugan*.

^b *Dun-na-Trapcharla*.—There is no place now bearing this name near Luimneach, or the city of Limerick. It may have been the ancient

name of Doon, near Pallasgreen, in the county of Limerick.

^c *Druim-dairbhreach*: i. e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1062. Rory O'Flaherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Connor in battle. Gilchrist O'Maeldoray, Coarb of Columbkil in Ireland and Scotland; Mailruan O'Daigry, chief soule-frend” [ανμcαρα, *synhedrus*] “of Ireland, in *Christo dormierunt*. Teig mac Hugh O'Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, .i. by West Connaght, *per dolum*. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn into Connaght,

died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri^z, wherein eighty of the Clann-Choscraigh^a were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donnucuan was slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cucairge, Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharla^b; of which was said :

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach^c;
The stately host left Luimneach
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindere; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caeimh^d, wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain^e, lector of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of

from whence they brought 6000 of cowes" [u1
míle oo buab] "and 1000 of men. Doneuan
O'Machyen killed by Gilkieran O'Machainen,
king of Mogurn. Eocha mac Nell mic Eocha,
heire of the fifth of Ireland, and Eocha O'Lai-
then, king of Kindred-Duvtire, *in penitentia
mortui sunt*. Rory mac Concargie, heire of
Fernvai, killed by Nell O'Rourk's sonne."—
Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1062. Prince Teig mac Hugh O'Connor was treacherously by the O'Flathvertyes slain. Neale mac Eochie, king of Ulster, and

his son, died. Gillaerrie O'Moylemihie, a rich young prince of all Ireland, died. Lymbrick was burnt by king Dermott mac Moylenemo, and by Terence or Turlough O'Bryan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Ua Caeimh*.—Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O'. This family descends from Art Caemh, who was son of Finguine, King of Munster, who was slain in the year 902.

^e *Ua Miadhachain*.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

hoilire in Aru Macha. Cathal mac Donnchada, tigfina Ua nEathach Mumhan .i. tigfina Raetinne do marbad la a mac feiriu .i. an Fionnruilech. Cuiduigh Ua Taidg, tigfina Bfi Li, decc. Maolrschlaimn Ua Maoduain, riofdairna Oilig, do marbad la Cenel cConaill. Ziollaerpat Ua Maolmitchig, oicctigfin na nDaidial, decc. Sluiccfu mor la hArudgar, .i. mac Loeluin, ota Dfno Suihge riap co hiarpar Luighe, 7 co muaid O nAmalzaid, 7 tangettar tigfinaida Connact uile ina teach im Ad Ua Concobair, 7 im Ad mac Neill i Ruairc, 7 im mac Aru i Ruairc. Uaim alla gerc i cCfira do togar do Connaicmb for muintri Uí Choncobair Ad, 7 po múcta oet púct do daoinib innte, 7 puccta púctta Condacht eirte. Luimneach do lopead la Toirpdealbach Ua mBriain, 7 lá Diarmait mac Mail na mbó. Treagair 7 enuic hi Luigmb, 7 po lfe cu fo Eirinn. Arcolt mor for moib in mbliadairi, 7 tence arba 7 annloim. Eochaid Ua hEochada, ri Ulad, decc. Sluaighead la [Diarmait] mac Maol na mbó i Mumhan, go tangettar maite macaire na Mumhan ina teaq go parzaibfe gialla occa. Taimig mac bhriain 7 Murchad an pect gipri, a mac, do cum Toirpdealbaig Uí bhriain dia pobairt tairer Diarmada, go tarpat Toirpdealbach maidm for Murchad go po lá ar a muintri. Do chuaid Diarmait iarptain ipri Mumhan go tuq gialla Mumhan o uirgi foear go Cnoc mBrenainn, go tuq na gell ipri illaim Toirpdealbaig, a dalta. Laoigreach, mac Paelain i Mhórda, tigfina Luigri, do marbad.

^f *Cathal, son of Donnchadh.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

^g *Raithlín.*—See note ^f, under A. D. 903, p. 569, *suprà*.

^h *The Finnshuileach:* i. e. the White-eyed.

ⁱ *Mac Lochlainn.*—He was at this period the head of the North Uí-Neill, or King of Aileach.

^k *Gleann-Suilighe:* i. e. the glen or vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under A. D. 913, p. 585, *suprà*.

^l *The River Muaidh of Uí-Amhalghaidh:* i. e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Came into his house.*—This always means, “made his submission to him.”

ⁿ *The Cave of Alla Gerc.*—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of Ceara.—See the map to *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Index, p. 477.

^o *Cnoc Brenainn:* i. e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1063. Gormlath ny-Cahel mac Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan

Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh^f, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, i. e. lord of Raithlinn^g, was killed by his own son, i. e. the Finnshuileach^h. Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, lord of Feara-Li, died. Mael-seachlainn Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Gillaerraith Ua Maelmithigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaoidhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgarr, i. e. Mac Lochlainnⁱ, from Gleann-Suilighe^k westwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Ui-Amlhalghaidh^l; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house^m with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and the son of Art Ua Ruairc. The cave of Alla Gercⁿ, in Ceara, was demolished by the Conmhaicni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Luimneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholic and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Uladh, died. A great army was led by [Diarmaid] the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short Shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Brenainn^o, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Laeighseach, son of Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O'Celegan, Secnap of Armagh, *mortuus est*. Cahel O'Donncha, Archking of Oneach-Mounster; Cuduil O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailsechlainn O'Madagan, heir of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suille westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Connor and Hugh mac Nell O'Rourk, and

with Art O'Rourk's sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O'Conner's men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochaa, archking of Ulster, died in the Ides of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of" [his reign?]. "Cinaeh mac Aichir, Airchinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnech of Coinnire, *in pace dormierunt.*" — *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ρεαρρεα α εΐταιρ. Οοιλζεν, Ua Sona, αιρΐνδεαχ Αρδα ρραΐτα, Κορβμας, αιρΐνδεαχ Αρδα δρεαΐάν, Εοχαΐδ Ua Όορεΐδ, αιρΐννεαχ Όομναιζ μόιρ Μαιζε Ιΐε, αν Όαλλ Ua Λονάιν, αιρδΐλε η αιρδ ρεανχαΐδ να Μυΐαν, η Όιολlahuapaille Ua Μαοιλμηηιζ, δέεε. Όοννχαΐδ mac δριαν, αιρδρι Μυΐαν, δο αιρΐοζχαΐδ, η α δουλ δο Ρόιμ ιαρριη, εο νερβαιλτ ρο δυαιδ αιρμιζε ι μαμριτιρ Στεραιν μαριτιρ. Μυριΐσραχ Ua Νέιλλ, τιζΐρνα Τεαλέα Occ, δο μαρβαΐδ λα ηUιδ εCρεμΐταινν. Αρδζαλ mac Λοΐλαινν, τιζΐρνα Οιλιζ, δέεε ι εΤεαλαΐ Occ, η α αΐνακαλ ιη Αρδμαχα εο νοηόιρ, η εο ηαιριμιδιη ι ετumba να ριοζραΐδε. Διαρμαΐδ Ua Λορΐάιν, ριοζδαΐννα Λαιζΐη, δο μαρβαΐδ λά Cenel Εοζαιν. Μυρχαΐδ Ua Fallamain, ταναΐρ Μΐδε, η α δραΐταιρ, δο μαρβαΐδ ι μεαβαλ. Ουδδαλεθε, mac Μαοιμυρε, εομαρβα Ρηάτραιεε, δέεε ιαρ ηαιρμιζε εοεχαΐδε αν εΐδ λά δο September, η Μαοιλιορα, mac Αΐμαλζαΐδα δο ζαβΐαλ να ηαδδαινε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ρεαρρεα α εΐεε. Μαοιβριζοε Ua Μανναΐε, ερρυζ, Ουβταχ Albanach, αιρδ ανηΐαρα Ερεανη η Alban, δέεε ι ηΑρδ Macha. Αρ δο Ουβταχ ρο ραιδεαΐδ,

Ουβταχ ουνε ολιζΐεαχ δΐρ,
Ρονΐτα αν ροραΐδ ρλιζΐεαΐ ραορ,
Νΐη ρυαιρ αν εανηΐαρα αδ εΐδ,
Αρ α εΐρ ελαρ εανα εοεη.

Όομνναλλ, αιρΐννεαχ Λυεχημαΐδ, δέεε. Όοννχαΐδ Ua Μαΐζγαΐννα, ρΐ Uλαΐδ, δο μαρβαΐδ λά ηUλταΐδ δυδδΐρριη ι ηΌαιμλιαζ δΐηηΐαρι. Δρδδαρ,

^p *Ua Doireidh*.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^q *Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe*.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, n. 163, 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1064. Dolgen O'Sona, Airchinnech of Ardsraha ; the blinde O'Lonain, prime poet of Mounster ; Gillaarhaly O'Maelmihy ; *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Cormac, Airchinnech of

Ardbreccan ; Eocha O'Dorey, Airchinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Itha, *in Domino dormierunt*. Murtach O'Nell, king of Telcha-Oge, killed by the O'Cryythaines. Donogh O'Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, *in bona penitentia mortuus est*. Maelisa mac Awalgaa took his place. Dermot O'Lorkan, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgarr mac Loghlan, king of Ailech, died at Telach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, *in Mausoleo Regum*. Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob's sonne. Ech-

The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh^p, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe^q; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Maelmithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muirheartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oileach, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaín, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach^r Albanach, chief anmchara of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said:

Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,
Who made the roomy, cheap abode,
The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,
[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmhadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-

markagh, king of Genties" [of the Galls or Danes], "died. *Hic est primus annus Cicli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principium vero tertii cicli magni paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bisextiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis.*"—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows:

"A. D. 1063. Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed

again, and went to Rome to do penance, because he had a hand in the killing of his own elder brother, Teig mac Bryan. He brought the crown of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes untill Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donnogh mac Bryen died in pillgrimage in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr."

^r *Dubhthach.*—"A. D. 1064. *B. Dubhthachus Albanus, Archisynedrus, seu precipuus Confessarius Hibernie et Albanie spiritum reddidit Deo*

naíma Coimgeall ar leiríde ro marbadh an rí a mbéinnéar, do marbadh la tigherna Dal nAraíde. Domnall Ua Loimhirí, tigherna Dal nAraíde, 7 Muiréarac Ua Maolrabail, tigherna Cairrge brachaidé, do marbadh lá hUib Meit. Echmílú Ua hAiteid, tigherna Ua nEaéach, do marbadh lá Cenél Eogain. Leocán, mac Laiðgenn, tigherna Thailng, do marbadh lá Concobar Ua Maoileachlaind. Orghain Cluanae mic Nóir lá Conmaicmb, 7 lá hUa Máine. Cluain fíre do orghain dóib iarra bárach. Ictio ro na toiríg báttar hi ruide .i. Aoð mac Néill Uí Ruairc, 7 Diarmaic, mac Taiðg Uí Cheallaið, tigherna Ua Maíne. Raimic Ua Concobar Aoð dia roigíð, 7 rraoínead forra tria fíoraið Dé, Ciaráin, 7 brénaínn, íra cealla ro oircear, 7 ro cuirad a nócáir lá hAoð, 7 ráccáir a nícra lair imon luing tucceat ó éá in fáircece aiar dar lár Connaét co Stoíann. Terna Aoð Ua Ruairc ar i nioigáil rin, 7 acbaíl gan fúirec iarain tré fíreaið Ciaráin. Do éir din Diarmaic mac Taiðg Uí Cheallaið, 7 a mac Concobar lá ríð Connaét, lá hAoð Ua cConcobar ma ceionn bliadna. Duarcán, mac Maoilmiadaig Uí Eolupa, toireac Muirce Eolair, do marbadh lá hUa Concobar .i. la hAoð. Cno mír mór an bliadairi, co ro gab riubal do glairib 7 mion fíroaið. Cuilín Ua Domnalláin, olláin bpeitínnachta Ua Fáilge, do marbadh dUib Círiméannáin.

Aoir Cíorct, míle fearcca a ré. Dunchad Ua Dairíne, comorba Dóire, Coeíorán, comarba Cairidí, Fíaca Ua Ríacáin, aréiméach Cluana boirínn, [décc]. Fogartach, uaral ráccar Achaid bó, décc iar ríndatad éogaidé. Fogartach Fíonn do Ultoib, eccnaid 7 angoiri, décc i cCluain mic Nóir. Thollabraide, tigherna bréirne, do marbadh lá hUib bfecon, 7 Orlaid a bín, inígn Concobar Uí Maoilreachnaill, décc. Thollabraide din

Ardmacha. Forté est S. Dubthachus Confessor, cujus Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

* *Uí-Crímhthannáin.*—This tribe were seated around the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1065. Duvhach Scotts” [Scotch] “prime soul-frend” [píim-anmápa] “of Ire-

land and Scotland, in Ardmagh, *quievit.* Doncha O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by his owne at Benchar. Donell, Airchinnech of Lugmai, and Airchinnech of Drom, died. Hugh O'Hualgarg tooke upon him the reigne of Kindred-Owen. Broder, enemy of Comgall, who killed the king in Benchar, killed by Dalnarai. Teig O'Kellye's son, king of O-Many, and O'Flahertay, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh O'Conner. Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnaray,

liag [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muirheartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Leochan, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Conmhaicni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenainn, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duarcán, son of Maelmhiadhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Culen O'Domhnallain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain^s.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhoran, successor of Cainneach [i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccon^t; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar

and Murtagh O'Mailfavail, king of Carrak-brackay, killed by O'Meth. Leochan macLaignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor O'Melaghlin. Echmile O'Hathey, king of Onehach, killed by Kindred-Owen."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Ui-Beccon*.—A tribe, descendants of Beccon,

who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Ratoath.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 13; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 182, note ¹.

μαρτιδε Οοιंनाill, mic Τιγρήνiάν, mic Ualgairg, mic Νέill. Ceallac, mac Muircéirταιg Uí Cheallaiḡ, do mάρβαδ. Mac Sínán, τιγρήνα Θαillng, do mάρβαδ. Σιollamoninne, mac Αοδα, mic Ualgaircc, do mάρβαδ. Cionaoδ, mac Οοαριναic, τιγρήνα Conaille, δέcc, iar παιτέριghe. Réulu do arépucc hι pécet Calainn Mai dia Mairt, iar Μιονcάρcc, co nár mό dealpaδ no polur epcca iná a polri, ḡ ba pōderc do cάc. amlaδ pin í co cñn ceateopa noiδce iarain. Mac Conainḡ Uí Mhuirceccáin, aδβαρ τιγρήνα Τεβδα, do mάρβαδ la hΑοδ Ua Concobair, ḡ lá Ταδḡ Ua Muirceccáin. Αοibñn, ιηgñ Uí Concobair, bñn Uí Mhuirgáin, δέcc. Uilliam Conquerer do ḡabáil píoḡάcτα Saxon, an 14 October.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pεapcca a pεacht. Celechar Μυḡδορνach, epnyḡ Cluana mic Νόιρ, do écc. Οο Uib Ceallaicch δpíḡh a cénél. Scolaiḡe, mac Ινοpécταιḡ, aircínneach Mucnaíma, ḡ aircínneach Οοimléḡlari, δέcc. Echτιḡñ, mac Ploinn Μαιμipτεpac, aircínnech Μαιμipτεpéc δύiτε, δέcc. Μοppluaiécclδ Leitε Μοcca lá Οιαρμαio, mac Μαοil na mbó, la píg Laiḡñ, la Μυρχαδ, ḡ lá Τοιρpδεalbác Ua δpian, la píg Μυíman, hι cConnacταιb, co τταpαδ Αοδ Ua Concobair, pí Connacτ caitε ιτταpναiδ pοp a ccionn, ḡo pο mάρβαδ ann Ua Concobair, τιḡήνα Ciarraige Λuaéra, ḡ δaoine iomδa

^a *Son of Niall*: i. e. of Niall O'Ruairc.

^v *A star*.—The appearance of this star is also recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, as follows:

“A. D. 1066. In this year King Harold came from York to Westminster at that Easter which was after the mid-winter in which the King died; and Easter was then on the day 16th before the Kalends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen in the heavens as no man ever before saw. Some men said that it was Cometa the star, which some men call the haired star; and it appeared first on the Eve Litanía Major, the 8th before the Kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights.”

^w *William the Conqueror*.—The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066. His coronation took place at Westminster on Christmas Day in

that year.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 293.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1066. Hugh O’Roirk, king of O-Briuin, died presently after rifling St. Patrick’s shrine. Cellach mac Murtagh O’Kelly; Gilbrath, king of O-Briuin; Maksenan, king of Galeng; Gilmoninn mac Hugh mac Ualgarg, killed. Great fruit of Nutts in Ireland” [*ut rebellarent fluminibus*]. “Duncha O’Daiven, Coarb of Daire; and Cinaeh mac Ormick, king of Conells, *in penitentia mortui sunt*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065:

“A. D. 1065” [*rectè*, 1066]. “There appeared a commett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moone at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,

Ua Maeleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall^u. Ceallach, son of Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga, was killed. Gillamoinne, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhac, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star^v appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Aebheann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror^w took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdhornach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolaighe, son of Innrechtach, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair^r, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sadge, died at Clonvioknose. There was a battle fought in England between Harolde and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shippes of them killed.”

**Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.*—According to the Annals of Tighernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A. D. 1154.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Coffey, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth

century, for whose pedigree, with many collaterals, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maeleobha, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Coffey (Cob̄tać), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inrechtach (In̄peaćtać), who died King of Kerry, A. D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maeleobha in the genealogical compilations before mentioned ends, having apparently been transcribed from a record contemporaneous with him; but the annalists of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) give the obits of his son, Congal, and of his grandson, Cormac, successively Kings of

ιμαλλε ρριρ. Καὲ Τυρλαίη Αἰθαιῖ, εἰσιρ Αἰὸ ἀν Ἰθαε βήρηαιῖ
 Ὑα Concoḃair, ρί Connaḃt, ἡ Αἰθαι mac Αἰρτ Ὑαλλαιῖ Ὑί Ρυαιρτ ἡο ρρῖραιῖ
 ἄρηρνε ιμε, ὅυ ι ττορῖαιρ Αἰὸ Ὑα Concoḃair, ρί cóiiccíḃ Connaḃt luam
 ἡαιρccíḃ Λεἰτε Cunn, ἡ ὅο εἡρηατ μαἰτε Connaḃt ιμαλλε ρριρ, ιμ Αἰὸ
 Ὑα Conḃhαιρτ, τἰῖρηνα Ὑα ηḌιαρημαα, ἡ cο ρḃcαιḃḃ ιοηḃαιḃ ἀρḃḃηα. Αρ
 ὅο ροραιτμῖτ βάιρ Αἰὸα Ὑί Concoḃair, ὅο ράἰḃḃḃ ἀν ρανητ,

Sícht mbliadna ríccat, ní ruall,
 Agus míle mór in buaid,
 O ḡein Críort, ní raob in rmacḃt,
 Co ττορῖαιρ Αἰὸ ρί Connaḃt.

Μυρῖρητḃach Ὑα Καρῖαιῖ ὅο βάḃḃḃ ι Λοḃ Cálḡaich. Ρηίḃḃ ὅρηυἰἰ ἡ ρριμ
 ollaḃ Connaḃt ερἰḃḃḃ. Τḃḃḃ Ὑα Μυρῖρccán, τἰῖρηνα Τεαḃḃα, ὅο ḃαρηḃḃḃ

Kerry, at the years 932 and 947 respectively. With the last mentioned they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. Their succession appears to have been interrupted after the death of Inrechtach, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Cionaeḃ), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Dunadhach, son of Flann Feorna. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Maelpeachlann), another son of Flann Feorna, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. This Melaghlin left a son, Finn, the father of Conor, from whom the patronymic of O'Conor-Kerry is derived. He again was the father of Dermot I., who left four sons, namely, 1. Dermot II.; 2. Murrough; 3. Connor; and 4. Culuachra; of the posterity of each of whom there were kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession finally settled in the descendants of Culuachra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II. was the father of Gebhennach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Feorna, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose

death is recorded in those Annals at A. D. 970, but in those of Innisfallen (Bodl.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredhach (Μυρῖρḃḃḃ), called Claon, or the *Crooked*, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O'Muireadhaigh. Muireadhach Claen had two sons, Mahon and Macbeth, both kings of Kerry: the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Macbeth, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraith O'Muireadhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O'M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaelad O'M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muireadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraith, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuachra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuachra

and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaigh^r, between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, the son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne along with him; where fell Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the province of Connaught, the helmsman of the valour of Leath-Chuinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Concheanainn, lord of Ui-Diar-mada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrain was composed:

Seven years, seventy, not a short period,
And a thousand, great the victory,
From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,
Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Muireadhach Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich^z; he was the chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadhg (of whom, perhaps, Culuachra, named by Tighernach the Annalist, as having died King of Kerry, A. D. 1020, was an elder brother), who had Hugh, the prince referred to in the text, and probably also an elder son, the Conor O'Conor, who is stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians near Loch Sampaite A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry family see note on *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe*, A. D. 1154, *infra*.

^r *Turlach Adhnaigh*.—This is probably the same place as Turlach Airt in Aidhne, between Moyvoela and Kilcorman, near Oranmore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in *Ogygia*, p. 327.

^z *Loch Calgaich*: i. e. Lacus Calgachi. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1067. Scolay mac Inrechtay, Airchinnech of Mucknova; the Airchinnech of Dun-

leghlas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvinrecht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Manistir, *in Domino mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien to Lochkime, and” [there was] “killed in that journey O'Conner, King of Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with its church burnt. Hugh O'Conner, surnamed Hugh of the wanting” [defective] “spcare, archking of all Connaught, the martial prop of Leghquin. i. the North half of Ireland, killed by Conmacne; with whom was Hugh O'Conkenainn also killed, and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallaigh O'Rourk, in the battle of Turlay-adnay.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1066, as follows:

“A. D. 1066” [*rectè*, 1067]. “Mortagh O'Carhie, chief Poett of Connought, was drowned upon Lough Colgay. Celeagher Moyornogh, Bushop of Clonvicknose, died. Dermott O'Moylenemo, and Terence or Terlagh O'Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,

λα Μυιτερ Τλαμάιν ι Μαονμαίξ. Δονδρλέιβε Υα Ζαόρα, ταναίρι Λιγνε, δο μαρβαδ λα βριαν Υα ηθαζρα. Μαοιλςchlunn, mac Σιολλαβριξδι, τιξήρινα να ηΘείρι, δο ερξαβάιλ δο Θαηρηδεαλβάδ Υα βριαν ζο τταπαδ έ ιλλάιν ι βριε, ζο πο δαίλλ ριδι έ.

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, míle ρεαρρεα α hocht. Γιοναοδ, mac Μυιρεαδαδ, κομπαβα Καοιμζιν, Αηzene Mac an δheccánaiz, κομπαβα Μοκολμόcc η Κομζαίλλ, Δομνάλλ Υα Καταραiz απρίννεαχ Δύν, η Colmán Υα Γρίοcαιν, ρήρλειζινν Αρδα Μαχα, δέcc. Μυρχαδ Υα βριαν, .i. an ρεέτ ζηρη, mac Δοννχαδα, mic βριαν βοροίμε, ρίοζδαίμνα Μυμάν, δο μαρβαδ λά ριορα Τεατβα α ηδιοζαίλ α cpeiche, η α ηοιρccne, η α cήnn δο βρειτ co Cluan, η α cólann ζο Δεαρμαίξ. Δομνάλλ Υα Μαοιλςchlainn, .i. mac Neíll mic Μαοιleaclainn, τιξήρινα Οιλίξ, δο μαρβαδ ηι μαίδημ διτβε λά α δήρβραταίρ λά ηΑοδ mac Neíll mic Μαοιleaclainn, η ιρ von Δομνάλλ Σιν δο ζοιρτί Δομνάλλ ηα ηβοcτ, η αρβεαρα ζομπα ρέ βα cράιβδιδε πο βοί ι ηΕρηνν ινα ρέιμήρ. Ρλαιτβήρταχ Υα Ρήρζαίλ, τιξήρινα Τεαλcα Occ, δο ζυνν δο ceneil ηδινδιξ. Μαοιηορα, mac Αίμαλζαδα, κομπαβα Ράτραicc, ρορ cυαίρτ Μυμάν cέδνα ρεέτ, co τταucc α λάν cυαίρτ ετιρ ρερεπαίλλ, η εδβαρτα.

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, míle ρεαρρεα α ναοι. Cóbtaeh, ρaccαρτ Cille ναρα; cήnn ορδαιν η απρεαcαίρ Λαιζήν, δέcc. Αοδ, mac Δυβζαίλλ, ρεacnab Cluana Ριαcνα, [δέcc]. Ρlannaccán, mac Αεδα, ροραρρίννεαχ Αρδα Μαcα, δέcc ιαρ ηοειξβήcαδ. Δύν δά λcήζλαρ, Αηο ρραcα, Λυρρεα, η Σορη Cholunn Chille, δο λορρεαδ. Υα ηαεδα, τιξήρινα Υα Ριαcραc Αρδα ρραcα, δέcc. Mac mic Ζαόρα Υι Δυναδθαiz, .i. τιξήρινα Shíl ηΑημχαδα, δο μαρβαδ δυα

went to Connought, where they were mett by Hugh O'Connor, king of that provence, who gave them a feirce battle, where O'Connor Kerry, with many others, were slain. Soone after the Breniemen gave the said Hugh a battle, and slewe him therein. Hugh mac Art O'Royrek had the victorie."

^a *Síthbhe*.—Now Sivey, in the parish of Desert-creat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 38.

^b *Screaballs*.—A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver *pinginns*

or pennies. The offerings referred to in this passage meant valuable property, such as goblets, cattle, rings, &c. &c.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1068. Donell O'Cahasay, Airchinnech of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Ardmach; Macbecanay, Coarb of Comgall; Cinaeh, Coarb of Coemgin, *ad Christum migraverunt*. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings" [*recte*, screaballs] "as other dueties.

Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhangh. Donnsléibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comhghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i. e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-uic-Nois], and his body to Dearnhach. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithbhe^a, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaithbheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screaballs^b and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhthach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the glory and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghall, Vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna^c, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh^d, i. e. lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by

Murrough O'Brien, heire of Mounster, killed by the men of Tehva. Flathertach O'Ferall, king of Telcha-Oge, wounded by Kindred-Biny. Donell mac Nell, called the Poore's Donell, killed by his brother, Hugh O'Melachlin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

"A. D. 1067" [*rectè*, 1068]. "Murrough O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by

the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Dorrowe. Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother."

^c *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, *suprà*.

^d *The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh*: i. e. of Gará O'Deny. He was Diarmaid, son of Madadhan, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-

μασούάιν. Σλναιζῶ λά Μυρχαῶ mac Διαρμαδα, ηι Μίδε co πο λοιρε
 τυατά, γ cealla .i. Σράναρο, γ Ραβαρ Ρθειρίν, γ Αρο μῶρσκαιν, γ πο μαρῶ
 ονα, Ρείρίν ειρριυμ ινο ζνυιρ do ζνύιρ, γ πο μαρβαῶ δεαρcc άρ Ἐαλλ γ
 Λαιζῆν do τῶmannaib examlaiḃ. Mac λαιρη mic Ουβταίῶ, τιζῆνα na cCo-
 mann, décc. Ραolan .i. an Ὀαλλ Ὑα Μόρῶα decc ι nΑχαῶ bó. Ἐιollumolua
 Ὑα ἔρυαιδεαῶα, τιζῆνα Ραῶα Ταίμναιζι, décc. Ἐιollumαιρη mac Ουιḃ,
 ρλαιῶ Cριμῶταάναιν, do μαρβαῶ do Μααρηαιῶ Ὑα Μόρῶα, ι nδοραρ δερταιζε
 Τιζι Μοῶα, ιαρ comλνιζι doιbh ρον αιμῆμῆν αρ τύρ, γ an αιμῆμῆν ι ρραρ-
 ραιῶ mic Ουιḃ, ζο bρuil ρail mic Ουιḃ beop, γ ζο mbia τρη biῶρῆρ ρορρ an
 Cαιμῆμῆν. Μααρηαιῶ Ὑα Μορῶα ιαρτταιν do μαρβαῶ аз Μυιλῆnn na ceροράν
 ι bail achαῶ bó, γ ονα, an Cαιμῆμῆν ινα ραρραῶ, ι neneach Ριοννταιν, Μοαυα,
 γ Colman.

Αοιρ Cριῶρε, mίle ρeachτmoḃa. Αιηλλ Ὑα ηΑιρρετυιch, αρῶ comαρβα
 Cιαρῆν Cluana mic Νόιρ, déζ ιna οιλεῖρη ι. cCluain Ιοραιρῶ. Ὁο ῶρηca
 Ραιῶe cenel Αιιελλα. Ὁονοζαλ mac Ἐορῆμῆν, άιρῶ ρῆρλειζιnn Λεῖτε Chuiνn,
 γ τάναιρρι abbαιῶ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Cαῶαρηach, mac Cαιρρηpe, abb Μυν-
 ζαιρῶe, cῆnn clépeῶ ρεαρ Μυῆμαν, décc. Ρερζαλ Ὑα Λαιῶζηέν, abb Οῶνα,
 γ Μαοιβριζῶe, mac Cαῶαρηαιζ, ρορραιρῶinneach Αρῶα Μαῶα, décc. Mac
 βαεῖτine, abb Ιae, do μαρβαῶ. Μυρχαῶ, mac Διαρμαδα, mic Μαοιλ na
 ιnbῶ, τιζῆνα Ἐαλλ γ Λαιζῆν ρηι λαιῆν α αῶαρ, déζ ι nΑῶε cλαιῶ, δια doῆμναιζ
 λά ρειλε Μυιρη ζειῆρῆιῶ do ροηηραῶ. Αρ δια ῆccaοιηe πο ρῆαιῶ an ριλε na
 ροηηρηι,

nadhach, the ancestor of the O'Maddens of the
 barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—
 See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 143.

* *Faelan, &c., Ὑα Μορῶα*.—He was the son of
 Aimirgin, who was slain A. D. 1026, son of
 Cinaedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the
 progenitor of the O'Mores of Leix.

† *Dubh*.—He was the ancestor of the family of
 O'Duibh, now Deevy, or Devoy, seated in Ui-
 Crimthannain, now the barony of East Mary-
 borough, in the Queen's County.

‡ *Caimmin*: i. e. *Curvulum*. This was the
 name of some relic, but it is now unknown.
 The Editor is of opinion that it was the crozier
 of St. Mochua of Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, or

of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen's County.

^b *Muilleann-na-Crossan*: i. e. the Mill of the
 Crossans. This mill was called from the family
 of Mac Crossan, one of whom became very dis-
 tinguished in the reign of Charles II., and took
 the name of Crosby, as appears from a letter in
 the handwriting of the great Duke of Ormond,
 preserved in the State Papers' Office, London.
 The family of Crosby of Ardfert, in Kerry, are
 his present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following
 entries under this year:

“A. D. 1069. Cōvhach, priest of Kildare, *in*
Christo quievit. Dundaletghlas, Ardsraha, Lusk,
 and Swords of Columbkil, *ab igne dissipata*

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Granard, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardbreacain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Maciarn, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i. e. the Blind, Ua Mordha^e, died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bru-aidealha, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh^f, chief of Crimhthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin^g, which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan^h, in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finntan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Ailill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidheⁱ. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuinn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid^k, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-cliaith, precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in lamentation of him the poet composed these quatrains :

sunt. O'Hea, King of O'Fiachra Ardsraha; Hugh mac Duvall, Secnap of Clonfiachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suvair" [πορσπερνεχ, i. e. attendant, or resident airchinneach] "of Ardmagh, *in penitentia mortui sunt.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus :

"Cowhagh, priest of Killdare, flower of all Lynster, died."

ⁱ *Corca-Raidhe*: i. e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar.—See *Ogygia*, p. 333.

This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath. — See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

^k *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murrroughs, or Kavanaghs, of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The death of this Murchadh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1069, thus :

"Murrugh, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lynster, under his father, died."

Cumá áirðriḡ i nÁe éliaé
 Ní ba fairbrioch co brát mbaoé ;
 Polam an dún cen ua nDuach,
 Luat ro gonad lue a laoch.
 Toirpreach ceé dñsm ip in dún,
 Imá cñd nar caoirpreach pluagh,
 Aro ceil cách corp an riḡ,
 Ra ril ceé ole co brát mbuan.
 Murchad mac Diarmada déin,
 Iomda diaḡata na diaid,
 Aatá i mbron do báir an maoil
 Ceé plóg ro rcaoil ḡnár don ḡliaid.
 Aobal an béo nach buan é,
 Ecc ro pa truaech ara éi
 Nach ro moch ro éog dñeacé de,
 Neach mar é do éop a epí.
 Maie im epod hUí Maoil na mbó,
 Ro bponn rcor, ḡ ro rcaail bú,
 Ar cñd me na òul co Dia.
 Cia rir fa. rparp do epud cú.

ḡlúimairn, mac Diarmada, mic Maoil na mbó, do marbad dñeapairb
 Míde, ḡ ip ann ro haónacé h i nDaimliacc Cianain. Concéobar, mac an
 cléiriḡ I Choncóbar, .i. riogdaimná Connaé, do marbad do Conmairnib tré
 féill. Murchad Liaetanach, mac Aeda Uí Concóbar do marbad i meabail
 la muintir follamain. Maíom rra nDonnchaó Ua Ruairc, ḡ rra nUib dñruin
 rop riora Tléda, dú i ttoréair Conn mac mic Cuinn, tñḡrha Tléda co
 nñruing oile. Aod na Dearda Ua Ciarrda, tñḡrha Cairpre, do marbad
 imeabail. Muiréirach Ua Concóbar, tñḡrha Ua Fainḡe do ðallaó la a
 ðñbratáir, Concóbar. An clocán ó epoir epcep Etén co hlrdom Chia-

¹ *Descendant of Duach.*—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462. — See p. 69, *supra*.

^m *Muintir-Follamhain*: i. e. the O'Fallons of

Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under A. D. 1225.

ⁿ *The causeway.*—See note ^r, under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-

There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,
 Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day ;
 Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach¹,
 Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
 Sorrowful every party in the fortress
 For their chief, against whom no army prevailed ;
 Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
 Every evil has showered ever constant.
 For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
 Many a fervent prayer is offered ;
 In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host
 That was wont to defeat in the battle,
 Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting ;
 Pity that death hath attacked him.
 Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,
 That he removed one like him from his body.
 Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Mael-na-mbo ;
 He bestowed horses, and he distributed cows,
 For the sake of his going to God.
 Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth ?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath ; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chianain. Conchobhar, son of Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Conmhaicni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain^m. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Conn, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causewayⁿ from the Cross of

lowing events under this year :

" A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and *Gentiles*" [*rectè*, Galls] "died, and was buried in Dublin. O'Echain,

king of Dalnary, killed by his own. Ferall O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Othna, *mortuus est*. Gilpatrick O'Mailcohay, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Aey" [Iona], "i. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O'Maeldoraye's sonne.

πάν το δαναίη ηι cCluain mic Nóir lá Maolciaráin mac Cuinn na mbóct, 7 an clocán o Croy Comgail co hUlad na tTrí cCroy, 7 uaíð riar go béλ na rriáide.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pectmoða a haon. *Γιολλαcριορτ Ua Clothocán*, pñ-leiðinn Arda Macha, 7 arð paoi na nGaiðel, décc iar pñmann. *Donngal Ua Coibðñaið*, uaralpacar. *Cluana hEidneach*, décc. *Ruaiðri Ua Canannáin*, tiðñina Ceneoil Conaill, do marðað lá hAongur Ua Maoldoraidh. *Aegredán Ua Muirðgáin*, tiðñina Tíðba, do marðað la Conmaicmí. *Mac Righbardan mac Concoirne*, tiðñina Ele, do marðað a ceat go rochaiðibh oile 1 maille pñip lá Donnchað Ua Ceallaig, tiðñina Ua Maine. Rí Ulað .i. Cú ulað Ua Flaiteí, do aiðpíogað 7 a ionnarðað ilLaiðmíð lá hUa Maolpuanaíð, 7 lá hUltoib, 7 po marðað an tUa Maolpuanaíð rin po céðóip ηι ccaat lá Donnpleibe Ua hEochada. *Mac Giollabrigde Uí Maoilmuaidh*, tiðñina Pñ cCeall, décc. *Donnchað Gort*, píogðarína Tíñpach, do marðað la Concoðar Ua Maoilchlann. hua Siblén .i. *Giollapáttraicc*, tiðñina Ua Foilge, do marðað ηι ccaat lá Concoðar Ua Concoðair, topcáir ann beór Maðgáman Ua Uaémarain, 7 Lopcán mac Flaiteíað Uí Duib, tiðñina Ua Cpenéannáin go rochaiðib ele. *Ceall ðara*, *Glíno dá locha*, 7 *Cluain Dolcán*, do lopcað. *Pinnaceta mac Eiccneacán hUí Cuinn*, 7 *Donn mac Fogaipcaig hUí Chuinn*, do marðað do Connacetaib a pill. *Caat ettip Doimnall*, mac Muirchaíð, 7 *Donnchað*, mac Doimnall Reamair, go po marðað ann Taðg Ua Rian.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle peachtmoða a dó. *Maolmuire Ua Muirceacán*, air-cindeach Tuioíða, 7 *Dubdil*, coimarba ðpicðe, décc. *Diarmait*, mac Maol na mbó, pí Laiðñ, *Gal Aeta* cliaé, 7 *Leite Moða Nuada* copnam-

Cathvarr O'Maelcohay killed by Mac Innerge by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsay killed by his" [own people]. "Ailill O'Hairedy, Coarb of Kiaran, *quievit*. Mac Gorman, Lector of Kells, and chief learned of Ireland" [*quievit*]. "Termon-Daveog rifed by Rory O'Canannan; *et vendicavit Deus et Daveog ante plenum annum*. Glun-Iarainn, .i. Iron knee, mac Diermot, killed by them of Luigne, beside a pray they had from Leinster. The King of Tethiva and the King of Carbry killed. Maelbride mac Cahasay mac

Innavar *Suvoir*" [φοιρημένε] "of Ardmagh, killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^o *Ua Clothocan*.—"A. D. 1069. O'Cloughan, Lector of Ardmagh, and one famous throughout the kingdom, died."—*Ann. Clon*.

^p *The son of Righbhardan*.—This Righbhardan, the son of Cucoirne, had a son, Domhnall, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll.—See his death recorded under the year 1052.

^q *Ua Duibh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Deevy, or Devoy, without the prefix

Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-dTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan^o, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donghal Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraídh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Conmhaicni. The son of Righbhardan^p, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i. e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maelruanaídh and the Ulidians; and this Ua Maelruanaídh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabhrighde Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i. e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamhain, Ua-hUathmharan; Lorcan, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh^a, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maelmuire Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Tuidhnidha^r, and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo^s, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and of Leath-Moghla-

Ua or O'. The Ui-Crimhthannain were seated in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1071. O'Flathry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mailruanay, but that O'Mailruanay was soone killed in battle by Donsleve O'Heachaa. Gilchrist O'Clothacan, Lector of Ardmagh, in *Christo quievit*. Kildare, Glendalogh, et Clondolcan, *cremata sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Tuidhnidha*.—Otherwise written Tuighneatha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Uindic. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

^s *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Caradoc calls him "Dermitium *Macken-Anel*, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "circa an. 1068."

ταῖς Λαιγλήν πρὶ Λεῖε Cunn, do μαρβαδ, ἡ do διέσνεταδ hi cCat Oðba dia
Μαιρε an un lo Febry, iar maðm in cáta παρ lá Concobar Ua Maoileac-
lann, .i. πρὶ Μιδε, ἡ πο μαρβαδ ðna, ilcéda do Ḡhallanb ἡ Λαιγνῖ imalle
πρὶ Διαρματτ ip in cáτ pín. Ro μαρβαδ ðna, ann Ḡiollapáttraice Ua Ffí-
gaille, τῖςήνα na Πορτειατ, ἡc. Αρ do βάρ Διαρματα do παῖδῶ,

Α δό πῆτ ndeich ap míle,
Ο ζειν Cρίορτ cé co píme,
Ḡur an mbliadainn céd pfi,
I ττορῆαιρ Διαρματτ Λαιγλή.
Διαρματτ ðonoḡlan ḡo ndeic ndaít,
Rí no cónḡbað clec coccaíð,
Ḍar pucc hi paoc páim ḡann pít,
Ḍitḡ laoch Λαδρann co longpíð.
Ro τερεκατ óicc álle ann,
Im cfnð Cláire, ἡ Cualant,
Ḍon βειρ hi pían ḡair nach páim,
Ḍitḡ pḡ Ríadain co po báig.
Co ττορῆαιρ oc Muilinn Chul
Ruiri πορταῖν ap pári múr
Ḡur bié in bpeo bḡoc τρία bpaé,
Ní ppié laoc leó no lamhadh.
Cábal an τεcτ mo ceó μαρετ,
Αρ cpeéc epo im cpíðe coínnapτ,
Ḍon τρῖλαḡ a Cáinḡruim níρ cḡit,
Ḍitḡ ap paep dúinn cáρ ðliḡrḡt.
Ro múch a mfnman co móp,
Διαρματτ ðeḡḡair πο ðian ḡpón,
Ní púil dia βάρ ppié na plḡð,
Ní bia píðh ní bia peppḡð.

⁴ *Ladhrann* : i. e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note ^d, under A. M. 2242. The heroes of Ladhrann were the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh.

⁵ *Head of Claire and Cualann*.—By this is meant King of Munster and Leinster. Claire

was the name of a hill near Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick, and also of a royal fort in the same neighbourhood; and Cualann was the name of a celebrated territory in the present county of Wicklow.

Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odbha, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmaid, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmaid was said :

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,
 From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
 To this year, in which Diarmaid,
 First man in Leinster, fell.
 Diarmaid, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,
 A king who maintained the standard of war,
 Whose death brought scarcity of peace,
 The loss of the heroes of Ladrhann^t, with their ships.
 Comely youths were cut down there,
 Together with the head of Claire and Cualann^u.
 It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,
 The loss of the King of Riada^v of great valour.
 Until at Muillenn-Chul^w was slain
 A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,
 Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,
 They found no hero who dared with him contend.
 Great the loss, greater than all deaths,
 It is a red wound through my firm heart ;
 For the host from Caindruim^x it was not just
 To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
 It has quenched their spirit greatly,
 Diarmaid of the laughing teeth under violent sorrow ;
 There is not on account of his death banquet or feast ;
 There will not be peace, there will not be armistice.

^v *The King of Riada* : i. e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i. e. of Læighis or Leix.

^w *Muillenn-Chul* : i. e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in

Meath, where this battle was fought.

^x *Caindruim*.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means “ the men of Meath.”

Cuulað hUa Flaḗrai, rí Ulað, 7 Mac Aḗra, .i. Sabaðan, tiḡḡna Ua nḡobla, do loḡcað do fḡraib Mide 1 tiḡ tenḡ, 7 rochaide mór do ḡaoinḡ uile impu. Tḡén coinnḡḡḡ la Murchað mac Concoḡair 1 nḡrioll Chiaḡáin, 7 roḡ na Céib Ḍé, ḡo ro maḡbað meḡtaipe na mbocht ann, conid do tuccað Maḡ Núra do na boḡtaib. hUa Fócaḡta, tiḡḡna éle do maḡbað lá hUa mḡriain.

Αοιρ Cḡfoḡt, míle rḡchḡmoḡa aḡrḡ. Maolmóḡḡa, abb Imleacha luḡair, Coḡbmac Ua Maolḡuin, aḡḡ fḡḡleiḡḡḡ 7 ḡḡuie rḡḡḡḡ Eḡeanḡ, 7 ḡiollacaḡḡḡ Oḡḡaiḡeḡ, coḡmaḡa Fḡḡa ḡḡm, do écc. Concoḡair Ua Maolḡschlainn, rí Mide, do maḡbað ḡaḡ ḡáruccað baḡla loḡa tḡé ḡeill 7 meabaill, la mac a ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Murchað, mac Flaḡnn, 7 Mide ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡaḡm eḡḡ Maolḡeḡ-lainn, mac Concoḡair, 7 an Murchað ḡḡn mac Flaḡnn. Cluaḡn loḡaḡḡ 7 Cḡḡanḡḡḡ co na tḡḡḡḡḡḡ do loḡcað uile in aḡḡ mḡ. Ceano Choncoḡair Uí Maolcaḡlainn do ḡḡeḡ lá Toḡḡḡḡealbáca Ua mḡriain a Cluaḡn mḡ Nóḡḡ aḡ éiccḡ aḡḡe Aḡḡe ḡḡa cḡaiḡec mḡḡḡ, 7 ḡḡa ḡoḡḡḡḡ ḡo céḡḡḡ tuccað aḡḡḡ ḡoḡḡḡḡ co noḡḡ ḡaillḡḡ ḡḡḡ amaillḡ ḡḡḡ tḡḡa ḡḡḡḡḡ Ḍé 7 Chiaḡáin.

¹ *Ui-Gabhla*.—See note ¹, under A. D. 497, p. 160, *suprà*.

² *Iseal-Chiarain*.—See note under A. D. 1032.

^a *Magh-Nura*.—This is probably Moyvore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile*: i. e. O'Fogarty, lord of Eliogarty, now a barony in the county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1072. Maelmuire O'Muiregan, Airchinneach of Tuinea, died. Gilchrist O'Longan, serjeant in Munster, died. Duvdill, Coarb of Brigit, in *Christo quievit*. Dermot mac Maelnambo, king of Leinster and *Genties*" [*rectè*, Galls], "fell in battle by Conner O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with the slaughter of *Genties*" [*rectè*, Galls] "and Leinster about him. Cunlay O'Flathray, and Mac Assia, king of Gaula, killed by Deskert-Bregh. O'Fogartaich, king of Ely, killed by O'Brien. Rory O'Canannan, king of

Kindred-Connell, killed by Aengus O'Maeldoray. The French went into Scotland, and tooke the king of Scotland's sonne with them as a hostage."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of those events under the year 1069, as follows:

"A. D. 1069" [*rectè*, 1072]. "Dermott mac Moylenemo, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath-Koyn, was killed and mangled by Connor O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the battle of Ova. Dowgill, abbesse of Killdare, died. Murrough mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, did so oversette the family of Moylekyeran mac Conn ne Moght in Isill-Kyeran, and the poor of that house, that the steward of that family was slain by them, for which cause Moyvoura was granted to the poor."

^c *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus, which was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

Cuuladh Ua Flathrai, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i. e. Gabhadhan, lord of Ui-Gabhla^y, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible refection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maeleachlainn], at Iseal-Chiarain^z, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura^a was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile^b, was killed by Ua Briain.

The Age of Christ, 1073. Maelmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Cormaic Ua Maclduin, chief lector and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gilla-caissi Osraigheach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isa^c, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, and this Murchadh, son of Flann. Chlain-Iraird and Ceanannus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn was forcibly carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the South again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

events under this year:

“A. D. 1173. Bevin Ny-Brien in her pilgrimage died in Ardmagh. Conner O'Melachlinn, king of Tarach, killed by Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworne before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgarg, chief of Duvinrecht; Cucaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Rois, i. e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, serjeant of Mounster, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he tooke great preyes from Galengs, and killed Moylmorra O'Cahasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulave and two O'Bryans, killed in the Ile of Man.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

“A. D. 1070” [*rectè*, 1073]. “Tcrlagh, *alias* Terence O'Bryen, son of prince Teig mac Bryen,

succeeded as king next after King Dermott, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath and Leath-Koyn, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murrogh mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Clonard and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Bryan did violently take from out of the church of Clonvicknose the head of Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, that was buried therein, and conveighed it to Thomond. A mouse came out of the head, and went under the king's mantle, and immediately the king for fear fell sick of a sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die, untill he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken on Good Fryday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing.”

γαλαρ μόν το γάβάλ αν ρίξ Τοιρρδεαλβαίξ τριαρ ποούρι α πολε γ α ριονηράδ τρια ριορταίβ Δέ γ Γιαράιν, υαιρ αν ταν ρυκαδ αν είνη να ριαδουιρε το ργεινδ luc a cino Concobair πο εοιμ Τοιρρδεαλβαίξ ζυρ bohe ποcann α ζαλαρ. βέβινδ, ιηγήν δηριαιν, δέcc μα hoιιέρε ι ηΑρδ Μαcα. Δομνall, mac Ualζαιρξ, τοιρεαc Ua ηDuibinopecc, γ Cúcaille Ua Ρινν, τιζήρνα Ρήρ Ροιρρ, δέcc. Slóiccfo lá Τοιρρδεαλβαc ιλλήc Chuinn, co ηδήρνα cpeach οιαρρηιδε φορ Ζηαιρλήζαιβ, γ πο μαρβαδ Μαοιμορδα Ua Καταραιξ, τιζήρνα βρψξ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle ρςχετμοδα α εcταιρ. Δυνάν, αιρδεαρρυξ Αcα cιαc, Διαρμαυ, mac Μαοιλβρηναιν, κομαρβα δρénαιν, Μαοιμορδα, κομαρβα Αιιβε, Cobcach, abb Διρρητ Διαρματα, Cúcaιρρξε Ua Ceallaiξ, κομαρβα Μύρα, [δέcc]. Αρδμαcα το λορccaδ δια Μαιρτ ιαρ mβcλcταιne co na uιιιbh cήμρλοίρ, γ cloccaίβ ειττιρ ραιc γ τριαν. Cumυρcach Ua ηΕρδοαν, είνη βοcτ Ερεανν, δέcc ιαρ ηδειξρβήρναιν γ ιαρ ηαιcήρξε. Ραγνall Ua Μαυδαίη, ταναιρ Αιιicch, δέcc. Δονηcαδ Ua Ceallaiξ, τιζήρνα Ua Μαηe, το μαρβαδ la α βράcταιρ, lá Ταδξ, mac mic Concobair Uí Cheallaiξ ι ηιιιρ Λοcα Cαοláιν. Αοοη Μερανach, ρί Uλαδ, το βάcηαδ ιλλυμνεαc ηο ι Loch Eacac.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle ρεαcητμοδα α cύicc. Cυμαρccach Ua Ερδοαν, abb Αρδα Macha, δέcc. Δονηcαδ Ua Canannaiν, τιζήρνα Ceneoil Conaill, το μαρβαδ. Αμάλζαιδ, mac Καcαιλ, τιζήρνα Ιαρcταιρ Connacc, δέcc. Λυζήμαδ το λορccaδ co na ceampull. Cluaiν Ιοραιρδ το λορccaδ co na δερτιξ. Δομνall, mac Μυρcηαδα, ρί Λαιγήν γ Αcα cιαc, δέcc το γαλαρ τρί ηοιδcε. Cιοηαc Ua Conbctac, τοιρεαc Ceneil mβιηηξ, δέcc. Δομνall Ua Can-dealbáιν το μαρβαδ το Αιργίallaiβ. Δά mac Αυζαιρ ι Ιορcáιν .ι. Δονηcαδ γ Ζιollacaoiηγίηηη το μαρβαδ lá mac mic Ζιollucοιηγáιι ι Thuacai

⁴ *Dunan*.—He is usually called Donatus.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 306.

⁵ *Successor of Mura*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

⁶ *Rath and Trian*: i. e. the fort and the three divisions of the town. "A. D. 1074. *Ardmacha tota cum omnibus ecclesiis et campanis cum arce et reliqua urbis parte incendio devastata die Martis post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi*."—*Trias Thaum.*,

p. 298.

⁷ *Loch Caelain*: i. e. Caelan's lake. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1074. Dermot mac Maelbrenan, Coarb of Brenainn; Flaithen O'Carog, Airchinnech of Roscree; Dunan, Archbushop of Galls; and Cormack O'Maelduin, chief in science and divinity, *vitam feliciter finierunt*. Armagh burnt on

seized the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off, through the miracles of God and Ciaran, for when the head of Conchobhar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment; which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnreacht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gaileanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Dunan^d, Archbishop of Ath-CLIATH; Diarmaid, son of Maelbrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cucairrge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura^e, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian^f. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnaill Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caelain^g. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumasgach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Ath-CLIATH, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Caindhealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcaín, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaeimhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomh-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O'Hernan, head of the Irish poore men, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. Ranell O'Madugan, heir, of Ailech, *occisus est a suis*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus :

"A. D. 1073" [*rectè*, 1074]. "Conhagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbushopp of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmach, with the churches, was burnt."

"A. D. 1074. Donnough O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Connor O'Kelly, at the Island of Loghkeylan."

αγ κορναμ φορλάμαιρ Ua Murchada dia naetar. Slóiccfo lá Toirpdealb-
bach Ua mbríam co ppsraib Míde co Connaétauib, co nGallaib, Laiğmib,
Orraiğmib, 7 Muimneachauib imme co rángatatar, co hAc Phiridiao do éuingsio
giall for Oirgíallaib, 7 for Ultauib. Do ruacatatar maite añ éuiccio ma
nacchaid. batar enec in ionchaib ppa roile, co po ríçfo iomaipsec occ Ard
Mónann eitir Airgíallaib 7 Muiréstraó Ua brian, .i. ríçdaíma Muimian, 7
po rpaoinfo for Mhuiréstraó co na roépaide, 7 po láo deapç ár a muinçipe,
7 do códar na maite rin dia tçigib gan giall, gan eitçipe don éur rin. Ath
cliaé do çabáil do Mhuiréstrach Ua brian.

Αοιρ Cpiopç, iníle peachçmoða a pé. Céle, mac Donnaccáin, áipçrñóip
na nÇaioideal, .i. earbog laigen, vécc iar ndeiçbçthaid 1 nÇlinn dá locha.
Murchad, mac Floinn Uí Maoileachlainn, do marbad, 1 ccñd teopa noíðce
cona láibh iar ngabáil forlámaiρ Tñmpa, 1 ccloicteach Cfnannpa tpe péill lá
tíçfina Çailng .i. la hAmíaoib, mac mic Maoláin, 7 a marbadh ríde fein po
éédoip, çpia pçraib Dé 7 Cholaim Chille, la Maolpeachlain, mac Conco-
bair. Çaipçie Ua hlnpççtaç, tíçfina Ua Méit, do marbad la pçraib
Míde. Çiollaçpioç Ua Duibðara, tíçfina Pçr Manach, do marbad lá
Fiopu Manach féipin 1 nDaímup. Doínnall Ua Cpiócán, çoipeach
Ua Píaçpach Arpa rpaçta, do marbad co náρ ime lá hUib Tuipçpi, 7 lá
Cenel mbríniç çlínne. Slóiccfo la Toirpdealbch Ua mbríam hi cConnaé-
tauib, co tçánaice Ruaidp Ua Concobair, pí Connaéç, ma teach. Maíðm
belat ppa nAoó Ua Maolpççlloinn 7 ppa bçfpoib Maighe hçche for Chian-

^b *The grandson of Gillachomghaill.*—This was evidently Donnchuan, son of Gillachaeimghin, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tuathail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooles of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

ⁱ *Ui-Murchadha.*—This is a mistake for Ui-Muireadhaigh.

ⁱ *Ath-Fhirdia.*—Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note*, under A. D. 941, p. 647, *sup.*

^b *Ard-Monann.*—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1075. Godfry mac mic Ragnail, king of Dublin ; and Cinaeh O'Convetha, chief of

Kindred-Binni, *mortui sunt.* An army by Tir-lagh and Mounster into Lethquin along to Ath-firdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmonann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slayne. Duncha O'Canannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell mac Murcha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinelvan killed by Airgialla.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Ulstermen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows :

ghaill^b Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadha¹ for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fhirdia¹, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann^k between the Airghialla and Muirheartach Ua Briain, i. e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muirheartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people; and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaoidhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloictheach of Ceanannus¹, by the lord of Gaileanga, i. e. Amhlaeibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbheith Ua hInnreachtaigh^m, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaithⁿ was gained by Aedh Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

“A. D. 1073” [*rectè*, 1075]. “King Terlagh O’ Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athfirdya to gett hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.”

¹The *Cloictheach of Ceanannus*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

^m *Gairbheith O’ hInnreachtaigh*: *anglicè* Garvey O’ Hanratty.

ⁿ *Belaith*: i. e. Mouth of the Ford. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been discovered to identify the one here referred to.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1076. Garveh O’ Hinrechtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O’ Duvdara, by them of Fermanach, *occisi sunt*. Donell

naétaib in ro laó a nár. Teirce bídh irin mbliadainri. Slóigead la cléirchib Léite Moza in mac Maoiléalua zo Cluan Dolcáin dionnarbaó l Rónáin a Cluan Dolcáin ar ngabal aboaine dó dar párughadh mic Maoiléalua. Conaó annrin do rabad pegler co na físiann i cCluan Dolcáin do celib dé zo brat maille re da píot décc bó tuzaó in eneclann do mac Maoiléalua. Ar do éur oUa Lorcáin for muintir mic Ziollu Comgall, zo tuzaó trí cinn 7 trí píot irin tealaig re Dúrore Dúarman aindé. Ziollaórore, mac Cataláin, plait Ua Noera, do marbaó do mac mic Tuathal.

Aoir Críort, míle rícheoóda a reacht. Muiríobach Ua Nuadát, rruie rínoir Dfímaige, Maolmarcain Macua Cíota rruie rínoir Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Loingríoch Ua Conaire rruie rínoir na Mumán, do écc. Fírdácríoc Ua Coibdoísaig rraoi 7 raccart, décc. Colcu Ua hÉroóán, cfnh boct Arda Maáa, Ailbe, ben tígíuna na nAirtéir, 7 comarba Moninne, [décc]. Ua Loingríoch, tígíuna Dal nAraide, do marbaó lá Dal nAraide buódeírri. Ziolla-ráttraice Ua Ciarda, tígíuna Coirpre, décc. Ua Celecán, tánairi na nAirtéir, 7 Ruarc Ua Cataraigh do marbaó. Murchaó, mac Conóbaír Uí Maoileclann, ríogdaíuna Míde, do marbaó do fíraib Teatba 7 do Catarnaó Síonnaó tria format 7 mircemge. Slóigead lá Coirpdealbách

O'Krichan, king of Ofiachrach Ardsraha, killed by the O-Turtry and Kindred-Binny of Glin. Murcha mac Floinn O'Melachlinn, being three nights king of Tarach, in the steeple of Kells was killed by Maelan's sonne, king of Galeng. An army by Tirlagh into Connaught, untill Rory king of Connaght, came into his house. The overthrow of Belad by Hugh O'Melaghlin, and by the men of Ma-Itha upon Cianacht, that they got their bloody slaughter. Cele mac Donacan, head religious of Ireland, in *Christo quíevit*. Gormlath Ny-Fogertaich, Tirlagh O'Brien's wife, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows :

"A. D. 1075" [*rectè*, 1076]. "Murrogh mac Flyn O'Melaughlyn, that reigned king of Meath

three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyelan, prince of Gailleng, in the borders of Lynster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaughlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn by the miracles of St. Columb, who is Patron of the place. There was great scarcity of victualls this year."

^o *Successor of Moninne*: i. e. abbess of Cill-Sleibhe, or Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Moninne.

^p *Catharnach Sinnach*: i. e. Catharnach Fox. He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnaigh, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Teffia, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadhgain, or the barony of Kilcoursey, in the present King's County.—See the *Miscellany* of

whom a slaughter was therein made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mhogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Ronain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Culdees for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulct to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachomhghaill by Ua Lorcain; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Ui-nOera, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearthach; Maelmartan Macua Cearta, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich Ua Coibhdheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hErodhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne^o, [died]. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraig Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, died. Ua Celechain, Tanist of the Airtheara; and Ruarc Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathbha and Catharnach Sinnach^o, through envy and

the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1077. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien in O'Censelay, and fettered fatt Donell's sonne, king of Censelay. Mac Maclan's sonne killed by Malsechlainn, king of Tarach. O'Longsy, king of Dalnaray, killed by his owne. Murcha O'Melachlinn killed by the men of Tehva. The discomfiture of Maelderg upon Fermanach, by Kindred-Owen, of Tulaghoge, where many fell. Colca O'Heroan, head of the poore of Armagh, *in pace quievit*. Ailve Nyn-Innavar, wife to the King of Easterns" [Oriors], "Coarb of Moninne, and Kilpatrick, king of Carbre-Kierry, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. O'Celegan, heir of Easterns, and Ruork O'Cahasay, killed."—*Cod.*

Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

“A. D. 1076” [*rectè*, 1077]. “The scarcity of victuals continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of religion belonging to Clonvicknose. The people of Teaffa for envy and by deceit murdered Murrugh mac Connor O'Melaghlyn. Gillepatrick O'Kiergie, prince of Carbre, now called Bremyngham's Contrey, died. Moriegh O'Nwaat, auntient and sadge of Dorrowe, died. Gormphlye, daughter of O'Fogorty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequeathed much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule.”

Ua ḡriain i nUib Ceinnecealaig, go no cúibriug mac Dóinnall Rfínair, tigfína Ua cCeinnecealaig. Fomlaic inésh Uí Fogaarta, ben Toirpdeibairg Uí Dhríain, décc, 7 maoine ionda oíodail di ar céallaib 7 eccailrib, 7 ar bóctairib an cóiméad do pairé a hanma. Teirce móri dan, irin mbliadainri, 7 mrihm for céallaib. Cluain mic Nóir do loíccad uile genmoctáid a tteampaill. Fílnn uirín gona iobraib do loíccad.

Áoir Críort, mile reachtmoda a hoct. Corbmac Ua deáin, comarba Crónain Tuama Driene, 7 Coibdnac Ultaé anmáira Imleacha Iubair décc cfn crabaib Eireann eríde. Concobar Ua ḡriain, tigfína Ceneóil nEogain 7 Tealcá Occ do marbad la Cenel mbimoiug Fílnne. Uflobar Ua Laiógnén, tigfína Airgiall, do marbad lá Ruaidri Ua Ruadacan. Catal, mac Dóinnall, tigfína Cenel Enna, do marbad la Cenel nEoghain na hInnri. Dóinnall, mac mic Tigfína, tigfína Conmaicne, décc. Maídm for Uib Crem-tainn ría ríraib Fínnmaige hi Sleib Fuaitt, i ttorcáir Foll Cláraicé 7 arail amaille ríri. Ar for Conaillib ría nUib Meit, i ttorcáir mac Uí Treodán, tigfína Conaille. Lorcan Ua ḡriain do écc. Concobar Ua Donnchada, ríogdanna Cairil, [décc]. Cfnopaolad Ua Dunđalaig, tigfína Murreraige tpe ordan 7 oiréar Mumán, dég. Cinnediug Ua ḡriain do gabáil tigfínaí Fílnn.

Áoir Críort, mile reachtmoda a naoi. Maolciaráin, mac Cuinn na mbóct, comarba Ciaráin, do écc. Ba eiríden ordan 7 airmíttin Cluana ina réimr. Ceallach Rfínor, comarba ḡrínainn díorra 7 Ciaráin Saigre, mac Fíollaóide Uí Lorcáin, tigfína Fínnmaige, décc. Ceallac Ua Ruanaóda, ar oíam Eireann ina ainmri, décc. Cúimíde, mac Lorcáin, tigfína Fínnmaige, décc. Fíri Ufba 7 Cairpne for cpechraib in hUib Fíolze, go

² *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1078. Conner O’Brien, king of Tullaghoge, heire of Ireland, killed by Kindred-Byniglinne. Lorcan O’Brien died. Lethlovar O’Laighnen killed by Rory O’Ruagan. Duvesa Nyn Amalgaa [daughter of Amhalghaidh] Coarb of

Patrick, and wife to the king of Easterns” [Oriors], “died. Donell, sonne to Mac Tiernan king of Conmaicne; Cahel mac Donell, king of Kindred-Enna, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Conor O’Dunnchaa, heire of Cassill, *occisi sunt*. O’Cremthainns discomfited by the men of Fern-moy at Slevfuaid, where Gollclary, and many more, were slaine. A slaughter of the Conells by the O-Methes, wherein Tresdan, king of Conells, fell.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Cluain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i. e. the Ulidian, *anmchara* of Imleach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-mBinnigh of the valley. Leathlobhar Ua Laidhgne, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the island^a. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Conmhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ccinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcaín, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1077, as follows:

“A. D. 1077” [*rectè*, 1078]. “O’Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O’Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tiernan, prince of the Brene; and Kearnaghan Gott O’Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath,

were all killed this year. Ceallach O’Ronowe, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O’Melaughlyn came to Teaffa, to a place called Kwasan, now in Brawyn” [now Coosane, on the margin of Lough Ree.—Ed.], “and there made a great prey, and tooke captives by the vertue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid” [had] “robbed

γαβρατ βύ ιομόδα, εο ρεερατ ηυι Ραίλζε πορρα ηι εCluain ρήτα Molua, εο πο εuiré άρ ρή Τεέβα γ Καρρρε ιμμα ριζ .ι. Mac Congeimle. Oenach Carman la Concobair Ua cConcobair Ραίλζε. Αεό Ua Ρλατέβήρατγ, τιγ-ήνα λαπέαιρ Connaét, εο μαρβαό λά Ruaidri Ua cConcobair. Ξιolla εήνλαρ, mac Iarnáin εο Chonmaicmb, εο μαρβαό, γ α άναcal ηι εCluain mic Noir. Μόρ ρλαιγέό λά Τοιρρδεalbac Ua mδριαιν ι εConnaétaib, ζο πο διέαιρ Ruaidri Ua Concobair α ριζε Connacht. Τοιρρδεalbac Ua δριαιν εο δολ πορ Uoc mδhncúir, γ πορ Innyib Moδ, γ αρζαιν να Cpuacé lair.

Αοιρ Cpiope, míle ochtmoða. Muiréach Ua Muγpóin, ρήρλειγinn Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Donn Ua Uélobair, τιγήνα Ρήρμαιγε, εο μαρ-βαό εο Uib Laiéin ι Sléibh Ρuaire. Oshéporγaill, ιγγήν mic δριαιν, βήν Διαρμαδα mic Maoil na mbó, décc. Eochaid Ua Meplígh, τιγήνα Ρήρ-μύιγε, εο μαρβαό. Donnleíbe Ua hEochaid εο δολ ιριν Mumain εο μαιτέβ Ulaδ lair αρ εήν τυαραρβαίλ. Μαίδm ατα Εαργail λά ταόβ Cloáair πορ Ρήραιβ Manach ρια ηDoimnall Ua Uoclann, γ ρια βήραιβ Μοιγε hloéta, ι ετορρεαταρ ιγγρηνντιθε Αρδα Μαάα .ι. Siopoc Ua Caomáin, γ mac Néill Uι Shéirraig, γ εαοιμε ιομόδα οίλε. Αρ occ ταιρρηγριε αν έατα ριν πο ράιδη-εαττh,

Αθη Εργail, ιη ορηγ νατελαε αεήβαο,

Sochaidε βιαρ ζαν ιοημαιν, εο ιοηγυιν Ατα Εργail.

Μαολρshlann, mac Concobair, εο έιαχταιν ι εΤεέβα, εο ηόήνα ιηορεαό μόρ ann .ι. ερλή Chuaráin α hainm ειτηρ βύ γ βραιετ εο βρειέ lair, γ εαοιμε εο μαρβαό ερια ριορταίβ ναοίη Chuaráin, uair εο αιρρερτε ριρ Τεατέβα Cluain mic Nóir εο να εερτεαχ ιρ ιη mbliaδain ριν. Sochaidi εο ρήραιβ

the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year."

¹ *Cluain-fearta-Molua*.—This is an error for Cluain-fearta-Mughaine, now Kilelonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Cluain-fearta-Mughaine is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* as the church of St. Colman. Some ruins of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Cloman's well.—See the Ordinance Map of the King's County, sheet 10.

² *The fair of Carman*.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

³ *Loch-Beannchair*: i. e. the Lake of Beann-chair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

⁴ *The Cruach*: i. e. the Rick, now locally called the Reek of St. Patrick, or Croaghpatrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Mur-risk, county of Mayo.

plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua^r, where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i. e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman^s was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilla-ceannlas, son of-Iarnan, [one] of the Conmhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beanchair^t and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach^u.

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Mughroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed by the Ui-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, died. Eochaidh Ua Merligh, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsluibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, by the site of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said :

Ath-Ergail^v, people shall hereafter be there dispersed ;

Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Erghail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan^w), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1079. Cellach O’Ruanaa, archpoet of Ireland; Cumie mac mic Lorkau, king of Fernmoy; Mac Gildigde O’Lorkan, Secnap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, *mortui sunt.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^v *Ath-Erghail*: i. e. Erghal’s Ford. This was the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county

of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

^w *Cuasan*: i. e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O’Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.

Τρέβα, γ δο Μhuinntir Ξραδάιν, γ δο Cairbreib do teaét ar cneic in Uib Pailge, co ruacatatar Tearmann Cille hachaid. Tapatatar Uí Pailge iac, γ po marbpat Ξiollamuire Ua Ciarrda, tigfina Cairpre, γ Aed, mac meic Dubgail mic Fionnbáirri, coireach Muinire Ξεραδάίν, γ araill do raor-clannaib cen mo éair ríde. Eochaid Ua Lomgriú, tigfina Uaiéne éire, dég. Slóighead lá Toirrdéalbac Ua mbríam go hAc eliac γ go piona Míde, go ttáimic Maolschlann ina éeach lá baicail Iopa, γ la comarba Phátreisce, γ lá clércib Mumán.

Αοιρ Crioirt, míle oétmóda a haon. Mac meic Conoabail uaral pagarτ Αρδα Macha, Pothuó hUa hAille, apd anncapa Cluana mic Nóir, γ Leití Cuinn, Flann Ua Uorcáin, uaral pagarτ Λυγμάιό, Ua Robarταιγ, airéin-neach Λυγμάιό, Céleair Ua Cinneitciú, comarba Colaim mic Crioiméainn, Comdeccan Ua Flainn, comarba hρέnainn Cluana fípta, γ hUa hruic, comarba Sfnán Inri Caéaiú, décc. Copcach móp Mumán do lopcead eittir tighib γ tñmplaib. Ceall da lua do lopcead. Mac Anzeircce, tigfina Conaille, do marbad lá fíraib Fírnmaige. Macraie Ua hOccáin, tigfina Cenel Fíccura, do marbad. Maolmíthió Ua Maolruanaíó, tigfina Ua τTurpre, do marbad lá Cenel mbríamgh Ξlinne. Ξiollariadnata mac Amalgaóda, mic Flainn, tigfina Calraige, do marbad do Mhaolrchnaill tria píoρταib Ciaráin, uair po airccpíde verpeach Cluana mic Nóir an bliadain rín. Αρυ do argam do Ξhallaib. Mac Amalgaíó mac Flóinn,

* *Mac Fhinnbhairr*.—Now locally pronounced in Irish, Maginbhairr, and anglicised Gaynor. The line of descent of a member of this ancient family, who lived towards the close of the last century, is given in a MS. of Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the possession of N. Herbert De-lamar, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, as follows :

“ James, son of Cormac, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Rudhraighe, son of Peter, son of James, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Feidhlim, son of Cairbre, son of Cathal, son of Cuconnacht, son of Gormghal, son of Gilla-na-naemh, son of Diarmaid, son of Gormghal, son of Awley, son of Sithdhearg, son of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Sichfraidh,

son of Cionnmuirraidh” [*rectè*, Finnbharr], “ *a quo* Mag Fhinnbhairr, son of Gormghal, son of Gearadhan, *a quo* Muinir-Gearadhain.”

† *Muinir-Geradhain*: *anglicè* Muintergeran, a territory situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford.—See the published Inquisitions, Longford, Nos. 2 and 3, Jac. I.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1080. Donn O’Lehlavar, king of Fernvay, killed by O’Lathen in Slevuaid, *i. e.* a mountaine. O’Ciarda, king of Cairbry, *mortuus est*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est*. Der-vorgaill Nyne Mic Brien, wife of Dermott ‘mac Moilnambo, died in Imlech. Eochai O’Merly,

year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinnbhairr², chief of Muintir-Geradhain³, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Brien to Ath-cliaith; and the men of Maelseachlainn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuinn; Flann Ua Lorcaín, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann; Coinneagan Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalua was burned. Mac Angheirce, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Magrath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmíthidh Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe², was slain by Maelseachnaill, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara³ was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O'Heochaa went into Mounster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, .i. a forde neere Clochar, upon Fermanach, by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Itha, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [*rectè*, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], "i. e. Sitrick O'Ceavan, and Nell O'Serraye's sonne, and others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teffia, upon Cill-achaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1078,

as follows:

"A. D. 1078" [*rectè*, 1080]. "The people of Teaffa came to the Termyn land of Killeachie in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termyn land, and also killed Gillemorie O'Keyrga, King of Carbre, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others."

² *Lord of Calraighe*: i. e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

³ *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aranmore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

τιζήρινα Callraigí, do mairbad la Maoileachlainn mac Concóbar. Cúcaeta Ua Colmáin dég.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle óctmoða a dó. Cionaeð Ua Ruaidín, tánairri abbað Cluana mic Nóir, rínoir ḡ cínð atcomairc, Concóbar Ua Uaégarle, rírléiginn Ḥinne hUirríñ, ḡ Dúnchað Ua Cíepaða, dá rírué rínoir iaréair Laiḡín iaríode, ḡ a nécc. Ḥiollaeríορτ Ua Maolpabaill, τιζήρινα Cairpcece bpaachaíde, Fionnchað Mac Amalḡaða, τοιρεαé Cloinne bhríral, Flaíéðsrtaé Ua Maoileoúin, τιζήρινα Luipce, Uíohrin Ua Maoilmuirp, ταοιρεé Cenél Fearasohaiḡ, [décc]. Doínnall, mac Taíðḡ Uí Choncóbar, ríogðaínnna Connachc, do mairbad la dhríbráear a atar, lá Catal mac Aoða Uí Concóbar, ḡan nach cion aithníð do ðaoimíð, áct ar enúé ḡ forpma. Catal Ua Concóbar do mairbad lá Ruaidíri Ua cConcóbar i ccaé co rochaíde móir ime. Oream móir olaréar Míde, do Dealbna, ḡ Cuipene do mairbad for Loch Ríð lá Doínnall, mac Floinn, mic Maoilshlainn, ḡ maíðm na nḡear ainn an maíðma tuccað forpa. Reíleacc Chailleach Cluana mic Nóir do loyccað co na doimhlaḡ, ḡ ḡur an trían airésrach don cill uile. Doínnall, mac Concóbar Uí Dhriain, do mairbad.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle ochtmoða a trí. Μυιρέsrtach Ua Capíll, airéinnéach Oúin, raoi bpeiréínnair ḡ ríncappa Epeanð, Ḥiollamoninne, airéinnech Luḡmáíð, Macraé Ua baillen, comarba Cronáin Roppa Cré, ḡ Ταíðḡ Ua Ταíðḡ, comarba Flannáin Cille Dalua, décc. Doínnall Ua Canannáin,

^b *Lord of Callraige*.—This entry relates to the same event as that just given; but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1081. Makegeirce, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fernmay. Macragh O’Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergusa” [*rectè*, lord or chief of Kinel-Fergusa]; “Maelmihy O’Maelruany, king of O-Turtry, by Kindred Binny-Glinne; O’Huathmaran, king of the men of Li, *occisi sunt*. O’Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by Dunsleve O’Heochaa, at Dunsdalchglas. Gilchrone, high priest of Armagh; O’Rovarty, Airchinnech of Conner; Flann O’Lorkan; high priest of Lugva, *mortui sunt*.

Cork, with its churches, and Kildaluo, *ab igne dissipate sunt*.”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1079, as follows:

“A. D. 1079” [*rectè*, 1081]. “Gillesynata Magawley, prince of Calrie, was killed by Moyleseaghlyn O’Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt.”

^c *Cathal*.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done “i noḡcal marbèa Doínnall, ḡ ar aóðaraíð aile ḡan aínpur; i. e. in revenge of the death of Domhnall, and for other reasons without doubt.”

The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe^b, was slain by Mael-seachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uissean; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadh, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbheartach Ua Maelduin, lord of Lurg; Uidhrin Ua Maelmuire, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, [died]. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to men, except envy and malice. Cathal^c Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbhna, and Cuirene, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Boats." The cemetery of the Nuns of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun^d, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Dalua, died. Domhnall

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavall, king of Carrickbrachay; Fincha mac Amalgaa, chief of Kindred-Bressall; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flathertach O'Maelduin, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maelmuire, chief of Kindred-Feray; Uirin mac Maelmuire; *omnes occisi sunt*. Donell mac Teig O'Conner, heire of Connaght, wickedly murdered by Cahell O'Conner. Cahell O'Conner fell with" [*rectè*, fell by] "Rory O'Conner, in battle, with a great number about him."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events noticed by the Four Mas-

ters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080" [*rectè*, 1082]. "Donell O'Connor, young prince of Connaught, was killed by his own uncle, Cahall mac Hugh O'Connor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., of Delvin, Cwirckney, and others, were slain by Donnell mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, on Loghry, and also the houses in the church yard of the nunes of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burnt."

^d *Airchinnech of Dun*: i. e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.

τιζήνα Ceneóil cConaill, do mārbað lá Cenel cConaill buðeíppin. Domnall Ua Lochlainn do gabáil ríge Cenél Eogain, 7 plóighéð ríog laip hi cConaillib, co tucce bórhoia móp, 7 co tparat tuaruratal don tpluaigéð rin do pshuib Pshinnáige. Aod Ua Maoleclainn, tiζήνα Oilig, décc. Congalach Ua Ciarda, tiζήνα Cairpre, do mārbað la Conmáicmb co rocharóib imaille ppip. Dunlainz Ua Lorcaín, tanaip Laignín do mārbað. Somairle Mac Ziollabrigde, ní Innpí Zall, décc.

Αοip Cpiope, míle oécmóða a cšaip. Ziollapattpaice, eppcop Áta cliaé, do báðað. Muipsohach Ua Ceitnéen, aipéinneach Cluana hEoair, décc. Niall Ua Sfnáin, ppuit ísnóip na Mumán, [décc]. Ceall Dalua, Tuaim Dpeme, 7 Μαζ néo Norbhpaige do lopcað do Chonmáicmb. Zínó dá loá co na tšmploib do lopcað. Ecclap Punche .i. Ropip aipthip, oפוéughað. Slóiccheað la Donnpléibe, ní Ulað co Dpoidéte áta, co tparat tuaruratal do Donnchað, mac Calig Uí Ruairc. Cpeach la Domnall Ua Lochlainn tap a éip a nUltuib, co tuccepat bpaite 7 boróia móp. Slóiccheað lá piona Mumán a Míde, 7 ap pop an plóigéð rin atbat Concóðap Ua Cétpáða, ophán 7 oipeacup Mumán eipide. Do éðap ðna, Conmáicne 1 Tuadómúinan ðap a néipi, co po loipcepe ðúine, 7 ðionznaða ionða, 7 do bšpapat epléa ðipíne. Donnchað mac an Calig Uí Ruairc co naipéšp Connaéte co Cairpbrib, 7 galínzgaib do éšte ilLaignmb conup tairéteetar Zail, Laigni, Oppaige, 7 pip Mhuinan im Muipéšpach Ua mbpian, 7 pšcap pcaindšp fuileach poidšpšp štoppa occ Móin Cpunnepoze an cšpamíað Callainn do November, 7 do éšpapat ile štoppa atiu 7 anall. Topcaip ðin ann Donnchað Ua Ruairc, Ceinneitpig Ua bpiann, 7 a mac Taðz, 7 mac Uí Chon-

* *Somhairle*.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish, in these Annals.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1083. Donell O’Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O’Melaghlin, king of Ailech; Murtagh O’Cairill, airchinnech of Dun, an excellent judge and Chronicler; Teig O’Teig, Airchinnech of Kildaluo, *in pace quieverunt*. Gilmoninne, Airchinnech of Lugmay, *occisus est*. Hugh Meranach drowned at Limerick. The king of Kindred-Enna killed

by Duncha O’Melachlin, king of Ailech. Donell O’Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen. A king’s forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmay.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

† *Gillaphadraig*.—For some account of this Bishop Gillaphadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, pp. 306–309.

‡ *Ua Seasnain*.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.

Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Conmhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcaín, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle^e, son of Gilla-brighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig^f, Bishop of Ath-cliaith, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnen, airchinneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain^g, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe^h, were burned by the Conmaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i. e. Ross-airthirⁱ, was founded. An army was led by Donnsléibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droichead-ata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnsléibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadhá, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i. e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Conmhaicni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gaileanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muirheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneige^k, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh

^h *Magh-neo-Norbhraighe*.—Now Mayno, an old church giving name to a parish on the margin of Lough Derg, in the barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the *Cáithreim Toirdhealbháigh*, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary ferman of the Ui-Blóid.

ⁱ *Ross-airthir*.—Now Rossorry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 265.

^k *Moin-Cruinneige*.—Now Monacronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.

éobair Fhailgigh, 7 d'bhí nór oile do ríorclandaid 7 d'arclandaid nac airiméir. Conad ceitir míle coráratar ann, 7 rugad cñh Donnchaó Uí Ruairc co Luimneach. Domnall Ua Fárlaighaid do marbad do Domnall Ua Lochlainn.

Aoir Críort, míle ochtóda a cúic. Aod Ua hOirín, comarba Iarlaite, 7 airdeppoir Tuama, décc. Fíno, mac Súrráin, mic Súrmáin, eppcop Cille dara, décc i cCill acáid. Filla na naoim Laighín, uasal eppcop Fhlinne dá loca, 7 cñh manach iar rín in Uairirburg, décc uí Iour Appil. Uáirce Ua Laiochnéin, aircínneach Fhina, Súrmáil Loigrech, comarba Regeleá dhíriúde i nArd Maáa ríoi in eccna, 7 i ccarabaid. Neachtain mac Neachtain rui eppcop Ruir aileithe, Mac Soillig, aircínneach Inri caom Ógá, [décc]. Clepeach Ua Sealbaig, apo comarba báirce, orðan 7 eccna Ósrímuíán, do fórbad a deigbsechaid irin cñhatar, 7 Fíollaácríort mac Cuinn na mbóct, maic cleirig ar ríir baoi in Éirinn ina peiméir orðán 7 oirféur Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Ceall canúig do loceadh d'urimór. Muirchaó Ua Maoldoraid, tigfina Cenel Conaill, tuir orðan, oimé, 7 fhnamá an tuairceirce d'raáil báir. Ualgarcc Ua Ruairc, ríogdánna Connaéct, décc. Aengar Ua Caimdealbáin, tigfina Laoáirce, décc. An dall Ua Fhailáin, .i. mac Fíollabrigde, tigfina na nDéirí, [décc]. Muirfeach mac Duib, toirsch Muirce Eolair uile do fhgabail lá Toirnealbách Ua mbriain, 7 Muirce Eolair uile do orháin dó. Cpeach gabáil la Conmaicmib dar Shíol

¹ *Ua Gairmleaghaidh*.—This is now anglicised O'Gormley and Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1084. Donncha O'Maelruany, *persecutor ecclesiarum*, killed both body and soule by the men of Lurg. Glendaloch with the churches burnt. Mureach O'Cethnen, Airchinnech of Cluneois, died. An army by Donnleive, king of Ulster, to Tredach” [Drogheda], “where he gave wages to Caly O'Rourk's sonne. Donell O'Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster” [Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “and brought a great pray. The forces of Mounster into Meath, and Connor O'Cedfaa died on that

journey. Conmacni went into Thomond behind them, and burnt townes and churches, and brought a pray. The overthrow of Moncruneoge by Lethmoga, .i. Mounster, upon Donogh O'Rourk, where O'Rourk (Donogh mac Cailig), and Kennedy O'Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O'Gairmelay killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The defeat of O'Rourke by O'Brien is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1082, which is the only entry under that year :

“A. D. 1082” [*rectè*, 1084]. “Donough, son of Koyleagh O'Royrek, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbreys, and Galenges, proceeded into Lynster, where they

Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhoir Failghe, and a great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc was carried to Luimneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleaghaidh¹ was killed by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisín^m, successor of Iarlath, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburgⁿ, died on the seventh of the Ides of April. Ugaire Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearná; Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde^o at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Ros-aillithre; Mac Soilligh^p, airchinneach of Inis-caein-Deagha, [died]. Clereach Ua Sealbhaigh^q, chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond, completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh^r was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Ualgharg Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The blind Ua Faelain, i. e. Gillabhrighde, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Dubh, chief of all Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolais was plundered by him. A plundering excursion was made by the Connhaicni over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were mett by prince Mortagh O'Bryen, son of King Terlagh, who was likewise accompanied with the forces of the Danes, Munster, and Lynster, and killed the said Donnough in battle; and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of O'Connor of Affalie, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side."

^m *Ua hOisín*.—Now *anglicè* Hessian.

ⁿ *Wirzburg*.—Latinized *Herbipolis*, Würtzburg, a town on the River Moin in Germany.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 328, 331.

^o *Regles-Bhrighde*: i. e. Bridget's abbey church.

^p *Mac Soilligh*.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

^q *Ua Sealbhaigh*.—Now anglicised Shelly and Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^r *Ceall-Cainnigh*: i. e. the church of Cainneach, or Canice. This may be intended to denote the church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, or it may be any other church dedicated to that saint, as at Aghabo, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the now city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

νΑνμχαδά, εο πο μαρβρατ αν Κοινηγι Ρινδ mac Ualaclám, η εο τυυερατ
τολα βό. Αν ποαιοιη η ινωιε ιριν μβλιαδαιρη, ζυρ βό ηέ α μέο εο ποβρηαιετ
αιεερεαβαγ δια ποιλιβ δαιοιηβ ραιδβρηβ ιννε. Οεγγυρ Ua Cairneléam,
τιζήρηνα Λαεζαιρε, εο μαρβαδ ηι εCluain Εραιρο ιαρ ποολ ι εελείρηεέτ εό,
λά mac μειε Κοιητέν Uí Mailepuain, τιζήρηνα Θεαλβνα μόιρη.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, μίλε οηεμοδα α ρέ. Μαοιλαοιμήγιη, υαραι ερρυε Uλαη,
Ερεάδ Ua Μαοιροζήμαιη, αιρηερυεε Κοιηαχετ, Μαοιλορα Ua θρηολάιη,
ρρηιε ρήνόρη Ερεανη, ραι ι ηεαεενα, ι εεραβαδ η ηι ριλιδέετ αν ηεηλα εέ-
εαρηδα. Θα ηε μέο α εεενα, η α ηηζηνα ζο πο ρεηιοβαδ ρέιη λυβρη η εαλαδνα
λάνα δαίμαιρη, η ειννεεαέετ. Ρο ραιοδ α ρρηραε εο εum ηιηε ιρη ρέεεμαδ
εέεε Callainn Ρεβρη, αμαιη αρβήρη,

ηι ρεηεεειη Callainn Ρεαβρη,
Αιδεε ρελε Ρυρρα ριηδ,
Αεβαε Μαοιλορα Ua θρηολάιη,
Αέε ειδεαδ ηίρη ερηημ εαμ ειηη.

Ριαέηνα Ua Ροηάιη, αιρηέιηηεαη Cluana Θολεάιη, εέεε. Μαοιρσεηοιηη
Ua Ραολάιη, αέλαοη εοέεαιδε, εέεε. Μαιόηη ρια ηΑιρηέηρηαδ ρορ Uιβ Εαέ-
αη, ι εεορηάιη Θοιηηαλλ Ua ηΑιεεειδ εο ηορηυηγ οιλε. Μαιόηη Εοάιηηη ρια

* *Mac Uallachtain*.—This should be Mac hUallachain. The name is still extant, and now anglicised to Cuolahan, the Mac being dropped. It is written O'hUallachain in O'Dugan's Topographical Poem.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 183.

* *Were made husbandmen*: i. e. the poor, or tillers of the soil, became so scarce, that the rich were obliged to plough their own fields, and sow the crops.

* *Dealbhna-mor*: i. e. the great Delvin, now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1085. Maksoily, Airchinnech of Iniskyndea; Ugairé O'Laignen, Airchinnech of Ferna; Gorgal Loigsech, Coarb of Brigitt's

Regles, .i. Reliques, in Ardmagh, excellent in learning and prayer. Maelsnechtai mac Lulay, king of Mureb; Clerech O'Selvay, Airchinnech of Cork, ended his life happily. Murcha O'Mael-doray, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell mac Malcomb, king of Scotland; Mureach mac Rory O'Ruagan, heire of Connaght, and Aengus O'Kyndelvan, king of Laegaire, *mortui sunt*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Bishop of Uladh*: i. e. of Down. At the synod of Kells, and in records of the twelfth century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial title of Uladh, in the same manner that the Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalaraidhe. At an earlier period, however, Uladh and Dal-Araidhe were not so limited or applied.

* *Maelisa Ua Broilchain*.—See Colgan's *Acta*

Coningin Finn Mac Uallachtain^s, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen^t in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor^u.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelcaimhghin, noble Bishop of Uladh^w; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brolchain^x, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages^y. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrain]:

On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,
The night of fair Fursa's festival,
Died Maelisa Ua Brolchain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit^z.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, airchinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died. Malseachlainn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airtheara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua hAiteidh was slain, with

Sanctorum, at 16th of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, not. 8: "Habeo pœnes me quædam fragmenta, quæ scripsit, et scio ubi plura in patria asserventur in magno habita pretio."—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brolchains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry; but the name is now generally disguised under the anglicised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maelisa was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes:

"Extant hodie mihi probè noti quidam ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (quæ rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potiusquam repræsentent."—*Ibid*.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's *Hibernia*, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

^y *In both languages: i. e. utraque lingua: i. e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scoticoque sermone eruditus."*

^z *Severe fit.—Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus spiritum, &c., cælo reddidit, &c.—Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 108, col. 1.*

ἠὺλταῖς φορ Ἀργιᾶλλαις ἡ φορ Ὑα Ρυαδᾶκάν, ἡ τορῆαιρ Cumarccach
 Ὑα Λαιτέιν, τῆςῆνα Síl Duibéire, ἡ Σιλλᾶμονιννε Ὑα ἠΘεοᾶδα, τῆςῆνα
 Cloinne Síonaig, ἡ ποχαιθε οἰλε amaille ppiú. Ἀμάλζαιθ, mac Ruaidhri
 Ὑι Ρυαδᾶκάν, do μαρβαθ do ppiatb Bpinnmaige. Τοιρηδεαλβᾶς Ὑα ὀρμαιν,
 ρί Εῖρεανν co pperabpa, iar mbeit ἡ ngalar éian ppa, uair níri bó plán rom
 ón tan puzað cno Choncobair Ὑι Μαοιςchlann ó Chluain mic Nóir, go
 nepbail hi cCinn corað ipin xxi bhaðain a plaitptra, ἡ ipin lxxiii a aoiri hi
 ppiu lo lul do ponnaðh, iar martra ppa, ἡ iar naiprige dioéra ina ppa-
 éatb, ἡ iar ccaitfm cuip Críorp ἡ a ppa, ἡ Ταδς Ὑα ὀρμαιν, a mac, décc
 ip in mí céona. Ἀρ ὀρραιémte báir Τοιρηδεαλβαῖς po ppiúðh,

Ochtmóda bhaðain gan bpeicc,
 Agur míle na móp méirt,
 Sé bhaðna ó xein mic Dé oíl,
 So báir Τοιρηδεαλβαῖς tuipmige.
 Afóce Maip hi ppiu lo lul,
 Ría ppiil laoið co nglan ppiín,
 Iar noó ppiict atbath,
 An tairp pi éinn Τοιρηδεαλβαich.

Μαοιςreachlann, mac Concobair, do ὀol co ἠΑε chiat, ἡ μαοim ppiar ppiā
 ἡ Gallaið, ἡ ppiā Λαιτέimib .i. μαοim na Críonéa, do ἡ τορῆαιρ Μαοιςciapáim
 Ὑα Καταραῖς, τῆςῆνα na Saiéne, ἡ Τουατ Λυῖgne, ἡ ποχαιθε οἰλε cenmota-
 ppe im Maelmuaið, τῆςῆνα Ppiip cceall. An Siannach Ppiinn .i. Ταδς
 Ὑα Καταρναῖς, τῆςῆνα Ttéta, ἡ Cionaoð a mac, ἡ Ὑα Μυιρῶδαις, τοιρεαé
 Μυιπτipe Tlamám, do μαρβαðh hi ppioll lá Μαοιςreachlann, mac Concobair
 occ loé Maige Uaéta hi ccion Μυρchað mic Concobair, do μαρβαθ lá

^a *Eochaill* : i. e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Iveagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyoghill, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.

^b *Sil-Duibhthire* : i. e. the race of Duibhthir, a sept of the Oirghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 152, note ^e.

^c *With opposition*.—Co bperabpa ; cum

^{renitentia} : i. e. he claimed the monarchy of Ireland, but his title was opposed by some.

^d *Crinach*.—A place where the trees and shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

^e *Loch Maighe Uatha*.—This is probably the place now called Loch Luatha, or Baile-Locha Luatha, *anglicè* Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

some others. The battle of Eochail^a was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire^b, and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadagain, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition^c, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceann-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,
 And a thousand of great extent,
 And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,
 To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.
 The night of Tuesday, on the pridie of the Ides of July,
 Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,
 On the twenty-second, died the
 Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-cliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Cri-nach^d," in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha^e, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

^a A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [*rectè*, in either language], "*suum spiritum emisit*. Maelsechlainn O'Faalan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethay, king of Kieray of the

O'Connors; Ercha O'Maelfoamar, Archbishop of Connaght; Maelcaivgin, gentle bishop of Ulster; Fiachna O'Ronan, Airchinnech of Clondolecan, *in pace dormierunt*. Amalgay mac Rory O'Ruagan killed by the men of Fernmay. Tir-

hUa cCatairnaig Siondach. hUa baigellán, tigfírna Airgiall, do zuitim lá Conallibh. Mac beataó Ua Concóobair, tigfírna Ciarraiḡe, do marbáó (no do écc).

Áoir Crioirt, míle ochtmoóda a ríche. Maolríchloinn, mac Concóobair, rí Tíripach, do marbáó lá Catal, mac Muiricén, ḡ lá ríraib Tíeḡa i nAro-achaó Eppcoir Mel, tria ríell ḡ meabail, Doimnall mac ḡiollaparaic, tigfírna Oirraige, décc iar mbeiré i ngalar róa. Catal Ua Cétaraó do marbáó lá Laiḡmb. Cúrléibe Ua Ciarróda, tigfírna Coirpne, do marbáó. Doimnall Ua Laiéin do marbáó la Doimnall mac niec Loeláinn. Maolpuanaíó Ua hAirt, .i. do Chloinn Oiarmaóda, tigfírna Tíeḡa, décc. Cath eitir Ruaidrí Ua Concóobair, rí Connaéct, ḡ Aóó mac Airt Uí Ruairc, tigfírna Conmaicne ḡ ḡrípne, hi cConaáail hi cCorann, ḡ ro meabáó ror Ua Ruairc. Marbáar é buóéin, ḡ Muiríóach mac Duib, toircaó Muinntipe hEolair, ḡ mac ḡorraió Uí Shiriúctéin, ḡ mac Conrléibe Uí Ríḡail, ḡ maite Conmaicne aréina eitir ríairi ḡ uair, toircaatarr irin cat rin Coraino lá Ruaidrí. Ar do rorairémhé an éata rin aipubráó,

Síche mbliadna ip óctmoóda án,
 Áḡur míle caom comlán,
 O ro ḡnair Crioirt ḡan éoll,
 Co cat conaéla hi cCorann.

Cat Rata Eóair eitir Laiḡmb, ḡ ríora Muíman, cor raeimíó ría Muir-áirach Ua mÓriam ḡ ríe bfríraib Muíman ror Laiḡmb ḡ ror mac Doimnall

lagh O'Brien, king of Ireland, died in Kincora, after great torments and long penance, and after receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, *pridie Idus Julii*, in the 77th year of his age. His son, Teig, also died within a month. The overthrow of Crincha upon Melachlin by Leinster and Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls], where Maelkieran O' Cathasay fell with many others. An overthrow by the Eastians" [*Orientalis*] "upon O'Nehachs, where Donell O'Hat-
 tety was killed. The overthrow of Eochail by Ulstermen upon Airgialls and O'Ruagan, where Cumascach O'Lahen, king of Duvthire, was lost"

[as was also] "Gillamoninne O'Heochaa, mi-
 nion" [*rectè*, lord] "of Kindred Sinay, and many others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give, under 1083 and 1084, some of the events entered by the Four Masters under 1086, as follows:

"A. D. 1083. The king fell sick of a grievous sickness this year, and was so ill therein that all his hair fell off."

"A. D. 1084" [*rectè*, 1086]. "Moyle-Isa O'Brothloghan, the elder and sidge of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and withall so well learned, that he composed great volumes, con-

naigh Sinnach. Ua Baigheallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conailli. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel^f, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed. Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Maelruanaidh Ua hAirt, i. e. of the Clann-Diarmada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail^g, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle of Corann, by Ruaidhri, Muireadhach Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Eolais; the son of Godfrey Ua Siridein^h; the son of Cusleibhe O'Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Conmhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edairⁱ, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen

taining many great misteries and new sciences devised by himselfe, died this year. Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Teig, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfitted by the Danes, where Kerann O'Cahasia, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Sheannagh O'Caharnie, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thlaman, were killed treacherously by Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of his brother, Morrigh mac Connor,

that was slain by Kaharnagh Shennagh. Of this Teig, Montyr-Hagan, now called Foxes Contrey, or the contrey of Killcoursey, tooke the name."

^f *Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.

^g *Conachail*.—Now Cunchill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

^h *Ua Siridein*.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

ⁱ *Rath-Edair*: i. e. the Fort of Edar. This was probably the name of a fort on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

mic Maoil na mbó, γ αρ Διαρμυδ Ua mórriam, γ αρ Ενδα mac Διαρμαδα
co po laó αρ μόρ ανηγιν φορ Λαιγμόβ im mac Μυρχαδα Uí Doimnaill im
τιζήρνα hUa nDrona, γ im Chonall Ua Ciarmaic, γ im Ua Néill Μαίγε δά
cón, γρι. Sluaígead lá mac Loclainn, co po loipe Tuaié mβim ι mβρίγαib, γ
co po láδ ár φορ a munnτιρ. Niall Ua Ceatpaóa décc. Caéal Ua Cíεpaóa
do mαρβαó lá Λαιγμόβ. Meap μόρ, γ ιοματε τοραιο, γ bó ár, γ αρcaτε ιριν
mβιαóαιρι, αγυρ γαεé μόρ co po βριρ ταιγε γ εfmpla. Uilliam Rufur do
gabail ριογηχητα Saخان, 9 September.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ochtmoóa a hocht. Corbmac Ua Finn, áιρδφρ-
λειγimn Dal cCair, décc. Caatalán Ua Πορρέió, ραιο a nfgna γ γεραβαó,
décc δια δοimnaiγ Imττε ιτεριρ Νόim Μαρτα ι nlmleach Iobair, conaó dó
do ρáóóó,

Caatalán an éραβαíó cóιρ,
ba ρρuié ράimaió, ba Sñóιρ,
Φορ nfm ιριν γειανán gle,
Λuió ι ρéil Chiaράim Saiγρε.

Τιζήρnach Ua βραοim, αρóóοmαρβα Chiaράim γ Chomáim, décc ι nloimóaió
Chiaράim. Suí λειγimn γ ρfnchupa éριde. Maoiliora Ua Maoilγιρicc, αριρ-

^k *Ua Ciarmhaic*.—Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

^l *Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon*.—The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erek's *Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments*), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shilelagh is given as follows:

“And having viewed and surveied the irish territorie called Shilellagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kiltelie, *alias* Mac Morishe's contrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordshipp of Clone-more, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c.”

The name Magh-da-Chon, i. e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyacomb, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shilelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

^m *Tuath-inbhir in Breagha*: i. e. the district of the invers or estuaries. This was probably the ancient name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Inbher-Ainge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Inbher-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Tuagh-Inbher already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuaim-Inbhir, which occurs at the year 916.

ⁿ *William Rufus*.—This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir

and Domhnall, son of Mael-na-mbó, and Diarmaid Ua Briáin, and Enda, son of Diarmaid; and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Domhnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciarmaic^k, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon^l, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha^m, but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Ceatfadha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufusⁿ assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein^o, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdhaidh Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa

Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son; he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See *Chronology of History*, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O’Cedfaa killed by Leinster. Cusleve O’Ciarada, king of Carbry, *a suis occisus*. Malsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O’Lathen killed by Donell O’Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O’Conner, king of Connaght, and Hugh O’Rourk, king of Conmacne, and Hugh, king of Conmacne,

with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magranall’s” [sonnes], “and by the king of Ulster’s sonne, into Manainn, .i. the Ile of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruite this yeare. *Translatio reliquiarum S. Nicholai hoc anno 7 Id. Maii.*”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

“A. D. 1084” [*recte*, 1087]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after” [the killing of O’Caharnie] “slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the towne of Ardagh. Rowry O’Connor, king of Connought, and the son of Art O’Royrck, encountered in battle with each other;” [wherein] “at last O’Royrck, with the most part of his family, were slain.”

^o *Tighearnach Ua Braein.*—He is the celebrated

ῥιλε ἡ ἀρδολλαῖν, δέcc. Δυβέabλαῖḡ, ἰνḡλῆ Αῖοδα Ὑῖ Concóobair .i. Αἰεῶ ἀν
 ḡhae βḡρῆαιḡ, βḡν ῥῖ Μυῖαν, δέcc. Μόρ, ἰνḡλῆ Τοῖρηδεabλαῖḡ Ὑῖ ḡρῆαιν,
 βḡν ῥῖ Connaéτ, δέcc. Ἀρ τοῖβ ῥῖν ἀτβερε Μυῖρέḡρῆταῖ Ὑῖ ḡρῆαιν,

Μορ ἰνḡλῆ mic Ταῖδḡ ἀτυαῖδ,
 Αῖρηῖτ τεῖ δέccαιβ διομβυαῖδ,
 Δυβέobλαῖττ oc vol vo Chluain,
 I maḡain ῥocéμαιρ ῥιονḡφυαῖρ.

ῤυαῖδῖ Ὑῖ Concóobair co ῥḡραιβ Connaéτ vo ḡabáil Ἰηρῖ ἀḡαρῆαιḡ ῥῖα
 βḡρḡραιβ Μυῖαν ἀρ na ῥο léiccead a ccoblaé ῥεῖα ῥῖοῖν ῥυαρ, ἡ vo ῥατταḡ
 μαῖδῖ ῥορ Μḡυῖρέḡρῆταῖ co ῥḡρῆccαιβ ἀρ a μυῖνḡτῖρε ἀνν. ῤo λαḡ ὄνα ἀρ
 ῥορ oblaé ἀν ῥῖρ céona ῖαρῆα τεεacheτ τιḡceall ῖιαρ ῥορ ἀν ῥḡρῖρηḡe
 vo ἰοḡρηαḡ Connaéτ. Ἰοḡρḡḡ ὄῖν Coῖco Μοḡρḡαḡ ὁ ῤυαῖδῖ ῥο τῖρῖ, ἡ ἀρ
 ἰḡueacheτῖν má ῥο ῥάḡραιβ cḡḡρα ná ὄαοῖḡe ḡαν ḡalaῖρε ὄον cḡρ ῥῖν, ἡ vo
 ῥοchῖρατῖαρ τῖρα βαοḡal τῖιαρ vo μαῖῖβ Connaéτ .i. ḡῖolla coῖρḡḡe, mac
 Caḡail Ὑῖ Μυḡḡῖοῖν, τοῖρῆach Cloinne Caḡail, ἡ Cḡῖρῖοḡna, mac Μυῖρέḡḡa
 Ὑῖδῖρ τοῖρῆach Cloinne Τοḡalτῖαιḡ, ἡ mac ḡῖollacῖοῖρῖ, mic Echτῖḡḡḡῖρ,
 τοῖρῆach Coῖcu Achlann. Ἀρ μόρ ῥορ ḡhallῖβ Αḡḡa cḡiaḡ, Loḡa ḡar-
 man, ἡ ῤḡῖρε Loḡῖḡe ῥῖα nḡῖβ Echḡḡach Μυῖαν ῖῖν ló ῥο ἰοḡρῖαḡḡḡe
 Coῖcach Μυῖαν vo οḡḡῖαν. Slóḡḡḡ lá ḡoḡnall, mac Μῖc Lochlḡḡḡḡ, lá
 ῥῖḡ nḡῖḡ, co τετḡαιρῆερε Eḡeann ἰḡḡe ḡῖ cConnaéτῖβ, co τετῖρε ῤυαῖδῖ
 Ὑῖ Concóobair, ῥῖ Connaéτ, ḡῖalla Connaéτ ḡῖle ḡó. ḡo ḡeocáτῖαρ οῖβḡḡḡḡ
 co na ῥochῖραιτῖβ ῖρ ἰn Μυῖαν, ḡo ῥο loῖρῆεḡḡe Luḡḡneach, ἡ ῥο ἰοḡρῖḡḡe

annalist whose work has been edited by Doctor O'Conor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tighernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tighernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbaeth, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. "*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.*" His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against

each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muireadhaigh; and Dr. O'Conor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muireadhaigh.

^p *Mor*.—The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-

Ua Maelgíric, chief poet and chief Ollamh, died. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i. e. of Aedh of the Broken Spear, and wife of the King of Munster, died. Mor^p, daughter of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muircheartach Ua Briain said :

Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,
Reached the unvictorious house of the dead ;
Dubhchobhlaidh went to Cluain
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis-Adharcach^q before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up ; and Muircheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [crews of the] same man's fleet were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westwards on the sea to plunder Connaught. Corco-Modhrúadh was then plundered thrice by Ruaidhri, and it is wonderful if he left any cattle or people without destroying on these occasions ; and three of the chieftains of Connaught, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gillacoirpthe, son of Cathal Ua Mughron, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Murchadh Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlann^r. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-clíath, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corca-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connaught ; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, gave him the hostages of all Connaught. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster ; and they burned Luimneach, and plundered

macnoise : " A. D. 1086. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. More, daughter of King Terlagh, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Inis-Adharcach* : i. e. the Horned Island. Now Incherky, an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ord-

nance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhairceach, at the year 1157, *infra*.

^r *Corca-Achlann*.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Branán, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissouffy.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1256.

Machaire na Mumán .i. co hImleach Iubair, 7 Loch Gair, 7 úrúg rígh, 7 Dún Acéad, 7 co druim Ua Cleircén, 7 nuceat cñh mic Cairigh Uí Ruairc o énoctab dancail, 7 no éogairte, 7 no múrpat Cñh corad, 7 no gabrat oét bpiót laeó etip Galla, 7 Gaoideala i ngiallbur a naittipe, 7 tangattar dia ttióib iarain. Aitad roighe na naittipe rin Mac Madadán Uí Cinnoidig, mac Congalaid I Occáin, 7 mac Eacóach Uí Loingriú. Do patad bá, ec, ór, orgat, 7 carna tar a cenn ó Muiréirhach Ua Driain ina rpuarlaccadh. Úrúgal, ingín hUí Mailrechnaill, décc.

Óir Críort, míle ochtomóda a naoi. Giolla páttaricc Ua Céleacán rícnar (.i. ppioir) Arda Macha, Concobair, mac Rogarctaid hUí Maoileodúin rícnab Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Férgal hUa Meiréidaid, pperleiginn Imleacha Iubair, décc. Maíom ría nUí Eatach Ulaó por riora Féinnmaidge, dú i ttoréair mac Aeda Uí Chriócaín, tígírna Féinnmaidge, 7 dá éanairi décc do íaror élandab, go rochaíob ionóab oile. Donnchaó mac Donnail Reamair, tígírna Laigín (no Ua cCenpelaid) do márbad do Choncobair Ua Concobair Féilgi tía basgal. Laech ar aínra no basí ina aimpír, tuir caía ar éalmatar eirióe. Donnchaó Ua Giolla páttaricc, .i. mac Donnail,

^a *Imleach-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^c, under A. D. 541, p. 182, *suprà*.

^b *Loch-Gair*.—Now Lough Gur, a lake, at which are the ruins of various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish fortifications, situated in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County, and County of Limerick.—See note ^p, under A. D. 1516.

ⁿ *Brugh-Righ*: i. e. the Fort of the King, now Bruree, a small village on the west bank of the River Maigue, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick. There are extensive ruins of earthen forts, said by tradition to have been erected by Oilíoll Olum, and occupied till about the period of the English Invasion by his descendants, the O'Donovans.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 77, note ^d, and p. 88, note ^k. See also note ^c, under A. D. 974, p. 701, *suprà*. The O'Donovans were driven from this place, as well

as from Croom, about the period of the English Invasion; but they would appear to have recovered them, and to have maintained possession of both places, as well as the barony of Coshma, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.

^m *Dun-Aiched*.—This is probably the remarkable fort now called Dunachip, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeabhair, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.

^x *Druim-Uí-Cleirchein*: i. e. O'Cleirchein's Ridge or Long Hill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and the *Chronicon Scottorum*, it is called Drumain-Uí-Chleirchein, which is the form of the name still retained. It is now anglicised Drummin, and is the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick, about three miles north of Kilmallock.

the plain of Munster, i. e. as far as Imleach-Ibhair^s, Loch-Gair^t, Brugh-Righ^u, Dun-Aiched^w, and Druim-Ui-Cleirchein^x; and they carried off the head of the son of Cailleach Ua Ruairc from the hills of Saingeal^y; and they broke down and demolished Ceann-coradh; and they obtained eight score heroes, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their houses. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhan Ua Ceinneidigh^z; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain^a; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Muirheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelseachnaill^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Celechain, Secnab (i. e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Secnab of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Meisdeadhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar^c, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

^y *Saingeal*.—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick's, about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.—See *Septima Vita S. Patricii*, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 158, col. 1.

^z *Ua Ceinneidigh*.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^a *Ua hOgain*.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderony, about four miles to the north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^b *Ua Maelseachnaill*.—Otherwise written O'Maelseachlainn, and *anglicè* O'Melaghlin, now corrupted to Mac Loughlin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1088. Cathalan O'Forrey, chief in learning and prayer, 3 *Non. Martii* in Imlech

Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, *in pace quievit*. An army by Donell mac Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in Connaght, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connaght, and” [they] “went together into Mounster, and burnt Limerick and the Machaire to Dunached, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O'Broyne, Airchinnech of Clon-mic-Nois, *in Christo quievit*. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow” [*recte*, Wexford], “and Waterford, by the O'Neachays of Mounster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O'Maelgirick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirlagh O'Conner, king of Ireland, was borne.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Domhnall Reamhar*: i. e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.

τιζήνα Ορραιγε, do μαρβαδ do macaib mic brian bpic. Σιollacainoiz
 Ua Flaitepils, τιζήνα Θεαλβna δέτρα, do μαρβαδ λά a bráταιη Αεδ, mac
 Coclam Uí Pflaitepils. Coblach pfp Muman .i. im Muirceptaé Ua mórman,
 do éiaáταιη pop Dionainn, 7 pop Uoc Rib co po aircepfte cealla an loáa, .i.
 Inip Cloéprann, Inip bó pinne, Inip Ainginn 7 Cluain Eamain, co po dúnaδ
 Aioipceach, 7 Rechraie iarpin vap a neip lá Ruaiθpi Ua Concoβαη, lá níg
 Connacht. Tanγattaprom anuar iaram co Cluain, 7 po paoinead oppa ruar
 ma pfpiteing co hAc Luain, ba hannpide baoi Ua Maoilchlainn .i. Doimnall
 mac Ploinn, ní Tómpach in eplaimie pop a ccino, zo pparγaibpfe og a long 7
 a nítar ag Ua Maoileachlainn anpín, 7 do θεοάτταη féipin pop a cómaipce,
 7 po hioónacti iomlán iate iaram co ppora Muman. Ruaiθpi Ua Concoβαη
 7 Doimnall Ua Maoilchlainn do δol illogaib 7 infepaib co po inoipfite
 Muma co Cluain caoin Móoióinóg Comò ap inueachtain popaγpat míol
 nnoile in airfete pin lá taoδ bpaitei do éabaipε leo. Cpích móp lá Doimnall
 Ua Maoileachlainn, lá níg Tómpach, co poct lobap éino epaéta zo po airgi
 ppora Pfpimange, Conaille, Muγθopna, 7 Uí Méie, 7 zo po loipc Conaille
 ule. Ipeall ciapain do éfnach ap oipri do Copbmac Mac Cuinn na mδoct
 ó Ua Flaiteén, 7 ó Dhoimnall mac Plainn Uí Maoilchloine ó níg Mide.
 Copcach, Imleach Iubap, Apopfita, 7 Ceall vapa, do lopccaδ. Uipcca do
 lopccaδ lá ppora Muman, 7 naoi pfpieit duine do lopccaδ ina daimliaz.

^d *Cluain-Eamhain*.—Now Cloonoun, or Cloon-
 own, an old church on the west side of the
 Shannon, in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of
 Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes
 and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 79, note ⁱ, and the
 map to that work. The other churches here
 referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-
 Clothrann and Inis-Bofinne are so called at the
 present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usu-
 ally called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, “the
 Hare Island.”

^e *Aidhirceach*.—See note ^a, Inis-Adharcach,
 p. 933, *suprà*.

^f *Rechraih*.—Otherwise called Rachra, now
 Raghra, a townland in the west of the parish of
 Clonmacnoise, and north of Shannon Bridge, in
 the barony of Garrycastle, King's County. It

is bounded on the west by the River Shannon,
 which divides it from the townlands of Raghra-
 beg and Cappaleitrim, in the parish of Moore,
 barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscom-
 mon.—See Rachra, referred to as a castle at
 A. D. 1557.

^g *Cluain*: i. e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmac-
 noise.

^h *Cluain-caein-Modimog*.—According to the
 gloss to the *Féilire-Aenguis*, at 21st of January,
 and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at the same day,
 this church was in the territory of the Eogha-
 nacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of
 Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁱ *Ibhar-Chinn-trechta*.—Otherwise called In-
 bhar-Chinn-tragha, i. e. the Yew at the Head
 of the Strand, now the town of Newry, in the

of Gillaphadraig (i. e. the son of Domhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Domhnall Breac. Gillacainnigh Ua Flaithfhileadh, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Flaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muirheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Ainggin, and Cluain-Eamhain^d. But Aidhirceach^e and Rechraith^f were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain^g, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimog^h, so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibharr-Chinn-trachtaⁱ; and he plundered the men of Fearnmhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Iseal-Chiarain^k was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Ua Flaithen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta^l, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].

county of Down.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 103; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 116, note 7.

^k *Iseal-Chiarain*.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, *suprà*.

^l *Ard-fearta*.—Now Ardferit, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 89; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag” [and nine score men therein], “by the men of Mounster. Kildare also burnt this year. Donell mac fat Donell, king of Leinster, murdered by his own. Murtagh O'Laythen, king of Duvthire, died. The battle of Gernaide, gained over the men of Fernvay, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevfuaid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murdered of his owne. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Secnap of Ardmagh, died on Christmas eve.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, μίλε νοκάτ. Μαολδύιν Ua Ρεαβαacán, κομάρβα Μοόύττα, γ Cιαν Ua δυαάλλα, κομάρβα Cαιννίγ ι cCιαννάττα, δέcc. Ιηgnαδαν, ψή-
 λειζίνν Cluana hΕραιρ, υο μάρβαδ. Μαολρυαναίδ Ua Cαιpellán, τίζήνα
 Cloude Διαρματτα, γ Ξιollaερίορτ Ua Λύιμζ, τίζήνα Cenél Moen, υο
 μάρβαδ in aon ló lá Doínnall Ua Lochlainn. Comdál mór eτιρ Doínnall,
 mac Mheic Lochlainn, ní Ailíγ, γ Μυιρέστach Ua δριαν, ní Cαιρλ, γ
 Doínnall mac Flouit Uí Maolíchloinn, τίζήνα Μίθε, γ Ρυαίδρι Ua Con-
 cobair, ní Connacht, γ υο παρρατ uile γιalla υο níγ Ailígh, γ υο ρεαρρατ
 φο ριθ, γ caencompac. Μυιρέστach Ua δριαν υο έυιδέετ hi Μίθε φορ
 cpeich ιαραίμ, γ ψέαιρ ιομαίρεcc ειττιρ Doínnall, ní Μίθε, γ Μυιρέστach
 cona a ρloccaib ι Μαίγ Λένα. Ro meabaió φορ Μυμáιν, γ πο λάδ a náρ
 im Maolrecláinn Ua nDungalaíγ, γ im mac Conín Uí Duibcinn, γ im mac
 Maolmopda Uí Doínnall mac níγ Ua Ceinnrealaíγ. Cpísch ρλυαιccéσ lá
 Doínnall Ua Maolchluinn ipín Μυμáιν, co πο loiρc Dúim na ρcciaeth.
 Cpísch oile βεόρ lár an Doínnall céyna, γο πο αιρcc Upmumáin uile. Ρυαίδρι
 Ua Concobair υο loρccaó Dúine Aicé. Μυιρέστach Ua δριc, τίζήνα na
 nDéiri υο μαρβαδ. Μυιρέστach Ua δριαν υο δολ ap Loch Riach επε
 βαογal. Sluaígeaυ lá Μυιρέστach Ua mδριαν, γ lá ψήραιβ Μυμáιν, γ la

the same events under the year 1087, as follows :

“A. D. 1087” [*rectè*, 1089]. “Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synann and Loghrie, and robbed, and took the spoyles of all the churches upon the islands of that loch, viz., of Innis-Clothran, Innis-Boffyn, Innis-Angine, and Cloneawyn; which Rowry O’Connor, king of Connought, seeing, he caused to be stopped the fords on the Synnan, called Adyrckeache and Rathkrea, to the end they might not be at liberty to pass the said passages at their returns, and were driven to turn to Athlone, where they were overtaken by Donell mac Flyn O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to whose protection they whollie committed themselves, and yalded all their cotts, shipps, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conduct with them untill they

were left at their native place of Mounster. Gillekenny O’Flattyle, prince of Delvyn-Bethra, was killed by his own brother, Hugh mac Coghlan. Donnogh mac Donnell Reawar (in English, the fatt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O’Connor, prince of Affalie; and also Donnogh mac Donnell mac Gillepatrick, prince of Ossorie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospitall of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mac Connemoght from O’Flayhyn and Donnell mac Flyn O’Melaughlyn of Meath, for ever.”

^m *Ua Buachalla*.—Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Ua or O’.

ⁿ *Successor of Cainneach in Cianachta*: i. e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry.

^o *Ua Caircellain*.—Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Curland, and Carleton, without the prefix Ua or O’. William Carleton, the author

The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buachalla^m, successor of Cainneach in Cianachtaⁿ, died. Ingnadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain^o, lord of Clann-Diarmada^p, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh^q, lord of Cinel-Moen^r, were killed one day by Domhnall O'Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caiseal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquillity. Muircheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muircheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena^s. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Malseachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, son of the King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath^t. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet^u. Muircheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach^v, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the men of Munster,

of *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, is of this family, and his Irish name is Uilliam Ua Caipheallain.

^p *Clann-Diarmada*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clondermot, in this barony.

^q *Ua Luinigh*.—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O'. The mountainous district of Mounterlooney, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it.—See note ^t, under A. D. 1178.

^r *Cinel-Moen*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain,

at this period seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinel-Conaill.—See note ^s, under A. D. 1178.

^s *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, otherwise Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King's County.—See note ^t, under A. D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

^t *Dun-na-sgiath*.—Now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

^u *Dun-Aichet*.—See note under A. D. 1088.

^v *Loch-Riach*.—Now Loughbrea, in the county of Galway.

Ζαλλαῖς Ἀτά ελιατ, 50 πο ινδιρρε εῖννευρ Λαιῖν, ἡ ριορα ὄρεαξ 50 ηῖε
 βυδε, ἡ το βερρατ οα αιττιρε οὐα Λοὐλινν .ι. Δοῖνναι, αρ' α νανακαλ ὁ ἔα
 ριν ριαρ.

Αοιρ Ἐρίορτ, μίλε νοχατ α ἡσιν. Ἐνδραολαὸ Ὑα ηῖΟccám, κοῖαρβα
 ὄρῆνοιν, δέcc. Μυρκαὸ, mac mic Δοῖνναιλλ Ῥῆναιρ, το μαρβαὸ ι μεαβαλλ
 λά ηῖνδα, mac Διαρμαδα. Mac mic Αοδα mic Ρυαῖορι, τιῖρῖνα Ιαρῆταρ
 Ἐονναῖτ, δέcc. Ἐιοναῖτ ὙαΜορδα, τιῖρῖνα Λαιῖρι, ἡ mac Μαοιρϋαναὸ,
 mic Ἐονῆορῖνε, το ῆοῖτῖτῖμ ι τιῖξ Ὑί ὄηρῖαιη ηι cῆαιρρεαλ. Ἐαρῖβαλλ
 Ὑα ηῖΑοδα ρῖνρηορι Ἐλοιννε Ἐολμáιν, δέcc. Λαιῖρῖνεν .ι. αν ὄυιδεναὸ
 Ὑα Δυῖνδοῖταῖξ, τιῖρῖνα Ἐαιλῖνξ, το μαρβαὸ οὐῖβ ὄρῖμυρ. Σλόῖξῖδὸ λά
 Μυρῆρῖρταὸ Ὑα νῖδρῖαιη, co πο αιρcc Ιαρῆταρ Μῖδε. Σλόῖξῖheaὸ λά Ἐον-
 ναῖτταῖβ, co πο λοῖρρεῖτῖ μῖορῖ von Μυῖναιη. ὄραν Ὑα Ἐαινδελῖβáιν το μαρ-
 βαὸ το ῖnac Μic Ἐοῖρῖτέη. Ἐρεαῖη να ναιῖτῖνneaὸ το ὄεναῖη το Μῖμυρῆρῖρταὸ
 Ὑα ὄρῖαιη, αιῖῆce Νοτῖελαc μῖορῖ, αρ Ὑῖβη Ἐαιλῖξε ἡ αρ ῖnacαιῖβ mic ὄρῖαιη ὄρῖic.
 Σῖε το ὄεναῖη το Μυρῆρῖρταὸ ἡ το ῖnacαιῖβ Ἐαιῖδξ Ὑῖ ὄρῖαιη, ἡ Ἐυαδῖμῖμῖα
 το ὄολ δια τιῖρῖηῖβ, ἡ ρεαλλ το ῖnac Ἐαιῖδξ ρορρα, ἡ α ναρccαιη το Ἐονναῖτ-
 ταῖβ. Μυρῆρῖρταῖη Ὑα ὄρῖic, τιῖρῖνα να ηῖὄῖρι, το μαρβαὸ. Ἐη ἡῖη
 Ιαρῆταρῖη το ρáῖτ Ἐρδα Μαῖα το Ιορccαὸ. Μαοιρῖορα, κοῖορβα Ῥῖατ-

¹ *Ath-buidhe*: i. e. the Yellow Ford, now Ath-
 boy, in the barony of Lune, and county of
 Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year:

“A. D. 1090. Maelduin O'Rebacan, Coarb of
 Mochuda; Kien O'Buachalla, Coarb of Cainnech,
 in Kyanacht, *in Christo quieverunt*. Maelruanai
 O'Carellan, minion of Kindred-Dermaid; Gil-
 christ O'Luny, minion of Kindred-Moyne, killed
 in one day, *per dolum*, by Donell O'Lochlainn.
 The Daimliag of Ferta burnt, with a hundred
 houses about it. A meeting between Donell
 Mac Lachlainn's sonne, Murtagh O'Brien, King
 of Cashell, and Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne,
 King of Tarach, where they did conclude to
 give hostages to the King of Ailech from them
 all. Taithlech O'Hegra taken prisoner.”—*Cod.*
Clarend., tom. 49.

The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

“A. D. 1088” [*rectè*, 1090]. “Moriertagh,
 son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his fa-
 ther, and reigned after him eleven years. The
 king came with his forces into Meath, and tooke
 a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac
 Flynn, King of Meath, at Molena, in Fercall,
 where many of King Moriertagh's army were
 slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of
 Conin O'Dowgin, and the son of Mollmorry
 O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinseallys.”

¹ *Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis: anglicè*
 Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

² *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Mael-
 ruanaidh was the head of the O'Carrolls of
 Ely-O'Carroll.—See note under A. D. 1050.

³ *Of Gaileanga*: i. e. of Gaileanga, in the dio-
 cese of Achonry, in Connaught.

and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe^r; and they delivered two hostages to O'Lochlainn, i. e. Domhnall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Brenainn, died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by Enda, son of Diarmaid. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis^r, and the son of Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne^r, mutually fell by each other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiseal. Cearbhall, grandson of Aedh, senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighnén, i. e. the Buidheanach Ua Duinn-cothaigh, lord of Gaileanga^a, was slain by the Ui-Briuin. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran Ua Caindealbhain was slain by the son of Mac Coirten. The prey of the fire-brands made, on Great Christmas night, by Muirheartach Ua Briain, upon the Ui-Failghe and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between Muirheartach Ua Briain and the sons of Tadhg Ua Briain; and the men of Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Tadhg acted treacherously towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Muirheartach Ua Briú, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-Macha was burned. Maelisa^b, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

^b *Maelisa*.—"A. D. 1091. *Moelisa Comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus), *post longam poenitentiam decessit die 20 Decembris, ejusque locum occupat statim Domnaldus filius Amalgadii*. Unde, cum Moelisa supra ad annum 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur hic Domnaldus fuisse ejus frater."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1091. Murcha, sonn's sonne to Donell fatt, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot. The west half of the Rath of Ardmagh burnt. Dunsleve O'Heochaa, king of Ulster, killed by Mac Lochlainn's sonne, and by the king of Ailech, at Belach gort-an-iubhair, in battle. Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-

naught, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 *Kal. Januarii in penitentia quiescit*. Donell mac Awalgaa ordered in the abbacie in his place presently. This year a happy fruitful yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1089, thus:

"A. D. 1089" [*rectè*, 1091]. "Donslevye O'Heoghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by Donell mac Loghlyn, prince of Ailleagh. Cynath O'Morrey" [O'More], "and Mollronie mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashell, and were both slain. Moyleisa, Primatt of Ardmach, died."

The reader should bear in mind that King of Ulster here means King of Ulidia, or that part

τριας, δέcc ιαρ βρσναιν 20 December, 7 Δομνall, mac Αμάλζαδα, διοιρ-
νεαδ ινα ιοναδ ιριν αβδαινε φο εσδούρ. Σιερνυζ, mac Σιολλαβρυδε, do μαρ-
βαδ ι μεαβαλ.

Αοιρ Ερσορτ, mίle nochat a δό. Connmach Ua Cairill, ερpucc, 7 μιαζ-
λόιρ τοζαίθε, Κορβmac, abb Μαιμυρτεπέ ρρυντ ρσνóιρ ναοίη, εσνo eccna 7
εραβαίθη na ηΨαοιοhel. Μυιρέστach, mac Λοιγρích, κομαρβα Ρινδóιν
Cluana ηΕραιορ, 7 Μαοιλορα Ua ηΑρραχτάιν, κομαρβα Αιλβε Imlich, δέcc.
Αη Ερσίβδech .i. Ριachρaich Ua Pollamian, ρaccapτ do Chonnaéταιβ do
βάδαδ ιLloch Cairργin. Ράιτη Αρδα Macha co na εσμπλοιβ do λορccαδ an
εστραίναδ Callainn do September, 7 ρρστ do Τηριun Μόρ, 7 ρρετ do Τηριun
Saxan. Ρυαίθρι Ua Concóβαρ .i. Ρυαίθρι na ροίθε βυίθε, αιρθρί Connaéτ,
do δάλλαδ oUa Φλαιέβσταιζ .i. do Φλαιέβστach, 7 oΡοζαρτach Ua Ροζαρ-
ταιζ τρια ρεill 7 τρια μεαβαλ. Δα cáιρδερ Ερσορτ ρο ρεετ Ρυαίθρι
oUa Φλαιέβσταιζ. Donnchaδ, mac Capéταιζ, τίζσρνα Εοζαίναéta Cairil do
μαρβαδ lá Ceallachán Cairil. Ενδα, mac Διαρμαδα, τίζσρνα Ua cCeinn-
ρealaiζ, do μαρβαδ lá ceinnρealacaίβ ρείρην .i. do mac Μυρchaíδ, míc
Διαρμαδα. Ερeach mόρ lá Conmaicnίβ ταρ ρίολ Μυιρeαθhaiζ, co ρο ράγ-
βαθη Μαζ ηΑοι leó ζan innile. Donnchaδ mac Uí Choncóβαρ Ραιζιζ do
μαρβαδ lá a βραιοίρνίβ ρείρην. Ρεóδ mόρ 7 αιζ ιριν mβλιαδαιρρ, co ρο ρεοδρστ
loca 7 αιβne Ερeann, co ηημτίζοίρ υαοιne 7 eich copaiβ τιορμαίβ δαρ na
lochaiβ, 7 ρο ρσραδ ρneachta mόρ na διαδ ριν. Σλόιγheaδ lá μυιρέστach
Ua mβρiain ι cConnachταιβ, ζο ρυζ ζιalla υαδαίβ. Διαρμαio Ua δρiain
οιοναρβαδ ι ηUλταιβ. Μυιρσδach Mac Cairρέταιζ, τίζσρνα Εοζαναéta, δέcc.
Δομνall mac Αμάλζαδα, κομορβα Ρηάτραιcc ρορ cuairτ Cenel ηΕοζαν, co

of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

^c *Loch Cairrgin*.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tulske, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Trian-Mor*: i. e. the great third or ternal division of Armagh.

^e *Trian-Saxon*: i. e. the Third of the Saxons; that division of Armagh, in which the Saxon students resided.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1092. *Arx Ardmachanæ cum suis Ecclesiis, una pars de Trien-mor, et altera Trien-*

Saxon, incendio vastantur quarto Calendas Septembris."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

^f *Ceallachan-Caisil*: i. e. Callaghan of Cashel. He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of Munster. He was the son of Domhnall, who died in 1044, who was the son of Murchadh, who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Saerbh-reathach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are descended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 954.—See *Circuit of Muirchear-tach Mac Neill*, p. 64.

20th of December; and Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Sitric, son of Gillabruide, was treacherously killed.

The Age of Christ, 1092. Connmhach Ua Cairill, a bishop, and an excellent moderator; Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe], a learned and holy senior, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil; Muirheartach, son of Loingseach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird; and Maelisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach, died. The Devotee, i. e. Fiachra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Cairrgin^c. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor^d, and a street of Trian-Saxon^e. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i. e. Flaithbheartach, and Foghartach O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil^f. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Comhmaicni over Sil-Muireadhaigh, so that Magh-Aei was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhar Failghe, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmaid Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh^g, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall^h, son of Amhalghaidh,

^c *Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh*.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbheartach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—*Id. Ibid.*

^h *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 1092. *Domnaldus filius Amalgadii, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, circuit et visitat regiones de Kinel-Eoguin, id est O'Nellorum.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 1092. Follavan, the religious of Connacht, was drowned. Clon-mic-Nois spoiled by Mounstermen. Rory O'Conner, Archking of Connacht, blinded by O'Flatherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carty, king of Eonacht Cassill, *mortuus est*. Donell mac Awalgaa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will" [co tuc a péir]. "The Rath of Ardmach with the church, 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien" [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].

ττυς α πέιρ. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbaip, do ḡabail do ḡhriain, ḡ ριḡε Sil Muirḡdaḡ do ḡabairt do ḡhiolla na naomh Ua Concóbaip. Coblac ḡḡr Mumain do arccain Cluana mic Nóir.

Αοιρ Cḡiorc, míle nochat a τḡί. An τεppcop Ua ḡρίḡtén décc. Αιλιλ Ua Niallán, ταναipi abbaḡ Cluana mic Nóir, Comorba Cḡónán Tuama ḡḡéine, ḡ comarba Colmáin Cille mic Duac, Αοδ, arḡinneach Doimliag Chianáin, hUa Scopḡta, comarba Commáin, ḡ Αοδ Ua Congaile, arḡinneach Tairḡe aḡḡḡ Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Αοδ Ua Canannáin, τiḡḡḡna Cenil Conaill, do ḡallaḡ lá Doimnall Ua Lachlainn, lá ρiḡḡ nAilḡh. Αοδ Ua ḡairḡeallán, τiḡḡḡna Airḡiall, do marḡbaḡh la Conaillib Muirḡéinne. Αοδ, mac Caḡail Uí Concóbaip, τiḡḡḡna Shil Muirḡdaḡ, do marḡbaḡ hι Mumain ḡ nḡeimel lá Fogartach Ua Fogartaiḡ τḡia ḡeill ḡ meabail. An Tairḡelepeac .i. Niall, mac Ruairḡí Uí Concóbaip, do marḡbaḡ do Conmáicnib. Dubḡara, mac mic Aḡḡḡnán, τiḡḡḡna Luḡne, décc. Tḡéḡḡr Ua Ceallaiḡ, τiḡḡḡna ḡḡḡḡ, do marḡbaḡ lá hUa nDuibidip ḡ nDoimliag Chianáin. Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua ḡriain dorḡain ḡ dionnaḡbaḡ Sil Muirḡdaḡ uile hι τḡi nEoḡain iar nḡabáil a τḡiḡḡḡna ḡiolla na naomh. Ua Concóbaip Uí Conḡḡnain, mic Tairḡ, τiḡḡḡna Ua nDiarḡada. Síol Muirḡdaḡ do ḡoidḡḡḡ dorḡidip hι cConnachtaiḡ ḡan ḡḡúḡḡḡ. Sneachta mḡr ḡ ḡeḡḡ ipin mbliḡḡairi co ḡo tḡḡḡḡḡ loca na hEḡeann. Αḡḡ Macha do loḡḡḡḡ co na τḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Αοιρ Cḡiorc, míle nochat a ceatair. Donnḡḡḡḡ Ua hEoḡḡḡ, ρí Ulaḡ, do marḡbaḡ la ρiḡ Ailḡ .i. Doimnall, mac Mic Loḡlann, a ceat ḡealariḡ

“Enna mac Dermot, King of Censelaghes, a suis occisus est. Conmach O’Cairill, Archbishop of Connaght, and Maelisa O’Harrachtain, Coarb of Ailve, mortui sunt.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Three of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1092, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1090, as follows:

“A. D. 1090” [*rectè*, 1092]. “The Fleet of Munster robbed and tooke the spoyles of Clonvicknose. Rowrie O’Connor, King of Connought, had his eyes put out most maliciously by Flathvertagh O’Flaherty and Fogartagh O’Fogarty. Cormack Mainisdreagh, the sadḡe and learned divine of Ireland, died.”

¹ *Successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach* : i. e. Bishop of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

² *Teach-aeidheadh* : i. e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

³ *The Aithchleireach* : i. e. the ex-priest.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1193. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eonacht-Cassill; Trenar O’Kelly, king of Bregh; Hugh O’Boilan, King of Fernvay; Hugh mac Cahell O’Conner, king of Connaght, *omnes occisi sunt*. Hugh, Airchinnech of Domliag-Kianan; Ailill O’Niallan, Coarb of Kiaran, and Cronan,

successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Brian ; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muireadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niallain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine ; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duachⁱ; Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain ; Ua Scoptha, successor of Comman ; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-aeidheadh^k of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithchleireach^l, i. e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Conmhaicni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Trenfhear Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Ua Duibhidhir in Daimhliag-Chianain. Muirchear-tach Ua Briain plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghain, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair, and of Ua Conceanainn, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Diarmada. The Sil-Muireadhaigh returned again to Connaught without permission. Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen. Ard-Macha was burned, with its churches.

The Age of Christ, 1094. Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in

and Mac Duach ; Fothud, Archbishop of Scotland, *in pace quieverunt*. Kindred-Murey exiled out of Connacht by Murtagh O'Brien. Hugh O'Canannain, king of Kindred-Conell, blinded by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech. Maelcolumb mac Donnchaa, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen ; and his Queen, Margaret, died of sorrow within a few hours. Kindred-Mureay came againe into Connacht without licence. Great fruit

this yeare."—*Cod. Clarend.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows :

"A. D. 1192" [*rectè*, 1193]. "Hugh O'Konoyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvicknose, died. Malcolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for greif and sorrow of the king's death, died."

the battle of Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair^m. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muircheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath; Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, with the Ulidians; and Godfrey, lord of the foreigners and of Ath-cliaith, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laigheanⁿ, and they burned Uachtar-ard^o, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, who fled, without spilling blood. After this the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-cliaith, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the cows of Luighne and of all East Meath; but the people of Luighne and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, overtook him at Loch Lebhinn^p, and got between the cows and the troop; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i. e. the son of Mac Aighennnain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin^q. Flaithbheartach Ua hAidith, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Airtheara [Oriors] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedacain and Mac Aenghusa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair^r, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land^s, by the same people,

fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

^r *Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair: anglicè* Conor O'Conor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromachose, barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from

Connla, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

^s *By lake and land: i. e.* a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Derg, and up the Shannon into Lough Ree, while another part set out by land.

οἱ .i. εἰτερ Donnchað, mac Murchaða mic Floinn, ἡ Concóbar, mac Maol-
rfehlainn. Ruaidrí Ua Donnagán, τῆς ἡγεμονίας Αἰρά, δέεε. Κατράοιναὸ για
εἰταὸς, mac Ruaidrí Uí Concóbar, ἡ για δῖοι Μυρφόχαις φορ Τυαδμύμαιν,
ἡ φορ ιαρέαρ Connacht, δὺ ἡ τοποθεταρ τρὶ ἐέυ, ἡ πο αιρεερετ ιαρέαρ
Connacht uile. ὅα δο να ματεῖς τοποθεταρ ἱρην κατ ρην Αἰλαιοῖς Ua ἡ Αἰεῖρ,
Donnrlébe Ua Cinnfaolad, ἡ mac Gillepurra Uí Mhaolmhuaid. Κατ Ριοδ-
ναά α αινη. Ιομαρ Mac Giolla Ulltáin, ταιοιρεαὸ Μυνητερε Μαοιρποννα,
δο μαρβαδ λά ριορα Μίδε. Domnall, comorba Rhátraicc, φορ κυαιρε Μυ-
μαν ἐέυνα κυρ σο τυεζ α λάνουαιατ ρερεπαλλ λα ταεῖς νευβαρτα υαδουῖη.
Giolla na nriogh mac Uí Cobéaigh, τῆς ἡγεμονίας Uímaill, δο ἐεε. Οἱρεῖννεαχ
Αἰαὶδ ραβαρρ δο μαρβαδ υερεραῖς Ἐρεα.

Αοιρ Ἐρερετ, míle nochat α κύεε. Ἄν τερερεορ Ua Κορεραῖν, comarba
δρενεαινη Ἐλυανα ρερετα, [δέεε]. Σῆοιρ mac Μαοιρδάλυα, ανηεαρα Ἐρεανη
uile, δέεε ιαρ ρενοαταεγῆ, ἡ ιαρ νερεῖςεεεθαῖδ. Τεῖομ ανβεοιλλ ἱρην Ἐοραρ
uile ἡ κοοιτεῖννε ἱρην μβλιαδαιρη, ἡ ατεβετ αροιλε σο νερεεεταρ ἐερεοιμε δο
δαιοινη Ἐρεανη υον τάν ἡ ρην, ατιαδ ανορο υρονη δο να υεεδαιοινη εἰτερ
εεελαρ ἡ τυαιε αεβαρρεε. Donnghur, ερερεορ Αἰτα ελαε, ἡ Ua Mancaán .i.
αν βρεεεῖν, comarba Caoimhgin, Macc Maraγ Ua Caoimáin, comorba Oenai,

[†] *Dun-Tais*.—Not identified.

[‡] *Ua hAichir*.—Now anglicised O'Hehir, Hehir, and sometimes Hare. This family was seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[§] *Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, and were seated in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology at this period, record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1094. Flathertach O'Hatheih, king of O'neach, blinded by Doncha O'Heochaa, king of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Brien to Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from being king of Galls, and killed Donell O'Melachlainn, king of Tarach. The slaughter of

the Easterns' good men by the North. Rory O'Donagan, king of Ara, and Conner O'Conner, king of Cianaght, *mortui sunt in penitentia*. Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, and brought with him his full visitation, beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Maelcolumb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murder. The battle of Finach, where the one-half of West Connaght, and the moiety of Corcomuroe were slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of Ireland assembled and gathered together at Dublin, with King Moriartagh O'Brien, both Munstermen, Lynstermen, and people of Ossorie. Donell mac Flynn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath; Donogh O'Heoghie of Ulster, and Godfrey of Dublyn, with ninety shippes. These of the East

to Dun-Tais^t; and they divided Meath between two, i. e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhnacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaeibh Ua hAichir^u, Donnsléibhe Ua Cinnfhaelaidh^v, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelmhuaidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of screballs [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The airchinneach of Achadh-fabhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcraín, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalua, chief anmchara of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donnghus, Bishop of Ath-cliaith; Ua Manchain, i. e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain^x, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of

came to Oghterarde, where they gave a discomfiture to the Munstermen, people of Ossorie, and Lynstermen. The Ulstermen retraits upon them, and wou'd neither hinder or opugne the Lynstermen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there tooke a prey, and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the coves at Loghlevyn, by one belonging to himself called Mac Agenan; and soe this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdome, and slaine by his owne people. Connor O'Connor of Affalie, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Moriortagh O'Bryen. Clon-

vicknose was robbed, and the spoyles taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Royrcks, on Monday in Shrovetyde. Dorrowe was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Affailie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delvyn. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Conought to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dontaise, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murrogh mac Flyn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.*—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter

do Dhelbna bicc a cenél, Cairppe .i. an tsíprocc Ua Ceitífhairg, comarba
 Maedócc, Ua Rinnánairg, rírléiginn Leitglinne, Eochaid Ua Coiri, pecnab
 Áchað bó, Scannlán Ua Cnáimrige, anmápa Lir móir, buadach Ua Cí-
 rpuidí, racaar Cille Dála, Dubírlatach Ua Muirídhairg, Aod mac Maol-
 liora Uí Dhólcáin, áirpírléiginn, ḡ Augurcin Ua Cuinn, áirpbericín Laigní.
 Aebát don mórclad éitna Ḥoppaid Mhánac, tigeapna Gall Áta eliaé, ḡ
 na nInnrí, Doimnall DubUa Fírgaile, tighína Foréuat Laigní, Matgáman
 Ua Seḡda, tighína Corca Dhuibne, Ua Maolepaoidé do muinntir Imleacha
 Iubair. O hÁinbíd, tighína Oirgiall, ḡ Ua Concóbar, tighína Cianachta
 Ḥinne Ḥeimín. Ua hEiccíng, tighína Fíhmanach, do mairbád. Ḥiolla-
 ciaráin mac mic Ualghaircc, tighína Ua nDuib inopecte, do mairbád. Caé-
 rraoiní móir i nÁrdachad ríá nDál Áraide for Ultaib dú i ttorcair
 Lochlainn Ua Cairill, ríogdánna Ulað, ḡ Ḥiollaíomgail Ua Cairill, ḡ
 rochaide móir amaille ríú. Doimnall Ua Muirceán, tighína Ḥéda uile,
 ḡ Ámlaíb, mac meic Conmáda, mac cairig Shíl Rónáin, do mairbád i feill,
 ḡ iate i ngeimléib irín Muimáin. Tairle, inḡn Doimnall Ḥuire, décc. Taidg,
 mac Caéal Uí Concóbar, do mairbád la ríraib Muimáin. Tairhleach
 Ua hEagá, tighína Luigne, ḡ ár luigne imme, do mairbád lar na tríb Con-
 máicmí .i. Cenél cCair, Cenél Dubáin, ḡ Cenel Luḡna. Ua Concóbar,
 tighína Ciappairge, do mairbád lá a brácair. Cúicceiríe Ua hÁinbíd,
 tighína Fíh mbile, do mairbhath lá Donnchad Ua Maolríchloinn. Dub-
 cóblairg, inḡn tighína Oirraige, ḡ bairtighína Oirraige, décc. Dairmairg,

into the Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, pp. 132, 156.

¹ *Ua Cnaimhsighe*.—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Cramsey.

² *The Islands*: i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

³ *Ua Seaghdha*.—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix Ua or O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Falvy, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Corcaguiny,

which extended from the River Mang westwards to the strand, Fintraigh, now Ventry, in the now county of Kerry; and O'Shea was chief of Ui-Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county: and this is evidently correct, though O'Shea, who was of the same race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

⁴ *Ard-achadh*: i. e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 14.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Dealbhna-Beag ; Cairbre, i. e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Mædhog ; Ua Rinnanaigh, lector of Leithghlinn ; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo ; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe^r, anmchara of Lismore ; Buadhach Ua Cearruidhir, priest of Cill-Dalua ; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhaigh ; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector ; and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Mearanach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-clíath and the islands^z ; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean ; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha^a, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne ; Ua Maelcraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair ; O'hAinbhídh, lord of Oirghialla ; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin. Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gillachiarain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ui-Duibhinnrecht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh^b, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia ; and Gillachomghaill Ua Cairill ; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlaeibh, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fetters, in Munster. Taillti, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Taichleach Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was slain, with a slaughter of the Luighne about him, by the three Conmhaicni, i. e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughna. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed by his brother. Cucoigriche Ua hAinbhídh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe,

“A. D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. Kells, with its churches ; Dorowe, with its books ; Ardsraha, with its church ; and many other church townes, *cremata sunt*. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, *in pace dormiuit*. Duvhach O'Sochuinn, gentle priest of Ferta ; Dongus, bishop of Dublin ; Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patricke, died. Kilkiaran, son of Mac Ualgarg, minion of Duvinrecht, *a suis occisus*. O'Hegny, King of

Fermanach, killed by his” [own people]. “The battle of Ardagh by Dalaray upon Ulster, where Gilcomgaill O'Cairill” [was slain]. “Great sicknes in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August untill May next. Murtach O'Cairre, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and heire of Ailech, *mortuus est*. Carbry O'Kehernay, *in penitentia mortuus est*, i. e. the archpriest” [rectè, noble bishop] “of Cinselaves. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul. ; Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ἐσνάννυρ, Ἐλουαν Ἐραιρῶ, Ἰλίνδ σα λοχα, Ἔαδου, Ἐρρ μόνρ, Ἐλουαν ἔρποναιζ, ἠ Ἐλουαν ἔσοιρ ὁο ἰορρεαῶ υἱε. Ἐλουαν μῖε Νόιρ ὁο ορρεαῖν. Ὀομνᾶλλ Ἐα Μαθαῶδαιν, τῖζῖρνα Ἐα ηἘαχᾶχ, ὀέεε.

Ἐοιρ Ἐρῖορτ, μῖε νοχατ α ρέ. ηἘα Ἐοχλάν ρυῖ ἔρρεορ, ἠ κομῶρβα ἔαῖρρι, ὀέεε. Ἐοζαν Ἐα Ἐῖρναιζ, αῖρῖνεαχ Ὀοιρε, ὀέεε ἠν ὀέτ ὀέεε Ἐαλλανν Ἰανουαρι. Ἐολλυμ Ἐα ηἘηραῶδαιν, αῖρῖνεαχ Ἐορρᾶ Ἐιλιῖρ, ἒλανδ Ἐα Μυῖρρεῶδαιν, αῖρῖνεαχ Ἐεντῖρῖε, Ἐαρζυρ ηἘα Ἐρμῖμῖρ, κομῶρβα Ἐομῖζαῖλλ, Μᾶε Νεχῖεαμ ηἘα ηἘαῖῖοιζ, ἒρῖρλεῖζῖνν ἠ υαρᾶλ ῖαζαρτ, ὀέεε. Ἐα Μαῖλκαῖν, ὀλλᾶν Ὀαλ ἠἘαῖρ, ὀέεε. Ἐμῖλαοῖε, μᾶε Ἐαῖοζ Ἐῖ ἔρημᾶν, ὁο ἠαῖρᾶῶ ἠ Μαῖανν. ἒρῖλ Ἐόῖν ρορ Ἐοῖνε ῖρῖν μῖεῖαῶδαιρῖ. Ἐο ζᾶῶ ἠμεαζλα ἠόνρ ῖρῖορα Ἐρεανν ῖρῖμῖρ, κοῖναῶ ἠ κομῖαρῖε ἀρῖρῖαχῖε ἠᾶ Ἐῖρῖρῖε Ἐρεανν ἠμ κομῖαρῖε ἒῖᾶῖρῖαῖε ὀῖα ἠμῖῖοῖδῖν ἀρ ἠν Ἐῖῖομᾶν ρο Ἐῖρκαῖῶ ὀόῖε ὀ Ἐῖν α ρορῖκοῖζῖνα ρορ Ἐᾶχ α κοῖοῖῖοῖννε Ἐρεῖῖορ ὀ Ἐῖῖο-ᾶοῖν ἠο Ὀομνᾶχ ὁο ὀῖναῖν ἠαχᾶ ἠῖρ, ἠ Ἐρῖρρεαῶ ἠαχ ἠαοῖ ἠο Ἐῖν μῖεῖαῶδαιν, Ἐεῖν μῖο Ἐᾶῖ Ὀομνᾶῖε, ἠ ρολλᾶμνα, ἠ αῖρῖῖρῖε, ἠ ὀαν ὁο ρᾶῖρᾶῖε ἠμῖρῖνα, ἠ ἔῖοβαῖρᾶ ἠομῖῖο ὁο ὀῖα. Ἐυκαῶ ὀαν ἒῖρῖαῖνα ἠομῖῖο ὁο Ἐκαῖρῖε, ἠ Ἐῖρῖρῖε, ὀ ρῖοζᾶῖε, ἠ Ἐαοῖρῖεῖαῖε, ἠ ρο ρᾶορῖᾶ ῖρῖρ Ἐρεανν ἠν Ἐυχῖε ῖρῖν ἀρ Ἐῖνε ἠα ὀῖοζῖε. Ἐῖνδ κορᾶῶ ὁο ἀῖρῖαῶδουῖῖαῶ ἠᾶ Μυῖρῖῖρῖεῖαχ Ἐα ἠῖρῖαῖν ἠαρ ἠα ἠῖρῖαῶδῖ ρεαχῖε ῖρᾶῖν ἠα Ἐῖῖ Ἐυῖνδ. ἒλᾶνν Ἐα ηἘαῖῖοῖε, τῖζῖρνα Ὀεῖρρεῖρῖ Ἐῖρῖαῖλλ [ὀέεε]. Ἐοῖκοῖβαρ Ἐα ηἘαῖῖοῖαρῖαῖῖο, τῖζῖρνα Ἐῖαῖαῖῖα, ἠ Ἐα Ἐεῖν τῖζῖρνα Ἐα Μῖε Ἐαῖρῖῖνδ, ὁο Ἐομῖῖοῖῖοῖμ ῖρῖα ροῖῖε ἠῖ Ἐῖαῖῖαῶ. Ἐυῖλαῶ Ἐα Ἐῖῖεῖκαῖν, Ἐᾶῖαῖρῖ Ἐῖρῖαῖλλ, ὁο ἠαῖρᾶῶ ἠᾶ κοῖεαῶ ηἘρεανν, ἠ. Ἐοῖεαῶ Ἐλαῶ. Μᾶῖζᾶῖμᾶν Ἐα ἠεζῖῖα, τῖζῖρνα Ἐορκα Ὀηυῖῖνε, ὀέεε. Μυῖρῖῖρῖεῖαχ ἠ. ἠν Ἐυῖλαχ Ἐα Ὀυῖῖῖα, τῖζῖρνα Ἐα ηἘαῖαῖζᾶῖα, ὁο ἠαῖρᾶῶ

^c *Darmhaigh.*—Otherwise written Dearnhach and Durmhagh; now Darrow, in the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^d *Fell on Friday.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis Baptistæ hoc anno cecidit in feriam sextam: quod tanquam malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis augurati nimium expaverunt Clerus et populus Hiberniæ. Unde consilio inito visum est Archiepiscopo et Clero totius patriæ, ut præservarentur a malis quæ præmisso tali omine subsequ-

utura qui dudum prædixerant indixere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protelent jejunium singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominicis, festis, et solemnitatibus majoribus, una refectio maneat contento. Unde multa a populo factæ sunt oblationes et piæ largitiones; et a Regibus et Proceribus agri et prædia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. His pietatis officiis peractis ab igne imminentis vindictæ populus mansit intactus.” —*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

died. Darmhaigh^e, Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaigh, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, airchinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-ailithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrobh; Learghus Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Comhghall; Mac Neachtain UahUaithnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaeibh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday^d this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Ceann-coradh was re-edified by Muircheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuinn. Flann Ua hAinbhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn^e, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i. e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne^f, died. Muircheartach, i. e. the Boar, O'Dubhda, lord of the

^e *Ui-Mic-Cairthinn*.—A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forgo, son of Cairthenn, or Caerthainn, who was son of Eare, the grandson of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Caerthainn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenaght,

in the county of Londonderry.

“Ericus e tribus Collæ regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthennium: cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinum lacus Fevail Londinodoriam alluentem.”—O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 362. See also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 122, note ^k.

^f *Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne*.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.

λά α cénél féin. Ματοδαν Ua Ματοδαν, τἰγῆνα Síl nAnmécáda, décc. Σιολλοιργεν Mac Κορτέν, τἰγῆνα Θεαλβνα μόριε, do máρβαδ lá hUib Λαοζαιρε .i. ιαρνα éioðnacal do Mhuirécírtach Ua ðriam doib iar mbriec dóριδε. xxx uinge do ór uað, γ céd mbó γ ochtar ειτιρεð. Donnchað mac an Thuit do máρβαð do Chalraiγib. Σιερριuc, mac Muc Sealbaiγ, τἰγῆνα Pher Roip, do máρβαð lá Muγðoρnáb Mαιγfn. Μαολπάττραicc Mac Airmécóhaigh, eppcop Airva Macha, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle noch a peacht. Πανθaccán Ruað Ua Dubéaiγ, coíμαρβα Commáin γ περλεγinn Tuama va γualann. Μαολán Ua Cumn, αιρcínneach Eccairi ðicce, Μαολβριγθε mac an τραοιρ Uí ðrolcáin ραοι γ eppcop Chille ðara, γ cíoiccð Λαιγfn, décc. Ταðγ, mac Ruaiðoρi Uí Choncòβαιρ (.i. βραταιρ Τοιρρðealbaiγ Mhóιρ), τἰγῆνα Síl Muιρfðaiγ, γ copnamtach an éuiccð apcína, do máρβαð lá Cloinn Choncòβαιρ, γ lá απεγρaða féin ι ριull .i. la mac Conluacína Uí Μαοιλbρέnαιnn ιρin cεραμαð bliaðain ρίceat a απιρε. Αίμιργιν Ua Móρða, τἰγῆνα Λαοιγίρi décc. Slóιγfb lá

^s *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Madadhan Ua Madadhain*: *anglicè* Madden O'Madden.—See note ^s, under A. D. 949, p. 665, *suprà*; also note under A. D. 1178.

ⁱ *The Calraighi*.—These were the Magawleys, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1096. Flann O'Hanbeth, king of Deskert-Oirgiall; Maelpatrick O'Hermeay, Bishop of Armagh; Columb O'Hanraan, Airchinnech of Ross-aillither; Flann O'Muregan, Airchinnech of Aendrum, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvnè; Conor O'Ainiarray, king of Cianaght; and O'Keyne, king of O-Carthinn, fell one with another" [*rectè*, the one by the other] "in fight. Great fright in Ireland from St. John's feast in this year, untill God, through fasting and prayer of the Coarb of Patrick, and the rest of the Irish clergie, did save them. Duv gall O'Mael-

cothay his sonne killed by his" [own people]. "Murtagh O'Duvda, king of O-nAvalgaa, killed by his" [own people]. "Madagan O'Madagan, king of Sil nAnmchaa, *mortuus est*. Cuula O'Celegan, heire of Airgiall, killed by Coige-Ireland, .i. Ulster. Gillossen mac Carten, king of Delvin, killed. O'Caell, Airchinnech of Tuam-Grene, *in Christo quievit*. Owen O'Kernay, Airchinnech of Daire, 9 *Kal. Januarii quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The mortality and plague, and the killing of the chief of Delvin-mor, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1095, as follows :

"A. D. 1095" [*rectè*, 1096]. "There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that it depopulated great provinces and contrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease called Boye-Koyneall, untill this present year; of which disease the ensuing noblemen, with infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-

Ui-Amhalghadha^g, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain^h, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirten, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laeghaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muircheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Maeleachlainn], was slain by the Calraighiⁱ. Sithfruch, son of Mac Scalbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois; was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maelpadraig Mac Airmheadhaigh, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1097. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Maelan Ua Cuinn, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsaer Ua Brolchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i. e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair^k and his own servant of trust, i. e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muircheartach

frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Kevyn; Donell Duffe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster" [Ἰορταῖα Λαίγειον]; "Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oenne; the bishop O'Kehernie, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them" [*rectè*, with such virulence amongst them], "were strocken with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdome to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except sollemne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very beneficiall" [*recte*, beneficent] "towards

the church and pooremen this year, whereby God's wrath was asswaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinarie contrie charges, with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house of Kyncorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koynn. Mac-Miccortean, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lagerie, after he was delivered by them to" [*rectè*, delivered to them by] "king Murtagh, for taking from thence" [*rectè*, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

^k *Clann-Conchobhair*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Maelbhrenainns, or O'Mulrenins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.

Μυρσίρταχ Υα δριαν γο Λειέ Μοδα, γ εο ρρρίαιβ μίθε, γ εο νδρειμ δο Connacht αρ αμμαρ αν ευαιρχειρτ γο ραγγαδαρ Μαγ Conaille, γ α νομποδ αρρ ιαρ ριν ζαν ινδρεαδ ζαν ειττειρε, υαιρ τάμικε Δομνall Υα Λοclainn γο τειονόλ αν ευαιρχειρτ γο Ρίοδ Conaille δο εάβαιρτ κατα δο Μημυρσίρταχ εο να ροδραυε εο νδρίνα Δια, γ εομάρβα Ρηάτραιε ρίο Ιετορρα. Lochlainn Υα Δυιδαρα, τιζρίνα Ρρίρημαιζε, δο μαρβαδθ δο Υιβη δριυιν δρείρνε. Ιν δρυε Υα Καρταίγ, ολλαμ Connaét, δο μαρβαδ δο Chonnaétaib ρείρρην. Ενόι μίρ μόρ αρ ρυδ Ερεανν α εοιετίinne ιρην μβλιαδαιρρη, εο ρο μίετ μυκα Ερεανν, γ ρο μαιρ τιρυαιρρη να εενο ήιρην εο είνθ δά βλιαδαν ιαραμη. βλιαδαιν να εενο βριονν δο ζαιρτέι θι, γ δο ζελίβεί ρειρβδαδ ενό αρ αση ρίγγιην. Cloicéeach Μαινιρτρεαχ .i. Μαινιρτρεαδ θυίτε, εο λεαδραιβ γ εο τταιρ-εεθαιβ ιομδαιβ δο Ιορρεαδ. Πλατέβίρταχ Υα Πλατέβίρταγ δο εοιθεαετ ινα αεαρρδα γο ηΑοδ Υα Conéοδαιρ (.i. Αοδ αν ζα βρίηαιγ) γ εσμηαρ Shil Μυρβδαίγ δο ζαβάλ δό δορίδοιρ.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, μίλε νοχατ α hocht. Δομνall Υα ηΕννι .i. δο Δαλ εCαιρ αρθ ανμέαρα, γ υαγαλ ερρεορ, είνθ Ιεενα γ εράβαιθ να ηζαιοδελ, εοραρ εοινδερελε ιαρταίρ Εορρα ραιοι αν υιρθ ελεταρδα Ρομian, γ να ηζαιοδεal, δο εριοεχνύζαδ αβεταδ ι Callainn December. Σέ βλιαδνα ρεαετμοζατ α αοιρ αν εαν ρο βαιθ α ρρριατ. Δομνall Υα Ροδαρταίγ, εομάρβα Cholaim Chille, Μαοίίρυ Υα Στυρ, ρεριβθδ γ ρεαλλρομ Μυμαν γ Ερεανν αρέθνα,

¹ *Fidh-Conaille*: i. e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

^m *A seiseadhach of nuts*.—This is explained “the sixth part of a barrell,” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A. D. 1031.

ⁿ *The cloictheach of Mainister*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O’Conor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the cloictheachs of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Monasterboice still exists, and is known by no other name than that by which it is called in the text, namely, *Cloictheach Mainistreach*.—See Petrie’s *Round Towers*

of Ireland, pp. 64, 65.

^o *Aedh of the Broken Spear*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, because Aedh of the Broken Spear, King of Connaught, was killed in the year 1067.—See that year, p. 893, *suprà*; and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1097. Lergus O’Crimthir, Coarb of Comgall, *post penitentiam optimam obiit*. Teig mac Rory O’Conner, heire of Connaght, *a suis occisus*. Flannagan Rua, .i. Red, Airchinnech of Roscoman, *in pace quieuit*. The Steeple of Mainistir” [*cloicéec mainiρτρεαδ*], “with the books and much goods” [*therein placed*] “to be kept, burnt. Maelbrighde mac Antire

Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North; and they arrived in Magh-Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille^l, to give battle to Muirheartach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearn-mhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fattened; and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called the year of the white nuts, and a seiseadhach of nuts^m was got for one penny. The cloitheach of Mainistirⁿ (i. e. of Mainistir-Buithe), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i. e. Aedh of the Broken Spear^o), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief anmchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh^p, successor of Colum Cille; Maelisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

O'Brolchan, Archpriest or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. An army by Murtach O'Brien, and Lehmoga, .i. Mounster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevne: an army by Donell O'Lochlainn into the north of Ireland" [*rectè*, with the people of the north of Ireland] "to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them; but Daniell, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O'Duvdara, king of Fernmay, killed by the O-Briuins of Brefny. Great fruit of nutts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the Yeare of Whyte Nutts), that a man might gett a measure called Sessagh, .i. the sixth parte

of the barrell, for a penny."

Two of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1097, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1096, as follows:

"A. D. 1096" [*recte*, 1097]. "Awargin O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "died. He was prince of Lease. King Moriortagh, with the forces of Lethmoye and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connought, went to Ulster of purpose to gett hostages, and returned from thence without bootie or hostages."

^p *Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh*: *anglicè* Donnell, or Daniell O'Rafferty, or O'Roarty. The O'Roartys were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tory

Εοχαῖδ, κοῦαρβα Γιανάν, Ρόνάν Ὑα Ὀαίμιν, κοῦαρβα Φεΐνιν ὀέτυρ, ἡ
 ριαῖλόρι τοῖγαῖδε ἱαροῖν, Μαοῖμαρταν Ὑα Σελλαιῖ, κοῦαρβα Μυρα Ὀῖνα,
 ἡ Λεαρῖαρ εεεναῖδ ὀέεε ἰν ἀοῖν ῥό. Φλαῖῖβῖρταχ, μαε τιῖῖρῖναιῖ ὀαιρῖῖῖ,
 κοῦορβα Φιννεῖν Μαῖῖε βῖλε, ὀέεε ἰνα οῖλιῖρε. Μαε Μαραρ Καρρρεῖ
 .ἰ. ὕαῖα ῖαεεαρε ραοῖ ἡ ρρῖῖε ρῖῖόρι Εῖρεαῖν ὀέεε ἡ ῖῖῖῖν ὀα ῥόεα. Τρῖ
 ῥοῖγα ὀο ῥοῖγαῖβ ῖῖῖῖ ἡα ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ὀο ὀυαῖν ἀμαχ ὀο Ὑῖταῖβ, ἡ ἀ βροῖρῖνδ ὀο
 ῖαῖρβαδ .ἰ. ρῖῖε ἀρ ὀέδ ἀ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Μαῖῖδῖν Φεῖρτερῖ Σῖῖῖῖε ρορ Chenél Conaill
 ρῖα εCenél ῖεῖῖῖῖ ἰν ρο μαῖρβαδ Ὑα Ταῖρσεαρε, .ἰ. Εεερεταῖ, ῖο ροχαῖῖῖῖ
 οῖλε. Ερεαχαῖδ, ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ Μαῖῖε ὀαιρῖῖρε ῥα Μυῖρῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑα ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ρορ
 ρῖορα Τεαῖῖῖ. Σῖῖῖῖῖ ῥά Μυῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀο Σῖῖῖῖῖ Φυαῖε ὀο ραῖῖῖῖ Ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ,
 μαε μεῖε Ὑοχῖῖῖῖ, ἀετ ἡῖ ρῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡα ἀῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Μῖῖῖῖ ὀο ράρῖῖῖῖ
 εῖτερῖ Ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, μαε Μυῖρῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ Concobar, μαε Μαοῖλεαχῖῖῖῖ. Φλαῖῖ-
 ῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑα Φλαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, τιῖῖῖῖῖ Σῖῖ Μυῖρῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἱαῖῖῖῖῖ Connaéτ, ὀο
 ῖαῖρβαδ ὀο Μῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑα Cuanna ἡ εεῖῖῖῖῖ ὀαῖῖῖῖ Ruaidhri Ὑἰ Concobar,
 .ἰ. Ruaidhri ἡα ροῖῖῖῖ βυῖῖῖ, ρῖῖῖ Connaéτ. Ἀρ ὀο ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ βάρῖ Φλαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ
 ἀορῖῖῖῖῖῖ,

Ocht mbliadna nochat ar míle,
 O gáin mic Dé dait nḡtaig,
 Ní rḡél fáir, áct ip dḡrḡ deimín,
 Co báir feidil Flaitḡbḡtaig.

Διαρῖῖῖῖ, μαε Εῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ρῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ, ὀο ῖαῖρβαδ ὀο εῖῖῖῖ
 Μυῖρῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε Δῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Καῖῖῖῖῖῖ, μαε ἀῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑῖῖῖῖ, τιῖῖῖῖῖ
 ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ὀο ῖαῖρβαδ ὀαιρῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ, .ἰ. ὀῖῖῖ Ἀῖρε, ἡῖ ρῖῖῖῖ. Μαεραῖῖῖ
 Ὑα Φλαῖῖῖῖ ὀο ορκοῖν ὀο Μυῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ Μαῖῖῖῖ Ἐῖῖῖ. Μαε Μεῖε-

Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

¹ *Successor of Mura Othna*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

² *Fearsat-Suilighe*: i. e. *trajectus*, or crossing of the Swilly, now Farsetmore, situated about two miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1567.

³ *Magh-Dairbhre*: i. e. Plain of the Oaks. This name is now obsolete. It was probably near

Loch Daibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which form a part of the north-east boundary of Teathbha, or Tefia, in the county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Flaitḡbheartach Ua Flaitḡbheartaigh*: *anglicè* Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 367, 368.

⁵ *Ua Cuanna*.—Now anglicised Cooney and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁶ *Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe*: i. e. Rory, Roderic or Roger of the Yellow Greyhound Bitch. Dr.

Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maelmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othna^q; and Learghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairrceach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Cairbreach, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Gleann-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and their crews slain, by the Ulidians; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Suilighe^r was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghain, in which Ua Taircheirt, i. e. Eigceartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre^s, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Sliabh-Fuaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Meath was laid waste [during the contests] between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobhar, son of Maceachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh^t, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhan Ua Cuanna^u, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe^v, King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said:

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odhar^x, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Maccraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli^y.

O'Conor translates this, *Rodericus Margaritarum flavarum*; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Ruaidrius na ruge buioe*, i. e. *a flavo cane venatico dictus*," in his translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*; and O'Flaherty, more accurately, renders it "*Rodericus de flava cane*," in *Ogygia*, p. 440.

^x *Sinnach Odhar*: i. e. the Pale Fox.

^y *Magh-Elli*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Tefia.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1518.

ραιτ, φιλεδ, αιρη φιλε να Μυμάν, δέcc. Mac Ζαιτεν Ua Μόρδα, τισίνα Λαιοίγρι, do μαρβαδ δια μυινητιρ πέιν. Ουδóβλαιγ, ινγλή Διαρματα, mic Ταιδγ, βή Μηυιρέσταιγ Uί βηριαν, δέcc. Δεαρβφοργαίλλ, ινγλή Ταιδγ mic Ζιολλαπάτραicc, μάταιρ Μηυιρέσταιγ, γ Ταιδγ Uί βηριαν, δέcc ι ηΖιονη δά locha. Coircach Μυμάν do Ιορccαδ δυρμόρι. Δερέσχη Cluana mic Νόιρ do αρccain do Μηυινητιρ Τλαμάιν .i. do Coircaille mac mic Αόδα. Mac Ζιολλαόιμνιγ Ι Υραδαιν, coήατα Μηυιρχαιδ Ι βηριαν, do μαρβαδ do Chloinn Choircαιγ, γ υΘοζαναάτ τυαιρceιρτ Cliach, γ πο μαρβαδ τριocha εττιρ μναι γ πορ ινν.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile noch a naoi. Οονόcaδ, mac meic Μαοναιγη, abb Ιae, δέcc. Διαρμαιττ Ua Μαολαιτηγην, αιρcιμνεach Ούιν, δέcc οίδche Cάρcc. Uαιννάcάν Ua Μαcτίρε, comορβα Colmáin mic Lenín, Annud Ua Longarγαιν, comορβα Colaim mic Cpeiméταινν, abb Τίρε δά γλαρ, δέcc. Caoncompac Ua βαοιγίλλ do γαβáίλ επρccοποιυε Αρδα macá δια Οομναιγ Chincéιγρι. Slóigfó lá Μυιρέστach Ua mόριαν, γ Ιa Λειτ Μηοδα co Sliahh Φυαιττ do ραιγίó γίall Uί Lochlann, γ βοί Οομνall ι neplaimε πορ a cιονη, γ do ρóινε, comαρβα Ρháτραicc, ρίτ mbliadna ειττιρ τυαιρceρτ Epeann γ Ufē Μηοδα, conad ámliad ριν πο ρccαρρατ don cυρ ριν. Slóigfó lá Οομνall Ua Λachlann γ Ιa Clannaib Néill an τυαιρceρτ ταρ Τυαιμ ι

* *Clann-Choscraigh*.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1062, p. 882, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O’Flathvertay, king of West-Connaght, killed by Kindred-Mureay. Three shippes of the Gentyes” [*rectè*, Galls] “of the Ilands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse” [*rectè*, a little more, “*vel paulo plus*” in orig.—ED.] “Maelisa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Mounster, nay of all Scotts” [*scriba philosophiæ Momoniensium immo omnium Scotorum*], “*in pace quievit*. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lenster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod’s sonns. Eocha, Coarb of Kianan, *post penitentiam obiit*. Ronan O’Davin, Coarb of Fechin Fovar, *prius et religiosus optimus, post*

penitentiam; Maelmartan O’Kelly, Coarb of Mura Othna, *largus et sapiens in una die quieverunt*. Flahvertach mac Tierny Barky, Coarb of Finen, *in peregrinatione mortuus est*. Donell O’Hena, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fountain of the world, *post penitentiam optimam x. Kal. Decembris vitam feliciter finivit*. Makmaras Carbrech, chosen soul-frend” [ἀμμάρα τοζαίθε]; “Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columbkille, during his life” [ρρι ρέ, *rectè*, for a time], “*in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersad-Suliche, where Egert O’Torcher, and others, were slaine. This yeare Hugh O’Mayleoin, Coarb of Kiaran of Clon-mic-Nois, *natus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the

The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muircheartach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Tlamain, i. e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscraigh^z and the Eoghanacht of the north of Cliach; and thirty persons, both women and men, were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Donnchadh, grandson of Maenach, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maelaithghein, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Mictire^a, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Annudh Ua Longargain^b, successor of Colum, son of Cremhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhrac Ua Baeighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim^c, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1097, thus:

"A. D. 1097" [*rectè*, 1098]. "King Mortagh O'Bryen tooke the spoyles of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrogh, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn, both of the O'Melaughlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertye was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and Iarther Connought. O'Hairt, prince of the East of Teaffa, killed treacherously. Kaharnagh Mac-en-Tynnaye, *alias* Foxe, prince of Teaffa. Dowchowly, daughter of Dermott mac Teige, wife to King Mortagh, and Queen of Ireland,

died. Donnough mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn tooke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gillepatrick, mother of King Moriartagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

^a *Ua Mictire*.—Now *anglicè* Wolfe.

^b *Ua Longargain*.—Now Lonnergan, or Londergan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Tuaim*.—More usually called Fearsat-Tuama, now Toome, between Leigh Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.

ηὐλοῖσθ. Ὑλαῖο δνο ἰλλογπορε αρ α αειοηη αγ Γραοῖβ τυλῶα. Σαῖγιτ να γλόιγ αρ ποῦταιη κο ηαση μαιγιη ἰομαηρσεε ηυαηρα φορ αραιε. Κομπαῖαιτ να δά μαρεβλυαγη. Μαηδιὸ φορ μαρεβλυαιγ Ὑλαὸ, γ μαρβῆταρ αρ υα ηαη-ράηη αηη. Ράααβαητ Ὑλαὸ ἰαρηηη αη λοηγορε, γ λοηρεητ Clanna Néill ἑ, γ τρεαητ Γραοὸ Τυλῶα δο βεραρ δόηβ ἰαρ ρηη δά αιττειρε, γ κοηορηα Κομ-γαηη ηῖ παταγστρ ρηῖ δά αιττειρε οηε. Κοηαὸ δὸ ρηη δο ραῖδῶη,

Τυααῦα γέηη Ὑλαὸ αρ εηαηη,
 Ἰηηρητ ριαδαιη κο ρέηαη,
 Λα Δοηηηαηη κο λοηηηε λοηηαηη,
 Ρυηρηγ Clonne ηεογαηη ρέλ.
 Δά εηττειρε τρηνα τυααῦα,
 Δο λαοηραὸ Ὑλαὸ ὀ αέηη,
 Ἀη τρηστρ γαη διοδαιὸ αββ Κομγαιηη,
 Δο ρῖογαδ Δοηηηαηη ἰ Νέηηη.
 Ἰη ηοηαὸ βηαιδαιη αρ ηοηαητ,
 Ἀρ ηῖηε βηαιδαιη γο ηβηαιδῶη,
 Ο γηηη Γρηῖορε αηηηηε γαη αρηῖοηαδ,
 Ἀρ ηηηε ρο ρηολαδ ροηη.
 ἰ ηβηαιδαιη αηηηηηδε υαηαδ,
 ἰ τρηστρ βηαιδαιη ραηρ ἰαρ ρυτ,
 Κο αρηαὸ ἰαρ ηγαοηηε γαη αρηαηα,
 ἰαρ ηβυαηη Γραοηβε Τεαλῶα τυγ.

Ρυαὸρηῖ Ὑα Ρυαδααη, τηγστρηηα αηρηῖη Οηρηγαιηη, γ μαααοηρηῖογ Ερηαηη, δέαα ἰρηη ηλυ α ρλαα, γ ἰρηη δεαῖηαδ Callaηηη δο December. Clonduy γ Ceall δαρηα δο λορηααδ ἰ ηεαρηαηηαηη να βηαιδῶηαρη. Δοηηηηααα Ἀρηα ρρααα δο λορηααδ. Κααρηαοηηηδ, ἰ. μαηδῶηη Λοαηηη γηηρηδ, ρηα μαρηαρη Τεαῖβα, ἰ. ρηα Μυηηηηρη Ταδγαηη, φορ α αηρηστρ, δὸ ἰ ετορηαηη δο Clonηη Δηαρηααδαιε δοηη αηυρ ρηη. Μυηρηστρηαη Ὑα ηΑηρητ, τηγστρηηα Τεαῖβα, κο ροηαηηδῶη οηε αη-

^d *Craebh-Tulcha*.—Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim.—See note ², under the year 1003, p. 750, *suprà*. This place derived its name from a wide-spreading tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, like Bile Maighe-Adhair, in

Thomond.—See note under the year 981.

^e *The Daimhliag*: i.e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Lochan-geiridh*.—The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Teffia, in Westmeath,

The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha^d. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said :

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,
 As witnesses distinctly relate,
 By Domhnall of the lion fury,
 Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.
 Two brave hostages were given
 Of the heroes of Ulidia on the spot,
 The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,
 To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.
 The ninth year above ninety,
 And a thousand years of fame,
 From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,
 Was that in which these things were accomplished.
 From the year in which cook-houses were few,
 The third was that in which,
 With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,
 After cutting down Craebh-Tealcha, he brought them [i. e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Oirghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceanannus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag^e of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i. e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh^f, was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i. e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muirchear-tach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, loacán na gcorr, i. e. the Small beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.

maile ppiu im Ua Lachtnáin. Donnchað Ua hAicir, tighina Maige hAðar, décc. Mac Conmara, mac Donnall, tighina Ua cCairín, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo. Αοð Ua hEpeimoin, eppcop Cille dapa, Conn Mac Gillebuide, abb Munzarnde, puí egnaiðe, 7 ppuie pñóipr Mumian, dég. Flann Ua Cionaeða, aipéindeach Áta Tpuim 7 apð ollam Mide. Macraie Ua Flaiteén, comorba Ciapáin 7 Cponáin Tuama Dpéne, décc ina oilitpe 1 nAcaio bó. Do Uib Piacpac Pella a cenél. Cúmfda Ua Laegóain apð taoipeach Sil Rónáin, opðán 7 aipéur pñ Tféba 7 Ua Néill an deipeipit apéña, décc iar ecian aoip, 7 iar noilitpe pòda, hi tzig mic Cuino na mbocht hi cCluain mic Nóip. Slóiccéð lá Muipéñtach Ua mbriam co pòpcla pñ nEpeann imme co pángatTap co hEapruaið. Tionóilit Cenel Conaill do çopnam a tēipe ppiú, 7 po pypáilpñt ap éiccin ap Mhuipéñtach co na pòch-paiðte pòð ina ppiéing zan mopeað, zan gilla, zan aittipe. Cpeach-pluaiéccéð lá mac meic Lochlainn lá piç nOiliç, co po aipce 7 co po moip Gulla 7 ppoa ðpñh. Moip longup Gáll lár an Muipéñtach céona, zo pángatTap Doipe ap a aoí ní deipenpñt nach cion, 7 ní po loitpñt ní, 7 pòp accaibpñt a nap lá mac meic Lochlainn eitpñt mapbað, 7 baðað. Donnchað Ua hEochaða, pí Ulað, 7 ðpñm do maieib Ulað ime do Ghabal lá Donnall Ua Lachlainn, lá piç nOiliç ipin cúicceað Callainn lún. Giolla na naom

^a *O'Lachtnain*.—Now anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

^b *Magh-Adhair*.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.—See note under A. D. 981 and 1599. Ua-hAichir, now *anglice* O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin, and he settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain.

^c *Mac Conmara*.—Now anglicised Mac Namara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui-Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Ogashin, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1099. Great sleaing” [*recte*, great dearth of provisions] “in all Ireland. Kells perished by fyre” [*Ceanannus igne dissipata est*]. “Diarmaid O'Maelahgin, Airchinnech of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burnt” [*Ceall dara de media parte cremata est*]. “Coyncourack O'Boyle tooke uppon him the Bushoprick of Ardmach on Whytsontyde Sondai. Donogh mac Maenay, Abbot of Ia; Uam-nachan O'Mactyre, .i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Cremthainn, *in pace pausaverunt*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmoa, to Mountain Fuaid, untill Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a yeare's cessation betwyn them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being

the rest Ua Lachtnain^g. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair^h, died. Mac Conmaraⁱ, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhuidhe^k, Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Cinaetha, airchinneach of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of *Ui-Fiachrach-Fella^l. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of Sil-Ronain, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ui-Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Cuinn na mBocht, at Cluain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh^m. The Cinel-Conaill assembled to defend their country against them; and they compelled Muirheartach and his forces to return back without booty, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breagha. The great fleetⁿ of the foreigners was brought by the same Muirheartach [Ua Brian], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in campe at Krivtulcha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O'Hamrain was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cutt downe Krivetulcha. Two pledges were given them, and the Coarb of Comgall for two more. The Doimliag of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Kryve upon O-Fiachrach's. Roary O'Ruogan, King of East Airgiall, and the most vertuous of all the kings of Ireland, in the 45th yeare of his raigne, *in x. Kal. Decembris vitam finivit.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Mac Gillabhuidhe.*—Now anglicised Mac Gilwee, and sometimes corruptly, Macavoy and Macaboy.

^l *Ui-Fiachrach-Fella.*—Fella, or Fealla, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

^m *Eas Ruaidh.*—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

ⁿ *The great fleet.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 504:

"Murchertachus O'Briein (*Princeps Australis Hiberniæ*) cum magna advenarum classe venit Doriam, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, licet iavitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio cæsus, partim undis absumptus, ingenti clade deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnaldum Septemtrionalis Hiberniæ principem."

Ua hEidín, tighína iartair Connact, décc, 7 a adnacal hi cCluain mic Nóir. Mac mic Ziollacolum Uí Donnauil, tighína Cenel Luigðsè do marbadh la a múintir péirryn. Ziollabrigde Ua Cuirc, tighína Murccraige breozain, décc. Airib Ua hAmpadain, tighína Dhal pFiatach, décc. Ecrí Ua Maolmuire, tighína Cianacta, do marbad lá hUa cConcobaíri Cianachta an Ghleinne. An céo King henry do gabail riogachta Saxon .i. Augusty. Mórpluaig lá Laignib go pangattar co Shlab Fuait, 7 go po loircreat Airgialla, 7 Uí Méit 7 Fír Roir.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a haon. Fearbomnach, eppcop Cille dara, Corbmac Ua Mail, eppcop Ghinne dá locha, Maolciaráin Ua Donnara, rruit Shnóir Cluana mic Nóir, Muirgír Ua Muirbdaig, aircindeach Cluana Conmaicne, do écc ina ailtire hi cCluain mic Noir. Comdál Leite Mòda hi cCairiol im Muiréirtach Ua mÓriain, co maicib laoch 7 clépac, im hUa nDúnáin, uaral eppcop 7 airb íshóir Eirín, comd annrin tucc Muiréirtach Ua brian an Eadbairt na tucc rí réime riamh .i. Cairiol na ríog do Eadbairt do éraibdeachab cín oplaim laoch na Cleirich fair acht crahbuidh Eirín co coitcín. Mórpluaicécb lá Muiréirtach Ua brian, la rígh Mumán, co ppsraib Mumán go Laignib, go nOrrraigib, 7 co ppsraib Míde, 7 co ppsraib Connacht dar Earruaib 1 nlior Eozain, 7 po airce luir Eozain, 7 po loirc il céalla, 7 il dúne im Fhatain Mura, 7 im Airb rraeta,

* *The first Henry.*—Henry the First was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1100.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 296 and 366.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1100. Flann O’Cinaeh, Airchinnech of Trym and Archpoet of Meath” [died]. “Donogh mac Eochaa, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O’Lochlainn, king of Ailech, *in quint. Kal. Junii*. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Bregh and Fyngall. An army by Murtagh O’Brian to Esroa. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by

drowning and killing. Makilcolume, O’Donell’s sonn, killed by his” [own tribe], “being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O’Hanragan, minion of Dal-Fiatach; Gilbryde O’Cuirk, king of Muskra-Breoin; and Gillnanaev O’Heine, king of Fiachrachs, *mortui sunt*. Echry O’Maelmuire, king of Cianacht, killed by O’Conor of Kyannacht.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

“A. D. 1098” [*rectè*, 1100]. “Donnell mac Donnogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to gett hostages of the

fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-bhrighdhe Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraige-Breoghain, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhradhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry^o assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Airghialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelchiarain Ua Donnghusa, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Cluain-Comhhaicne^p, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain, noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious^q, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoghain; and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura^r, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or boottie, with the loss of many of his horse and men in that journey. King Mortagh again, accompanied with a great fleet of Danes, arrived in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the way, and were mett by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthrow, and made a slaughter upon them.”

^p *Cluain-Comhhaicne*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Comhhaicne, now the village of Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim, where St. Cruimhthear Fraech erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1253.

^q *To religious*.—It is not easy to understand the exact nature of this grant. It appears to be a grant to the canobites, with exemption from any duties to lay persons, or secular ecclesiastics.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 131, 153, 154, 155, for a charter, by which the King of Tara and others granted Disert-Columbkille at Kells, in Meath, to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

^r *Fathan-Mura*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest veneration.

γ πο ρεασιλ Ξριανάν Οιλίξ ι νδιογαίλ Cinn coraδ̄ do διορκαοιλεαδ̄, γ do μῦραδ̄
λα Donnall Ua Lochlainn ρεαδ̄ ριαμ̄, γ πο ριμαχτ Μυιρδ̄σταχ ρορ α
ϕlocch cloc̄ γαχα builec lóin da ραιβε aca do bpeit̄ leó ó oileach co luim-
neach. Αρ dia ροραιτ̄μστ do ραίδ̄σ̄,

Ní éuala coinm̄s̄ neim̄ir,
Ciaa éuala coinm̄s̄ muiriρ
Ξαρ coinm̄s̄ clocha Oιλίξ,
Ρορ ξροιγίδ̄ πλατα Ρυιμιδ̄.

Do chuaid̄ Μυιρδ̄σταχ ιαρρην ταρ Ρήταρ Campa ι nUit̄oib̄, γ tucc
γialla Ulaδ̄, γ táimcc tim̄cell Eρs̄nn iomlán ρρ̄ί ρέ caieit̄ξiri ap̄ m̄ir̄ gan caτ
gan ρuaδairt̄, γ do δeachaid̄ iar ρliξiδ̄ Mioδ̄luachra dia t̄iξ̄. An ρlóiξ̄s̄ tim̄-
c̄ill ainn an tρloix̄s̄ ρin. Cp̄s̄ch do chuaid̄ Donnchadh Ua Maoileachlainn,
t̄iξ̄s̄na M̄s̄de, hi Ρ̄s̄n̄m̄aigh γ hí cConaillib̄, co tucc cpeach anp̄oill do
buaib̄, γ ταρραδ̄ CúcairiUa C̄s̄r̄baill, t̄iξ̄s̄na Ρ̄s̄n̄m̄aige γ Oiriγiall cpeach
δ̄iobh ι nAιργειτ̄ξ̄lionn, γ πο μαρβαδ̄ laρ an ρlóḡ doρ ραρραδ̄ aτ̄ b̄s̄cc, γ
do ρoc̄air̄ d̄na Ech̄t̄iξ̄s̄na Ua δ̄rain, t̄iξ̄s̄na δ̄ρs̄γ̄m̄aie, γ mac meic C̄air̄t̄s̄n̄
Uí Maillruain, γ Ua Inp̄s̄d̄áin, τοιρκαδ̄ ταξ̄λαίξ̄ Uí Mhaoileachlainn, γ dá
c̄éu amalle ρr̄iú. Donnchad̄, mac Airt̄ Uí Ruairc, t̄iξ̄s̄na Conm̄aie, γ
ρ̄s̄oγ̄d̄áim̄na Connact̄, do μαρβαδ̄ laρ an nΞ̄iollap̄pon̄m̄aol Ua Ruairc. Caτal
Ua Muir̄accán, t̄iξ̄s̄na Teat̄ba, do μαρb̄had̄ do aip̄t̄s̄n̄ T̄s̄t̄ba. Deap̄baill,
m̄s̄s̄n̄ Uí Maoileachlainn, d̄écc. Donnchad̄ Ua hEochaδ̄a, ρí Ulaδ̄, do ρuaρ-
laccad̄ a cuib̄ρκαδ̄ lá Donnall mac meic Lochlainn lá ρiξ̄ nAilίξ̄ ταρ c̄s̄n̄
a meic, γ a c̄om̄alta ι nδ̄oim̄liaḡ Aρ̄va Macha t̄p̄é imp̄s̄de com̄arba Ρ̄h̄á-
t̄p̄aicc γ a ρam̄ta ap̄c̄s̄na iar ccom̄luγa d̄óib̄ πο δ̄haç̄aill loρa, γ πο m̄iondaib̄

^s *Grianan-Oiligh*.—Now Greenan-Ely, which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, *Townlands*.

^t *Ceann-coradh*: *anglice* Kincora, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

ⁿ *Every sack*.—Dr. O’Conor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: “Et præcepit stricte Murchertachus exercitui suo omne saxum jaculatorium quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichia Limericum.”—p. 678.

^w *Feartas-Camsa*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note ^t, under the year 1005, p. 755.

^z *Slighe-Midhluaehra*.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara

Grianan-Oiligh^s, in revenge of Ceann-coradh^t, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before ; and Muirheartach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack^u of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said :

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
 Though I heard of the billeting of companies,
 Until the stones of Oileach were billeted
 On the horses of the king of the West.

Muirheartach after this went over Feartas-Camsa^v into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of Ulidia ; and he went the round of all Ireland in the space of a fortnight and a month, without battle, without attack, and he returned to his house by Slighe-Midhluachra^x. The expedition was called “ The circuitous hosting.” Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows ; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann^y, and slew the host which he overtook, except very few ; among the slain were Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine ; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain ; Ua Indreadhain^z, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn’s household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne, and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gillasronmhaoil Ua Ruairc. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, died. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the daimhliag of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patrick, and all his congregation, after they had mutually

into Ulster ; but its exact position has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lix.

^y *Airgedgleann* : i. e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoynes,

barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—

See note ^b, under A. M. 4981 ; and also note under A. D. 1460.

^z *Ua Indreadhain*.—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.

νά ηεακαίρι αν ρι. Callann Ianuari. Μαγνυρ, ρί Lochlainde, δο ειαχ-
ταιν δο γαβάιλ Ερεανν, αμάιλ δεαρηβαν αν ρανδ,

δλιαδαν αν céδ αν míle,
Cen nach mbaoḡal nimirimhe,
O ḡein Críort an chḡábaíð ḡinnn,
Co teacht Maḡnair in Eirinnn.

Ḥiolla na naem Ua Dúnabḡra, ollam Connact, do écc.

Αοιρ Críort, míle céδ α δό. Μυρσοηαχ Ua Cíorðuban, αιρίννεαχ
Lughmaíð, Μυḡρón Ua Μορḡair, αιρðβίλείḡinn Αρδα Macha, ḡ. ιαρḡair
Eorpa uile, δέcc ηι τειρητ Νόιν October 1 Μυḡairτ ηι Μυμáιν. Μαολ-
μυρη Μíðeach, ραι ρακαίρη Cluana ηΕραηð, δέcc. Cúmaḡe Ua Cai-
míll, αιρίννεαχ Dúin, δέcc. Donchað mac Echḡi Uí Αιτειð, ταναίρι

**Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1101. Donogh mac Hugh O'Royrk killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishopp of Drommore, and all the North, *in pace quievit*. Inis-Catha rifled by Galls. An army by Murtagh O'Brian and Lethmoga into Connaght, beyond Easroa into Tyrowen, and broke downe Ailech, and burnt and spoyled very many churches about Fahan-mor and Ardsraha. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Camsa, and burnt Culrahan, and encamped there awhyle. He took the pledges of Ulster then, *and went over at Sligo to his home*" [*rectè*, and returned home by the great road of Slighidh-Midhluachra]. "An army by Donnogh O'Maelechlainn into Fernmay, where O'Carroll mett him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdonnagh, bushop of Kildare, *quievit*. Cathal O'Murigan, king of Tethva, beheaded. Donnogh O'hEochaa, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Laghlain's sonn, king of Ailech, for his sonn and brother in law" [*rectè*, foster-bro-

ther], "and took theire oathes on both sydes, viz. in the Doimliag of Ardmach," [through the intercession] "of the Coarb of Patrick and Patrick's Samtha" [i. e. clergy] "withall, after swearing by Jesus's Crosstaffe."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

"A. D. 1100" [*rectè*, 1101]. "There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the pressence of King Mortagh, and in the pressence of O'Downan, archbushopp and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome, where the king, of his meer motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predecessors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town of Cashell, to be held in common by all spirituall men and women in perpetuall" [*rectè*, perpetuity] "to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynster, Ossory, Meath, and Connought, went to Easroe, in Inis-Owen"

sworn on the Bachall-Isa^a and the relics of the Church, on the eleventh of the Calends of January. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as this quatrain testifies :

A year above one hundred and a thousand,
Without any danger of miscalculation,
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,
Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain^b, airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Mughron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maelmuire Midheach, a learned priest of Cluain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

[*recte*, went by Easroe into Inis-Owen], “in the North; destroyed all the towns, fortes, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Camsa to Ulster” [i. e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Clonvicknose, that is to say, Moynter-Hagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmchie, was slain.”

^b *Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain*.—Now *anglice*. Murray O’Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O’.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1102. Sworts of Colum Cille burnt, Donogh mac Echry O’Haity, heyre of Oneachay, killed by Ulster. Donnell mac Tiernain O’Roirk, king of Conmaene, killed” [by the Conmaene themselves]. “Cumay O’Carrill, Airchinnech

of Dun, *mortuus est*. Flahvertach O’Fothay, kinge of O’Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Kindred-Owen into Macova, and Ulster came bee night into their camp, and killed Sitrick O’Maelfavall and Sitrick mac Conray mic Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the Ile of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick’s Coarb, for a twelve months peace, between Murtagh O’Brian and Donnell O’Lochlainn, and the rest. Mureach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugvay, killed by the men of Meath. Rosailithir, with the fryers, spoyled by O’Neachay, in revenge of the killing of O’Donnchaa. Casshill burnt by Ely. Mughron O’Morgair, archlector of Ardmach, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, *vitam feliciter finivit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.

Ua nEaéach, do mairbad do Ulltoibh. Doimnall, mac Tighfínáin Uí Ruairc, tighfína bpeirne, 7 Conmaicne 7 Connacht uile ppi pe do mairbadh do Conmaicneibh féirpin. Flaitebhrach, mac Fotaíð, tighfína Ua Fiaépac Árho rraáta, do mairbadh d'fhaib Luircc. Slóicéfo lá Cenél nEógan co Maí Coda. Do loctar Ulaíð ipin oíðce ipin lonzporc co po mairbat Sierric Ua Maolraáail tighfína Cairrge brachaiðe, 7 Sierric, mac Conraoi, mic Eógan. Eitepeada pfi nEipionn hilláin Doimnall mic Amalgaða, comarba Pháttaric, pe, ríe mbliaðna eirip Doimnall Ua Lochlainn, 7 Muirébrach Ua brian. Mac na heplaimé Ua Donnchaða do mairbad do Corca Laighe. Slóicéfo pfi nEreano co hAé eliaé i naghaid Maígnura 7 Gall Lochlainne tangattar dionorað Epeann co nofhrat ríe mbliaðna ppi p'fhaib Epeann, co ttarat Muirébrach a ingfn do Sícráid, mac Maígnura, 7 tuc peotta 7 argaða ionða. Muirébrach Ua Conchobair Fálge, do écc. Sierric, mac Conníða Uí Laozácáin, tairpeac, Síl Rónáin, do écc. Muirébrach Ua Maolreachlaimn do aitéfoagáð, 7 ríge do gabáil do Mhurchað dar éiri. Niall mac Néill Uí Ruairc, ríogdaíma bpeirne, do mairbad lá p'fhaib Luirg.

Aoir Críort, míle céo a epí. Murchað Ua Flaitecan, aipéinneach Árho bó, raoi nEena 7 naipéctail, décc ina oileipe i nArbo Macha. Corbmac Mac Cuinn na mbocht, tanaipri abbaíð Cluana mic Nóir, 7 pfi Sona, raíðbip, décc. In pfi leiginn Ua Connmaig do muirip Inri móipe, Ua Cingfo pfi leiginn O'fmaighe, mac Mic bpanáin, paccart Cille dara, 7 Maoliora Mac Cuid na mbocht, décc. Ua Canannán do ionnarbad a tighfínur Típe Conaill lá Doimnall Ua Lochlainn. Murchað Donn Ua Ruadacán do mairbad por epeic i Maigh Coda, 7 an rluaz pin do mairbad an Thiollaguirt Uí Chorbmaic ipin ló céona. Ragnall Ua hOcán Recharte Telca Occ do, mairbadh do p'fhaib Maige hloca. Codaí móp eirip Cenel Eógan 7 Ulta, co ttámic Muirébrach Ua brian co p'fhaib Mumán, co Laigib, co nOrraigib, co maíeib Connacht, 7 co p'fhaib Míðe immo ríogáib co Maí

^c *Ard-bo*: i. e. *Collis bovis*, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place.—See Archdall's

Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 678.

^d *Inis-mor*: i. e. the great Island, now Inchmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^f, under A. D. 960, p. 680, *suprà*.

Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Conmhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Conmhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliaith, to oppose Maghnus and the foreigners of Lochlann, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muircheartach gave his daughter to Sichraidh, son of Maghnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, died. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithecan, airchinneach of Ard-bo^e, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and a prosperous and affluent man, died. The Lector Ua Connmhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor^d; Ua Cingeadh^e, lector of Dearnhach; the son of Mac Branán, priest of Cill-dara; and Maclisa Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Conaill by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Donn Ua Ruadhacan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Ragnall Ua hOcain^f, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

^e *O'Cingeadh*.—Now *anglicè* King.

^f *Ua hOcain*.—Otherwise written O'hAgain. This family is still very numerous near Tully-

hoge, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O'.

Coba hi ποιεῖται Ὑλαῶ. Ὁ λοταρ υἱε διβλινιῶ co Machaire Ἀρδα Macha .i. co Cill na cCornaire, co mβατταρ ρέτμαιν α βροβαῖρι πορ Ἀρδ Macha. Ὁμνall, mac mic Lachlainn, co τυαιρceρt Epeann ppu an pé rin in Ὑῖβ ἑρῖραι Macha αghaῖῶ in αghaῖῶ ppu, an na po léigeaῶ do ceῖrpe coῖge-eaῶaibh Epeann poḡail no dῖberḡ do denam ní ar uille ipm cúigeaῶ. Ὁ ποβταρ τοιρριḡ epa ppu Mumán do luiῶ Μυιρέρταch ḡo hAonaῶ Macha co hEῖmáin, ḡ τιμceall do Ἀρδ Macha co pparḡoib ocht nunḡa oῖp pópp an altoῖp, ḡ po ḡeall ocht píeῖt bó, ḡ iompair co Μαḡ Coba doρῖῶῖρι, ḡ pḡḡbaῖp cúicceῶ Laiḡh, αḡup pochaῖde dῖrῖaῖb Mumán annpῖn. Ὁ deachaῖῶ péin iapaῖm πορ epaich i nDál Ἀραῖde, ḡ pí Mῖde, ḡ pí Connaῶt, ḡ po mapbaῶ Donnchaῶ mac Τοιρῖdealbῖaḡ Ὑῖ bḡpῖain don τυῖup rin, ḡ mac Ὑῖ Conco-baῖp Ciaρpῖaḡe, ḡ Peῖtaῖdeῖmáin hḡa deoaῖn, ḡ Donnῖcuan hḡa Duῖbcῖno αḡup dῖpῖoḡ mῖῖp oῖle do pῖapῖclanῖaῖb amaῖlle ppu. Ὁ luiῶ Ὁmῖnall Ὑa Loch-lainn co cClandῖaῖb Néill an τυαιρceῖpῖt i Μαῖḡh Coba πορ amup longpῖupῖt Laiḡh. Τῖoῖoῖlῖtῖ imopῖo Laiḡh, ḡ Opῖpῖaḡe, ḡ ppu Mumán, ḡ ḡaῖll an líon po báτταρ, ḡ pῖpῖaῖt caῖ epῖῶa πορ Μαῖḡh Coba dia Cédaῖoῖn in Nóῖm Auḡupῖt ipm ocῖtῖaῶ lῖo iap ῖtocht don mácha. Ro meabaῖῶ epa πορ Let Mḡoῶa, ḡ po láῶ a náp .i. ap Laiḡh im Μυιρέρταch, mac ḡῖollamoῶcolmoce, pi Laiḡean, im dῖa Ὑa Lopcaῖin .i. Μυῖrchaῶ ρῖḡ Ὑa Μυῖpῖῖoḡaḡ cona bῖpῖaῖpῖ, ḡ im Μυιρέρταch, mac ḡopῖmáin, co noῖpῖuḡ mῖῖp oῖle cén mo éat pῖde. Ἀρ Ὑa cCeῖnpῖealaḡ im dῖa mac Maῖoῖlmῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ḡ im Rian, ῖḡḡhῖna Ὑa nDῖpῖna, ḡ apail eῖle beῖp. Ἀρ Opῖpῖaḡe im ḡῖollaῖpῖaῖtῖpῖaῖc Ruῖaῶ, ῖḡḡeapῖna Opῖpῖaḡe, ḡ im maῖῖῖb Opῖpῖaḡe apῖcḡna. Ἀρ ḡall Aῖta cliaῖ, im Τοῖpῖῖtan mac Epῖc, ḡ im pῖῖl mac Amáinῖ, ḡ im deollán Apῖmunn co noῖpῖuḡ dῖpῖῖῖe oῖle. Ἀρ pῖḡi Mumán im dῖa Ὑa bῖpῖc .i. dῖa ῖanaῖpῖ na nDῖῖpῖ, ḡ im Ὑa Paῖlbe .i. pῖῖḡῖdaῖmna Copca Duῖbne, ḡ epῖ Laiḡh, im Ὑa Μυῖpῖῖoḡaḡ, ῖḡḡhῖna Ciaρpῖaḡe cona mac, ḡ pochaῖde oῖle do pῖapῖclanῖaῖb po

^a *Magh-Cobha*.—A plain containing the church of Domnach-mor Maighe-Cobha, now Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1252.

^b *Machaire-Arda-Macha*: i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.

^c *Cill-na-gCornaire*.—This was the name of an

old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilnagornery.

^d *King of Connaught*.—It is added, *inter lineas*, in the Stowe copy, that he was “Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri,” which is correct.

^e *Peata deamhain*: i. e. the Devil’s or Demon’s Pet.

to Magh-Cobha^g, to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha^h, i. e. to Cill-na-gCornaireⁱ, and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, confronting them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muirheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught^k; and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe, Peatadeamhain^l Ua Beoin, Donnucuan Ua Duibhcinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the Clanna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muirheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i. e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muirheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian^m, lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraighe; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amannⁿ, and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Brics, i. e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe,

^m *Rian*.—He is the progenitor of the O'Ryan
of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

ⁿ *Pol, son of Amann*: i. e. Paul, son of Hamond.

βαδ εἰμίτε δάρσῖν. Ὁ θεοχατταρ Clanna Néill an τσαρχειρτ .i. Cenel Eogan γ Cenel Conaill, co mbuaδ γ corccar δια νόυμιδ co πέδαῖβ ρομαοι-nech, γ co νέδαλαῖβ ιομδαῖβ ιμον pupall ρίοζδα, γ im camlinne, γ im πέδαῖβ ροιημίλαῖβ ἀρέφνα. Μαζνυρ, ρί Lochlainne γ na ιονηρεδ, γ ρῆρ πο ἐριλλ ρορβαῖρῖ ρορ Εἰρῖονη υἱε, do μαρβαδ do Ulcoῖβ ap cpeich γο νάρ a μῦιητῖρε ιμbe. ὅβη do ἔρεῖτ δά λῆναῖν ιη αοιηφεέτ ιρη μβλιαδαιηρῖ, γ αεν ἔορρ αca ὄτα a μβρῖιηne co ρῖγε a ἡμίλην, γ a μβοῖλλ υἱε co κοῖρ cenmoτα ρῖη, γ αῖγεδ ἔάχ ηῖβ ρῖα ροῖε, γ οἰ ιηζῖη ιαορῖδε. Κατάλᾶν mac Sῆνᾶῖν do μαρβαδ do Choῖρρῖβ Ἰαβρα. Donnchaδ, mac Enna, do δαλλαδ do mac Dúnlaiηg, l Chaellaighi. Αμαλζαῖδ mac mic Aeδa mic Ruaiδῖρῖ .i. do Chloῖηη Choρccpaiηg, do μαρβαδ δια αταῖρ γ δια υῖρῖβραταῖρ ρέν ι νοῖοζαῖλ a νοατα .i. Concoδap, mac Ruaiδῖρῖ Uí Concoδap, do μαρβαδ λαιρῖομ ρῖαρ an tan ρῖη. Μαῖομ Αἔα Calzan εἰτηρ αιρέρῖ Τῆεδα γ a ηιαρέαρ ιη ρο μαρβαδ Cῖοηαδ mac mic Αμαλζαδa, τῖζῆρῖα Callpaiηge an Chalaῖδ.

Αοῖρ Cῖρῖορτ, ἡἱε. céδ a cῖταῖρ. Ἰολλacῖρῖορτ Ua Ecῖτῖζῆρῖη, epucc Cluana mic Nóῖρ, γ αιρέῖηneach Αῖρδααῖδ epccoῖρ Mel, δέcc. Πλατέῖν Ua Duῖδῖοῖρ, epccoῖρ Αῖρέτῖρ Λαιζῆν, Ρεῖδῖλημῖδ, mac Πλαῖηη Μαῖηρτῖρεach,

^o *But one body.*—“A. D. 1100. This year a woman in Munster was delivered of a couple of children that were joyned together in their bodys.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Ua Caellaighi.*—This name is still extant, but usually anglicised Kelly.

^q *Ath-Calgain*: i. e. Calgan's Ford. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1103. A courageous skirmish between the men of Lurg and Tuahraha, where both of them were slaughtered. O'Canannan banished from being king of Tyreconnell by Donell O'Lochlainn. Morough Donn O'Ruoagan, killed in warfare at Macova, and the same army killed Gillgutt” [O'Cormaic] “the same day. Ranall O'Hogan, constable” [Reῖταῖρε] “of Tullaghog, killed by the men of Magh Itha. Great warr between Kindred-Owen and Ulster, and Mur-

tagh O'Bryan, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connaght and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Killcornaire, to the field of Ardmach, and were a whole week in siege upon Ardmach. Donell O'Lochlainn, with all the northern men, were all the whyle in O'Bressall-Macha face to face to them; but when Mounstermen were weary Murtagh went to Aenachmach, to Emanmach, and about to Ardmach, and left eight ounces of gold upon the alter, and promised eight score cowes. He [re]toured into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster: he went himself to prey Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's sonn, and O'Beoain, *et alii optimi*. Donell O'Lochlaynn went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meete with Lenster. Lenster and Ossory, Mounster, and

with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body^o from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Cathalan, Mac Seanain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra, Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caellaigh^p. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choscraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgain^a between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Callraighe-an-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluainmic-Nois, and airchinneach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir^r, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, i. Mounster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmochoilmog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moylmurry, about Rian, king of O-Dronay, with Uoaran, *et alii*; the slaughter of Ossory about Gilpatrick Roe, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Genties^s [*rectè*, Galls] “of Dublin, about Drostan” [*rectè*, Thorstan] “mac Erick, Paul mac Amainn, and Beollan Armunn, *et alii*; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, i. the two heyres of the Desyes, and

about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduivne, and second in Lenster” [επιζαίγεαν], “and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his sonn, and many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omitt. Kindred-Owen touned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingly pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewells” [ιμον pupoll ριζοα ι ιμ χανλιννε, ι ιμ ρέταϊβ ιμόταϊβ αρέφνα]. “Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cahalan mac Senan killed by Carbry. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinnech of Ardbo, chiefe learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Ua Duibhidhir*.—Now *anglicè* O'Dwyer.

míleas diongmála do Chríofte, arís ríndóir, 7 ríaoi ríndára epíde. Corcebach Ua Cpuasáin, rípléiginn Chille vāra, décc. Maídm ríā nUlcóib for Dhál nAraíde, 1 eopceap Duidcno Ua Dairín, 1 ríioéxum. Ua Concobaip Corcamóruaíó .i. Concobar mac Maoilshlainn, décc. Mac na haróce Ua Ruairc do marbad lá a bráirib. Dúncas Ua Concobaip, tígíuna Cian-nachta an Ghleinne, do marbad lá a múinntip ríin. Fíachra Ua Floinn eapoeas Síl Maoilruain, do marbad lá Conmaenib. Slóigíó la Muiréir-tach Ua mbríam co Moig Muiréimne, 7 po millíste epeabapre 7 arbad an maige, 7 ar for an rluaióíó rín po hírreapó Cúulaó Ua Camdealbán, tígíuna Loegapre hí epraigbaile, 7 aeail de rapaín a ceim mír. Slóigíó lá Donnall Ua Lochloinn co Maó Coba, co euy gíalla Ulaó, 7 do deochaió co Tínpaíó rapaín, 7 po loirec bloíó móip do Uib Laoáapre acé an méio dia ceapíóib dia eapae eípmom. Leéplinn daimíacc Cluana mic Nóip do rorbad la Flaitberpac Ua Loingríó rapí na einnéceal la Copbmac mac Cuinn na mbocht.

Apí Críofte, míle céo a cúcc. Apó Ua Ruasán, raccap Achas bó, Muiréir-tach Ua Caáapnaig, ríuie tocáio do múinntip Chluana mic Nóip, 7 Ailellan Ua Spelán, raccap Achas bó, décc. Caéal, mac Gíollabpaece, mic Tígíunaín, tígíuna Ua mbríum bréipne 7 Gailíng, do marbad do macaíb a máaip ríin, .i. do macaíb Donncaíó mic Caíng hUí Ruairc. Conchobar, mac Maeilshlainn, mic Conchobaip, tígíuna Tínpach 7 brígh uile, 7 leíte Míde, do marbad epra basgal lá hUib bríúin bréipne. Muiréir Ua Concáinn, tígíuna Ua nDíapmava, décc. Donnall, mac an Ghuid Uí Mhaoilshlainn do mharbhadh do Chenel Fíachach. Donncaíó Ua Maoilsh-

* *Ua Floinn*.—Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil-Maelruain, or O'Flynnne, comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note †, under A. D. 1192.

† *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

‡ *Shingles*.—Slunn is used in the modern Irish to denote *slates*, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. “A. D. 1100” [*recte*, 1104]. “The

shingles of the great church of Clonvicknose, and the lower end of the walls of the fine church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Longsie, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connemoght, Cowarb of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church.”—*Ann. Clon.* The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1104. Felimi mac Flainn Manistrech, *miles optimus Christi in pace quievit*. An overthrow of Dalaray by Ulster, where Duvceann

treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhin, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibhceann Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcamdhruaidh, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairc was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Ghleinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn^s, chief of Sil-Maelruain, was killed by the Conmhaicni. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan^t, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles^u of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muircheartach Ua Catharnaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ailillan Ua Spealain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i. e. by the sons of Donnchadh, son of Caileach Ua Ruairc. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breagha, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muirgheas Ua Conceannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Cinel-Fhiachach. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Daman was slaine. Connor mac Mailechlainn O'Connor, kinge of Corkumroa, *mortuus est*. Mac Nahyche O'Roirk *a suis fratribus occisus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to Magh-Murthevne, and he spoyled the corn of the country, and it was in that jorney that Coula O'Kinnelvan gott the fall by which he dyed, being king of Laegaire. An army by

Donnell O'Lochlainn to Macova, and he brought the pledges of Ulster, and went to Tarach, and burnt a great part of Laegaire, and gott brybes from them" [*rectè*, but he gave protection to some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormoek, chiefe of Monach, dyed. Doncha O'Conor, king of Connaght, killed by his owne men."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

lainn do aitérioḡaḡ lá Muiréḡrtaḡ Ua ḡriain, ḡ a ḡol ἰ nAḡḡiallaib, ḡ
 epḡór airtir Míde do arccain ḡó ar in tír irin, ḡ Muiréḡrtaḡ Ua ḡriain
 co pporccla ḡḡi nEḡḡḡin ime do ḡol ἰ noḡḡhaḡḡ Ḋonnchaḡa ḡo Maḡ Conaille,
 ḡ ní tarrtaḡ ní aḡt arḡanna do loḡccaḡ, ḡ ḡo randaḡ an míde lair iarainḡ eḡtir
 macaib Ḋhomnaill Uí Mhaioleachlainn iar peimḡḡḡ ríḡḡa ḡó ḡ do Ḋhonn-
 chaḡḡ ḡḡia ḡoile. Muirḡḡhach mac Cana, Maolḡuanaḡ Ua ḡilḡaiḡe, tiḡḡḡna
 Ua Cairḡḡe, ḡ oide Toirḡḡealbḡaiḡ ἰ ḡriain, ḡéḡ. Maolḡḡhachlainn Ua Con-
 aing ḡécc. Niall Ḋḡar Ua Concḡḡair do marḡaḡ. Niall mac Mic Riabḡaiḡ,
 tiḡḡḡna Callḡaiḡe, ḡécc. Domnaill, mac Amalḡaḡa, arḡcomarḡa ḡatḡaiḡc,
 do ḡol ḡo hAḡḡ eliaḡ do ḡénaḡḡ ríḡḡa eḡar Domnaill Ua Uochlainn ḡ Muir-
 éḡrtaḡ Ua ḡriain, ḡo ḡo ḡaḡ ḡalar a écca, ḡ tuḡaḡ ina ḡalar co doḡnaḡ
 airtir Eḡna, ḡo ḡo hongḡaḡ annḡide he. Tuccaḡ iarrḡin co daḡḡliag Ardḡa
 Macha, co neḡḡaile 12 Aḡḡḡḡ a ḡḡeil Lairḡein Inḡḡi Muirḡḡhach, ḡ ḡo
 haḡḡnachte co nonóir in Ard Macha. Ceallach, mac Aḡḡa, mic Maolḡḡa,
 doirḡneadh ἰ comarḡbur ḡháḡḡaiḡc a toḡa ḡḡi nEḡeann, ḡ do chuataḡ ḡo
 ḡḡaḡaib a ló ḡele Aḡaḡnaḡin.

Αοιρ Ḋḡḡḡḡ, mile ceḡ a ḡé. Tuataḡ Ua Caḡail, comarḡa Caerḡḡin.
 Mac ḡḡaḡ Ua hAilḡḡḡan, comarḡa ḡairḡe, Muirḡḡhach Ua Maolḡḡḡin,

^v *Ui-Cairbri*.—A sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of O'Bilraighe (O'Billery), which is of the same race as the O'Donovans, sunk into obscurity shortly after this period, and the O'Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this plain, till about the period of the English Invasion.

^w *Ua Conaing*.—Now *anglice* Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

^x *Mac Riabhaigh*.—Now *anglice* Macreevy, or Magreevy.

^y *Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna*: i. e. the church to the east of Eamhain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

^z *Daimhliag of Ard-Macha*: i. e. the cathedral

church of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Domhliag, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

^a *Adamnan's festival*: i. e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 51.

^b *Ua hAil gheanain*.—Now anglicised O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1105. Mureach Mac Cana; Maelruanai O'Bilrye, king of Carbury; and Melaghlin O'Conaing, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Conor O'Maelechlainn, heyre of Tarach, *occisus est*. Donell, coarb of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace betwene Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell” [son of Ardga] “ Mac Lochlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airther-Evna, and was chrismated

cheartach Ua Briain ; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Donnchadh to Magh-Conaille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn ; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbri^v, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Conaing^w died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh^x, lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliaith, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muircheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness ; and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna^y, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag^z of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhaigh ; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland ; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival^a.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin ; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain^b, successor of Bairre ; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed ; and his body was brought to Ard-mach" [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureai, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the coarbship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feaste. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlinn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiach O'Flainn killed." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows :

"A. D. 1104" [*rectè*, 1105]. "Connor O'Me-

laughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybreye, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donuell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleagh" [i. e. the Cinel Fhiacca^c, or the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeath]. "Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the contrey of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pursued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some stackes of corn for protecting him in that contrey, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donnogh refused to accept protection of him."

ρσεναδ Cluana mic Nóir, Corbmac Ua Cillín, arpcindech Tíge aithead Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmuire Ua Scolaiḡe, comarba Ruadain Loḡra, ḡ Muirḡsḡtach Ua Cearnaigh, arpcḡsḡleḡimḡ na nḡaoidéal, décc, iar ndeigh-bithaid éian arḡda hi cCluain mic Nóir. Do Luḡimḡ Connachta éenél. Maolmuire, mac Mic Cuind na mḡochḡ do mḡarḡad ar iar doimbiacc Cluana mic Nóir lá haḡr aidiḡillḡe. Cathḡarr O Doimnaill, tuir corḡaḡa, ḡ com-ḡlḡca, opḡáin, ḡ einḡh Chenel Luḡḡdeach, ḡraḡail báir iar mbreit buada ó domḡan ḡ ó ḡḡmḡan. Donnchaḡ Ua Maoileachlainn .i. mac Muirchaḡa mic Ploinn, rí Mide, do mḡarḡad do Uib Munnéccáin .i. do Uib Mic Uair Mide. Doimnaill, mac Ruaidḡi Uí Conchobair, do aḡḡmḡḡad lá Muirḡsḡtach Ua mḡriaḡn ḡ a bráḡair .i. Toirḡdelbḡac do ríḡḡad occ Aḡ an tearmoḡnt uar riol Muirḡsḡchḡḡ ḡar éir Doimnaill. Sḡḡḡrucc mac Connḡda Uí Laḡḡ-acáin, taoirḡech Sil Ronáin ḡ tóḡachḡ, toirḡeach Teatḡba, décc. Muirḡsḡ-tach Ua Maoileachlainn do aḡḡmḡḡad, ḡ ríḡe Mide do ḡabáil do Muirchaḡa ḡar a éir. Niall, mac Doimnaill Uí Ruairḡ, tanairḡ ḡreitḡne, do mḡarḡadh do ḡḡraib Luirḡc, ḡ rochaidḡe oile do ḡaer élandaid amaille ḡḡir. Mac ḡiollamannḡaḡḡ l Ruairḡ do mḡarḡad Doimnaill, mic Domhnaill l Ruairḡ. Raḡnall Ua ḡḡhaidḡ décc. Ceallac, comḡrba Pháḡraicc, ḡor cuairḡ Ulad ceḡna cup ḡo ḡḡucc a oḡḡreit .i. bó ḡacha ḡeirḡir, no aḡh noáira ḡacha ḡrḡp lá ḡaḡḡ neḡbḡarḡ noḡḡa arḡḡna. Ceallach ḡor cuairḡ Muḡian ceḡna cup

^c *Teach-acidheadh*: i. e. the House of the Guests.

^d *Maelmuire*.—He was the transcriber of *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, a considerable fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

^e *Cathbharr O'Domhnaill*.—His name appears in the inscription on the case of the *Cathach*, a beautiful reliquary of the O'Donnell family, now in the possession of Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport, county of Mayo.

^f *Ath-an-tearmoinn*: i. e. Ford of the Termon. The O'Conors of Sil-Muireadhaigh were inaugurated Kings of Connaught, at Carn-Fraeich, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The situation of Ath-an-tearmainn has not been de-

termined. It was probably on the Shannon, near Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^g *Ua Deadhaidh*.—Now *anglice* O'Dea. He was chief of Císel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^h *Ceallach*.—The two passages relating to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1106. *S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-machanus circuit et visitat Ultoniam; et juxta populi taxationem, ad numerum quemque senarium personarum accipit unum bovem, vel ad numerum ternarium unam juvenecam cum multis aliis donariis et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit Momoniam: et in singulis Cantharedis (hoc est districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) accipit*

duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh^e of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Maelmuire Ua Scolaighe, successor of Ruadhan of Lothra, [died]. Muircheartach Ua Cearnaigh, chief lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age ; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonnacht. Maelmuire^d, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbarr O'Domhnaill^e, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cinel-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Minnegain, i. e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-bhair, was deposed by Muircheartach Ua Briain ; and his brother, i. e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoinn^f, as king over the Sil-Muirreadhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruairc was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc. Raghnaill Ua Deadhaidh^g died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time ; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings. Ceallach^h made a visitation of Munster

septem boves, septem oves, et mediam unciam argenti, cum multis aliis gratuitis donariis.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1106. Donell O'Lochlainn, with force, came to ayde Donogh O'Maelechlainn, and spoyled Westmeath ; but Donogh was mett in a skirmish and was killed. Disert-Dermott, with its Durtach” [oratory], “ burnt. Tuothall, Coarb of Caeivgin, *in pace quievit*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, .i. a cow from every

six, or a young heyfer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besyde many offrings. Cathvarr O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, dyed. Ceallach upon his visitation of Mounster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven cowes, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundreth or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of prise ; and become archbishopp by taking orders at the request of Ireland in generall. Cainchorack O'Boyll, Archbushopp of Ardmach. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his

θεορ, co tucc a lán éuaire .i. ríct mba 7 ríct zcaoiriḡ, 7 lft unḡa zacha puinn epioáat céo hí Muimain, lá taoḡ réd momḡa oléna, 7 arpoet Ceal-lach zpaḡa uapar eppeoir don éur rin a porí éongra pfi nEreann. Caon-coimpac Ua ḡaioḡill, eppeop Arpa Macha, do écc..

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo a ríct. Munzairit do opzain do Mhuiréfr-tach Ua ḡhriam. Cíno copad 7 Cairiol do lopccad do éime do aitt etip da Chairc co rírcceait dabach etip mioḡ 7 brózoitt. Cuilen Ua Catalain, tiḡfina Uaiéne Chiaḡ, décc. Concoḡar (.i. Concoḡar Cirenach) mac Duinn-rléibe, ríozḡamna Ulad, do marḡad lá pfiuib Fírinmianḡe. Maiḡm ría nUib ḡreapail macha por Uib Méitḡ, i ttopáair an ár imo ttiḡfina im Aod Ua nInḡreachtaiz, 7 im Fírcceur, mac tiḡfina Conaille, 7 ttopcpattar pochaiḡe mór oile amaille ppiu. Caḡarach Ua Tuamáin, tiḡfina Ua mḡriúin Arcaille, do zuin do Uib Cpeiméuinn, co nepbaite dé, 7 Eozan, mac Meic Riabaiz, do marḡad ina dioḡail. Doimnall Ua hAinrié, tiḡfina Ua Meit, do marḡad lá hUib Eatach Ulaḡh. Coimpac eitip airéfr Teatḡa 7 a iarḡar in po marḡhadi Cionaoḡ, mac Mhc Amalḡaḡa, tiḡfina Calpaiḡe, 7 ḡpogz oile amaille ppiu lá Doimnall Mac Fiacla (no Ua Fiacla). Maiḡm Aḡa Calccáin ainm an máḡma. Doimnall, mac Taiḡz hUí ḡriam, do éuib-peach do Muiréfrtach hUa ḡriam i nAḡ cliaḡ, 7 opíaccaḡ de po céḡóir. Zaeḡ mór 7 Tene zcaláin ipin mbliadain rin, co po marḡḡar ḡaoinḡ 7 moile, 7 co po ḡriur tziḡe, 7 ríḡḡaḡa.

cosen, in his place to be king."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1105, as follows :

"A. D. 1105" [*recte*, 1106]. "Donnough O'Melaughlyn was killed by O'Myneachan, of O'Mackwaise, of Meath. Bushop O'Boyle, arch-bushop of Ardmach; Moriegh O'Moyledowne, Bushop of Clonvicknose; Cormack O'Killin, dean of the house of" [the guests at] "Clone [vicknose]; and Sittrick mac Convay, chief of Sileronan, died."

¹ *Between the two Easters* : i. e. between Easter

Sunday and *Dominica in albis*, which the Irish called Little Easter.

² *Ath-Calgain*.—See note under A. D. 1103. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 howers" [ruechta lai co naioche, i. e. of a day till night], "the Wednesday before St. Patrick's, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Cenncora burnt betweene both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke called *Mieh*, and old ale" [brógóir]. "Conor mac Donnslvey, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fernvai-men. A discomfiture of the O-Meth by the O'Bressalls, where they were slaughtered with theyre king, viz., Hugh O'Hanrachtai.

for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caenhomhrac Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muirheartach Ua Briain. Ceann-coradh and Caiseal were burned by lightning, between the two Eastersⁱ, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i. e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Donnsléibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInnreachtaigh, and Fearghus, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgain^k was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muirheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-cliaith, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcail, wounded by O-Cremhthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge" [ἰνα δὲ γαῖ]. "Great weatt this yeare, and it spoyled the corn. Maelpatrick O'Drucan takinge" [recte, tooke] "the function of Lector in Ardmach this yeare, in St. Ailve and Molaise of Daivinis their feast day. Maelcolnim O'Brolchan took the bishopricks the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell

mac Mic Lochlainn."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Clonmacnois, which are very meagre at this period.

"A. D. 1106" [recte, 1107]. "The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrow to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrey of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Awalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo a hocht. An tεppcop Mac mic Donnghail .i. eppcop Cilli Dara, décc. Maelpindén .i. ardeppucc Laigín, comarba Colaim mic Crioiméainn, Eochaid, mac an ripleigín hUí Foctádaín, uaral íazapit, penoir, 7 anncápa Dúipit Chaoimégin, décc. Celech hUa Caomóran, comóρba Cainníg, décc. Coepich, inégn hUí Noennínaié, comóρba Cluana bρόnaié, Oengur Ua Cleipcein maop Mumán ó Phatpait, 7 Aed mac Duibóáleite, aóδap comarba Phátpait, φορ αιpoinneach Aρda Macha, décc. Ceallach, comarba Pátpait, φορ cuairt Connaét céδna cup co tuucc a oigperr. Etrú hUa Duimócaitaié décc. Tech do gabáil do Ua Matgáimna 7. do Ua Maolpuanaid φορ Dhol nDapbraitze rí Ulaó .i. Eochaid, mac Duimhléibe Uí Eocáda 7 a óicínuaó leó. Ua Cúrbail, tizéina Eozanácta Locha Léin, do marbaó lá a bpaítepib perrin. Domnall, mac Donnchaóda Uí Ruairc, tizéina Ua móruin bpeipne, do éuitim lá Coipppu Gabra. Cúsch lá Niall, mac Domnall, tanairi Oibé ipin Copann, co pué bú 7 braitte ionóda. Cpeach lá hUltoibh in Uib Meit, co po aiperte uile aét becc. Inp labpaóda do éogail la Pópaib Manach. Lumneach uile do loρcaó oíóce peile Pátpait. Diaρ do loρcaó do éenó géaláin i tCúpmonn Caollainne. bliadhain Sútach co nomat mfra 7 topaó an bliadhainp.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo anaoi. Maoliora Ua Cuillen, uaral eppucc Tuairceipit Epeann, décc. Oengur Ua Domnalláin, ppim anncápa 7 apópsnoip paícta Colaim Cille, décc hi cCshandup. Pλατέβpταch Ua Loingpúg, comarba Ciapáin, 7 paccapit móp Cluaá mic Nóip [décc]. Sluaigín lá Muipépταch Ua móruin, co pfpapib Mumán, 7 co bfpapib Míóe, 7 Connaétuib i tCúp bpuin bpeipne, [hi bpoipúóin Muipáda Uí Mhaoileaólamn],

¹ *Disert-Chacimhghlin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Desert or Wilderness. This church is situated in the recess of the mountain on the south side of the upper part of Glendalough, county of Wicklow.

² *Cairbri-Gabhra*.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

³ *Inis-Labhradha*.—See note under A. D. 919.

⁴ *Termonn-Caellainne*: i. e. St. Caellainn's Termon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelin, or Termonmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Killeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

—See note ^b, under A. D. 1225.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1108. Lymrick burnt out right” [*recte*, by lightning]. “Donell O’Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donell O’Roirk, kinge of I-Briuin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Connaght, in his first tyme, and he brought his will. Aengus O’Clerkean, Serjeant of Dalgais, .i. in Mounster; Ceallach O’Cyvoran, Coarb of Cainnech” [died]. “Boysterous wynde in the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by

The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-dara, died. Maëlfinnen, i. e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac Criunthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and anmchara of Disert-Chaeimhghin¹, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainnech, died. Cocrich, daughter of Ua Noenneanaigh, comharba of Cluain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdalethe, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, went on his visitation of ~~Munster~~ *Connacht* the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Etru Ua Duinncathaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i. e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra^m. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labhradhaⁿ was demolished by the Feara-Manach. All Luimneach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Termonn-Caellainne^o. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maelisa Ua Cuillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnallain, chief anmchara and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Connaught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn^p], whence

O'Mahon, and by O'Maelruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was beheaded. Hugh mac Duvdalehe, Suvair of Ard-macha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, dyed. Great oak-fruit in all Ireland. A happy year of corn, fruit, and all good this year. The Iland of Lauraa broken downe by Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

"A. D. 1107" [*rectè*, 1108]. "Cogrich, daughter of Unon, abbess of Clonbrony, died. O'Karell, prince of the Eoganaghts of Logh Leyn, was killed by his brothers."

^p *To aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.*—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole

co tteugrat bú agus bhoite mór, 7 co ndeácatar for moirib Lóca Uachtair, 7 co tteugrat bhoite eiritib. Taimc iarrin Ua Ruairc, 7 Uí brian co farccuib Ua Maoleachlainn a longport leó, 7 co ro marbgar Mac Ziollafulartaig, 7 rochaide amaille rriur. Slóigfó lá Doimnall Mag Lachlainn co tuaircept Eireann ime co Sliab Fuaitt, co ndéna Ceallach, comarba Phátraic ríe mbliadna etim Mhag Lachlainn, 7 Ua brian co ndeachattar tuaircept Eireann iar rin im Chonall 7 im Eogan co Mag hUa bhríail for amur Ulaó battar i Moig Coá, co tartrat Ulaó na teora gialla ro tograt réin dóib. Creach lá Murchaó Ua Maoleachlainn, lá rí Tóma co ro oirec Fioira Roir, 7 co ro marb Ua Finn, .i. tighna Fíh Roir, dar comairge na bacla lora 7 comarba Phátraic, aet ro dioḡail Dia fair inn rin. Aod Ua Ruairc do teacht hi longport Murchaó Uí Maoleachlainn ro dí, co ro lá a nár tria ercaoine ramta Phátraic. Ard mórcaim do lorcead co na émpla do Uib brian, 7 daoine do marbad and, 7 bratt do breit arr. Doimnall mac Meic Ziolla-pátraic do marbad do macaom oile ag cur cluice. Lócaid ag ite na ngort uile in arailib tirib i nEirinn.

Aoir Críort, mile céo a veich. Cernach, mac Mic Ulá, airéinneach Cúla raéam, décc i naitrige. Flann hUa hAlóda, comarba Einde Arann, Ziolla-pátraic hUa Duibraéa, ríleiginn Cille Dalua, 7 rai Mumán, Fear-domnach Dall, rai rriute peéa ríleiginn Cille dara, 7 bran Ua bhuic, rínoir Iar-múman, décc. Echéiginn Ua Fíhail, ríim aelaoch toḡaíde, décc. Ziollacolam Ua Maolmuaid, tighna Fíh cCeall 7 a bh do marbad lár an

passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

¹ *Loch Uachtair*: i. e. the Upper Lake, now Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. It was so called as being the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the River Erne.—See note under A. D. 1231.

² *Magh-hUa-Breasail*: i. e. the Plain of the Uí-Breasail. This is the level plain on the south side of Lough Neagh, where it receives the Upper Bann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1109. Easter the 8 Kal. of May, and lesse Easter” [Min-Cháirc] “in some dayes of Summer” [rectè, on the second day of Summer], “and Mocholmog’s day on Shrove Saturday. Gillailve O’Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliaich, *mortuus est*. Maelisa O’Cullen, bushopp of the North of Ireland. Aengus O’Donallan, chiefe soul-frend by the relique of Colum Cill” [rectè, of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum Cille], “died. The slaughter of O-Bressail, about their kinge, Dartry, and O-Neachai slayne by O-Meths, and by the men of Fernmay. An army by Murtagh O’Brian, in aiding Murcha O’Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of

they carried off many cows and prisoners ; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair^a, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Maeleachlainn gave up his camp to them ; and they killed Mac Gillahfhlartaigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-Fuaid ; but Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a year's peace between Mac Lochlainn and Ua Briain ; after which the people of the north of Ireland, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail^r, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha ; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, on which he plundered the Feara-Rois, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick ; but God took vengeance of him for this. Aedh Ua Ruairc came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breacain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphadraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Ulcha, airchinneach of Cul-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of Ara ; Gillaphadraig Ua Duibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster ; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara ; and Bran Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacoluim Ua Maelmhuaidh,

O-Briuin. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, made one year's peace betweene O'Brian and O'Lochlainn; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett" [Eastern] "Ulster, who were at Macova, untill Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Cocrich, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbronay" [rectè, Coarb of St. Samhthann of Clonbroney], "quievit. Hugh O'Roirk came into Murcha O'Maeilechlainn's camp twice," [so

"that he had his slaughter through the cursing of Patrick's reliques" [recte, clergy]. "The slaughter of O'Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche; and some of the men of Fernmay were slaine by O-Bressails and by O-Nechai. Donell Roa Mac Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O'Duverma *mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.

ngeócach Ua Aillén. Murchad mac Taidg Uí bhriain, ríogdánna Mumán, vécc. Cpech lá Doimnall mac Lochlainn hī Connachtaib, co tuc trí míle do brait, 7 il míle do étraib. Maidm Ruirp I Muig Aoi ar bélaib Cpuachna ría Síol Muirtheadaig, .i. im Thoirpdealbác, ar Chonmaicmb dú 1 ttorcpattar tri Ua Fhigale .i. im Siolla na naoim, 7 im mac Concaille, 7 maite iomda aréna im Dhuaracán, mac Duibdara Uí Eólura. Maolruanaid Ua Machanén, cigfina Muigórn, débinn, ingfn Cinnreitig hUí bhriain, bfn Doimnall hUí Lochlainn, ríg Oilig, vég. Ceallach, comarba Phattraicc for cuairt Míde cédna cup, co tuc a réip. Maidm ría Conmaicmb for Síol Muirtheadaig .i. maidm Muige breaighair, dú 1 ttorcpattar rochaide im Mfman Ua Muirtheadaig, 7 im Ruaidri Ua Mhuirtheadaig.

Aoir Críort, míle cév a haon ndécc. Caatpach Ua Laeda, do raíavh Pháttraicc, uaral ífnóir Epeann, vécc. Dún da lcthglar do loppad etip ráit 7 trian, do éne doait. Ceannavur, Popt Láirge, 7 Lúgmad do loppad. Slóigfó la hUlltoib co Tealaig Occ, co po tarcpat a bílda. Cpeach la Níall Ua Lochlainn, co tuc trí míle do buaib ina ndíogail. Senad do tíonól hī Fíad mic nAenguir lá maicib Epeann im Ceallach, com-

* *Ua Aillen*.—Otherwise written O'hAillen, now anglicised Hallion.

† *Ros*.—Now Ross, near Rathcroghan, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.

‡ *The Uí-Fearghaile* : i. e. the O'Farrells.

§ *O'hEolusa*.—Now anglicé Olus.

¶ *Magh-Breanghair*.—Not identified.

‡ *Ua Muireadhaigh* : anglice O'Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix Ua or O'. The head of this family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“*Anno Domini* 1110. Echtyern O'Ferall, chief old champion” [pnm̄ aēloēc̄ toḡav̄oe], “*in pace quievit*. Gilcolum O'Maelmoy, king of Fercall, killed. Cernach Mac Ulcha, Airchinnech of Culraan, *in pace*” [*recte, penitencia*] “*mortuus*. Flann O'Hugh, Coarb of Enne Arann, *mortuus est*. Maelruanay O'Machainen,

king of Mugorn, killed. Murcha mac Teig O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, *mortuus est*. Bevinn Nin-Kennedy O'Bryan, wife to Donell O'Lachlaynn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Danyell O'Lachlin into Connaght, and he brought a thousand of captaiues, and many thousands of cowes and chattle. The overthrow of Ross, neare Crochan, by Kyndred-Mureay, upon Conmaicne, where three O'Ferralls were slayn, and many more of the best. Bran O'Bruick, elder of West Monster. Gilpatrick O'Duvratha, lector of Kildaluo, and chefe lerned of Monster” [in harp-playing]; “Blind Ferdonach, cheif lerned in Lawe, and Lector of Kildare; Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, went upon” [his first] “visitation of Meth, and he gott his will. A discomfiture by Conmakne upon Kindred-Mureai, called the overthrow of Mabrengair.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

‡ *Old trees* : i. e. the old trees at Tulloghoge, at which the kings of Cinel-Eoghain were inau-

lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen^a. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of Ros^t in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Conmhaicni, where fell three of the Ui-Fearghaile^u, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa^v. Maelruanaidh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna; Bebhinn, daughter of Ceinneide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Conmhaicni over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, i. e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair^x, where many were slain, together with Meanman Ua Muireadhaigh^y, and Ruaidhri Ua Muireadhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian [i. e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Lairge, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut down its old trees^z: a predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochlainn, and he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened at Fiadh mic-Aenghusa^a by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of

gured. It appears from various passages in these Annals that there were ancient trees at all the places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated.—See notices of Bile-Maighe-Adhair at the years 981 and 1051; and of Craebh-tulcha at the year 1099.

^a *Fiadh mic-Aenghusa*: i. e. the Land of the Sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1111. *Synodus indicta in loco Fiadh-mac-Aengussu appellato, per proceres Cleri et populi Hiberniæ, cui interfuerant S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ardmacanus, Moelmurius, sive Marianus Hua Dunain nobilissimus senior Cleri Hi-*

berniæ, cum quinquaginta Episcopis, trecentis Præbyteris, et tribus millibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici; et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hiberniæ Rex) cum proceribus Lethmoge (id est Australis Hiberniæ) ad regulas vitæ et morum Clero et populo præscribenda.”

On this passage he wrote the following remarks:

“Hæc Synodus in margine Annalium *Synodus de Vsneach*, vocatur qui mons speciosus est Mediæ, & in domesticis Historiis longè celebris propter multos regni conuentus publicos in eo celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert Wareus de Scriptor. Hiberniæ, lib. i. cap. 8, vbi loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, ait; *Refert Balæus eum scripsisse (præter testamentum, de quo*

ορβα Πάτεραιcc, γ im Μαολμύρε Ua nDunáin, im uαραλ ῥῥνόρ Epeann, co ccaeccait neppcop co ττιῖβ cέβαιῖβ paccapτ, γ co ττιῖ mίlib mac necalpa im Μυρῖcεapτach Ua mδpιαν co μαῖῖβ Leitε Mhoδa do epail πιαḡla, γ ῖoδῖpa pοp éach etip éuaῖῖ γ ecclaiρ. Donnchaδ Ua hAnluain, τῖḡpna Ua Niallain, do mαpbaδ dia bpaῖῖpῖb a meabail, γ na bpaῖῖpῖ hί pῖn do mαpbaδ do Uῖb Niallám ina δioḡail pῖa ccinm pῖcῖῖ oῖδῖc. Comδal etip Domnall Mag Lochlainn γ Donnchaδ Ua hEochaδa co noδpῖpατ pῖῖ γ caencom-pnac, γ co τταpτepατ Ulaῖδ eitpῖpῖδa a πῖapa pῖm do Domnall. Catal mac Catal Uí Mughróin, τοῖpεach Cloinne Caῖail do écc. Cluain mic Nóir do opccain do Dhail cCair τῖpῖa cοmαῖpῖe Μυρῖcῖpταῖḡ Uí δhῖpian. Cpεach lá Τοῖpῖpῖealbáδ Ua cConcóbair, ḡo pο aῖpcc τῖpῖmann Dábeóc. Cpεach aile laiρ, ḡup pο aῖpcc co δeῖno Eachlabhra, co pῖliab Rurén, γ ḡo Loch Epne.

Αοῖρ Cpῖoρτ, mίle cέv a do δécc. Congalach, mac Mic Concáille, aῖp-cῖnneach Daire, δécc iar noδḡaῖῖpῖpῖḡe iaρpῖa cεῖῖpamhaδ bliáδain nochat a aoiρ. ḡopmlaῖῖ, ῖnḡḡn Μυρchaδa, mic Diapmada, comapba δpῖḡoδe δῖḡ iar bῖpῖnnaῖn. Raῖῖ Anῖa Macha co na τῖpῖpal do loρccáδ m deacῖmáδ

suprà fit mentio) Epistolas complures ad Malachiam, et constitutiones quasdam. Statuta intelligit fortassè celeberrimæ illius Synodi, juxta Annales Vhonienses (vt habent in Margine) in loco dicto Aengussij terra, coactæ anno MCLXI. vel MCLXII. cui interfuisse dicuntur Episcopi 50. præter Presbyteros 318. Meminit ad eum annum concilij magni Episcoporum, et omnium Magnatum Hiberniæ Henricus Marleburgensis in Annalibus: sed perperam à fictitio quodam Mauritio Mac-lochlainn, Rege Hiberniæ conuocatum asserit. Hæc Wareus. Verum Mauritius Mac-lochlainn non fuit fictitius Rex Hiberniæ (vt Wareus asserit); sed verus et ab Historicis patriæ plurimum laudatus Rex Hiberniæ; licet dubium sit an prædictæ Synodo alio titulo quam sub nomine Principis regij sanguinis interfuerit. Eo namque tempore Domnaldus Hua Lochlainn prædicti Mauritij patruus, & Murchertachus, siue Mauritius Hua Briain (quem citati Annales asserunt illi Synodo interfuisse) hic in Australi, ille in Septentrionali Hibernia regnabant; &

vtterque se Regem Hiberniæ appellabant. Et postea Mauritius Hua Lochlainn patruo suo Domnaldo succedens, annis multis in Septentrionali Hibernia principatum tenens, postea annis octodecim multis triumphis & victoriis clariis supremam in toto regno adoptus est potestatem, donec tandem an. 1166, in prælio de Lettir-luin, occubuerit.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^b *Uí-Niallain.*—Now the baronies of O'Neil-land, east and west, in the county of Armagh.

^c *Ua Mughroin.*—Now O'Moran, or Moran, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was afterwards dispossessed by the O'Flannagans. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the district lying between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Beann-Eachlabhra.*—Now Binaghlon, a very remarkable rocky-faced mountain about two miles north-west of Swanlinbar, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note under A. D. 1455.

^e *Sliabh-Ruisen.*—Now Slieve Rushel, a mountain situated partly in the parish of Tomregan,

Patrick ; Maelmuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland ; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muirheartach Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain^b, was treacherously killed by his brothers ; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other ; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughroin^c, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muirheartach Ua Briain. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Dabheog. Another predatory excursion was made by him ; and he plundered as far as Beann-Eachlabhra^d, Sliabh-Ruisen^e, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, airchinneach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Bright, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha^f, with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final *n*, *nn*, or *r*, often becomes *l*, as in this instance, and in that of Loch Ainninn, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell ; and in Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1111. Extreame ill” [bad] “ weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild bestes. Cahasach O’Leday, archpriest of the *reliques* of Patrick” [rectè, of the clergy of Patrick], “ *in pace quievit*. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoge, and” [they] “ cutt down the greatt trees. An army by Nell O’Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 cowes. Wild fyre” [light-

ning] “ burnt Dundaletghlas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aeneas, gathered by the nobility about Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, and about Maelmuire O’Dunan, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 bushops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen ; alsoe about Murtagh O’Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O’Hanluain, king of O-Nellans, killed trecherously by his cossens ; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting betwene Donell O’Lochlainn and Donagh O’Heochaa, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O’Lochlainn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *The fort of Ard-Macha*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

Callann Appil, γ δά ρρεῖτ̄ δο Τριύν Μαραν, γ ἄν επερ ρρεῖτ̄ δο Τριυν Μήορ. Cricē la Domnall Ua Lochlainn tap Fine Gall, .i. co Droiéte Dubgall, co ττυcc bópoia nóρ γ βραιττ ιομόα. Ughairne Ua Lorcáin, cigēna Ua Muiréadaiḡ, do écc iar bpsnoaino i nGlino dalacha. Tír da glárr γ Fabar do loycead.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo a epí décc. Opó San βερναρδο δο ειονηρεαδ. Flannaccan, mac Maoliora, αδβαρ abbaδ Arda Macha, décc iar nonḡad γ iar nairepige τοḡaide. Conna Ua Floinn, comarba Molairi Leicēlme, Diarmaid Ua Ceallaiḡ, comarba Uí Shuanaiḡ, décc. Diarmaid Ua Lonḡáin, maop Mumán, décc oidce pele páttraicc. Pionncar Ua Loingriḡh, cigēna Dál nAraide, γ Maolreachlainn Ua Concobar, cigēna Corcmoδ-puaδ, décc iar nairepige. Donnchaδ O Tairceipr, tairech Cloinne Sneδ-ḡaile, do marbaδ lá Niall Ua Lochlainn. Slóigē la Domnall Ua Lochlainn co maiche Cénél Conall, γ Eoccan, γ Airḡiall ḡo Glino Ríge, co po ion-δapbrat Donnchaδ, a píge Ulaδ, γ co po pannaτ Ullta epir Ua Maḡgáinna, γ mac Uí Duinnplébe. Dal nAraide imoppo, γ Uí Eatach aicce péin. Slóigē la Muiréeptrach Ua mδprian co pēraib Mumán co Laiḡmib, γ co Connactairib co Maḡ Cōba hí pōipitēin Donnchaδa. Slóigē dan lá Domnall Ua Lochlainn ḡur na plōḡaib pēmpairtib co Maḡ Cōba hí pōipitēin Ulaδ, co paibe imneipri caτa stoppa co po nδapppcar Ceallaç, comarba Pháttraic.

“A. D. 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio devastantur.*”

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks:

“Ex hoc loco et aliis dictis suprâ ad annum 1092, colligimus civitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse divisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, .i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est, tertia portio major: Tertia, *Trian-Massan*, id est, tertia portio Massan: Quarta *Trian-Saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores, vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglo-Saxones illi inhabitaverint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglo-Saxones abstractioris vitæ, disciplinæ, et bonarum litter-

arum gratiâ in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant, ut tradunt Venerabilis Beda in *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, lib. 3, cap. 23, lib. 4, c. 3, 4, et passim in illa *Historia*: S. Alcuinus in *vita Willebrordi*, author vitæ S. Gerald, quam damus Tomo sequenti at 13 Martii. S. Adelmus in *Epistola ad Eathfridum* (quam in sua *Sylloge veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum*, pag. 37, producit Jacobus Usserus) Joannes Cambrobritannus in *vita S. Sulgeni*, et innumeri alii, quos longum esset recitare. Sufficiat hic producere solius Guilielmi Camdeni hominis Angli testimonium, qui in *Descriptione Hiberniæ* ita de hac re loquitur: *Anglo-Saxones nostri illa atate in Hiberniam, tanquam ad bonarum litterarum mercaturam undique confluerunt. Unde de viris sanctis in nostris*

tenth of the Calends of April, and two streets of Trian-Masan, and the third street of Trian-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i. e. as far as Droichet-Dubhghaill^e; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcain, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, died after penance. Tir-da-ghlas and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maelisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after unction and good penance. Connla Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmaid Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaih^h, died. Diarmaid Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Finnchas Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corcmódhruadh, died after penance. Donnchadh O'Taircheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaileⁱ, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scriptoribus legitur; Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^e *Droichet-Dubhghaill*: i. e. the Black Dane's Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarf, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1112. The rath of Ardmach, with

the church, burnt, in x. Kal. April, and two streets of Tryan-Massan, and the third street of Tryan-mor. Congalach mac Conchaille, Airchinnech of Daire, in the 94th yeare of his age, *in penitentia optima quievit*. An army by Donell Mac Lochlainn, through Fingall, and he brought great booty and many captives. Gormlai Ny-Murcha mic Diermott, Coarb of Brigitt, *in bona penitentia quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Successor of Ua Suanaih*: i. e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

ⁱ *Clann-Snedhghaile*.—Now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

πο γνέ ρίοδα ἡ caencomraic. Donnchað Ua hEochaða do ðallað la hEochaið hUa Maðgaranna ἡ la hUllcaib. Slóigfo lá Muircértach Ua mðriam, ἡ la Uí Mhoða eṡir laech ἡ éleipeach go Ḣrenóicc. Doimnall imorro mac meic Lochlainn, co maicib tuairceirt Eireann co Cluain caoin Fhíſi Roir, co mbáttar fpi ré mír i cinn comair fria aroile, go ndearna Ceallach, comarba Phátráicc co mbaicill Iora ríe mbliaðna ſtoppa. Scaindſi epoda eṡir fiosa Fſhnmairge ráðéim, i ttopépaṡar dá rioððamna Fſhnmairge .i. Ua Críochain, ἡ Ua Donnaccáin. ðradán do gabáil i cCluain mic Nóir an bliaðain po, i mbáttar dá tpaigheað décc ina þou, dá ðopp décc ina leieſt gan rſoltað, tpi duirn, ἡ dá mēr i pað a eite þráðat.

Coir Críoſt, míle céð a deich a ceathair. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, comarba Ailbe Imleacha Iubair, uaral eppcop, ἡ fſpſeiginn epnðach peótt, bíð ἡ deirce. Flann Mac Flannchaða, comorba Molairi Ðairimiri, Maolcolaim Ua Corbmacáin, comorba Enne Arann, ἡ Fſpðomnach Ua Clucáin, comarba Cſhannra, vécc. Ruaiðri Ua Canannáin, rioððamna Ceiml cConaill, do maibað lá Cenél nEóðain. Aoð, mac Ðonnchaða Uí Eochaða, rioððamna Ulað, véð. Donnchað Ua Loingrið, tighina Ðhal Araide, Muircértach, mac Mic Lochlainn, rioððamna Oiliéc, vécc. Teiðm galair móir do gabáil Muircértaið Uí ðhriam, co ndearna anbobraçt de, ἡ co po pcar fria riðe. Ðiarmaid, im, do gabáil riðe Muñan ina fiaðnairi gan ceauðað. Slóigead lá Doimnall Ua Lachlainn co Raic Cſnðaið, ἡ do

¹ *Greanog*.—Now Greenoge, a townland with a curious moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

¹ *Cluain-caein in Fera-Rois*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—See note ², under A. D. 836, p. 454, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1113. Conla O’Flainn, Coarb of Molaise Lehglinn, *quievit*. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick’s eve upon Cruachan Aigle” [Croaghpatrick mountain, in the county of Mayo], “and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O’Kelly, Coarb of O’Suanay; Dermott O’Longan, serjeant of Monster; Maelsechlainn O’Co-

nor, King of Corcomrua; Finnchaise O’Longsi, King of Dalarai, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Flannagan mac Moylisa that should be abbot of Ardmagh, after contrition and confession, *in pace quievit*. Donogh O’Faircheirt killed by Nell O’Lochlainn, King of Kindred-Conell. Donell mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull Gavran. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, with Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conell, and Airgiall, to Glenn-Righe, and *killed*” [*recte*, expelled] “Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided Ulster” [i. e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] “betweene Mack-Mahon” [*recte*, O’Mahon], “and the Dunslevis, and left Dalnaray and O’Nehach to themselves. An army by Murtagh O’Bryan, Mon-

peace and tranquillity. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog^k. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois^l; and both [armies] remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fearnmhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearnmhagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha^m, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcoluim Ua Cormacainⁿ, successor of Ende of Ara; and Feardomhnach Ua Clucain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, [and] Muircheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muircheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton^o, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall

stermen, Lenster, and Connaght, to Macova, to aide Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlainn, to meett the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patricke, putt them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochaa blynded by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethmon, both clerke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlainn, with the nobility of the North of Ireland, to Clonkyne-Feros, and were a whole moneth camping one against another, untill Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, and Jesus

Crosstaff, made peace betwene them for one whole year. A courageous skirmish bytwene the men of Fernmai, where the heys of Fernmai were slaine, viz., O'Crighan and O'Donnagan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Mac Flannchadha*.—Now *anglicè* Mac Clancy and Clancy.

ⁿ *Ua Cormacain*.—Now *anglicè* O'Gormagan and Gormagan.

^o *A living skeleton*.—The word *anbabpac̃t*, which is otherwise written *anpobpac̃t*, is explained in Cormac's *Glossary* as, "anm so òime f̃eargar 7 eirmaigẽr galap co na b̃i

deachaid̄ Eochaid̄ Ua Maéḡáinna, co nUitair̄ ina téach, ḡ Donncaid̄ Ua Loinḡriḡ co nDair̄ Araide, ḡ Aod̄ Ua Ruairc, co fearair̄ ḡreirne, ḡ Murchaid̄ Ua Maorlechlaimn co r̄sair̄ Mide. Do lotar̄ iar̄ r̄in̄ diblinib̄ tar̄ Aé Luain co Dún Leoda, ḡ táime Toirp̄dealbáid̄ Ua Concobaír̄ co cConnaictair̄, ḡ Niall, mac Doimnall Meḡ Lochlaimn, a mac r̄ein co maír̄ib̄ CenelConaill ina air̄eacht. Do cótar̄ dno uile iar̄r̄in̄ co Tealaí nDeadhaid̄ i nDair̄ cCair̄, co nD̄s̄ir̄raḡ or̄aḡ mbliadna r̄ri r̄iora Muíman, do deachaid̄ tra Doimnall Ua Loclaimn ar̄ r̄ud Connaict̄ dia éiḡ. Toirp̄dealbáid̄ Ua Concobaír̄ do inoair̄baḡ Doimnall Uí Concobaír̄, a ḡs̄r̄b̄raḡtar̄, ir̄in̄ Muíman, ḡ Doimnall do ḡabáil iar̄r̄taín lá hUib̄ Máine, ḡ a éabair̄t̄ i laim̄ Thoirp̄dealbáid̄. Fobair̄ Fheichín, Cluain Iorair̄o, Ceall beneóin, Cunga, Ceall Chuilinn, Ceall Caimoḡiḡ, ḡ Ar̄o Rátraice, do loḡccaḡ uile an bliadair̄ri.

Aoir̄ Cr̄iost, míle céo a cúicc décc. Diar̄mair̄ Ua ḡr̄iaín, r̄í Muíman, do er̄ḡabáil lá Muir̄c̄s̄r̄tach Ua m̄ḡr̄iaín, ḡ Muir̄c̄s̄r̄tach Ua m̄ḡr̄iaín do ḡabáil a r̄iḡe doḡiḡoir̄, ḡ t̄s̄cht̄ r̄loḡḡḡ i l̄l̄air̄ḡm̄b̄ ḡ i m̄ḡr̄iḡair̄b̄. Muir̄c̄s̄r̄tach Ua Ciarr̄maic, t̄iḡs̄r̄na Aine, Doimnall Ua Concobaír̄ Ciarr̄maḡe, Murchaid̄ Ua Flann, mac Flannchaḡa, t̄iḡs̄r̄na Múr̄ccraḡe, do máir̄baḡ. Dair̄m̄liacc Ar̄o ḡreacáin co na lán do ḡair̄m̄b̄ do loḡccaḡ ḡr̄s̄air̄b̄ Muíman, ḡ cella iom̄ḡa ar̄c̄s̄na i r̄r̄s̄air̄b̄ ḡr̄iḡh. Cr̄s̄ch m̄or̄ lá Toirp̄dealbáid̄ Ua cConcho-

beoil na r̄úḡ ina cópp; i. e. a name for a person whom disease shrivels and dries, so that there be no flesh or juice in his body."

^p *Rath-Ceannaigh*: i. e. Kenny's Rath, or earthen fort, now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

^q *Across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha*: i. e. across the Shannon at the ford of Athlone to Dunlo at Ballinasloe.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1189.

^r *Tealach-Deadhaidh*.—Now Tullagh-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See Tulach-Ui-Dheadhaigh, A. D. 1598.

^s *Cill-Beneoin*: i. e. the church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannon, a church in ruins, at which are the remains of an ancient round tower, situated near Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. ii. to v.

^t *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, the chief town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note under the year 1085.

^u *Ard-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Hill, or height, now Ardpatrick, a small village at which are the remains of an ancient Irish cloigtheach, or round tower, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1114. Flann Maglanchaa, Coarb of Molaise of Daivinis; Maelcoluim O'Cormakan, Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Flainmhua, Coarb of Ailve in Imlech Ivar, bushop, lector, liberall in bestowing of goods and mead, and" [in doing] "almes deeds;" [and] "Ferdovnach O'Clucan, Coarb of Kells; *in pace quieverunt*. An extream kind of disease took Murtagh

Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Ceannaigh^p, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha^q, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cinel-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadhaidh^r, in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Cluain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin^s, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh^t, and Ard-Padraig^u, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and Muircheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine^w; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe^x, were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Feara-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as hee lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Munster, without taking" [asking] "leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Dalarai, and Hugh O'Royrk with Brefni-men, and Murcha O'Maeilechlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleoa, where Torlagh O'Conor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to mete them, and went all from thence to Tulagh

O-nDeai in Dalgais, in Munster, where they and Munstermen made peace for a yeare. Donell O'Lochlainn went along Connaght to his howse. Hugh mac Doncha O'hEochaa, heyre of Ulster; Donogh O'Longsi, king of Dalaray; O'Canannan, i. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlainn, heire of Ailech, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^w *Lord of Aine*: i. e. of Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

^x *Lord of Muscraighe*: i. e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-

βαρ ἡ λα Connachtaib, co ro airgiste Tuadmuina co Luimneach, co rugrat boronia diairne ἡ bpoio iomda. Maidm rra nDomnall Ua mbrain ἡ rra nGallaib Aca cliaḗ for Laignib, dṗ i ttopcair Donnchaḗ Ua Maoil na mbo, tigrna Ua cCeinnrelaig, ἡ Concoḗar Ua Concoḗair, tigrna Ua pFaiḗe, co na maḗaib, ἡ poḗaibe ele cen mo tāt. Domnall Ua brian, .i. mac Taiḗg, pioḗḗanna Mumán, do maḗbaḗ do Chonnachtoibh. Sairḗḗ gḗrri .i. ag Aḗ bó, do tḗbaip do macaib Maoilshlainn, mic Aḗḗa, mic Ruairḗri, ar Thoirp-deibac Ua cConcoḗair, ar righ Connacht, co ro loitpior, ἡ gup bó epóige dḗ. Maoilpuanaid Ua Ciarrḗḗa, tigrna Coirpḗe, [dḗcc]. Maoilreclainn Ua Maoileachlainn, pioḗḗanna Teairpach, do maḗbaḗ. Doimenn dermaip, peḗḗ ἡ Sneḗta ḗn cuicḗḗ Callainn dḗcc Ianuairi co cúigeaḗ Callainn dḗcc Mápta nó ní ar uille, co ro lá ár for cḗraib for énlairḗ, ἡ for ḗaioib, ἡ dia ro páp tairce mḗr po Eriinn uile, ἡ iLlaignib rairpeaḗ. Coblach la Toirp-dealbac Ua cConcoḗair, rí Connaḗt, gup ro airce Domnall mac Conplebe Uí Fḗrḗail, ἡ co tḗaic Murchaḗ Ua Maoilshlainn ma tḗach, ἡ gop ro ḗainḗrigeaḗ lḗr buidḗ an beite. Ro ioḗair tḗi peḗḗa do Naom Chianán .i. corḗ go nóp, ἡ bleibe go nóp, ἡ mullócc uia go nóp. Ro pánn Mide iarp-tain eitpḗ da mac Domnall Uí Mhaoileachlainn, Maoilshlainn do tḗitḗm po cḗḗḗr lá Murchaḗ.

Αοιρ Cḗpiorḗ, míle cḗḗ adech arḗ. Congalach mac Giollaḗianáin, air-cinneach Uir aibeḗaḗ, dḗcc iarp bḗḗnainn, ἡ iarp ndḗgh airpige. Ceallach, coḗarba Pháttairice, for cuairḗ Connaḗt an ḗara cup, co tḗuc a lán

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 44, note 7.

⁷ *Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo*: i. e. Donough, or Denis, descendant of Mael-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great grandson of Mael-na-mbo.

⁸ *Ath-bo*: i. e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

⁹ *Buidhi-an-bheithe*: i. e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

¹⁰ *Mullog*: i. e. a patena, or cover of a chalice. The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

“A. D. 1115. Extreame hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, or thereabouts, that it committed great slaughter” [i. e. caused great destruction] “of byrds, chattle, and men, whereby grewe great dearth in all Irland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O’ Bryan, king of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O’ Bryan. An onsett geven by the sons of Hugh mac Roarye to Tirlagh O’ Conor at Ath-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and” [he] “languished thereof. An overthrow by Donell O’ Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon Leinster, where Donogh O’ Mael-

by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the Connaughtmen ; and they plundered Thomond as far as Luimneach, and carried off countless spoils and many prisoners. A battle was gained by Domhnall Ua Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo^r, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An onset was made at Ath-bo^r by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maelseachlainn Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men ; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house ; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe^a. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i. e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog^b of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maelseachlainn and Murchadh], but Maelseachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiarain, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time,

nambo, king of Kinsela, was slain, and Conor O'Conor, king of Ofaly, with his sons, and a number of others. Murtagh O'Teg, king of Ferli, killed. Donell mac Teg O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, killed by Connaght. Mahon mac Maeilmuay, king of Oneachay, in Mounster; Maeilsechlainn O'Fogartai, king of Ely" [died]; "Murtagh O'Bryan received into his raig'n againe, and came upon Lenster and Breg'h with an army. Murtagh O'Ciarmaic, lord of Ane ;

O'Conor Kyerry, Donell ; Murcha O'Flainn, mac Flanchaa, king of Muscrae, all killed. Doimliag of Ardbrekan, full of people, burnt by Monster, and many more churches in Ma-breg'h. A greate army by Tyrlagh O'Conor and Connaght, and preyed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Maeilsechlainn O'Maeleachlainn, king of Tarach, *occisus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

έυαιρτ. Ceall Dalua co na tempall do loipead. Coipeach nóρ Μυμάν, Imleach Iubair, Dεpτεch Mhaoilioρα hI dhpolcáin, Achad bó Chanuig, Cluain Iorair, teachnabað nóρ Αρδα Macha co ppeice tēgh uimne, γ βλοð nóρ do Uir nóρ Μοcύδα do loipead i ceopach corǵair na bliaðna po. Pláǵ nóρ γ χορτα irin mbliaðairi i Μυμάν, γ i Λαιǵmð, co po fáraitǵ cealla, γ úime, tuata, γ tpeaða, γ co po eppeid cið po epino, γ dar muir iaraim. Deapbal ingēn Toiprðelbaig hUi brian, décc. Cipeach pluaigð lá Toiprðelbað Ua cConchoðair i Μυμάν, γur po loipee γ γur po múr ðoroíma γ Cfhéopad, γ po marbað rochaðe lair. Do bñre buar γ bpoio ionða lair no zo tapate an mbpoio do Dhia γ do Phlannán. Sluaigð la Oiarmaite Ua mbrian, γ lá pñraib Μυμάν i cConnachtaib, γ po láð a nár irin Ruaid ðheiriǵ, co pparǵairñe a lón, a neic, a nam, γ a néioð.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile céð a ðech a peacht. Maolmaire, eppeop Óuin dá lēǵlair, Flann Ua Scula, eppeop Conðere, Giollamoóa Mac Camcúarτα, eppeob Doimliacc, Ceallach Ua Colmán, eppeob Pñna, Caτappach Ua Conaill, uaral eppeop Connaét, Anmchað hUa hAnmchaða, eppeop Αρδα peapτα ðpéanna, Muirñhað Ua hEnlaingi, eppeop Cluana peapτα ðpéanna, [ðécc]. Maolmuire Ua Óúnáin, airðeppeop Μυμάν, cñn clépeé nEpeann,

^c *The oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain.*—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

^d *Great plague and famine.*—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year: "This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land, or in Wales."—*Giles's Translation of Saxon Chronicle.*

^e *Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloo, in the county of Clare. Mr. Dutton, in his Statistical Account of this county, confounds this fort with Ceann-coradh, which was a mile far-

ther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha's stables and out-offices extended from Ceann-coradh to Beal-Borumha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Borumha alone.

^f *Flannan.*—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 639. — See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 590.

^g *Ruaidh-Bheitheach:* i. e. the Red Birch, now Roevehagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A. D. 1143 and 1599.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1116. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick,

and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Corcach-mor-Mumhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain^e, Achadh-bo-Chainnigh, Cluain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and famine^d this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, territories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he burned and demolished Boromha^e and Ceann-coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to God and to Flannan^f. An army was led by Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-Bheitheach^g, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Scula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearna; Cathasach Ua Conaill, noble Bishop of Connaught; Anmcha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster^h, head of the clergy of Ire-

upon visitation of Connacht the second tyme, and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kinnevan, King of Laoire; Echry O'Lorkan, King of Mallan" [Ui Faelain?] "died. Killdalua, with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Munster, and Imlech-Iver; Maelisa O'Brolchan's manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Cannech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot" [rectè, the greathouse of the abbots] "in Ardmach, with twenty howses about yt, burnt in the begynning of Lent this yeare. Great pestilence and famine yett in Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-

merable slughters. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn's sonn to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the] "men of Moriab" [Moray]. "Dervail Ny-Tyrlagh O'Bryan *mortua est*. Congalach mac Gilkyaran, Airchinnech of Lisaigy, *in bona penitentia quievit*. The slughter of Roaveai upon Diermaid O'Bryan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Archbishop of Munster*.—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called *rsnoip leithe Cuno*, i. e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the Idunan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 140, as having flou-

ἡ μυριση δέρπε ιαρέταιρ Εορρα, δέεε ιριν ρέετμάδ βλιαδαιν ρέετμοδάτ α
αοιρι ιη νοιηρ Cal. Ιανουαρι. Μαολρυαναδ Ὑα Cιβλεαάιν, κομορβα βειέιν
βοβαρ, δέεε. Concóbar Ὑα Pollaμαιν, κομορβα Cluana Εραιρ, ἡ Εοζαν
μαε Εέτιζερη, κομαρβα δουτε, δέεε. Μαολβριζοε Mac Ronáin, κομορβα
Cfhannra, ἡ αρ μυιητιρε Cfhannra υιμε το μαρβαδ λά hAed Ὑα Ruairc, ἡ la
hUib δριυιη αιδέε δομναιζ Cpromm Duib. Διαρμαιτε, μαε Ενοα, ρί Λαιζή,
δο έεε ιη Aé chae. Concóbar Ὑα Cairpelláin, το μαρβαδ οPhearab Ma-
nach. Κατ Ὑεάιν το έαβαιρ το δριαν μαε Μυρchaδa Ὑι Pλαιέβηταιζ,
ἡ το μαε Καταλ Ὑι Concóbar co cConnaéταιβ ιομπαδ το Τοιρρδεαλβαδ,
μαε Διαρματα, ἡ το Dailecair, ἡ πο λάδ α νάρ ιριν κατ ιριν. Μαιδήμ φορ
Chenél ηΕοζαιη να ηιηρι la Cenel cConaill, αιρη ιη πο λαδ α νάρ, ἡ ιη πο
μαρβαδ ιλε δια μαιέιβ. Διαρμαιτε Ὑα δριαιη, ἡ φορ Μυμáη το ιηδρεαδ
Thípe Piacpach, ἡ Thípe δριúη, ζυρ πο έυιρρετ Connaéταιζ κατ φοδςρ ταρ
α νέιρι ιη Chaéal μαε μιε Καταλ Ὑι Choncóbar, ἡ ιη δριαν μαε Μυρ-
chaδa, co πο ιηδριρρετ πεμπα co Sliab, co ηδρηηρατ λοιρρετ, ἡ μαρβέα. Ρο
λαιρρετ Μυιμήηζ ρλυαζ ιηα ηαρμαιδ, ζυρ πο ριζδ ρζαιηδςη ιτορρα oc Λειτ-
peachab Oδραιη, ζο ηαιοιμεαδ πο δςρ, ζυρ πο μαρβαδ δά Ὑα Cιηδείηηηζ, ἡ
ποchaδe οιλε δον cup ριη.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μιλε céδ dech a hocht. Ρυαιδρι Ὑα Concóbar .ι. Ρυαιδρι
ηα σοιζε δουδε, ρί Connaéτ ρρι ρέ έιαιη το έεε ιηα οιλιηρε ηι Cluain μιε Νόιρ,

rished in the year 1096. See the *Miscellany* of the
Irish Archæological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

¹ *O'Gibhlea-chain*.—Now always O'Gibhlea-
chain, and anglicised Geilahan.

² *The Ui-Briuin*: i. e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne,
which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourkes,
O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the
present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

³ *Domhnach Chroim Duibh*: i. e. Black Crom's
Sunday. This name is to this day applied by
the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last
Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name
of a chieftain in Umhall, who had been a pow-
erful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was con-
verted by St. Patrick on this day.

⁴ *Leucain*: i. e. Hill-side. This is probably
Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

deralaw, and county of Clare.—*Ordnance Map*,
sheet 48.

⁵ *Leitreach-Odhraín*.—Now Litteragh, in the
barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary.
—See note ⁷, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1117. Connor O'Carillan by Fernan-
nach killed. Diermatt mac Enna, king of Lein-
ster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtiern,
Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of
Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Cnail, Archbushop
of Connaght, *in Christo dormierunt*. Maelbryde
mac Ronan, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter
of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh
O'Boyrk and O-Briuius, on the Fridai before
Crumdufe Sunday; *facies Domini super facientes*

land, and lord of the almsdeeds of the west of Europe, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on the ninth of the Calends of January. Maelruanaidh Ua Cihhleachain^t, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Follamhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echthighern, successor of Buithe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Ronain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin^k, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Duibh^l. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-cliaith. Conchobhar Ua Caireallain was killed by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Leacain^m was given by Briain, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhadh, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhraimⁿ, and the southerners were routed, and two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

hec scelera, ut perdat de terra memoria eorum. The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Cahal O'Conor, with Connacht about them, against Tirlagh mac Diermod and Dalgais, .i. Munstermen and Dalgais, being overthrowne their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Iland putt by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them fell. Flann O'Skanlain, bushop of Connere; Maelduire, bushop of Dundalehglas;

Gillmochua Mac Camchuarta, bushop of Daimliag; Kellach O'Colmain, bushop of Ferna; Anmcha O'Hanmchaa, bushop of Ardfert Brenainn; Muireach O'hEanlainge, bushop of Clonfert-Brenainn; Maelruanai O'Kivlichan, Coarb of a long tyme; *omnes in Christo dormierunt.* Maelduire O'Dunan, chief bushop of the Irish, and head of Irland's clergy, and over laetys for almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in *Non. Kal. religionis sue magnæ optimum*

ιριν περσό βλιαδαν ριχεατ ιαρ να δαλλαδ ουα ρλαιτθβhearταιγθ. Διαρ-
 μαιτε ηυα θριαν, ρί Μυμαν γ Λετε Μοξα αρσίνα, δέcc ηι cCoρcaιγ μόιρ
 Μυμαν ιαρ nonγαδ γ ιαρ ναίτριγε. . Domnall, mac Ruatōri Uí Concōbar, ρί
 ρίogδaίμνα Conoachc, δέcc. Λαιθgnén Ua Duibdara, τιγίρνα ρίρμαναδ, do
 mārbaδ do Uíβ ριαcρach γ υρσίαιβ na cρaοiβε. θριαν, mac Mupchaδa
 Uí θριαν, ρίogδaίμνα Μυμαν, do mārbaδ λά Ταδγ mac Capταιγ γ la Oφ-
 ríμυμαι. Slóigfō lá Toiprdealbac Ua Concōbar, ρί Connact, γ la Mupchaδ
 Ua Maoileaclainn, ρί Tsípa, γ la hAδo Ua Ruairc ιριν Μυμαι γo Glínn
 Mhazhair, co τταρατε Oφrímuma do Mhac Capταιγθ, γ Tυaδmuma da
 macaibh Διαρμαδα Uι θριαν, γ do beapc a ηγialla oíblímβ. Slóigfō oile
 laiρ co hAe cιaτ, co τtuc mac ριγ Tsípac .i. Domnall mac Mupcāda
 Uí Maileaclainn, bai illaím Thall, γ gíalla Gall ρaδéin, γ Oppaiγe, γ Laiγ-
 ean [γo mbliadna a aep an tan ρin]. Μαίom Chino daipe ρop Uíβ Eacδach
 Ulaδ ρια Mupchaδ Ua Ruadacám, co ρo λαδ a náρ. Mupducann do gābail
 do iapcaipib copad lip ap glino ι nOppaiγib, γ apoile ηι ρopc Laiγe.
 Móppluaγ Connact im Toiprdealbac Ua cConcōbar γo Cínn copad, gup ρo
 cuipcaδ leo he ιριν Sionainn ειπιρ cloic γ cρann. O baοiγeallain, ollaím
 Epeann, do mārbaδ lap an Spailleach Ua Flannagáin ιαρ ηgābail τiγe ρair.

cursum consumait. Maelmuire O'Dunan, arch-
 bishop O'Dunan, Archbishop of Munster,
quievit. The battle of Lettrachs."—*Cod. Clar.*,
 tom. 49.

^o *The twenty-sixth year.*—See the year 1092.

^p *The men of Craebh.*—*Fir na Craeibhe.* This
 tribe was seated in O'Kane's territory; but
 their exact situation at this time has not been
 determined. At a later period they were seated
 in the present barony of Coleraine, county of
 Londonderry.

^q *Gleann-Maghair.*—Now Glanmire, a remark-
 able glen or narrow valley, near the city of
 Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

^r *Thirty years of age.*—This passage is not in
 the Stowe copy, and was evidently interpolated
 into the Academy copy at the suggestion of
 Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

^s *Ceann-dara:* i. e. Head or Hill of the Oak.

Not identified.

^t *Lis-Arglinn.*—Now Listerlin, near Inistiogue,
 in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny.
 Dr. O'Conor translates this passage very incor-
 rectly as follows: "Marinum monstrum cap-
 tum a piscatoribus, ejus longitudo fuit talis
 ut pars esset in Ossoria et pars altera in Water-
 fordia." He refers to the Annals of Ulster for a
 parallel passage, which he also translates incor-
 rectly, though the old translator of the Annals
 of Ulster renders it correctly.

^u *Hurled it.*—The meaning is: "And tore
 down the royal palace of Kincora, and hurled its
 materials, both stone and wood, into the River
 Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year:

"A. D. 1118. Laignen O'Duudara, king of
 Fermanach, killed by O-Fiachrach, and by the

Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year^o after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcach-mor-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhgnen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craebh^p. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruairc, as far as Gleann-Maghair^q in Munster; and he gave Desmond to Carthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of both. Another army was led by him to Ath-cliaith; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age^r at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara^s was gained over the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arglinn^t, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it^u into the Sinainn, both stone and wood. O'Baoigheallain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spailleach Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagain] had forcibly taken the house in which he was.

men of Krive. Diermaid O'Bryan, king of Munster, and all Lethmoga, *mortuus est*, in Corkmor, in Munster, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value^v [mepp] “of 100 ounces of Mass instruments” [σο αὐτῶν ἀντὶ τῆς μασσῆς] “of Kellagh, Comarba of Patricke, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschalis, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, *ad Christum migravit*. Maria Ni” [i. e. Mary, daughter of] “Moylcolum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, *mortua est*. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heir of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai,

and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaght, and by Morough O'Melaglin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Mounster, untill they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthai, and Thomond to the sons of Dermott^w [O'Bryan] “and brought their pledges on eyther syde. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the sonn of the king of Tarach, who was captive in the hands of the Galls, together with their owne pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale tould by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down

Αοιρ Χρίορτ, μίλε céu α ναοι δέcc. Ρυαίδρι αιρίνδεαχ Οένα μόιρε, Ρεαρζαλ Ιννρι Λοάα Ορέ, ρήνóιρ αιρμίνδεαχ, μίλεαδ τοζαίδε δο Χηρίορτ, γ Διαρμαδ Οα Ψήνα, κομάρβα Σήσθαιν Ιννρι Καταίγ, ραοι αιτίρccε, δέcc. Μυιρσίρταά Οα δριαν, ρί Ερεανν, τυιρ ορδαιν γ αιρεαχαιρ ιαρταίρ δομαιν, δέγ ιαρ μβυαίδ ριζε γ αιτίρζε, ι ρέλ Μοσαεμόcc Λέτ, ι ρειρδ Ιδ Μαρτα, γ α αδνακαλ ι τεεαμπαλλ Cille Δαλυα, ιαρ ναίτιρζε ιρην ρειρεαδ βιαδαιν α έρεαδβιαίδε. Νιαιλ, mac Δομναιλλ Μεγ Λαχλαινν, ριοζδαιμνα Οιλιζ γ Ερεανν, τεάτρα Ερενν βεόρ αρ έρυσ, αρ céιλλ, αρ εινεέ, γ αρ ερζνα, δο έτυιτιμ λά Ceneλ Μοαιν ιρην οέτμαδ βιαδαιν ρίccε α αοιρι. Δομναιλλ Οα ηΑδειτη, τιζήρνα Οα ηέCδαά, δο μάρβαδ λά ηέCρι mac Ρλαιτέδβιρταιγ. Concóδαρ Οα ΖοιρμλCοηαιγ, ταιοιρεαά Ceneλ Μοαιν, δο μάρβαδ δο Οιβ Δυδδα, γ δο Χλοινν Ρλαιτέδβιρταιγ. Ρλαιτέεαρταχ Οα Λαιδζνέν, τιζήρνα Ρβήρμαιζε ρρί ρέ, δέcc. Mac Δοννχαδ μιC Ζιollaράττραιcc, ριοζδαιμνα Ορρραιζε, δο μάρβαδ δο Ορρραιζιβ ρειν. Cúcolláille Οα δαιζεαλλαιν, αρδ ολλαίη Ερεανν lé δάν. Σαοι lé δειρC, le heimsch γ le conaircle coiτáιη ρρι τρυσάγ-αιβ γ τρέναιβ, δο μάρβαδ δρβραιβ Λυρcc γ δο Τηυαιτέ ράτα, co na mnaoi, γ co na diaρ mac lán mair amaille lé cóιζρ γ τριοάιτ ele ετιρ μυντιρ γ αοιδδóιδ ιη αοιη τιζ ηι Σαάαρη μινάιρζ ηι ρέλ δecáιη μιC Cula. Αοδ

many cittyes, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]: "There was another wonderfull tale in Ireland, that ys: a Mermaid to bie taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglinn, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O-Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagan, and" [rectè, who] "slaughtered them. Roary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonmicnois, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note †, under A. D. 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

‡ *Mochaemhog of Liath*: i. e. of Liath-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, the fes-

tival of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

‡ *The Ui Dubhda*: i. e. the O'Duddeys. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubhda or O'Dowdas of Connaught, who are of a different race.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, note †, pp. 111, 112.

* *The Clann-Flaithbheartaigh*: i. e. the family of the Ui-Fhlaitbheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

• *Tuath-ratha.*—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

‡ *Becan, son of Cula.*—He was the patron saint of Imleach-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaisg, i. e. Little Easter, by the

The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Fearghal, of the island of Loch-Cre^w, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world, died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath^x, on the sixth [*rectè* fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda^r and the Clann-Flaithbheartaigh^r. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Fearnmhagh for a time, died. The son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Osraighe, was slain by the Osraighe themselves. Cucollchoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha^a, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Cula^b. Aedh

Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Con-naght. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Irland, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penaunce, in Mocay-moge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), *in 5 feria, in 28 Lunæ, mortuus est*. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echry mac Laithvertai O'Hadith, king of O-Neachai after. Cucholchaille O'Bagellan” [O'Boylan], “archpoet of Irland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tueth-Rath, together

with his wife, and two sonns good inough, and 35 *aliis* of his owne people and strangers, in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cula, his feast” [*cum sua uxore et duobus filiis satis bonis et cum xxxv. aliis et familia et hospitibus in una domu*]. “Flathvertagh O'Laignen, king of Fernmai a long time, died. Hugh mac Branan's” [*rectè*, O'Byrne's] “sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Roary O'Domrair, Airchinnech of Athain-mor, *quievit*. Ferall of Iland Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, *ad Christum migravit*. [Concobar hua Galmpre-barig, *τοριου* Ceneil Moein do marbad do Ib

Ua ὄραιν, τῖξῆνα αἰρέτη Λαῖξῆ, ὁ ἔcc. Ua Τυαταῖλ, τῖξῆνα Ua Μυρῖ-
αιῖ, ὁ ἄρβαδ. Ἀοῦ Ua Concéḡnainn, τῖξῆνα Ua nḊiarḡmada, ὁ ἔcc. Μόρ
coblach lá Τοἰρḡδεαλβαc Ua Concóbair, lá pí Epeann ḡαρῖú πο πείδιḡεαδ
an εḊionann laἰρ, ḡο pí Λαῖξῆ .i. Enda Mac Μυρchaḡa, ḡ ḡο pí nḊorraiḡe
.i. Donncaḡ mac ḡiollaḡaḡḡraice ḡ ḡο μαἰεἰb ḡall Ἀεα cḡiaḡ imaille ḡḡἰρ
ḡο ḡaḡice ḡο Cill Ḋálua, ḡ βάḡḡar aḡaἰḡ ἰρῖḡde aḡ ḡcḡaἰḡeamḡ bíḡ Mu-
mhan.

Αοἰρ Cḡíoḡḡ, mile céḡ a ḡiche. Slóḡḡḡ lá Τοἰρḡδεαλβαc Ua cConcób-
air ἡ Μἰde, ḡḡḡ πο ἰonnaḡb Μυρchaḡ Ua Μαοἰscḡlainn ἰρἰḡ ḡḡaἰρḡeἰḡ ḡο
ḡḡḡ a ḡéἰll laἰρ ḡḡḡ ḡaḡaḡm cḡmaḡba ḡḡaḡḡraice ḡ na ḡaḡla ἰḡa. Ceal-
lach cḡmaḡba ḡḡaḡḡraice ḡḡḡ cḡaἰḡe Μῡmhan an ḡaḡa cḡḡ ḡo ḡḡc a ḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
ḡ ḡο ḡḡaḡcaἰb bennaḡḡain. Slóḡḡḡ lá Ḋomnall Ua Loḡlainn ἡ ḡóἰḡḡḡḡ
Μυρchaἰḡ Uἰ Mḡaοἰleaḡlainn ḡο ḡAḡluam ḡn aḡcaḡḡ Connaḡḡ, ḡο ḡḡaḡḡḡ
Τοἰρḡδεαλβαc Ua Concóbair ḡḡéḡc ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ. Eḡḡmaḡcaḡ mac Uἰḡḡḡḡ
ḡaἰḡḡeac Chenél ḡeapaḡḡaἰḡ, ὁ ἄρβαδ ḡḡeḡaἰb Manach. Μαἰḡm
maḡaἰḡe Chille moἰḡe Ua Nἰallain ḡḡa Raḡnall mac Meἰc Riabaḡḡ ḡḡḡ
Uἰb Eacḡdach, ḡn πο λάḡ a náḡ. ḡḡanán mac ḡiollaḡcḡíoḡḡ, ḡaἰḡḡeac Cḡḡcaḡ-
lann, ὁ ἔcc. Ḋḡoἰcḡḡ Ἀεα Luain, ḡḡoἰcḡḡ Ἀεα Cḡóḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡoἰcḡḡ Ḋḡúḡḡ
Leḡḡa ḡḡḡ Suca ὁ ḡénaḡm la Τοἰρḡḡealḡbach Ua cConcóbair. Ἀonach ḡaἰll-
ḡḡḡ ὁ ḡenaḡm lá Τοἰρḡḡealḡbach Ua cConchobhair.

Αοἰρ Cḡíoḡḡ, mile ḡiche a haon. Samuel Ua ḡAngli, eḡḡcḡḡ Ἀεα cḡiaḡ,
ὁ ἔcc, ḡ Ceallach cḡmaḡba ḡḡaḡraice, ὁ ḡabáἰl eḡḡḡḡḡde Ἀεα cḡiaḡ a

Ḋubḡai, ḡ ὁ Chloinn ḡaἰḡbeapaḡḡ. Nἰall
mac Ḋomnall ḡUἰ Loḡluinn, ḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ἀἰḡḡ
ḡ Epeann, ḡ ḡeaḡḡa Epeann, aḡ éḡḡḡ, ḡ aḡ
céἰll, aḡ aḡeḡḡ, ḡ aḡ eapaḡna ὁ ḡḡḡḡḡm la
Cenel Moen ἰρἰḡ um. bliabaḡ ḡḡ. a aḡḡ ἡ
luan, ḡ ḡn ḡ. ḡaḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡ ḡeἰl na eḡḡḡ mac nennaḡ
ḡn ḡ. um. Kal. Jan.]"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49;
et Bodl. copy.

^c *Cill-mor Ua-Niallain* : i. e. the great church
of O'Neilland, now Kilmore, in the barony of
O'Neilland West, and county of Armagh.

^d *The bridge of Ath-Luain* : i. e. of Athlone on
the Shannon.

^e *The bridge of Ath-Croich*.—This was near the

present Shannon harbour.—See *Tribes and Cus-
toms of Hy-Many*, p. 5.

^f *The bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca* : i. e.
the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge
stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlo-
street, in the present town of Ballinasloe, on
the boundary of the counties of Galway and
Roscommon.

^g *The fair of Tailltin*.—Toirdhealbhach, or
Turlough O'Connor, by the celebration of this
national fair indicated his title to the monarchy
of all Ireland. The Annals of Ulster record
the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1120. An army was led by Donell

Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Conceannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i. e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraighe, i. e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-eliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain^e was gained by Ragnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branán, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain^d, the bridge of Ath-Croich^e [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca^f, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailtín^g was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli^h, Bishop of Ath-eliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-eliath

O'Lochlin, for the aid of Murrough O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Conner brak of their conspiracie" [*rectè*, made a bréḡrúð, i. e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connogher, mac Flannacan, mic Duncuan, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Uaitt" [Sliabh-Fhuait] "by the O'Cremthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was

there much revered, that they deserved his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aghlin, deceased. Eaghmarcagh mac Uidhreín, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhaigh, was slaine by the people of Fermanagh."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^h *Samuel Ua hAingli*.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 300; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Ussher in his *Sylloge*, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.

τοῖα Ἰάλλ ἡ Ἰαιοῖδαλ. Δοῖνάλλ, μὰς Ἀρδογαῖρ Μίε Λοχλαῖνν, πὶ Ἐρεάνν, βεαρρεαῖγετὰς Ἰαιοῖδαλ ἀρ ἐρυτ, ἐνέλ, ἐέλλ, γαιρκεαθ, ρονυρ, ἡ ροῖαρ-
 ἔταν, ἀρ εἰόννακαλ ρεθθ ἡ βῖθ δο ἐρέναῖβ ἡ ἐρῦαζαῖβ, δο ἐέκ ἡ νῦοῖρε Cholunn
 Chille, ἰαρ μβεῖτ ρέετ μβλιαθνα ρέετ ὑαρ Ἐρῖνν ἡ ρῖγε, ἡ ἐν βλιαθαιν δέεε
 ἡ ρῖγε Αἰλῖζ, ἰρῖν τρεαρ βλιαθαιν ρέετμοζατ ἀ ἀεῖρῖ οἰθέε Ἐδέαοῖνε ἡ ἐστρα-
 μάθ ἰο Ἡεβρα, ἡ ἡ ρέῖλ μοῦαυαρὸζ ραιμρεαθ. Ἰῖλλε ἐρρυῖζ Ἐοζαῖν Ὑα ἡΑἰν-
 διαρραῖθ, τῖζῖρνα Ἐιανναῖτα Ἰῖννε Ἰεῖμῖν δο μάρβαθ δια βραιῖρῖβ.
 Ἐμῖαιζε μὰς Δεοραῖθα Ὑῖ Ἡλοῖνν, τῖζῖρνα Ὑῖρλαῖρ, δο βάθαθ ἰΛloch Ἐαῖθαῖ,
 ἰαρ νγαβῖλ Ἰννῖρ ὕραιερενν ραιρ δο Ὑῖβ Ἐαῖθαῖ ὕῖ ἡ ττορερατταρ κοῖζῖρ ἀρ
 ἐστράῖατ. Μαολρεῖλαῖνν Ὑα Ἐελλαῖαῖν ἡ. τῖζῖρνα Ὑα νἘαῖαῖ Μῦμῖαν,
 ἀρεῖαῖρ βεῖρκεῖρτ Μῦμῖαν, δο ἐέκ. Σλοῖζῖθ ἰα Τοῖρρδεαλβὰς Ὑα Ἐονῖοβαῖρ, ἡ
 ἰα κοῖκεαθ Ἐονναῖτ ἡ νῦσῖρμῦμῖαιν δια ἡο ἰνδῖρρῖε ὁ ἔα Μαζ Ἡεῖμῖν ἐο
 Ἐρῖαιζ Ἰῖ ἐτῖρ ἔῦατα ἡ ἐεαῖλα. Ἐρεαχῖρῖῦαῖζῖθ ἰα Τοῖρρδεαλβὰς βεῖρ ἡ
 νῦσῖρμῦμῖαιν, ἐο ρῦαῖτ ἐῖρμῖαν Ὑῖρ μῖοῖρ, ἡ ἐο τταραττ βῖρῖομα διαῖρῖνε, ἡ
 ἡο ραρκεαθ ὄον ἐῦρ ἡῖν Μῦῖρῖθαῖ Ὑα Ἡλαῖεβερταῖζ, τῖζῖρνα ἰαρταῖρ
 Ἐονδαῖτ, ἡ Ἀῖθ Ὑα ἡἘῖθῖν, τῖζῖρνα Ὑα Ἡιαῖρῖαχ Ἀῖθνε, ἡ Μῦῖρῖζῖρ Ὑα Ἰορ-
 ῖαῖν ἐο ροχαῖθῖβ οἰλε. Ἐυγαῖλῖηζ Μακ Ἰῖολλαρεαῖναῖλλ, τῖζῖρνα Δεῖρκεῖρτ
 βῖρῖζ δο μάρβαθ ἰα Ἰαῖλαῖβ Ἀῖα ἐλαῖ. Ὀῖ ῖρρεῖ Ἐρῖνν Μαρῖαῖν ὁ ὄοραρ
 Ραῖα ἐο ἐρῖοῖρ μβρῖζθε δο ἰορκεαθ ἡν Ἀρῖο Μαχα. Ἀῖαχ γαιοῖτε μῖοῖρε
 δο ἐῖαχταῖν ἡ νῦDecember ἡα βλιαθνα ρο ἐο ἡο ἰα ἀ βῖρῖοκοῖβαῖρ δο ἐλοῖεῖεαχ
 Ἀρῖο Μαχα, ἡ ἡο ἰα ὕαν ρῖοῖάρ μῖοῖρ ρῖο Ἐρῖνν. Ἐλοῖεῖεαχ Ἐηελῖα νῖον-
 μαῖνδε ἡ νῦΟρρῖαιζῖηῖβ δο ὀλῖηζε δο ἐαοῖρ ἔεῖνεαθ, ἡ ἐλοῖε δο ρῖεῖνν ἀρ ἀν

¹ *Domhnall, son of Ardghar.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Domnaldus, Lochlanni ex Ardgaro filio nepos, Rex Hiberniæ, Hibernorumque formæ præstantiâ, generis nobilitate, animi indole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac prosperitate, excellentissimus; postquam multa munera egenis elementer et potentibus liberaliter fuerat elargitus, in Roboreto Divi Columbæ (*hoc est Dorensi Monasterio*) anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo tertio, et principatus in Hibernia vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis undecim fuisset Rex seu Princeps de Aileach; quarto Idus Februarii, in nocte feriæ quartæ, ipso S. Mo-

chuaroci festo decessit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

² *Fourth of the Ides of February.*—This should be “fifth of the Ides of February;” for, according to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar*, the festival of Mochuaroc, who was also called Cuaran the Wise, of Deisi-Mumhan, was held on the fifth of the Ides, i. e. the 9th of February. Colgan notices this error of the Four Masters in his remarks on the passage just quoted: “*Hæc Quatuor Magistri, ubi pro quarto Idus Februarii potius quinto Idus ejusdem debet legi; tum quia festum S. Mochuaroci quinto Idus, seu die nono Februarii celebratur juxta domesticos passim Martyrologos; tum quia anno 1121, quo*

by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardgharⁱ Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February^k, being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghain Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaighe, son of Deoraidh Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrenn^l had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain^m, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-bhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Liⁿ, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lis-mor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Lorcaín; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Two streets of Trian-Masain^o, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloictheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloictheach of Tealach-nInmainne^p, in Osraighe, was split by

Donnaldu decessit, dies nonus Februarii incidit in feriam quartam, cujus nocte fertur dececisse.
—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^l *Inis-Draicrenn.*—Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

^m *Ua Ceallachain.*—Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lis-mor is probably the present chief.

ⁿ *Traigh-Li.*—Now Tralee, the chief town of

the county of Kerry.

^o *Two streets of Trian-Masain.*—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, a portâ Rathensi, seu Arcis usque ad Crucem S. Brigidæ Ardmac hæ igne consumptæ sunt. Ingens venti tempestas hoc anno in mense Decembri supremum tectum turris Ardmacanæ dejecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^p *The cloictheach of Tealach-nInmainne:* i. e.

ελοικτέαχ ιριν, εο πο μαρβ mac Λειγιονν ιριν ειλ. Ρίγβαρδάν, mac Con-
 cōirne, τιγεαρνα Ele do écc. Concobar Ua Foccarra, τιγερνα δερχειρτ
 Ele do μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle céo piche a dó. Scríñ Colmáin, mic Luacháin, do
 φαγβάν in ιολαιδ Λαινδε φεαρ cubad ι ταλμαιν εεδαοιν an βραιε do ρον-
 παδ πο ρίτχ. Περζνα mac Echetzeirh, comarba δύιτε, ρaccarrt eccnaid,
 Anad mac Meic Ulca, aipcíndech Cúile παταιν, η Concobar Ua Uiozda,
 comarba Ailbe, décc. Congal, pφλειγιονν Cluana hEriarh, décc ι ηζλιονν
 δά Λοά ina αιλιερε. Αοδ Ua Duibdōirna, τοιρεαé na δρέδca, ceann eimz
 τυαρχειρτ Epeann, η Domnall a δράταιρ do écc. Donnpléibe Ua hOccáin,
 ταιοιρεαé Cenel Fφccura, η πεéταιρε Telca Oz, décc. Maelpechlann
 Ua Donnacáin, τιγεαρνα Αραδ éιρε, décc. Αοδ Ua Ruairc .i. mac Domnall,
 τιζήρνα Conmáicne, do éuιτιm lá φφραιβ Míde oc βραιε ερειéε uadaiδ.
 Slóizfδ la Τοιρρδéalbaé Ua cConcobarh co Loch Sailech ι Míde, co τατιmic
 mac Murchada, ρί Λαιζή η ζall ina éeach. Cpech mór lá Concobar Mac
 Laclann, η lá Cenel nEozam co ρανγατταρ co Cill Ruaidh ino Ulltoip, η

the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near
 Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^a,
 under A. D. 1026, p. 812, *suprà*.

^a *Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne*.—This is an
 error of the Four Masters, because this chief-
 tain was slain in 1058. The Dublin copy of the
 Annals of Innisfallen notices at this year the
 death of O'Fogarty, chief of the southern Ely,
 being slain by the army of Turlough O'Conor,
 but makes no mention of Righbhardan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year:

“A. D. 1121. Donell mac Artgail mic Loch-
 lin, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the
 Irish, as well by favour and countenance” [as]
 “by birth also, witt, and chivalry, by happiness
 and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died
 at Derry of Columbkil, in the 38th yeare of his
 reigne, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wed-
 nesday, at night, 4. *Id. Februarii*, 18. *Lunæ*.
 upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cumaighy mac
 Deory O'Flynn, king of Derlas, being drowned

in Loghneagh, after he woun the Iland of Dar-
 carcenn from Iveagh” [*rectè*, after the Iveaghs
 had woun the Iland of Darcarcenn, now Rath-
 lin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—ED.]
 “where there hath been 45 slaine. Gilleaspoig-
 Eoghain O'Hainniaraidh, king of Ciannaghta,
 was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest
 of Banchor church yard” [now Banagher, near
 Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—ED.]
 “Great forces gathered by Terlagh O'Connor,
 and by the province of Connaght, towards Des-
 mond, untill he came within the borders or
 liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence
 a great pray of cowes past number[ing], and
 there lost Muredach O'Flaiverty, king of West
 Connaght; Hugh O'Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-
 rach. The steeple of Telagh Innmynn, in Oss-
 raighe, burnt with fire” [*rectè*, split by a thun-
 derbolt], “from the which a stone that fell
 downe killed one of the clearks” [*rectè*, one of
 the students]. “Samuel O'Hangli, bushop of
 Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb

a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloictheach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne^a, lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann^r, a man's cubit in the earth : on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest ; Annadh, son of Mac Ulca, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain ; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda^a, successor of Ailbhe, died. Conghal, lector of Cluain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach^t, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnsléibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa^u, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-thire, died. Aedh Ua Ruairc, i. e. the son of Domhnall, lord of Conmhaicne, fell by the men of Meath, as he was carrying off a prey from them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach^v in Meath, where Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh^x, in Ulidia ; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bushop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Dâ Sreith, in Trian-Massan, from the mote doore" [*rectè*, the rath doore] "to St. Bridgitt's crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp" [*rectè*, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many prodigies shewen" [*rectè*, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Lann* : i. e. Lann-mhic-Luachain, in Meath.—See note ¹, under A. D. 929, p. 624, *suprà*.

^a *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^t *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach

flowing through it into Lough Foyle. "*Bredach est fluviolus peninsulæ de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fabhul apud Magh-hile exoneratur.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 145, 181.

^u *Cinel-Fearghusa*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tulloghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O'h-Ogain, now O'Hagain, and anglicè O'Hagan.

^v *Loch Saileach* : i. e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 738, p. 339, *suprà*.

^x *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbhe, of Emly, erected a cell.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 60, note ^r. This church is described in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at the 16th of October ; and in O'Clery's *Irish*

ευστρατ βόρομα δίριμε. Μαολκολυμ Ua Brolcain, επροσ Αρδα Μαά, do écc ma oiltne i nDíríne Doire fo buaid martra γ ναιτίριγε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile fiche ατρι. Αονγυρ Ua Γορμáιν, κομαρβα Κομ-
γáιλλ, do écc ma ailtne ilLiof mór Moúva. Flann Ua Duibhíri, aipcínveach
Luγmáid, Μαοιμαρτε Ua Conoubáin, aipcínveach Doire Luráin, γ Μαοιλορα
Ua hAirtiri, μαορ Conóacht, vécc. Congalach Ua Flaéδβίρταιγ, píoγ-
dáinna Oilíγ, vécc. Cucairil Ua Cearbáill, τιγίνα Pírhmaige, vécc. Donn-
plebe mac Cataláin ponur γ ποδαρταν Ulaδ, vécc. Donnchaδ mac Γιolla-
πατραιγ Ruaid, τιγίνα Opraige, do éccim lá dephíne. Mórpluaigíδ la
Toiprdealbáic mac Ruaidíri Uí Concóbaip co dealach Eocáille dia po γab
γialla Dearmuán uile. Γαίλνγα do γábaíl τιγε i nDomliag Chianain pop
Murchaδ Ua Maoleacloinn pop ríγ Teampach, γ po loipepce oéctmoγate
teagh uime, γ po μαρβαδ ποχαίde dia mhuintip don éur íin. Tépná imoppo
Ua Maoleacloinn do einéach Chianáin γan μαρβαδ γan loycead. Domnall,
mac Donnchaδa, píoγháinna Teípná, do μαρβαδ do Γhailngáib. Amur
anaicéid do ébaipr pop κομαρβα Ailbe .i. Μαοιμορδα, mac Meic Cloiténia
.i. teach do γábaíl φαip pop lár Imleacha fein, γ pop mác Círbáill Uí Chiap-
máic τιγίνα Aine Clíach, γ po μαρβαδ μοιρρείpíri ann. Tépnάτταp epá-
na maíte app epá imopbaíl Dé, Ailbe, γ na heccairi. Ro loipecead ann

Calendar it is described as "in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laoigh," now Belfast Lough.

Disert-Doire : i. e. the hermitage of Derry, now Londonderry. This passage is translated as follows by Colgan :

"A. D. 1122. B. Moelcolumbus, seu Columbanus Hua Brolchan, Episcopus Ardmachanus, in sua sancta perigrinatione, quam in Deserto seu Erimitorio Dorensi egit, per palmam martyrii in vitá sanctimoniam ad Dominum migravit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Ruark, king of Conmaicne, was slaine by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The scrine of St. Colman, the sonn of Luaghan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deepe in the ground, the Wednesday be-

fore Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghsaileagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the *English*" [*rectè*, the Galls. i. e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loghlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A greate prey taken by Connor O'Loghlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaydh, in Ulster, and their prey of cowes was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O'Brolchan, bushop of Ardmagh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with vertue of martirdome and repentence. Hugh O'Duibhdirma, cheefe of the Bredagh, and chiefe for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, were dead [*mortui sunt*. Bodl. copy].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Doire-Lurain : i. e. Luran's or Loran's

Maelcoluim Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire^d, after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Comhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor-Mochuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Maelmaire Ua Condubhain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain^e; and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaithbheartaigh^a, royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsléibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille^b, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gaileanga took a house at Daimhliag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maeleachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gaileanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i. e. Maelmordha, son of Cloithnia. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhall Ua Ciarmaic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe^c was burned on this occasion. The

Derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Bishop Luran was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

^a *Ua Flaithbheartaigh*.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

^b *Bealach-Eochaille*: i. e. the Youghal Road.—See note ^a, under the year 872, p. 518, *suprà*.

^c *Bearnan-Ailbhe*: i. e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Ailve," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656.—See Pe-

trie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cathedra Ailbei," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianan from Murcha O'Melaghlynn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants" [*rectè*, ἡ ὀცταμοῦσα παρῆι ἰμε, i. e. and eighty houses about it.—Ed.], "and slew a number of his people, and Murcha escaped by the miracle of St. Cianan from that fire. An hidden assalte given to the Corbe of St. Ailbhe, whose name was Moylmordha mac Clothna, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmaic, king of

οιν αν δσρνάν Αιλβε. Ρο μαρβαδ ιαραν̄ για εεινδ̄ μίρ αν τί πο ζαδ̄ αν τεαζ̄ .ι. αν Σιολλασαο̄ς Υα Γιαρμαic. Θεο̄σαιν̄ επιδε̄ ιαρ̄ ναινμμυε̄σαδ̄, γ̄ πο βσναδ̄ ᾱ ε̄σν̄ δε̄ ᾱ ν̄σιοζαιλ̄ ρ̄αραιζ̄τε̄ Δέ γ̄ Αιλβε. Ον̄ν̄χαδ̄, mac̄ Τᾱιδ̄ς mic̄ Καρ̄θαιζ̄, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Ο̄σρ̄μ̄ῡμ̄αν̄, δο̄ ε̄ε̄c, γ̄ Κορ̄β̄mac̄ ᾱ β̄ράταιρ̄ δο̄ ζ̄habháiλ ᾱ ιοναio. Τᾱδ̄ς Υᾱ Μᾱιλλε, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Ῡμᾱιλλ̄, δο̄ β̄άδαδ̄ cō nā λιν̄ζ̄ ᾱ n̄Ᾱραιν̄.

Αοιρ̄ Κρ̄ίορτ, milē céδ̄ ρ̄ίε̄ ᾱ ceathair. S. Μᾱελ̄μᾱσοδ̄ος Ο̄ Μορ̄γαιρ̄. δο̄ ρ̄ῡιδε̄ ῑ νεαρ̄ποδοιο̄σ̄c̄t̄ Chonneiρe. Μᾱο̄l̄colaim̄, mac̄ Μᾱο̄il̄māc̄t̄ Ῡί Con̄naccáin̄, uaral̄ ρ̄accar̄t, γ̄ ρ̄αοī eccnā γ̄ ερ̄άβαδ̄ αιρ̄τιρ̄ Ερ̄εαν̄, δέcc̄ ῑ n̄liρ̄ ρ̄ατ̄τραιζ̄ αν̄ τρ̄ίρ̄ lá̄ ρ̄ίc̄c̄t̄ December. Ρορ̄βαδ̄ Cloic̄τιζ̄ε̄ Cluanā mic̄ Νόιρ̄ lā h̄Υᾱ Μᾱο̄ileóin̄, cōmar̄bā Γιαρ̄áin̄. Τᾱδ̄ς Mac̄ Καρ̄τᾱιζ̄, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Ο̄σρ̄μ̄ῡμ̄αν̄ όρ̄υαν̄ Μῡμ̄án̄, δέζ̄ ιαρ̄ βρ̄σ̄ινᾱιν̄ ῑ ζ̄Cair̄iul̄. Μῡιρ̄σ̄δᾱc̄ Mac̄ Σορ̄máin̄, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Υᾱ m̄δ̄αιρ̄ρ̄ίε̄ όρ̄υαν̄, γ̄ αιρ̄εᾱc̄αρ̄, γ̄ ρ̄ρ̄ῑm̄ ᾱτ̄λαο̄c̄ Λαιζ̄σ̄n̄ επιδε̄ [δέcc̄]. Αρ̄δογαιρ̄, mac̄ Αο̄δα, ρ̄ίοζ̄δᾱm̄nā Ο̄ιλιζ̄, δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ lá̄ μῡιν̄τιρ̄ όοιρ̄e in̄ eneac̄ Cholaim̄ Cille. Μᾱο̄l̄r̄schlain̄ mac̄ Τᾱιδ̄ς, mic̄ Μᾱο̄l̄p̄uānaid̄, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Μᾱιζε̄ Λιν̄ζ̄ δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ lá̄ ρ̄ιορ̄ᾱ όρ̄ειρ̄nē γ̄ lá̄ Τιζ̄heap̄nán̄ Υᾱ-Ruair̄c. Σῑollab̄ρ̄íoide, mac̄ Τιζ̄σ̄ιρ̄nám̄ Ῡί Ruair̄c, δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ lá̄ Con̄nacc̄taīb̄ ρορ̄ Λο̄c̄ En̄, γ̄ ρ̄ochaīdē oilē amailē ρ̄ρ̄ιρ̄. Μῡιρ̄εᾱδ̄ach (.ι. τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Cloinnē Choρ̄ζ̄ραιζ̄) mac̄ mic̄ Αο̄δα mic̄ Ruaīd̄m̄, δέcc̄ ῑ ccl̄ér̄nc̄each̄t̄. Λο̄c̄laim̄ Υᾱ Ρ̄ōl̄lam̄ain̄, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ Κρ̄ίε̄ nā ζ̄Cε̄υᾱc̄, γ̄ ᾱ mac̄ δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ lā mac̄ ᾱ ό̄σρ̄ib̄ρᾱc̄αρ̄. Σ̄l̄uim̄aiρ̄n̄, mac̄ όρ̄ιαν̄, τιζ̄σ̄ινᾱ αιρ̄τιρ̄ Υᾱ ρ̄Paoláin̄ δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ lá̄ Ο̄om̄nall̄

Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where seven of their men were slaine, and those good men made an escape by or through the miracle of St. Ailbhe; and there was burnt the mirtre" [*rectè*, the bell], "and he that tooke the house, which was Gillecaegh O'Ciarmaic (and he was a deacon nominated) was slaine within a moneth after, and his head was cutt off for committing such violence against St. Ailbhe and his God. Aengus O'Gorman, the Corbe of Comgall, died in Lismore of Mochuda, with repentance" [*rectè*, nā αῑl̄ε̄ρ̄i, i. e. on his pilgrimage.—ED]. "Flann O'Duibhinse, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cucaisil O'Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O'Condubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and

Donnsleibhe mac Cathalan, the happiest and best of all Ulster, were all dead" [*mortui sunt*]. "Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, killed" [*a suis occisus est*. Bodl. copy]. "Congalagh O'Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailech, was slaine."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Maelmaedhog O'Morgair*: i. e. Malachy O'Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 54-57.

^e *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Patrick's Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note ^c, under the year 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

person who had taken the house, i. e. Gillacaech Ua Ciarmhaic (who was after being named a deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Ailbhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgair^d sat in the bishopric of Conneire. Maelcoluim, son of Maelmaith Ua Connagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig^e, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois^f by Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muireadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg^g, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En^h; and many others along with him. Muireadhach (i. e. lord of Clann-Coscraigh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedachⁱ, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Gluniainn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

^f *The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmacnoise, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 407.

^g *Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg*.—From Diarmaid, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moylurg, are descended.

^h *Loch En*.—Now Loch-na-nean, i. e. Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note ^g, under A. D. 1225.

ⁱ *Crich na gCedach*: i. e. the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's County. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services as lying within the county of Meath.—Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, ch. v. p. 35. See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 200, note ^o.

mac Míc Fhaolain, la ríogdánna Luíghín. Da mac Taróg, mic Uí Lorcáin, dá éanaí Ua Muiríobair, do marbhad lá hUa Lorcáin ele i ppioll. Aod Ua Matgánna, ríogdánna Ulad, do éuitim lá ríona Fearnmáige. Mór coblaic la Toirnealbac Ua Concobair for Loc nDeircdóerc, 7 a stabairt leir dar Earr Danainne co ro aircc Uí Conaill ag faing, 7 co pparccait coblaic Dsrúman leir. Mór longport dna leir oc Ath caille ó tá péil martain co bealtaine. Trí cairteoil do dénam lá Connaictaib, cairlén Dúin Leóda, cairlén na Gaillme, 7 cairlén Cúile Mhaoile. Creáchrluairgíó lá Toirnealbac Ua Concobair co ro aircc Conmaicne a Maig Cairbre, 7 ro aircc Maig Luígne. Ro tionóilrct Conmaicne 7 rir Míde cúige, 7 do marbat ammar fair oc Craib Roir da éann, 7 ro marbat dponcc dia ríogáib. Ro impo rom rriu iarrin, 7 ro meabaid for ríraib Míde, 7 for Conmaicib, co ttoperattar rochaide do raorclandaid 7 daorclandaid dib lair. Zeill Dsrúman immac Corbmaic mic Meic Caréairg, do marbad la Toirnealbac Ua Concobair.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo ríce a cúig. Maoleóin Ua Dúnaccáin, raoi ecc-naid, 7 eppcop Ua cCennrelairg, Maoltréna uapal ríagarτ, 7 rruic rínoir Chraoi Cuoimigin, bponδατα τογαίde hUí Dhúnáin uapal rínopac Epeann,

^k *Mac Fhaolain*: *anglicè* Mackelan. This was the senior family of the tribe of the Uí-Faelain. Upon their decline, in the thirteenth century, the O'Broins, or O'Byrnes, a junior branch of the same sept, became very powerful in the present county of Wicklow.

^l *Eas-Danainne*: i. e. Danann's cataract, now Dunass rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir Hugh Massy's residence, in the county of Clare.

^m *Faing*.—Now Foyne's Island, in the Shannon, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick.

ⁿ *Ath-caille*: i. e. Ford of the Wood, now Woodford, a small village in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, not far from the boundary of Thomond.

^o *Dun-Leodha*.—This castle stood near the River Suck, in the present town of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway. The name is still

preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

^p *The Castle of the Gaillimh*: i. e. the Castle of the River Galway. This castle stood near the mouth of the River Galway, in the present town of Galway.

^q *Cul-Maeile*.—Now Colooney, a small town about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. See also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 31.

^r *Magh-Cairbre*.—This was the ancient name of the level part of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

^s *Magh-Luighne*.—A plain in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

^t *Craebh-Rois-da-charn*.—The Large or branching Tree of the Wood of the two Carns. This name is now obsolete; but Ros-da-charn was probably applied to a wood situated between the Carn mountains, in the barony of Granard,

killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhaelain^k, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcaín, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcaín, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirdheire, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainne^l; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing^m, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-cailleⁿ from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar^o, the castle of the Gaillimh^p, and the castle of Cuil-maéile^q. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Connhaicne in Magh-Cairbre^r, and he also plundered Magh-Luighne^s. The Connhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn^t, and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleoin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltréna, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimhghin^u, the bosom fosterling of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland,

and county of Longford. Two cairns are still to be seen on Sliabh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhuidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1124. Toirfin mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the *English*” [rectè, Danes] “or Gaules of Ireland, perished of a suddaine death: Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An ill chance happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his familie upon Easter day. Lymricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum,

king of Scotland, *bona penitentia mortuus est*. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Terlagh O'Connor, and these were Maelseaghlynn, the sonn of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O'Ciarmaic, of Any;” [and] “O'Cobthly, of the Ui-Cuanach Cnamhcailly. Ardgar, the son of mac Hugh O'Maelseaghlynn, who should be king of Ailegh, was slain by the people of Derry within the liberty of Colum Killy.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u *Cro-Caeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 427-432; and note under the year 1162, *infra*.

décc co heglartacda, iar ndeigbheataid. Mac Maoileputain, áirid fear-leiginn iaréair Eireann décc i tTamlacta. Cindeoidig Ua Conaing, airéinneach Cille Dálua décc. hi quint Id Enair for ainoidoin ip indte tuarccbað a buinne doidin for in daimhliag mor Ard Macha iar na lán eagar do rindid lá Ceallac comarba Phátraiac ipin triocátmað bliadain air céo ó na raibe rlinn comlann fair co rin. Sluaigé lá Toirpdealbac Ua Concobair 7 lá Tigfinán Ua Ruairc hi Míde, co ro aitérioigrae Murchað Ua Maoileaclainn, 7 do paccrae triuir tigfinad for Míde. Maolschlainn, mac Donnchaí Uí Mhaoileaclainn, an trear tigfina dibride, do marbadh lá Domhnall mac Murchaða Uí Mhaoileachlainn. Creach do éuaíð Muir-éirteach Ua Cearbaill, tigfina decepte Fsinmaige i ppearaib breaig conur tarrad Diarmaic Ua Maoileachlainn co rraib Míde 7 briaig, co ttorcáir Muiréirteach leir, 7 dponz duairlib Fsinmaige, co rochaíde oile. Dá mac Ainéirir Uí Eidin do marbad dUa Flaibéirteag i rioll oc dun Gaillim. Dpoidé Aea Luain 7 dpoidé Aea epoid do rccalead la rraib Míde. Flann 7 an Giollariabac, da mac Ainéirir Uí Eidin do marbad la Concobair Ua rFlaibéirteag.

Aoir Críort, míle céo ríce a pé. Aod Ua Módaín, eprcop Glinne dá loca, [décc]. Fionn Ua Conaingén, airéinnech Doire rri re, do ecc. Muiréach Ua Cuillein, airéinnec Clocair, do marbad lá Fearaib Manac. Concobair Ua Cléirig fear leiginn Cille Dara, [décc]. Giollaríonaín, comarba Féicín, 7 Maoiliora Ua Coinne, raii Gaoideal i ríneur 7 i mbreiteamnar, 7 in Uro Paccraic, décc iar naéirige togaíde. Daimhliag Reicclera Roil 7 Peadair in Ard Macha, do ronad la hlomar Ua nAedacain do

* *Tamlacht*.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.

* *The daimhliag of Ard-Macha*.—“A. D. 1125. Quinto Idus Januarii tegulis integrè contacta et restaurata est ecclesia cathedralis Ardmachana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; postquam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex parte fuisset contacta.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

† *Bun-Gaillimhe*: i. e. the mouth of the River Galway.

* *The two sons of Ua hEidhin*.—This is a re-

petition. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broke in the roofe, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gillbraiti O’Ruark was drowned in Logh Aillene. Tirlagh O’Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O’Moyleaghlin out of his kingdome, soe that instead of one there were

died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Maeilesuthain, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamhlacht^v. Cineidigh Ua Conaing, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha^x, after having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was led by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maelseachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muirheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearnmhagh, went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breagha, Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him; and Muirheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearnmhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aineisliis Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe^y. The bridge of Ath-Luain and the bridge of Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillariabhach, the two sons of Aineisliis Ua hEidhin^z, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua Conaing, airchinneach of Doire for a time, died. Muirtheadhach Ua Cuillein, airchinneach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillafinain, successor of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig^a, died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter^b, at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slain within three dayes and three nights after, by name Maelsaghlin mac Donnell. Murtagh O'Caroll, king of south Fearnmoy, went to prey upon the people of Bregh, where they were mett with by Dermott O'Maelsaghlyn, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *The Ord-Padraig*: i. e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 74, 75, note ^b.

^b *The Regles of Paul and Peter*.—This was the church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh. It is called "Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:

cōirpeccad la Cellach, cōmarba Phattraicc an 12 Callainn Nouember. Corcaé mór Mumán co na tēmpall do loiccað. Enna, mac Mic Murchada .i. mac Donnada, rí Laiḡn, do écc. Sluaigfó la Toirpdealbá Ua cConcobair, co tucc níge Gall Áta cliaé, 7 Laiḡn dia mac féin do Choncobair. Tánic dona iar rín co tucc maíom for Chorbmacc Mac Captaig, 7 co no loirc a longpōrte occ Sléib an Chaitliḡ. Mór longpōrte iar an nuḡ céona i nUrrimúain ó Luḡnarað co féil bñíge, 7 no aircc fecc ar an longpōrte rín Uí Conaill, fecc ele go Móin mói, 7 go Ḥlno Maḡair, 7 fecc co veircert Orraige, 7 no éuir ár Orraige im Ua cCarócc, 7. tug ḡialla Orraige don chur rín. Doimnall Finn Ua Dubda, tigearna Ua nAmalḡada, do bádað iar ndénaím cpece hi tTír Chonaill. Anrað cogaid mór i nErinn i ccoitcinne, ḡur bó héccn do Cheallac do cōmarba Páttraicc, beic mí for bliadaim i neccmar Arda Maca oc ríoduccað rí nEreann, 7 oc srail maḡla 7 roibéra for caé eitir éuaic 7 eḡlar. Creach meabla la Ruaidrí Ua Tuaitcáir i nAirtétraib, conur taréatar foru Airtir, 7 no láraat a nár, 7 no dícnað Ruaidrí fo déirín leo.

Aoir Crioirt, mile céo ríce a reacht. Ḥiollacrioirt Ua Maoileóin, abb cōmarba Cianán Cluana mic Nóir, tobair ḡna 7 déreice ordain 7 oipeacáir Leite Chunn, cñn rōnura 7 raðbhōra Ereann, déḡ. Maolmarie Ua Ḥotcáin uaral raccart, 7 rruic rñóir Cñnanna, Congalach, cōmarba Cianán,

“A. D. 1126. Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli Ardmachæ extracta per B. Imarum Hua Hoedhagáin, consecrata est per S. Celsum Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum 12 Calend. Novemb.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

° *Sliabh-an-Caithe*.—This, which is now obsolete, was the name of a mountainous district near the town of Kilkenny. According to O’Huidhrin’s topographical poem, the territory of O’Cearbhaill of Ossory, which adjoined Uí-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh gCaithe.

¤ *Moin-moi*.—This place is unknown to the Editor.

° *Gleann-Maghair*.—Now Glanmire, near the city of Cork.

¤ *A great storm of war*.—This passage is trans-

lated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1126. Magna belli tempestas per totam Hiberniam Principum factionibus et similitatibus exorta est : ad quam sedendam S. Celsus Primas Ardmachanus a sua sede spatio unius anni et mensis abfuit, discordes Principum animos reconcilians, et regulas pacis et morum Clero et populo præscribens.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

¤ *Ua Tuathchair*.—Now O’Togher and Toher.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1126. Enna mac Mic Morchaa, king of Leinster, *mortuus est*. An army by Tirlagh O’Connor into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O’Moylrony, King of Fermanagh, *a suis occisus est*. Moylisa O’Conne, chiefe of the

erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Corcach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i. e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-cliaith and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caithligh^e. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi^d and to Gleann-Maghair^e, and another as far as the south of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Carog, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighe on that occasion. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of war^f throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Ruaidhri Ua Tuath-chair^g, in Airtheara; and the men of Airtheara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Ruaidhri himself was beheaded by them.

. The Age of Christ, 1127. Gillachrist Ua Maeleoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chuinn, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceannanus;

Irish in chronicle and judgment, and in St. Patrick's Order, after great penitence, *in Christo quievit*. Great Corke of Mounster, with its church, burnt. Donell O'Duvda drowned after making a prey in Tirconnell. A kingly progress by Tirlagh O'Connor to Dublin, and" [he] "gave the kingdome of Dublin and Leinster to his sonn, Connor. A great tempest of warr in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a yeare and a month from Ardmagh, making peacc between Irishmen, and learning" [*rectè*, teaching] "good rules and manners to

layty and cleargie. A stealing army by Roary O'Tuogher, into the east, and the Eastmen met them. and had their slaughter, and beheaded himselfe. Mureagh O'Cullen, Archdeacon of Clogher, killed by Fermanagh. The Damliag of the reliques" [*rectè*, called the regles, or abbey-church] "of Peter and Paul, made by Himar O'Hegan, was consecrated by Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Glenmayr, and brought many coves." — *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

7 Giolla Chiarain Ua Róda, aircindech Cunga, [décc]. Giollacomgail Ua Tuatail, comarba Caoimhgin, do marbad la na Foréuathair, Maolbriúde Ua Forannáin, aircindeach Arda rraéta. Maolbriúde Ua Cionaoða, aircindeach Arda Trea, 7 Domhnall Dall Ua Murchada, áiríscenaó Laignín, décc. Mac Conaonair Ua Maolguirín, aircindeach Ruir Cré, do marbad lá hEibh. Seán Cholaim Chille do bpeit do Ghallair Áta cliaé leo i mbrois, 7 a hionacal doiridiri i ccinn mír dia éig. Giollacrioste Ua hÉiccin, tigearna Fear Manach 7 Airgiall, do écc i cClocair mac nDairíne iar naitirige éogaidé. Cearball Mac Paoláin do marbad la hUib Failge for lár Cille dára co nDruing do anradair 7 maicib oile amaille rriur. Slóigib lá Toirnealbacht Ua cConcobar do múir 7 do éir co ríacé Corcach móir Múinan, co ro cúir Corbmac hi Uioir mor, 7 go ro roinn Múinan i ceirí, 7 dobert eiríóca giall a Múinan. Donnchad, mac Mic Carthair, do ionnairbadh iarair i cConnairtib co ríacé céo immaile rriur lá Corbmac Máig Carthair, iar ttocht ara oibéire, 7 rriur Múinan do ionpuó ar Thoirnealbach. Móir éoblach Thoirnealbair Uí Choncobar noátt ar céo leartar ar Loch nDerg derg, gur ro páraig ceanntar Múinan. Comrac dá éoblach for rriurige .i. Connairtib, 7 rriur Múinan, 7 rruccrat Connairtib buair an áthairgíte hírin. Caé eirir Ulairb buddéin i ttoreraatar da ríig Ulaó .i. Áed Ua Maégarra, 7 Niall, mac Duinnlébe Uí Eochada, 7 ar Ulaó im

^b *Cunga*.—Otherwise written Conga, now Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, where St. Feichin erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 498.

ⁱ *Ard-Trea*: i. e. the church of Trea. Now Ardtrea, near Lough Neagh, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, the virgin St. Trea, or Treagha, the daughter of Cairthenn, son of Erc, son of Eochaidh, son of Colla Uais, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

^k *Domhnall Dall Ua Murchada*.—This would now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

^l *He drove Cormac to Lis-mor*.—This Cormac is usually called a king-bishop.—See Petrie's

Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 302–308, where the question is discussed as to whether he was bishop as well as king of Cashel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1127. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Corkmor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Mounster. The Eastmen” [Airtheara, Orientales, i. e. inhabitants of Orior.—Ed.] “took Tyflinn of the Mac Synnachs” [*rectè*, took the house of Flann Mac Sinnaigh] “in Tryan-Saxan” [at Armagh] “upon Ragnall Mac Rewye, in Shrotyde, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit” [i rriurígum, *rectè*, in the heat of

Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga^h, [died]. Gillachomhghaill Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Treaⁱ; and Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha^k, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguirm, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lis-mor^l, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donnchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned against Toirdhealbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirdheirc; and he devastated the adjoining cantreds of Munster. The fight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donn-leibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argialls, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Mounster and Leinster revolted againe against Tirlagh O’Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Danyell O’Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O’Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O’Falias” [rectè, and his son was deposed by the Leinstermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them,

namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faelain. Cearbhall, the son of Mac Faelain, and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him, fell by the Ui-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Coarbship of St. Bridgett. Tailte, Morogh O’Mellaghlin’s daughter, died. Moylbride O’Farannan, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; Moylbride O’Kineth, Airchinnech of Ardtrea, in good penitence, mortuus est. Gilchrist O’Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyaran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in *Christo quievit.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

maile ppiu. Μυρσάδ Ua Maoilrschlainn do aipiógadh, ἡ Doimnall a mac do gabáil a ionaid. Doimnall do aipiógadh pua ceind raite, ἡ Διαρμαϊδ Ua Maoileaclainn do gabáil a ionaid.

Αόιρ Cρίορτ, mile céu fiche a hocht. Μυρξίρ Ua Níos, comarba Iap-laité Tuama da gualann ppi ré, décc i nIny in Ghoill. Conaing Ua beicce-leiginn, abb Cshannra, do écc. Ziollapáttraice Ua Caatal, comarba Caoimhgin, do marbad i nGhionn da Loca la Laignib. Ziollaépuiméir Ppaoid mac Scolaiqe, comarba beapraig Cluana Coirpéi, Ua bánáin, comarba Cprónáin Ruir Cre, Mac Maraí Ua Reabacán, comarba Mocuda, Ziolla Chiaráin mac Ziolladuib Uí Dpasoda, aipéinneach Cunza, Ceinnéettiq Ua Congail, aipéinneach Lir aoidhead Cluana mic Nóir, Ziolla an coiméed, mac Mic Cuinn, tanairi abbaid Cluana mic Nóir, ppi ré, ἡ Pngarτ, anm-chara Corcumdruad, décc. Cennéettiq, mac Aoda mic Duinnrléibe, pi Ulad, do marbhath. Pp Mairge hite, im Doimnall Ua nGoirmeleaghaid, do gabáil tige pp Phaolán Ua Duibdara pp tighina Pp Manac, ἡ a tuirim leó co ndruing do maiteib Ppshmanach ina pparad. Maídm Áta Ppirdiaid pua marcpuaq Concobar mac meic Lochlainn pp marcpuaq Tighináin Uí Ruairc, i ττορcair Ua Ciarrda, tighina Cairppe, ἡ Caatal Ua Raqailliq, Siptucc Ua Maoilbrige, mac Aoda Uí Dúbda, tighina Ua nAmalzaada, ἡ pochaide oile amaille ppiu a ndioqail eniq Pháttraice. Creachrluaigib la Concobar mac meic Lochlainn, tighina Cheneoil Eoqain, ἡ la Dál nAraide, ἡ la hAipgiallaib i Maig Coda, co ττυρατ gialla Ua nEachdach. Tiaqaid aribe co hAipéir Mide, ἡ co ppaib dpeaq, ἡ po ppaibpior dpeam dia muinntir ann. Creachrluaigib la Toirpdealbac Ua Concobar ilLaignib, co pp aipcc co móir, uair po timcill Laignen laim ppi ppaice co poct co hAé cliaé. Ar don tpeioigib ipm ττορcair Ua Gaóra, tighina Luighe, ἡ pochaide ele cen mó tapom. Síth mbliadna do dénam do Cheallac, com-

^m *Inis-an-Ghoill*: i. e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inchagoill, or Inchaguile, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 24; and Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 161, 162.

ⁿ *Ua Goirmleaghaidh*.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Uá or O'.

^o *Cathal Ua Raghalligh*.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

^p *Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Uí-Amhalghadha*: anglicè Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

^q *In revenge of Patrick's protection*.—The Four

with them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Muirgheas O'Nioc, successor of Iarlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghoill^m. Conaing Ua Begleighinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruimh-thirfraeich Mac Scolaighe, successor of Bearach of Cluain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Ceinneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-aidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choimhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, anmchara of Corcumdhruadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Itha, with Domhnall Ua Goirmleaghaidhⁿ, forcibly entered a house upon Faelan Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdhiadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailigh^o; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha^p; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick's protection^q. A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araidhe, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliaith. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne^r, was slain, and many others besides him. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O'Ruairc, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals

of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, *infra*.

^r *Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne*.—This name would now be written, in English, O'Gara, lord of Leyny.

αρχα Πάτεραιcc ετιη Connaéταιb 7 φςραιb Μυμαν. Ταλλειν, ιηgή Μυρχαιò Υί Μhaoιleaéλαιν, bή Τοιρηδέαλβαιg Υί Chonchòβαιρ, décc. Doimnall mac an Ghillepinn mic Mic Uallacháin, ταιρeach μυνννιρη Cιοναιé, do μαρβαò οUα Μαδαóáιν. Μόιη έρεαé lá Connaéταιb 1 φφearηνναιg, 7 πο οιρεεφb αν τήρ, 7 Λύgηαò, 7 do ποóατταρ don, ποchaiδε díβριυm la Coóall, mac Mic Sínáin, 7 la φςραιb φςρημαιg. Μαgνυρ mac Mic Loólainn, τiγςηνα Chenél ηέοgαιη 7 an τυαιρπειρ, do μαρβαò lá Cenel cConaill, 7 la Cenél Moein.

Αοιρ Cρiορτ, mile céo píce a naoi. Μαοlbρiγòe Ua Flannáin, ancoipe Uιρρ μόιη, Gíollacolmáin Ua Ceallaiγ uapal φαgαρτ Deapμαιgε Cholaim Chille, Mac Μυιρgςηρα φςη λειgηνν φςηρα, 7 Ua Oiapμαδα, coμαρβα Cρονάιν Ρυιρ Cρé, dég. Teac Cholaim Cille 1 cCill mic Néanη do gáβáil οUa Ταιρéερτ πορ Αοò mac Caéβαιρρ Υί Doimnaill, 7 a λορccáò φαιρ. Caeméλυòη τiγςηνα lá Cenel ηέοgαιη .1. Μαgνυρ 1 μιοναò Conchòβαιρ. Μαgνυρ oη, do μαρβαò ρια ccιονη ρáιτε do Chenel cConaill 7 οUa Gaiρmleaóαιg 7 do Cenel Moein, 7 Concóβαιρ do ρiògáò doμióιρ. Μαéγαμαιη, mac Μυιρéςηταιg Υί ðηρiαιη, décc. Flann Ua Ceallaiγ, τiγςηνα φear μòρηg, 7 Μυιρéςητeach Ua Concóβαιρ, ρiògòαιηηη Ua φφαιλgε, do μαρβαò do φςραιb φςρημαιg. Νiáll Ua Cρiòóαιη, τiγςηνα Ua φιαéρnach Αρθα ρηαéτα, do μαρβαò la ηUib Cenneioiγ. Gíollacρiορτ ηUa ηUiòρiη, τοιρeach Cenél φearαóαιg, do λορccáò 1 ττιγ a αλτρann 1 τΤiρ Manach 1 meáβail. Cαιρlén Áeta Uaiη

* *Mac Uallachan*.—Now Mac Cuolaghan, and Cuolahan, without the *Ma*.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 41, and from p. 183 to p. 188. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1128. *Bisextus et Embolismaticus annus*. The men of Moyyth tooke house upon the king of Fermannagh, Fylan O'Duvdara, and he was slaine by them, and a number of the good men of Fermannagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O'Mureais, in the midst of Glindalogh. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loughlin on the horsemen of Tiernan O'Roirk, where fell O'Ciarray, king of Carbry, and Cathel O'Rogelly, and Sitrick O'Moelbride, and Hugh O'Duuday,

king of O-Namalga, *et alii multi*. Murges O'Nick, Airchinnech of Tomdagualann, died at Inis-Gall. A most filthy act, that deserved the curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporall, that the like was never seene in Ireland, committed by Tiernan O'Roirk and the O-Briuius. The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his owne clergie among them. The hurt that came of this evill act” [is] “that there is noe sauffy” [to be] “in Ireland from thenceforth untill this evill deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God” [*recte*, Christ, or the Lord], “for God” [*recte*, the Lord, or Christ], “himself said in the Gospell: ‘*qui vos spernit*

of Munster. Tailltin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillafinn, son of Mac Uallachain^a, chief of Muinntir-Chinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Seanain, and the men of Fearnmhagh. Magnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moein.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Maelbrighde Ua Flannain, anchorite of Lis-mor; Gillacolmain Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Farna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain^t was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Tairchert, from Aedh, son of Cathbharr Ua Domhnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Magnus in the place of Conchobhar; but Magnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Goirmleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moein; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh^u. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

me spernit, et qui me spernit spernit eum qui me misit.' An army by Tirlagh O'Conor into Leinster, to Wicklo" [*recte*, Loch Carman, i. e. Wexford], "from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and praied many that way, and from Dublin to his house. The defame of that is to Tiernan O'Roirk. An army by Manus and the men of Fernmoy to Tirbriuin, and brought great booties. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtooke them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patrick. An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and Tirone, and Dalaray, and Airciall, into Macova, and they brought hostages

from I-Egha. They tourned then upon their left hand to Fimbrea, and left some of their men there, and comitted wickednes before God and man, viz., the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many martirized in it: *Non impetrata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulaverunt.* Peace for a yeare and a halfe made by the Coarb of Patricke, between Connaght and Mounster." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Cill-mic-Nenain* : i. e. church of the son of Nenain, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

^u *The Ui-Cenneidigh* : i. e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

δο δέναν, γ αν θροϊδέατ δο εσγβαλ λα Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Υα εConcobair ι παμ-
 παδ να βλιαθνα ρο .ι. παμπαδ αν ταρτα. Αιτωρ ιν θαμθλιασ μόρ ηι εCluain
 mic Nóir δο ρορριυγαδ, γ ρεοιυ δο βρειε ειρτε .ι. Carracan tempail Sol-
 man tuccad ó Mhaolaeáclainn mac Domnaill, Cudín Donnchaða mic Floinn,
 γ να τρι ρεοιτε τυσ Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Υα Concobair .ι. βλειθε αιρκοιτε, γ κοραν
 αιρκοιυ κο κερριυ όρι έαιριυ, γ κορη γο νόρ, γ κορη ηΥι Ριαδα, ριξ Αραδ, γ
 καλεαδ αιρκοιυ κο ρφορημθ όρι ραιρ κονα έςρε ό ιηγειν Ρυαιθρι Υι Conco-
 bair, γ κοράν αιρκοιυ Cellaiξ, κομαρβα Ρατεραιεε. Γιαράν θαν ό ρυγατε
 υια ρφοιλλιυεαδ ιαραμ. Ceallach, κομαρβα Ρθατεραιεε, mac oige, γ αιρ-
 οερρυξ ιαρταρ Εορρα, αιμεκθνν ρο ριαραξριοε Θοιλλ, γ Θαιοθιλ λαοιέ, γ
 clepiξ Ερεανν, ιαρ νοιρνεαδ επρκορ, ρακαρτ, γ αορα γααα γραιθ αρκθνα, ιαρ
 εκοιρρεεαδ τεαμπαλλ, γ ρειλξθβ νομοδα, ιαρ τειοθνακαλ ρέθ γ μαοινε, ιαρ
 νθραι ριαξλα γ ροιθερ αρ έαδ ετιρ τυαιε, γ εκκλαιρ, ιαρ μβεθαιυ αιοιτιξ,
 ερναιξέιξ, celeαθαρταδ, οιρρρεανθαιβ, ιαρ νοηγαδ γ ιαρ ναιεριγε τοεκαθε, ρο
 ραιθ α ρριρατ δο cum noie ιν Αρθ Ρατεραιεε ιριη Μυμαιν αν εέυ λά υΑρριλ

^v *Tir-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

^x *The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-
 geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-
 macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1129. The great altar at Clonvicknose
 was robbed this year, and many jewels sacri-
 legiously taken from thence, viz., Kearnaghan
 of Sollomon's Temple, which King Moyleseagh-
 lyn bequeathed to that church; the standing
 cupp of Donnogh mac Flynn; the three jewels
 that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a
 cupp of silver, a guilt Crosse, and another
 jewel; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp
 of the daughter of Rowrie O'Connor; and a
 cupp of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Ard-
 mach, bestowed on the church. The clergy of
 Clone made incessant prayers to God and St.
 Keyran to be a meane for the revelation of the
 party that tooke away the said jewels."

^y *Ceallach*.—This passage is translated by
 Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-

machanus, occidentalis Europæ Primas, vir il-
 libatæ castimonix, et unicûs cujus arbitrio
 Hiberni et exteræ gentes, Clerus et populus
 Hiberniæ erant contenti; post multos ordinatos
 Episcopos, Præsbyteros, et diversorum graduum
 Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et
 Cæmeteria consecrata; post multas et magnas
 eleemosynas, et pias elargitiones; post regulas
 morum Clero et pacis populo præscriptas; post
 vitam in jejuniis, orationibus, prædicationibus,
 missarum celebratione et id generis variis pie-
 tatis officiis transactam; sacramentis Pœnitentiæ
 et Extremæ Uctionis præmunitus, anno ætatis
 suæ quinquagesimo, in Momonia, locoque Ard-
 Patruic dicto spiritum cælo reddidit, primo die
 Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus feria quarta se-
 quenti ductum est Lismorum S. Mochudæ ibi
 sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique
 feria quinta sequenti, cum psalmis, hymnis, et
 canticis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo ap-
 pellato, honorificè sepultum est. In ejus vero
 locum in sede Ardmachano sufficitur (*vel ve-
 rius intruditur*) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,

Manach^m. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i. e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois^x was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall; the Cudin [Catinum] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i. e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach^y, successor of Patrick, a son of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy; after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and mass-celebration; after unction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Amalgadii filius."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1129. Makmaras O'Reboghan, Airchinnech of Lismore" [died]. "Gillmochonna O'Duvidirma killed by Ulster," [on Inis Toiti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—Ed.] "Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbushop of the west of Europe, and the only pleasing" [to] "Irish and *English*" [rectè, Galls or Danes], "lay and clergy, after grading" [i. e. ordaining] "bushop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowing of jewells and goods, and gevinge good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, endinge a life in fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his

spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, in Mounster, in the Kal. of Aprill, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of Aprill to Lismore, according to his will, and was served" [waked] "with Salmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the bushop's buriall, in *Prid. Non. April.* the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick's Coarbship in *Non. April.* The house of Columkill, at Killmicnenan, taken by O'Tarkert upon Hugh mac Cathbair O'Donell, and" [he was] "burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Tirlagh O'Conor. Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer's house, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Nell O'Krighan, king of O-Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

dia luain do fionnraí írin caeccatmaí bliadaín a aoiri. Rugaíó tra a córr dia aónacal írin ccédaoin ar ccind go Uíor móir Moúda do peir a éiomna buódein, 7 no fpiotáiríó co ppaímaí, 7 imnaí, 7 cancaí, 7 no haónaíó co honoraí 1 molaí na neppcop Dia Dardaoin arnaðarach. Muirchétrach, mac Doimnaill, doirneatá hí ccomarbur Paटरαιcc iarriin.

Aoir Críópe, míle céo tríocha. Soru Cholaim Chille cona éeamplaí, 7 miondaí do lopecadh. Uoláinn Ua Maolruanaí, ríóghaíma Ulaí, do marbáí. Cúairne Ua Concóbar, tígíuna Ua pFailge, do écc. Giolla Cualann mac meic Dúngaile, tígíuna Ua mórúin Cualann, do marbáí lá a bpaíríb. Diarmaic Ua Follámaín, taoipeac Cloinne hUaτταí, 7 Gollclwana (.i. Giolla páτταιcc) Ua hAipeacátaí, ollam laτταir Míde 1 pihécc, décc. Séoí Cluana mic Nóir oíollpíugaí for Ghallaí Lúimnig iar na ngeoi do Ghíollaconígáin. Ghíllaconígáin péirriin do érhoatá 1 nDúnCluana bhpaín lá rígh Muíman, iar na éairbír la Concóbar Ua mórúin. Ro íri tra an Ghíllaconígáin foim Corcaí, Uíor móir, 7 Porraíarige do dol tar muir. In long 1 paígaí ionatá ní paígaí gaoíe feolta, 7 fo gheibí na longa ele arcéana. Deiréir ón ar no foratá Clapan an luíng 1 ττíallaí foim τεacé ταιri, 7 do páófoí ma coibrenaí pírí báí co naíó Clapan co na baíall ac foratá gaoí luíng ma ττíallaí. Ro moíat tra ainm Dé 7 Clapan de riin. Slóígh la hUa Uacláinn .i. Concóbar, mac Doimnaill, 7 lá tuairceτ Epeann ind Ulltaí. Ro éionóíreτ Ulaí do éabairτ caáa dóib. O no coífoicceí céc dia poile dib feáar íomairícc ainmín ττοppa. Ro meabáí for Ulltaí foóeóí, 7 no láó a náí im Aoí Ua Loingí tígíuna Dal nAraíde, im Ghílla páτταιcc mac Searraí, tígíuna Dhál mDúinne, im Dubpaíbe mac Aráin,

* *Cuairne*.—He was the son of Muirheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Donnleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, chief of Uí-Failghe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014.

* *Diarmaid Ua Follamhain, &c.*—“A. D. 1130. Dermott O'Fallawyn, chieftaine of Klynodagh, and Gall-Clwana, otherwise named Gillepatrick, chief poet of West Meath, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

* *The jewels of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“A. D. 1130. The jewels that were stolen

from out the church of Clonvicknose were found with one Gillecowgan, a Dane of Limbrick. The said Gillecowgan was apprehended by Connor O'Bryen, and by him delivered over to the family of Clonvicknose, who, at the time of his arraignment, confessed openly that he was at Cork, Lismore, and Waterford, expecting for wind to goe over seas with the said jewels; all the other passengers and shippes passed with good gales of wynde out of the said townes, save only Gillecowgan, who said as soone as he wou'd enter a shipp-board any shipp he saw St. Key-

the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lis-mor-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will ; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuairne^a Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhain^a, chief of Clann-Uadach ; and Goll-Cluana, i. e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Cluainmic-Nois^b were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Cluain-Bhriain^c, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Corcach, Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea ; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape ; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe ; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne^d; Dubhrailbhe Mac Artain ; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again until he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family.’

^c *Cluain-Bhriain* : i. e. the Fort of Brian’s Lawn or Meadow, now *anglicè* Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacca, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

^d *Dal-Buinne* : i. e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a deanery in Colgan’s time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Lagan, from Spencer’s Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan’s *Trias Th.*, pp. 182, 183 ; and Reeves’s *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 44, 233.

co noiponng oile cen mo tāt rom, 7 inoipic an tīp co haipētī na hArda etip tuaiē 7 cill, 7 tucpat mile do b̄raic, 7 ilmīle do buaiē, 7 deacaiē. Teccait maite Ulaō imo ttiḡsīnaḡaibh iar p̄in co hArḡ Maća i ccomḡal Chonco-bair co noisīnpat rīth, 7 comh luighe, 7 co p̄fapccaiēp̄ioc ḡállā laip. Loingīur lá. Toip̄p̄dealbāch Ua cConcōbair co riacht co Toraiō, 7 po aipcc Rop nguill. Loingīur eile van, leip i nOsr̄mum̄ain, 7 po aipcc Dairbri uile, 7 Im̄p m̄oir. Caēraoimeā p̄ia Tīḡsīnān Ua Ruairc 7 p̄ia nUib̄ ḡriuin i Sleib̄ ḡuairc p̄op̄ p̄s̄raib̄ Mīde, oú i ttop̄c̄air Dairmaite Ua MaoilSchlaimn, p̄i T̄s̄m̄ac, 7 Am̄laoib̄, mac Mic S̄h̄ain, tīḡsīna ḡailng, 7 Oengur Ua Caoindelbāin, tīḡsīna Ua Laoḡairc, mac Mic ḡiollaḡularp̄aiḡ, tīḡsīna veip̄ceip̄c ḡrēḡ, 7 oiponng oile nac̄ aip̄m̄ēip̄. Meap̄ m̄oir ar na huilēb̄ c̄panḡaib̄ etip̄ c̄noa, deap̄cnoib̄, 7 ublaib̄.

Αοιρ̄ C̄p̄iort, mile c̄ēo t̄p̄iocha a haon. Maoilōra Ua P̄oḡlaḡa, aip̄p̄ecop̄ Cairil, 7 Muip̄c̄s̄itach Ua hInoip̄eac̄taiḡ, com̄arba Com̄ḡaill, d̄ecc i nArḡ Maća an t̄reap̄ lá oOctober. Dub̄cōblaiḡ, inḡs̄h̄ Ruaiōri na Soide buide Uī Chonco-bair b̄h̄ tīḡsīna Luighe d̄ēḡ. C̄reach̄l̄luaiḡs̄ō lá Toip̄p̄dealbāc̄ Ua Concōbair, 7 lá c̄ōiḡeāo Connac̄t i Mum̄ain, ḡo po aip̄ccp̄et Uī Conaill ḡab̄ra. Sluaiḡeāo la Concōbair Ua m̄ḡriain, 7 lá p̄s̄raib̄ Mum̄ain i Laiḡm̄b̄, 7 po ḡab̄rat a ngialla. Lot̄tar iaip̄in i Mīde, 7 po aip̄ḡr̄c̄e im̄p̄ Loća S̄em̄oḡide. - Com̄p̄aic̄e a map̄c̄l̄uaiḡ, 7 map̄c̄l̄uaiḡ Connac̄t. Sp̄aoin̄t̄ip̄ p̄op̄ map̄c̄l̄uaiḡ Connac̄t, 7 top̄c̄air mac Conconnac̄t Uī Concōbair don̄ c̄up̄ p̄in, 7 an p̄s̄raḡana Ua Cap̄taiḡ .i. ollam̄ Connac̄t. Slōiḡs̄ō lá Concōbair

^e *Ard*: i. e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^f *Torach*: i. e. Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

^g *Ros-Guill*.—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ⁷, under A. D. 718, p. 317, *suprà*.

^h *Dairbri*.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note ^e.

ⁱ *Inis-mor*.—Now the Great Island, near the

city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Arda-Neimhidh.

^k *Sliabh-Guaire*.—A mountainous district in the barony of Clankee, county of Cavan.—See note ⁷, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1130. Swordes, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cuairne O’Connor, king of Offaly, *mortuus est*. Awley mac Senan, king of Gaileng; Eneas O’Kinelvan, king of Loeguire, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefny, at Slewgoary. A battle betweene Scottsmen and the men of Moreb, where 4000 of

many others besides them : and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard^e, both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar ; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach^f, and plundered Ros-Guill^g. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri^h and Inis-morⁱ. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guaire^k by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair ; Amhlaeibh, son of Mac Seainain, lord of Gaileanga ; Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire ; the son of Mac Gillafhulartaigh, lord of South Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Maelisa Ua Foghladha^l, Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muircheartach Ua hInnreachtaigh, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster ; and they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdighdhe^m. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchonacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnall

the men of Moreb, with their king, were slayne. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts in a retyre" [i. e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Loughlin, and the North of Ireland, into Ulster, and Ulster" [i. e. the Ulidians.—Ed.] "did gather to give them battle. Ulster putt to flight, and their slaughter had about Hugh O'Loingsy, king of Dalaray, and Gilpatricke O'Serry, king of Dal-Buinne, and Duvrailve Mac Cairtin, and a number more ; they praied the country both spirituall and temporall, and

brought one thousand captives and many thousands of chattles and horses. The nobilitie of Ulster afterwards, about their kinge, went to Ardmaghe, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^l *Ua Foghladha*.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^m *Loch Semhdighdhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath.

mac Domnall Uí Lochlann, γ λα εὐαιρερετ νἑρεανν, γ λά ηὐλοῖβ ηἰ cCon-
 νοῦταιβ, γ δο βερτρατ Connaḱταιγ amur por depeaḱ an trluaiγ ι ppaἰ na
 Sḱgairi (.i. Coirrhliab), γ pḱrtar deabaḱ eaotopra, γ topḱair Conn Ua Maol-
 ḱsaiḱe, γ an ḱarbanach Ua baosiγill, γ rochaiḱe oile ipin maiγin pin. Ara
 aoi comḱaiḱe ar na bapaḱ oγ Loḱ Cé, γ δο ḱniatḱe pḱtḱ mbliabna. Cpeach
 λά Τιγḱrnan Ua Ruairc, γ λα pḱraib ḱrḱipne dar eipr an trluaiγ hi pin hi
 cCualgne, γ po airceḱt Uí Mḱeḱt. Oc iompḱḱ imoprio ḱUlaḱ, γ δο deir-
 ceḱt Airḱiall dar At Luain dia tciγ comḱairc ι Maiγ Conaille pḱpr an
 ceḱeḱ, γ pḱrtar iomairceac ttopra ι ttopḱair Raḱnall Ua hEochaḱa, pḱ
 Ulaḱ, γ Cumḱe Ua Cḱriocán, ciγḱrna pḱrnmairge co na mac, γ Domḱlḱe
 Ua hlnḱpeaḱtaiγ, ciγḱrna Ua Meḱt, γ rochaiḱe ele beḱp. Tuabḱmḱa
 oḱndpeaḱ lá Corḱmac mic Mic Capḱtaiγ, γ λά Conḱobar Ua mḱbriain. Maiḱm
 la Mupchaḱ Ua Maoleaḱlann, por Shiol Rónáin airim ι ttopḱratḱar ile.
 Conḱobar Ua ḱbriain do ḱpomḱuin la a pḱop ḱraḱa pḱin ḱup ḱo hoḱarḱiγe
 baiḱ oḱ. Conḱobar Ua Lonḱarḱain ainm an tí por ḱon, γ po maḱbaḱ piḱe
 po céḱḱoir mo. Domnall Ua Fuḱce, ciγḱrna Ua Forcco, do tuitim la Shiol
 nAnmchaḱa hi ccliaḱaḱ. Maolḱclann, mac Muḱpḱrtaiγ Uí Mḱaolḱch-
 lann, do maḱbaḱ la pḱraib Ceall. Cluain Eḱairḱ darccain do Chaiḱppḱib,
 γ ḱpḱraib Teatḱa pḱ oḱ. Ar pḱr tḱtḱba do cḱp do Mḱupchaḱ Ua Maol-
 leachlann ipin ionaḱ in po pannaḱ bu Cluana Eḱairḱ. Maiḱm Chaille

^a *Coirrhliabh*.—Now the Curlieu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

^o *O'Maelgæithe*.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because ḱaiḱe, the latter part of the compound, denotes "of the wind."

^p *Ua Baeighill*.—Now O'Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^q *Loch-Ce*.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.

^r *Ui-Meith*: i. e. the Ui-Meith-mara, now Omeath, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

^s *Caill-Cobhthaigh*: i. e. Coffey's Wood. This was the name of a woody district in the south

of the county of Galway, on the confines of Thomond; but the name is now obsolete. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1131. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor and Connaght, into Mounster, and he spoyled I-Conell-Gaura. An army by Connor O'Bryan, and the men of Mounster, into Leinster, and they tooke their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyled the lland of Logh Seudy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Connaght fought, and the horsemen of Connaght were defeated. Maelisa O'Foghlada, *Episcopus* Cassill, in senectute bona quieuit."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to gett through Athlone to gett

Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghais (i. e. Coirrsliabhⁿ), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgaeithe^o, Garbhanach Ua Baeighill^p, and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce^a, and made a year's peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne, into Cuailgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith^r. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Ragnall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnsluibhe Ua hInnreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; and many others besides them, were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Malseachlainn, son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iraird was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Caill-Cobhthaigh^s was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh

hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyernan O'Royreck gave an overthrow to these of Uriell, where Gillaryavagh O'Hoghea, king of Ulster, and O'Krichan, prince of Fearnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carrhie and Connor O'Brien. Moyleseaghlyn mac Murtagh O'Melaughlyn was killed by those of Ferkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donleo" [was burnt] "by casual fire. The O'Briens of Thomond

banished the Macartys out of Munster into Lynster, and tooke to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donnogh O'Moylloye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O'Melaghlyn. Mortagh O'Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, cheif of Montyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyernan O'Royreck. Cowchonnoght O'Dalie of Meath, chief" [of Corca-Adain], "and Archpoet of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Cobtaig for Shíol Muirbhdhais gna nUáctar Connaéct iar na tÉict for cnech irin Mumáin, co tarpla tria mháirene storra co ffarceat a ngabála. Fine Gall do orgháin do Donnall mac Murchada Uí Maolschloind.

Aoir Críórt, míle céd triochat a dó. Maolmasóog Ua Morgair do ruidé i gcóimhorbur Pátraic tre impiúe cléirech nÉreann. Maolbrénainn Ua hAnraááin, comorba brénainn Cluana físta, décc. Maolbríge mac Doilgén, uasal páccart Airda Macá, 7 rínnrísí pacaró nÉreann, décc irin dara bliááin caoccat a pácaróácta, 7 irin óctmoíad bliááin a aoiri, 7 irin 27 do Augurp. Uaireigé Ua Neáctain, cónó céleó nde Cluana mic Noir, 7 a rruicé ífnóir dég. Cucaille Ua Fíno, aircínóech Cille Colccán, décc. Sluaigé lá Concobar Ua Lochlainn co hAé Fhírdiá, 7 táimce Tíghnán Ua Ruairc ina éeach, 7 dorad braitge dó. Maolreaclainn mac Diarmada Mic Murchada, tíghna Ua cCeinnrealaig, do márbadh. Cneach Maonmaige la Concobar Ua mBriain co rug bú íomóa lair. Cairlén dona Gaillme do lorccad 7 do rcaoilead lá loingísí fíri Mumáin, 7 ár móri do éabairt for iarctar Connaéct im Ua Taióg an tÉghlaigh, 7 im íaor élanóib íomóa oile. Mac Amhlaib Uí Lochlainn, tíghna Corco Moíruad, do márbad lár an loingísí éfona. Ár móri gna bfeirib Mumáin for Chonnaéctib dú i ttorcáir Concobar Ua Flaitébeartaig, tíghna Iarctar Connaéct, 7 da mac Cacaíl Uí Muíroin 7 rochaidé oile. Oilé na beite for Síonainn do lorccad lá ffeirib Mumáin, 7 fíche do óaoimib im éaoireach muiníre Síonáit do éuitim ann. Diarmait Mac Eiticcén, taoireach Cloinne Diarmada, décc. Cneach na ffeioice lá Tíghnán Ua Ruairc for oírim oífeirib

¹ *Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair: anglice Malachy O'Morgair.* For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to his life by St. Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 54-57.

² *Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen.*—"A. D. 1132. Beatus Maelbrigidus, Dolgenii filius, nobilis præsbyter Ardmachanus, ac omnium præsbyterorum totius Hiberniæ senior præcipuus, sacerdotii anno quinquagesimo secundo, et ætatis octuagesimo, die 27 Augusti migravit ad Dominum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 303.

³ *Ua Neachtain.*—Now O'Naghtan, and sometimes Naughton, and even Norton, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁴ *Cill-Cholgain:* i. e. Colgan's church, now Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1600; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 350. The family of O'Finn, now *anglice* Finn, without the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

⁵ *Bun-Gaillmhe:* i. e. the Mouth of the River Galway.—See the years 1125, 1132, 1232.

by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muireadhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair^t sat in the successorship of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen^u, noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the fifty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eightieth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uaireirghe Ua Neachtain^v, head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cúcaille Ua Finn, airchinneach of Cill-Colgain^x, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelseachlainn, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Maenmhagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe^y was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlaeibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Flaithbhear-taigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithe^z in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen^a, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog^b by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

^z *Oilen-na-Beithe*: i. e. Island of the Birch, now Illanaveha in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

^a *Mac Eitigen*.—Now Mac Gettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1087 and 1205.

^b *The prey of Feasog*; *Creac na Fearóige*.

This may be interpreted "the Prey of the Beard;" but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1156. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

"A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of

Ṭṣṛḃa, 7 do Chonnaḃtaib, co ráimic longḃorḃ Ṭoirḃdealbairḃ Uí Conḃobair. Cḃeach Muigḃ Luircḃ lá fearaib ḃreirne.

Ḃoir Cḃiorḃ, mile céḃ triochat a trí. Muirḃdach Ua Dúibinnir, airḃin-
deach Lughmaidh, Conairḃ mac Duibḃaleitḃ forairḃindeach Ardḃ Macha,
Maolbriḃde Ua hḂinnin uaral mairḃtir Eḃeann, 7 beḃne cráibḃolch cḃnḃrḃ, 7
deirḃ iarḃairḃ ḃṣṛa, décc. Ror Cḃré 7 Lúghmaḃ do loḃcaḃ. Muirḃḃḃtach,
comarba Rḃáḃḃraicḃ for cuairḃ Ṭḃre hḂoḃain, 7 a mairḃḃaḃ do buaib, 7
deacáib, co fearḃcaib ḃḃnnachḃain. Conḃobair, mac Muḃchaḃa Uí Mḃhaoi-
lḃchlainn, míoḃḃaimna Ṭḃmḃrḃc, do mairḃḃadh lá Donnchaḃ Mac Ḃiollamocḃ-
móḃ míoḃḃaimna Lairḃn, 7 Donnchaḃ fearḃḃin do mairḃḃaḃ la fearaib Míde .i. lá
hḂoḃ Ua hḂeḃa a ccionn mḃr 1 ndíoḃail Conḃobair. Lurca co na ḃḃmpal
lán do ḃaomib, 7 cairḃcḃaib do loḃcaḃ for Fine nḂall don lucht céḃna
a ndíoḃail meic Muḃchaḃa .i. Chonchoḃair. Míoḃḃḃeach lá Muḃchaḃ
Ua Maoileachlainn a ndíoḃail a mic, co ro airḃ Fine Ḃhall, 7 airḃḃḃir
Lairḃean. Sluaigḃ lá Corbmac mac Carḃairḃ, 7 la Conḃobair Ua mḃrḃian
1 cConnaḃtaib, co ro mairḃḃrat Catal mac Catal Uí Conḃobair, míoḃḃaimna
Connaḃt, 7 Ḃiolla na naom Ua Flainn, cairḃch Sil Maoileḃuan, 7 ro fear-
ḃḃe Dun Muḃḃorḃn, 7 Dún Mór, 7 ro indoirḃḃe mór don tír. Impairḃ iarḃḃin
ḃan ḃialla. Cḃeac lá Donnchaḃ Ua Cearbaill, 7 la fearaib Rḃhḃmairḃe hḃ
Fine Ḃhall, conur táirḃḃḃar Ḃoil oc Rionḃabair na nioḃn, co ndḃḃḃrat
deabaid 1 ḃḃorḃair Ragnall mac Róil, 7 ḃḃonḃ mór do Ḃhallaib uime.
Cíḃ iad forḃa Rḃhḃmairḃe tugad éccendáil forḃa. Cḃeach lá Ṭiḃḃhḃnán
Ua Ruairḃ lá ḃiḃḃhḃna ḃreirne for Uib Ríacḃrach an cuairḃḃḃḃ. Maíḃm
ria ḃḃḃraib Ṭeaḃḃa for Shíol Muirḃḃhairḃ, dú 1 ḃḃorḃair Ḃmlaib mac mic

Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of” [Synann at] “Athliag, and came himself to the land of Teaffa to keep” [i. e. restrain] “the O’Feralls, where he was mett by Murrough O’Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tyernan O’Royrek and Teaffymen, with their forces, and they put the king and Connoughtmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king’s armie. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyles of West Meath.

Tyernan O’Royrek was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto.”

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O’Conor marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O’Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrrough O’Melaghlin, from whom he took hostages; also that

and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Magh-Luirg was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhinnsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha; Maelbrighde Ua hAinnin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh were burned. Muircheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teahair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog, royal heir of Leinster; and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i. e. by [the people of] Aedh Ua hAedha, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lusca, with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i. e. Conchobhar. A great depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught; and they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maeileruain; and they demolished Dun-Mughdhorn^c and Dun-mor^d, and plundered a great part of the country: they afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnmhagh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners came up with them at Finnabhair-na-ninghean^e; and they made battle, in which Ragnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain. The men of Fearnmhagh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiachrach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlaeibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted by the Conmhaicni and Meathmen.

^c *Dun-Mughdhorn*.—Otherwise called Dun-Mughdhord; now Doon, four miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note under A. D. 1235.

^d *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

^e *Finnabhair-na-ninghean*.—This was the name of a townland situated on the south side of the Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.

Αἰρεᾶταιγ Ὑί Ρόουῖβ, ταιρεᾶς Cloinne Tomalταιγ, ἡ ἰν πο γαβαῶ Mac an
 Ἰσταιρ Ὑί Αἰνλιγί ταιρεᾶς Ceneil Dobta, ἡ ἰ ττορηρατταρ ἰλε. Οραιοῖτε Ἀεῖ
 Λυαιν ἡ α εἰρταλλ δο ρεαολεαῶ λά Μυρχαῶ Ὑα Μαοιλεαχλαινν ἡ λά
 Τιγῆρῆνάν Ὑα Ρυαιρ. Comóal la Τοιρηῶεαλβαῶ Ὑα Concobαιρ, ἡ λά Con-
 cōbar Ὑα μῶρῆαιν co ματεῖβ ελεῖρεᾶς Connaῶτ ἡ Mumān oc Ἀβαῖλλ Cεῑ-
 ερῆαιγ, ἡ ρίε βλιαῶνα δο δέναιμ εατορρα. Μαοιρῆχλαινν, mac mic Διαρ-
 ῆαβα mic Μαοῖλ na μῶβ, ἡ Eochaid Ὑα Nualláin, τιγῆρῆα Ροῑαρτ, δο εῖτεῖμ
 ἰ celiathᾶῶ λά hUgairῆ Ὑα Tuatail, ἡ λά hUib Μυρῆσῆαιγ, ἡ ἄρ μῶρ
 amaille ρρῆ. Δά mac Concōnnaῶτ Ὑί Choncobαιρ δο βάταῶ ἰ Uoc Ribh.
 Ḥiolla na naoim Ὑα ὀρην décc ρίγ ρῆῑταιρῆ Epeann εῖρῑδε, ἡ α adnacal ἰ
 Ror Commáin. Δο δῑε μῶρ ἰνο Eriinn, δά ηγοῖρεῑ Μαοιγῆρῆβ, δά ná ρρῑε
 ρῆῆαιλ ó éaimic an bó díobᾶῶ oile ἰ ναῖμρῑηρ Ρῆλαιῑῑεαρταιγ mic Loingῆρῑγ,
 conar ῑáccaῑῶ acῑ τῑρῑαιρῑη becc δο βυαιῑῶ ἰ ηEriinn, οῖα neῑῑῑᾶῶ,

Αεῑ ῑα τῑοῶα, na ceil
 Céδ ar míle δο βλιαῶναιῑῶ,
 O ḡem Cῑῑορτ ἰ μῶεῑῑῑl éinn
 Ḥur an μῶβ díεῑη ἰ ηEriinn.

Ρῆλαιῑῑῑεαρῑῶ Ὑα Ρῆλαιῑῑῑεαρῑη δο μαρῑβαῶ λά mac Uoclāinn Ὑί Uoclāinn,
 ἰ ἠοῖογαιλ α αῑαρ. Μῶρῑρῑυαιγῆαῶ Leite Moḡa uile ἰμ Chorpῑmac Mac
 Cárῑταιγ, ἡ ἰμ Choncobar Ὑα Μαοιρῆχλαινν α cConnaῶῑῑαιῑῶ, ḡur πο μαρῑβαῶ
 leó mac mic Caῑῑail Ὑί Choncōbar, ἡ Ḥiolla na naoim Ὑα Floinn, ταιρεᾶς
 Síil Μαοῖλρῑυαναιῶ, ἡ πο loῖρccῑῑῑτε Dun Muḡḡḡorῑn, ἡ Dún μῶρ, ἡ πο ἰομρῑαιῑῑῑτε
 ḡan ρῑῶ ḡan ḡialla.

¹ *Ua hAinlige*.—Now O'Hanly, and some-
 times Hanly, without the prefix Ua or O'.

² *Abhall-Chethearnaigh*: i. e. Cethearnach's
 Orchard, a place near Uisneach, in Westmeath.

³ *Ua Birn*.—Now O'Beirne. He was chief
 steward to Turlough O'Conor, monarch of Ire-
 land.

⁴ *Flaitheheartach, son of Loingseach*.—He was
 monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

⁵ *Dun-Mughdhorn, &c.*—This is a repetition,
 but as it has been evidently copied from a dif-

ferent authority, the Editor deems it right to
 let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise re-
 cord the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrough, king
 of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruel-
 ties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O'Foy-
 lan, prince of Lynster and Murrough O'Twahaill,
 and did execrably putt out the eyes of Gillemo-
 cholmoge, King of Kwalan-men, which brought
 all Lynster farr under hand. Donnogh of
 Affalie was killed by others of Affalie, viz., by

chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe^f, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh^g, and a year's peace was made between them. Malseachlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maelnambo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Ugaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn^h, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commáin. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseachⁱ, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland ; of which was said :

Three and thirty, do not conceal,
A hundred over a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh ; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorn^k and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clanmalyrie. Connor O'Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usneagh, between King Terlagh O'Connor and Morrogh O'Moyleaghlyn, king of Taragh, where Morrogh yielded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, was killed in captivity

by Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, sonn of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clonfinlogh by these of Sileanmchye, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's sonn. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, μίλε céo τριοχα α ceάταιρ. Celeacáιρ, mac Κορβμαic
 Uí Chuinn na mboct, ppuic ῥῥῥῥῥ, cῥῥῥῥ comáιple, ῥ τοβαρ ecena, ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ,
 cῥῥῥῥ eimῥ ῥ coméoa piazla Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc ῥῥ ῥomδaiδ Chiaráin ιαρ
 mbuaíδ naiῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ. Αρ τό πο ρáíδ mac Macaíῥῥ Uí Cíó-
 cῥaráin ó Eoapῥabail an panno,

Mo ῥenap ouic ιc βῥcῥaiδ,
 Α Mhic Cuinδ, α Chéleacáιρ,
 Α ταιοιρ α Chelechar Cluana,
 Ι ηῥlé βῥcῥaiδ ῥle buaδa.

Μαοιcιαράin mac don Κορβμαc céona, uapal ῥaccapῥ τuiρ cῥabaíδ, ῥ
 ecnae uapal cῥῥῥῥ Cluana mic Noιρ, déῥ oíδce ῥéile Míciλ, ῥ ba ῥ ῥomδaiδ
 Chiaráin βeóρ. Póῥapῥacῥ Ua Ρiazain, apῥcῥmbeac Ruιρ Cῥé, ῥ ῥiollabῥé-
 naiῥῥ Ua hAnῥadáin, comáῥba ῥῥénaiῥῥ Cluana pεapῥa, décc. Ioῥap
 Ua hAcéaccáin, lap πο cumδaiῥcceaδ pecclep Póil ῥ Pεaδaiρ ῥ nAnδ Macá,
 décc ῥ Róim ῥῥa aιιῥῥe. βeῥῥῥῥ, ηῥῥῥῥ Míc Concáille banapῥcῥmbeac Ooιpe,
 décc 22 December. Μαοιμαoδócc Ua Moῥῥῥoiρ φορ euaiρῥ Muῥian, ῥ do
 beῥῥ α ῥéιρ. Apcu Ua Pλαiῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, ῥioῥῥaiῥῥῥa Ooiῥῥ do τuiῥῥῥ lá Cenel
 Conaill ῥ pῥiῥῥῥῥῥ. Donnchaδ, mac mic Muῥchaδa Uí ῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥo na mac
 do ῥapῥbaδ lá Oeapῥmuῥian. Donncaδ .ι. mac Conaῥῥῥe Ua Concóbaiρ,
 τiῥῥῥῥῥ Ua Pailῥe, ῥ Μαοiῥschlann, mac α aῥap, do ῥeabaδ pῥi apoiῥe co
 ττοῥépaῥῥap comῥuiῥῥῥ. Sloiῥῥῥ lá mac Míc Muῥcaδa, ῥ la Laiῥῥῥῥ ῥ nOp-
 pῥaiῥῥῥ, conuρ τaiῥῥeεῥap Opῥaiῥe ῥ πο lápaῥ α náρ, ῥ τοῥéaiρ ann Uῥaiῥe
 Ua Tuacáil, ῥioῥῥaiῥῥῥa Laiῥῥῥ co poῥaiῥῥῥ oile. Αρ Opῥaiῥe, ῥ ῥall Puiῥῥ
 Láιῥῥe do cῥῥ lá mac Míc Muῥcaδa, ῥ la Laiῥῥῥῥ α noíῥῥaiῥ an áιρ ῥéῥ-
 ῥáite. Teampall do ποnaδ lá Κορβμαc mac Meic Capῥaiῥῥ, ῥí Caiῥil, do

to Munster, but they returned without hos-
 tages, and spoyled some cornes in Lease and
 Ossorie. Canute, son of Lane, King of England
 and Denmark, died. Sittrick the Dane preyed
 and spoyled Ardbreakan, and took certain cap-
 tives from thence too. Connor O'Melaughlyn,
 king of Meath, took the prey and spoyles of
 Swords, together with many captives."

¹ *Imdhaigh-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Keyran's Bed.

This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

^a *Eadargabhail*.—See note ^b, under A. D.
 788, p. 395, *suprà*.

^b *Imhar Ua hAedhagain*: *anglicè* Ivor O'Hegan.
 He was the tutor of St. Malachy, and is called
 by his contemporary, St. Bernard, "Vir Sancti-
 tissimæ vitæ."—*Vita Malach.* c. 2.

^c *Maelmaedhog*.—This entry is misplaced. See
 it repeated below.

The Age of Christ, 1134. Ceileachair, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBocht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Cluain-mic-Nois, died in Imdháidh-Chiarain¹, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail^m, composed this quatrain :

Happy for thee in thy life,
O Mac Cuinn, O Celeachair !
Thou art now, O Celechair of Cluain,
In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelciarain, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaigh Chiarain he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagain^a, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female airchinneach of Doire [Choluim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog^o Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oileach, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Donnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Donnchadh^p, i. e. son of Cuafne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen into Osraighe, and the Osraighe resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugaire Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighe, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church^a which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

^p *Donnchadh*.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^a *A church, &c.*—This is the building at Cashel

now called Cormac's Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 284 to 300.

εορρεκαδ λά ρεανδ κλέρεαχ νΕρεανν ιν αοιμ ιοναδ. Μυιρέστιαχ μαε
 Δομναιλλ μιε Αμάλγαδα, κομάρβα Ρθάτταιρε, δέξ ιαρ μβυαδ μαρτεπα, γ
 ναιέριγε 17 September. Νιαιλλ, μαε Αεδα, δοιρδνεαδ ι εκομαρβυρ Ρα-
 τταιρε. Καεμκλυδ αββαδ ιν Αρδ Μααα .ι. Μαιεμαεδοεε Υα Μορζαη ι
 μιοναδ Νέιλλ. Μαοιμαεδοεε ιαρριη φορ ευαιρε Μυμιαν, ζο τυυε α ρειρ.
 Αοδ μαε μειε Λοκλαην μεεε Κοκλαην, τιζήμα Δεαλβνα Έατρα, δοέεε. Μυρ-
 χαδ Ο ηΈαζρα, γ α βήν .ι. ιηζήν Τοιρρδεαλβαίξ Υί Κοκκόβαηρ δο μαρβαδ λά
 Τακλεακ Υα ηΈαζρα.

Αοηρ Κρίορτ, μίλε κέδ τριόα α κύικε. Κιοναετ Υα δαιογιλλ, υαπαλ
 ερρεορ .ι. ερρεορ Κλοκαιρ, γ αρδ ρήνοιρ ευαιρειρετ Ερεανν. Αν τερρορ
 Υα Κατταν .ι. άιρδ ερρυε Υα εΚεννρelaiξ, γ Μαοιορα Υα Φιονναετα,
 κομάρβα Ρορα Κομμαην, δέξ. Ζιολλακομáιη Υα Κοζγαλαίξ, ρήλκείγιην
 Ρορρα Κομμάιη, δο μαρβαδ λά Κομμάεμβ. Δομναιλλ, μαε Μυιρέστιαίξ
 Υί δηριαιη, τιζήμα Ζαλλ, γ Λαιζήν κέττυρ δο έεε ι εουινεε κλείρκεετα ι
 κλιορ μόρ ιαρ ρήνδαταιδ. Φιακρα Μαε Ετηέν ρρúιέ Σήνοιρ Κλυαηα Εραιορ,
 γ ρήν Μίθε αρκίνα, δέεε. Φλανδ Υα Σιοναιξ, μαορ δακλα Ιορα, δέεε ιαρ
 ναιέριγε τοκκαίθε. Μαοιιορα Υα ηΑημμυρε .ι. ερρεορ Ρυιρε Λαιρζε, γ
 άρδ ρήνοιρ Ζαοιδεαλ ιαρρ αν οκτμάδ βλιαδαιη οκτμोजαδ α αοιρι δέεε ι
 κλιορ μόρ Μοκυττα. Εαχμάρκαεαχ Υα ηΑημμυρε ρρúιέ ρήνοιρ ηα ηΖαοιδελ,
 τοπαρ εζηα γ δέιρκε δέεε ι κλιορ μόρ. Μαοιμαεδοεε Υα Μορζαη, κομ-
 αρβα Ρθάτταιρε, δο κήνδαεαχ δακλα Ιορα γ δια ταβαηρε αρα ροκλα αν ρεακ-
 μάδ λά δο μί λúλ. Δοιρε Χολαιη Χηλλε κο ηα έςμπλαίβ δο Ιορρεαδ αν ζο
 δο Μηαρτα. Ρυαιόρι Υα Καηαηνάιη, τιζήμα Κεηελ Κοηαιλλ, τυιρ κοκτάεαχ
 κορηαμάκ κο ηδέρερε γ κο ηδαοηνακτε, δο μαρβαδ ορφηαίβ Μαηζε ηλεε .ι.

Muirheartach, son of Domhnall.—St. Bernard
 inveighs against this Muirheartach and his kins-
 man Niall, in the seventh chapter of his Life of
 St. Malachy. They were both descended from the
 noble family of the Oirghialla, which had now for
 208 years possessed itself of the archiepiscopal
 see, and held it, as it were, by hereditary right.
 Notwithstanding the good character given of
 him in the text, St. Bernard pronounces dam-
 nation to him as well as to Niall: “Illo igitur”
 [Mauritio] “celeri morte facto de medio, rur-
 sum Nigellus, imò verò nigerrimus, sedem præ-

ripuit. Et in hoc animæ suæ Mauritius adhuc
 vivens præviderat, ut hunc haberet hæredem,
 in quo, qui damnandus exhibat, operibus adjiceret
 damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex
 damnata progenie cognatus Mauritiî.”—See
 Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 304; and Harris’s
 edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 54.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the fol-
 lowing events under this year:

“A. D. 1134. Connor Mac Dermott O’Bryen,
 king of both the provinces of Munster, died at
 Killaloe. Donnogh Mac Carrhie came to Muu-

assembled in one place. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall^r, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 17th of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i. e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh^s; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Conmhaicni. Domhnall, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor, at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i. e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa^t, and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, warlike and defensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

ster, and committed a slaughter on Terlaugh O'Bryen, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Conrye, prince of Delvyn of Tyredallogha, was killed by some of his own family. Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provinces of Lynster and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some cornes in the contrey of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowrie O'Molloye, and

the family of Montyr-Rodan, at Dorrowe. Mac Otyr, prince of Innsi-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie tooke a prey from Kynaleagh."

* *Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*: i. e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

^t *Purchased the Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muircheartach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase

do Mhaolpuanaid Ua Caircellain, 7 do Cloinn Diarmada, 7 ar mór iarrin
 ó Chonall for Eogan. Catal mac Taidg Uí Concóbar, tanairi Connacht,
 do marbad lá fíraib Teatba co rochaib oile amaille fíur. Cluain Eriair,
 Cíannur, Ráit Lúraig, 7 ilcealla aréna do loicead. Socharde do Dhlí-
 muíain do éuitim la Tuadmúain for éocar Cluana caoin Modíomóc.
 dá dibéin Fionguine Ua Caoim, tigherna Dlíndamnach, Matzaimain Ua
 Donnchada, tigherna Cenel Laogaire, Maolgorim Ua Rinn, 7 mac Loch-
 lainn Uí Cionaeða dUib Maccaille, go rocaide ele. Aod Ua Concóbar,
 tigherna Corcamóruad, 7 Cumara Mac Conmara mic Domnaill, tigherna
 Ua cCairín, do éuitim i fíuríochtum ó Thuadmúain. Maí Naoi, Maí
 luirc, 7 an Corann do loicead la Conmaicib. For Commáin do arccain
 7 do loicead tairib teamplaib lar an luic cédna a ccionn níur iarrin.
 Ua Madaóain, tigherna Sil nAnmáda 7 Ua Maine fíur ríe, do marbadh i
 fíuill lá mac Dlíllacaimígin i Cenneitig, 7 oí a múinnceire amaille fíur.
 Amraib, mac Domnaill Fhinn Uí Dhúda, tigherna Ua nAmalgaða, do mar-
 badh lá hUib Fiacrach an tuairceirt. Coblach Murchada Uí Mhaoileach-
 lainn, ríe Cínpach, for Shionainn, 7 for Loc Ríe. Tangatar Síol Muir-
 íbhairg co na ríe, .i. Concóbar, mac Toirrdéalbaig, 7 Uí Mame co na tair-
 gerna .i. Taidg Ua Ceallairg, co bparccairíod díblimib braighe ag Murchad.
 Teine rairgnéin do béim a cín do cloicteac Cluana mic Nóir, 7 do éollaó
 cloicteigh Ruir Críe. Fíora fíurmaige do ionpuó ar Mhídeachair, 7 ríó
 doib fíur díreirnechar. Stephen do gabáil rogaichte Saran 2 December.

of the Baculus Jesu by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

^a *Rath-Luraigh*.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

^{*} *Cluain-caein-Modimog*.—See note under the year 1089.

^x *Ua Caeimh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^y *Gleannamhnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-g Ceart*, p. 78, note ^z.

^z *Cinel-Laeghaire*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Core, King of Munster.

^a *Ua Rinn*.—Now Ring, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^b *Ua Cinaedha*.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^c *Uí-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note ^y, under A. D. 901, p. 562, *suprà*.

^d *Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill*.—This should be Cumara, son of Domhnall, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall. His father, Domhnall, was the first person ever called Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

^e *The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.

men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Caircallain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Cluain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Luraigh^a, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog^w. Of these was Finguine Ua Caeimh^x, lord of Gleannamnach^y, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire^z; Maelgorm Ua Rinn^a, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha^b, of the Ui-Maccaille^c, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill^d, lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAei, Magh Luirg, and Corann, were burned by the Conmhaicni. Ros-Commairn was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlaeibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn on the Sinainn and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i. e. Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois^e, and pierced the cloictheach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnmagh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of December^f.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 388.

^a *On the 2nd of December*: that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.—See Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

“ A. D. 1135. Murrough O'Melaghlyn was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, and compelled to marry one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townsmen and house of the abbess. Cormack Mac Carhie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where they cleared the paces of Rabehie and Belfada; they burnt

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile céo τριοχα α πέ. Αοδη Uα Finn, ερρορ να θρέιρνε, do écc ι nηιρ Cloépann. Doínnall Uα Duóταιξ, αιρδ ερρucc Connaét, γ κοίορβα Cιαράιν, cñm eaccna γ ειμιξ an éóiccíó οραξáιλ báιρ ιαρ νοιρρño γ celebráó ι cCluain φñτα θρέναιιν. Robartach Uα Ceallaίξ, αιρcínocñh φαéna móιρνε, óéξ ιαρ νόξη αιéριξε. Ξιolla Cπίορτ Uα hÉcain, κοίαρβα Fíndéin, γ Saerþρεατάch Uα Ceallaίξ, κοίαρβα I Shuanaiξ, óéξ. Mac Cιαράín, αιρcínocéach Suιρδ, do éuιιim lá φιορα φεαρñmaiξε. Maelmaiρe mac Colmáin, αιρcínnech Doιρε Luράín. Maolioρα mac Maolcólaim, πρην-éalladóιρ Αρθα Μαάα, α πρην cπιόcαιρνε γ α leabap κοιμέδαίξ, óécc ιαρ ναιéριξε éoξαιθε αιóce αιιιι an éérτα. Concúbar, mac Doínnall Uί Lochlaimn, τιξñna Aιλίξ céττup, γ ρί an τuaiρceιρτ uile eτιρ Chonall Éoξan, Uλλτα, γ Aιρξialla, γ ριοξóamñna Éρεανν θεορ, do μαρβαó ορñραιθ Μαίξε hlée ι meabail. Echpí Uα hAιττέió, τιξñna Uα nEáóvac, do μαρβαó οUιé Eáóvac πέιρην. Αó mac Doínnall Uί Concúbar, ριοξóamñna Connaét, do μαρβαó do na Tuαταίθ ιαρ na éoξαιρην óóιé éuca τρια éeιcc oia ριοξάó, γ οροηξ oia aer ξραóα amaίlle ριρ do μαρβαó. Mac Doínnall Uί Dhúbóa, τιξñna Uα nAmalξáóα, do μαρβαó. Donnchaó, mac Maoléachlaimn Uί φhaoláin, do éuιιim lá Cορbmac Mac Capéταιξ ι meabail. Αó, mac Toιρρóealβαίξ Uί Choncúbar, do óallaó la Toιρρóelbac ρóéin. Doínnall

the two Corkes, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of Connought, and Gillenenewe O'Flyn, prince of Sile-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrough O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath. Connor mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillemocholmock, and the Danes of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillemocholmock was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meeting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Luske, and the contrey of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, in revenge

of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mic Moylenemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fraye by Wogarie O'Twahill, and by the O'Tooles of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrough O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleagh O'Harie. Clonvicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh O'Duffie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoye in Cashell at the consecration of the churche of Cormack Mac Carhie, king of Cashell. These of Ossorie gave an overthrow to Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, where Owgary O'Toole, chief of the Tooles, was killed. The said Dermott gave an overthrow to those of

The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at Inis-Clothrann. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhartach Ua Ceallaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreathach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim^g, chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airghialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas^h, after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Faelain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cain-

Ossorie, to Connor O'Bryen, and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnoye, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with ten chieftaines. Hugh mac Coghlan O'Flatylye, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonie, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Teig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

^g *Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim*.—This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Moelisa Moelcolumbiⁱ [filius], "exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachanæ sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pœnitentiâ ipsa feria sexta Dominicæ passionis de nocte, animam Deo reddidit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Connor writes in a note: "Ecce Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernicis Annalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

^h *The Tuathas*.—Generally called Teora Tuatha, i. e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the extent of which see note ^d, under A. D. 1189.

Ua Caimdelbain, τῆς ἡμετέρας Cenel Laogaire, do marbath lá Tighsinán Ua Ruairc ἡ λά hUib Ἰριούμ, ἡ τορράτατταρ ποδαίθε do bhrénechaib lá ríraib Míde. Maíom ríoda eirtta Mídeacaib ἡ bhrénechaib. Creach la hairéear Míde ἡ nUib Ἰριούμ, co tuccraττ buar dírimé. Císch ele lar an luét céona ἡ ríraib Míde. Creach Loá Cairreacín lá ríraib Teatba, ἡ po loirceττ an cairlén co nár a dáome. Creach ele lar in luét céona co po oirceττ Muintiaí ríone. Císch la Donnall mac Muirchada Uí Mhaolschlaimn tar Uib Dúncada, ἡ ar lar an ceireic rín do marbath Ḥiollarschlaimn mac Ḥiollarschlaimn. Ḥiollamúra Ua hOgáin do marbath lá mac Néill mic mic Lochlaimn. Cuairt Múrian lá Maolmaedóc Ua Morghair, comorba pátraic. Caemclúð abbað ἡ nArb Macha .i. Niall, mac Aedha, ἡ monadh Maolmaedóicc. Ruairc Ua Concobar ἡ Uada Ua Concnaínn do gabail lá Toirneadbaic Ua cConcobar ar comairce comarba larlaite, ἡ I Dubéac, ἡ na bacla buide ἡ Uí Dhonnalláin. Néide Ua Maolconaire, an ríneach, do écc. Maolmaedóc Ua Morghair do léigín comorbar phattraic do ar Dha.

Αὐτὸς Ἰρῶς, μίλε σέω τριόχα ἀ ρεχτ. Donnall Ua Conaing, airdepucc Leite Moza, tuir árabað, ernaiete, eccna, ἡ eirnoite bíð ἡ reód do tpuacchaib, ἡ ríneab. An tpucc Ua baicgill, ἡ an tpucc Ua Maolrogháin, décc. An tpucc Ua Cléiric do conaictaib, ἡ an dall Ua Caola, ígnað ígna, décc. Macraic Ua Forraic ríraib ríneach, ἡ anmáira co cclíra, ἡ co náilgine. Aod Ua Finn, airdepucc ríraib ríneach, décc. Mac Ḥiollarschlaimn I Chibléacáin, comarba ríraib ríneach, décc. Caemclúð

¹ *Loch Cairgin*.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1136. Donnall O’Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, immediately after celebrating of Masse by himself, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick’s day, at Clonfert, where he died and celebrated the said Masse. Clonarde was preyed, and the spoyles thereof taken away by the Breniemen. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-

ous in the taking of these spoyles, that O’Daly, archpoet of all Ireland, without respect was very irreverently striped of his cloaths to his naked skin; and, among the rest, they tooke a sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Fynnan himself. Murrogh O’Melaughlyn, king of Meath, tooke his own son, whom he committed to prison for his evill behaviour and miscarriage of himselfe. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, accompanied with all the forces of the Danes, came to Westmeath to be revenged of the O’Melaghlyns for their abuses done to him before. He was mett by the O’Royrcks, O’Rel-

dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearnmhagh. Loch Cairginⁱ was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i. e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchoinaire, the historian, died. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ, 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelfoghmhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an anmchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feehin of Fobhar, died. A change

lyes, and these of Uriell of the other side, where they caus'd Mac Murrogh, with his Danes and Lynstermen, to return without committing any hurtes worthy to be remember'd, but only the burning of Ardbrackan; whereupon they of East Meath went to the O'Foylans and borders, burnt and spoyled their towns without respect to either spirituall or temporall land. Soone after, Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Danes and Lynster, came to the house of Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, in Clonarde, where he made an offer to the said Morrogh of his own service in the feild, with

his forces, against any one with as great an army, for King Murrogh's assistance, against any other, during the king's pleasure, as long as his occasion required, at his own charges, so that Morrogh would be pleased to suffer him quietly to enjoye only the territorys of the O'Foylans and Affailie without disturbance, which the said Murrogh accepted. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland, did put out the eyes of his own son, Hugh, for some haynous misdemeanor of his. Soirvreach O'Kelly, Cowarb of Rahin O'Swanaye, died."

abbað i nApo Macha .i. αιρίνδεαχ Δοιρε i μοναò Néll, mic Αοδα. Cluain uama, 7 Αρδαχαò ερρυιρε Mel do λορρεαò, ταιγιò τεαμπλαιβ. Ξαοτ μόνρο Ερινν, co po τμαρεαιρ ερανδα ιομòδα, τιγε, τσμπλυ, 7 cumδαιγτε. Ρο ρυαοαιγ ðαν ðαίνε 7 ιννιλε ιρ ιν ρραιρρεce i Μαιγ Conaille. Δομνall, mac Μυρκαòδα Uí Mhaoileachlann, ρίοξòαιμνα Ερεανν, 7 ρι Τσνρα ρρί ρέ, αον Ξηυαιρε Ερεανν ινα αιμρην αρ ειρεαò, do μαρòδαò do na ðαιτμιβ, 7 ðΑιρέρη Μίθε co, náρ a μιντιρε υιμε, υαιρ i ccoccaò do ðεαòαιò ρίθε ρορ a αταρ 7 ρορραρομ. Υαδα Υα Concòñann do ðallaò lá Τοιρρòεalbac Υα Concòðαιρ ινα μίξμομαιβ. Μόνρ, ινγñ Μυρκέñραιγ Uí ðηρμαν, βñ Μηυρκαòδα Uí Mhaoileachlann, ðécc i nDeapmaig Cholaim Chille ιαρ bpeannann. Ρορòαιρ Ρυιρτλάιργε la Διαρμαιτ Mac Μυρκαòδα, lá ριγ Λαιγñ, 7 lá Concòðαιρ Υα μòρμαν, τιγñνα ðal cCair, 7 Ξοιλλ Ατα cλιατ, 7 Λοóa Capman, ρορ μυρ ðá céò long. Τυρατ γιalla Donnchaò Meic Captaig, na nÓeiri, 7 Ξall Ρυιρτ Λάιρρεc leó. Concòðαιρ Υα ðρμαν, τιγñνα Τυαòμμμαν 7 Υρμμμαν, do ðol i ττγñ Διαρμαδα, meic Μυρκαòδα, ρί Λαιγñ, co ρραργαιβ ðραιγòε αν ðαρ cñn ðςρμμμαν, do éορμαì ðó. Cpñch lá Capmac, mac Meic Captaig αρ Chemδειττιγ Υα μòρμαν, 7 αρ Ξhallaib Luimnigh. Coblach la Τοιρρòεalbac Υα cConcòðαιρ ρορ Shionann, 7 ρορ Loch Rib. Τυραρ ερòδα ðόρομ ón an τυραρ ηι ρην ηι ccñn cobλαιγ ρñ μòρπειρνε ιμ Τιγñνán Υα Ρυαιρ, 7 i ccñnò còblαιγ ρεαρ Μίθε, 7 Τεαòδα ιμ Μηυρκαò Υα Mhaoileaclann, ιμ ρίγ Τσνραò, ðarl i ραòατταρ ðá céò lñταρ, 7 ní ραιòε lá Τοιρρòεalbach cén mo tá ρίε long. ðñμίθε, ινγñ Choncòðαιρ Uí Mhaoileachlann, ðécc i cCluain Epairò ιαρ noγòεατχαìò cιαν αορòα. Μαòòμ ρίòδα ειττηρ Μίθεαχαìò, 7 ðρειρνεαχαìbh. Αρò Macha, Τυαιμ ðα γυα-lann, Conga, 7 Τσρμμαν Caollainde, do λορρεαò. Μαγ neo buìðεαιμναò do λορρεαò. Cóiρρεαò Chonnact uile do ρáρυξαò ó ðηρòðαιρ γο Sionann, 7 co hÉctge, 7 a ccup ρéιν i nλαρταρ Chonnact.

^k *For defending Desmond*: i. e. O'Brien gave hostages to Mac Murrough, and submitted to him as his king, on condition that Mac Murrough should secure to O'Brien the obedience of the Mac Carthys of Desmond, who impugned his authority.

^l *Termann Caellainne*.—An old church near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.—See

the years A. D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

^m *Buidheamhnach*: i. e. the Yellow Swamp, now Boyounagh, or Kilboyounagh, an old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

ⁿ *Echtghe*.—Now Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.—See A. D. 1263,

of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. the airehinneach of Doire [Choluim Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-uamha and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conceanainn was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muirheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearnhach Choluim-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Dal-gCais, and the foreigners of Ath-CLIATH and Loch-CARMAN, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-LAIRGE. Conchobhar, lord of THOMOND and ORMOND, went into the house of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond^k for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of LUIMNEACH. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the SINAINN and LOCH RIBH. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Benmidhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallainne^l, were burned. Magh-nEo [and] Buidheamhnach^m were burned. All the province of CONNAUGHT was laid waste, from Droghaedis to the Sinainn and to Echtgheⁿ, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-loilgheach, A. D. 1598. lowing events under this year:

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-

“A. D. 1137. There was such boysterous, tempestious windes this year, that it fell'd

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, mile céo τριοχα α hocht. Ξιολλαοριορτ Ua Μορζαир, eppcop Clocair, apo paoi i nfgna 7 i ceprábadh, loónann folupda no foill-
 ríccesá tuat 7 eacclair τρια φοιρεσθα 7 έαοim gñioim, moð dílsr dúτραάταχ
 do Oñia, aoζαирε ταιрιρε na hécailpi, go coitécñn, vécc, 7 a aónacal hi
 peccley Peattair 7 Póil in Apo Macá. Maolpáττpαιcc Ua Opuccain,
 paoi fgná na nΪαοιθεαλ apoβpñ λειζimn Apta Macá, cñn aτέóμαιрe iaπταир
 Eopra i ceprábad, 7 caonduτραάτ, vécc ina aιιτρε in Imr Loá Cpe an 2
 lanuaru. Ceall dapa, Uiof móp, Tíξ Moling, 7 Soro do lopecað. Cuairt
 Mumán céona cup lá comarba Pñáττpαιcc lá mac an pñr dána, go tuc a
 péir. Corbmac, mac Muipsohaiξ meic Capταιξ, mίξ Osrímuñan, 7 eppucc
 mίξ Epeann ina péimeap ap έioónacal péo, 7 maoine do éléipoiβ 7 ceallaiβ,
 pñr leapaixte tuat 7 ecclar, do mārbað ina έix péim i ppioll lá Toiprðeal-
 bach, mac Diaρμαθα Uí dhriain, 7 lá dá mac Uí Chonócobair Ciappaixe.
 Rañnall, mac Ioñair i Cañain, τιξfñna na Cpaoibe, Cιannaάτα, 7 Pñr Uí, do
 έuicim tpe tanynaάτ 7 meabañ, la hUíβ Eoζain Ξlinne. Maolpuanað
 Ua Caireallán, canoel έuairceipr Epeann ap έpué ap céill 7 ap ζaircecað,
 do mārbað do Cenél Moain. Donnall Ua Ciappað, τιξfñna Cairppe, do
 mārbað lá Τιξfñnan Ua Ruairc. Maéζamain Ua Conócobair, τιζεapna
 Ciappaixe Lucaéra, vécc. Toiprðealbac Ua Conócobair co cConnaάταib,
 Τιζεapnán Ua Ruairc co pñraib ðpripne, 7 Donnchað Ua Cñbaill co
 nAipgiallaib, do έionol a poópaite do έopnam a pñrainn peim co hanpñen

downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and whirl'd some of them into the seas. Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of all Ireland, and King of Meath for a time, a very bountifull and noble prince, as free-hearted as Gwarie of Connought, was killed by the East of Meath for being in rebellion against his father and Meathmen. Waterforde was besieged by Dermott Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, and Connor O'Bryen, prince of Dalgaissie, where the Danes had a fleet of two hundred shippes at sea; at last they obtained hostages of the Danes, and Donnogh Mac Carhie, which they brought with them. All Connought, from Esroe to the Synnan, and from,

Clonvicknose to Eghtgie, was waste this year, save Iarhar-Connought. More, daughter of King Mortagh O'Bryen, and wife to Morrough O'Melaughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good death at Dorrowe. Moyleisa, called Crossan Fyn O'King, archpoet of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Crossanaght, died at Clonconrie [Cloncurry] in Lynster."

° *Maelpdraig Ua Drugain*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Drugain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archischolasticus Ardmachanus (*hoc est, supremus Professor Scholæ Ardmachanæ*) occidentis Europæ scientissimus, vir pietate et religione præcipuus, in

The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maelpadraig Ua Drugain^o, paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre^p, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet^a, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings^r of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhadh, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobhar Ciarraighe. Raghnaill, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley^s. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnall Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands

sua peregrinatione in Insula Loch Creensi, die secundo Januarii obdormivit in Domino."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

^p *The Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Moin-nahinse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^t, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

^a *The son of the poet:* i. e. Gilla Macliag.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 57.

^r *Bishop of the Kings.*—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cor-

mac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. O'Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

^s *The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley.*—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

λά hUa Maoileclainn. Táimce dan Murchad Ua Maoileclainn, co ffsraib Míde 7 Galluib, 7 Diarmaid mac Murchada, co Laignib ina náccaid don leic aile, co rangatтар an dá rocpaidе rin co cpaib maige loccaig. Ro bé tra iompoicri boi etir an da longpoic co na boi acé bealac coillead bicce stoppa. Ffu ré rfcctmame dóib amlaid rin aghaid in acchaid. Acé éfna por veilig Dia gan caé gan giallad neich díb dia poile. Ro millrte ffu Míde iaram arbanna Ua mbruiun, 7 ffu Ffshmaige gur bó gorta diofualaing dóib irin mbliadain ar ceionn. Iarriu dan do-lóctar Mídig, Laignig, 7 Soill co hInir Mocta dia hargain, do deachaid orong dirime díob ar patannuib, 7 ar rnaím ar in loc do rochtain na hinnri, 7 do ríacé dream díob an inir. Tangatтар она iarriu luét na hinnri cúca i narépaigib. Ro báidic, 7 ro marbaidт poáidе díb léo, 7 teicic an orsin díb boi irin inir erce, 7 ní ro féorat loccaó na hinnre tré miorbail Dé 7 an eplama. Ir annriu ro marbad Cúbrinne Ua Longairec, 7 mac Taóg mac Mic Ualgairec 7 mac Mic Turgaill.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo epiocha a naoi. Catal Mac Maoilfinn, comarba Tighernaig Cluana hEoir, topar ronapa 7 paibdrípa tuairceipe Epeann epneadach bíó do éuaré 7 ecclair. Cuconnaét Ua Dálaiг, apvollaím lé dán, vécc i cCluam Epaip. O Leacain Míde voipide. Slóigead lá hUlltoib co Tulaiг nOc, co ro loipcepste an mácaipe co na céalluib. Matgaman Ua Dúbda, toipeac Cloinne Laiédrípaig go maicib a Thuaité uime, do marbad la Muircéptach, mac Néill a ndíoгаil Concobair Uí Loclainn. Donnchad Ua Maolmuaid, tigherna ffu cCeall, 7 Cheneóil Ffiachach, do marbad i ngeimel la Murchad Ua Maoileclainn. Muircéptach Ua Maolmuaid, tigherna ele Fear cCeall, do loccaó oFepaib Ceall .i. do Uib Luanaím i cInpall Raicne. Ua Caöla .i. Aoó, tigherna Conmaicne mapá, do marbad

¹ *Craebh-Maigh-Lorgaigh*: i. e. the Bush or Wide-spreading Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.

² *The lake*.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Mochta at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note ^c, under A. D. 922, pp. 610, 611, *supra*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year

altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amhlæibh Mor, or Aulavius Magnus Mac Firbis, chief antiquary and poet of Ui-Fiachrach.

³ *Leacain in Meath*.—Now Leckin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under the year 746, p. 349, *supra*.

⁴ *Ua Dubhda*.—Now Duddy. This sept, which

with Ua Maeleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craebh-Maighe Lorgaigh^t. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without coming to battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Ui-Briuin, and of the men of Fearnmhagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lakeⁿ, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cubruinne Ua Longairg, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualghaire, and the son of Mac Turgail, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighearnach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Daligh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath^w. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda^x, chief of Clann-Laithbheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Muircheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i. e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla^y, i. e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connaught.

^r *Ua Cadhla*.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized *Qualeus*, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the se-

venteenth century. *Conmhaicne-mara* is now anglicised *Connamara*, and is a well-known district in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 74, 366, 367.

λά Donnchað mac Taidg dia múinntir féin. Donnchað, mac Taidg hUí Maolruanaid, do ðallað lá Toirpðealbac Ua cConcobaip. Fíngal, mac Raðnaill, mic Muirðeaidg, ταιορεά Μυντιρε hÉolair, do marbað la Tighínan Ua Ruairc ar éomairce Ua mðriúin 7 fíri mðreifne eτtir laeð 7 cleipé mionn 7 fítal. Clano Cáptaidg do ionnarbað a Muíman lá Síol mðriain. Síe mbliaðna do ðenam ittir fíraib Muíman 7 Laiðmu lá comarba Phattraice 7 la ðacaill Iopa. Maolbrigde Ua ðpolcáin, eppcop Anða Maða, 7 cñe crábaid tuairceip Epeann, paoi ar eccna, ar éñhpa, 7 ar aigme, ðeéc iar nðeigðíñnainn 29 Ianuarí. Niall, mac Aoða mic Maoilíopa, comarba Pháttraice fíi ré, ðeéc iar naipíge ðíoçpa.

Aoir Críoip, míle céð ceatpacha. Eochaid Ua Ceallaig, aipóçñn fíri Míde, fíi eppucc na hEpeann uile, ðeéc ina íñhðatid i nDeapímaig Colum Chille. Doínnall Ua Sealðaidg, aipéinneach Copcaige, tuip opðain 7 aipeacaip Muíman, ðéç. Comarba Pattraice fop cuairt Connaét ina céðna feét, co τtyç a oigprip, 7 no ðilpíçíð a ccealla fop a comup ó Thoippðealbach O Concobaip, 7 ó maipib Connaét, co fpaípecaib comarba Pháttraig co na íamab ðñnaçtair fop ar ipç, 7 fop maipib Chonnacht. Ciaéðpíoçt do ðenam la Toippðealbach Ua Concobaip ðar Aéthag, 7 a foplongpopt i Maig Teatba oc coméð Conmaicne. Támic íarain Mupchað Ua Maoileachlainn co foçpaide fíri Míde, 7 Teatba, 7 Tighínan Ua Ruairc, co foçpaide fíri mðreifne do paigíð longpopt Connaét 7 Conmaicne. Fágðair pein a longpopt leó. Loipceíri é lápan luçt anðear, 7 marbað Raðnaill,

¹ *The race of Brian*: i. e. the O'Brians and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

² *Maelbrigde Ua Brochain*.—“A. D. 1139. B. Maelbrigidus Hua Brochain, Episcopus Ard-machanus, speculum religionis et pietatis Septentrionalis Hiberniæ, vir sapientiâ, mansuetudine et clementiâ excellens, obiit die 29. Januarii, post summam carnis castigationem, et penitentialis vitæ opera.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

³ *Niall, son of Aedh*.—He was the grandson of Maelisa, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Amhalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar-

magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person called “Nigellus quidem, imò verò nigerrimus” by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this Niall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with a very appropriate remark, as follows:

“A. D. 1139. *Nielus, filius Aidi, filii Moelise, comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est Antistes Ard-machanus) *post ferventissimam penitentiam decessit*. Severiori calamo in hunc advertit Divus Bernardus quàm domestici Annales.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

⁴ *The successor of Patrick*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connaciam pro-

Conmhaicne-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Raghnaill, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian^a. A year's peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus. Maelbrighde Ua Broilchain^a, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh^b, son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearnhach Cholaim Chille. Domhnall Ua Sealbhaigh, airchinneach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick^c made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag^d, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Conmhaicni. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Conmhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnaill, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Conchobhair et proceribus, summâ humanitate et reverentiâ exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate circa negotia Cleri et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, quæ ad rei Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Peragrata igitur tota Connacia, et ubique quæ religionem et pietatem concernebant, ritè dispositis, multis auctus donis honorariis ad sua reversus

est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

^d *Across Ath-liag*: i. e. across the Shannon at Ballyleague or Lanesborough. Dr. O’Conor confounds this with Athleague on the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and translates the passage incorrectly, thus:

“Pons ligneus viminarum factus a Tordelbacho O’Conor supra vadum fluminis Succæ, dictum *Athliacc*, et castrametatus est ultra flu-

mac mic Duibdara, τοιρεαὸ Μυντιρε ἠΕολαιρ, εὐ ροῦαῖδῖς ἰοῦδαιῖς. Com-
 ḡál oc Áeluan lá Murchad Ua Maoileachlann, ἡ λά Τοιρρḡdealbac Ua cCon-
 cobar, ἡ εὐ ρονρατ comluige ἡ comorad, ἡ peccarratt pó rídh. Chiatōroiētē
 oile la Τοιρρḡdealbac nar Át Luain εὐ ρο páraiḡ larḡar Míde. Cúulaḡ
 Ua Camdelbáin, τἰḡsrna Laoḡaire, ἡ Flaḡébsrḡtach Ua Caḡaraḡ τἰḡsrna
 na Saḡene, ἡ Domnall a bráḡair εὐ epḡabail la Murchad Ua Maoileaclann
 ina néccōraiḡh fein. Τἰḡsrnán Ua Ruairc εὐ atcup a flaiḡsr Ua mbriuin
 lá hUib ḡbriuin feirrin, ἡ a ccñdur εὐ ḡabáil εὐpḡḡḡe ḡó. Cpeach lá
 Τοιρρḡdealbac Ua cConcobar, εὐ ρο oirc Mynḡir Maoilepionda. Τυḡrat
 fir ḡḡḡba ruabairc bḡḡḡad pōr a rḡḡḡ rōm, ἡ ρο éuirrḡḡ ár pōrpa im
 Muirḡbac, mac mic Muirḡadaiḡ Uí Phionnaḡta, τοιρεαὸ Cloinne Murcháda,
 ἡ im mac mic Aoḡa mic Ruairc. Maḡdm pōr ḡhallaiḡ Áḡa chiat pna
 nḡallaiḡ Puirc Láirḡe, dḡ ἡ εὐτοḡair mac Mic Τορḡair.

Αοἰρ Críorḡ, míle cév ceatḡrachat a haon. Domnall Ua Conpḡacla,
 τἰḡsrna Teatḡba, décc ἡ cCluain Epairḡ ἰar bsrñnann. Aoḡ Ua Lonḡán,
 maor Muḡan, décc. Comarba Ciapáin εὐ oḡain lá Síol nAnmḡáda, ἡ la
 Concabair mac Mic Coḡlán ἡ cCluain pionnloḡa. An cpeach rin εὐ airfēc
 pō céḡḡḡ lá Concobar mac Τοιρρḡdealbaiḡ Uí Concobar. Diarpairḡ Mac
 Murcháda, pḡ Laiḡn, εὐ dénam feille pōr maḡaiḡ Laiḡn ἡ pōr Domnall,
 τἰḡsrna Ua pPaolán ἡ pḡḡḡḡamna Laiḡn, ἡ pōr Ua εḡḡaḡail ἡ Murchad
 ἡ a marḡad lair diblímḡ, ἡ Muirḡsrḡtach Mac ḡiollamocólmḡḡ, τἰḡsrna Psr
 ḡCualann εὐ ḡallaḡ lair beḡr. Eneḡte mḡr ἡ Laiḡnḡ εὐn ḡnḡom rin, uair
 ρο marḡad ἡ ρο ḡallaḡ pēact pḡir décc εὐ pāpḡclanḡaiḡ Laiḡn εὐ ροḡaiḡḡ
 oile immaile pḡiu an tan rin. Donnchad mac ḡuill ḡaible ἡ Ua Concō-
 bar Pailḡe, εὐ marḡad εὐ Uib Pailḡe feirrin ἡ εὐ Cloinn Mhaḡilḡḡra.
 Domnall Ua Lonḡrḡḡ, τἰḡsrna Dal Airáde, εὐ marḡad εὐ Cḡoḡraiḡḡ.
 ḡiolla na naom Ua Psrḡaile, τοιρεαὸ Μυντιρε ἠAnḡaile pḡr Airḡairḡ

men, in planitie Teffiæ, ad protegendam Con-
 macniam.”—See note ¹, under A. D. 781, p. 388,
 and note ², under A. D. 1000, p. 744, *suprà*.

³ *Ua Finnachtaigh*.—Now anglicised Fin-
 naghty and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua
 or O’.

⁴ *Cluain-finnlocha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow
 of the Bright Lake, now Cloonfinlough, a town-

land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of
 Garrycastle, and King’s County.

⁵ *Goll Gaibhle*: i. e. the Blind Man of Fidh
 Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile,
 in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Cooles-
 town, and King’s County.—See *Leabhar-na-
 gCeart*, p. 214, note ^o.

^b *Crotraighi*.—The situation of this tribe is

Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruaire was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh^e, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlocha^f. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i. e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Donnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle^g, i. e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i. e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraighi^h. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraige, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In *Leabhar-na-gCeart* they are styled

“in cóblaig, i. e. of the fleet,” which shows that they were seated along the sea.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, noteⁱ.

Ερεανν δέξ, ιαρ ccian aoir, γ α αὐναcal α nlior Cloḗrann. Slóizḗ lá Con-
cóbair Ua mḃriam co hAḗ cliaḗ, co τυγρατ Ἰοιλλ α ρίγε δό. Μαρḃ ὄρησ
δια μῦνντιρ αγ ρόδ α νοιρ ιαρ νίτε αν ḡράμ ḡλαιρ ὀίḃ in araire locc
ι Uaiḡir. Μορḡluaiḡḗ lá Síol mḃriam lá Concóbair hUa Concóbair, lá
Toirpḃealbá, lá Ταḡ, γ lá Concóbair mac Domnall ὄαρ ιαρḗαρ Connaḗt,
co ρυγρατ il mḗle bó, γ ὀán ρο οἰccḗττ, γ ρο ινḃιρḡḗ, γ ρο μύρρατ Ὀύν
nḡaillme don τυραρ ριν. Cpeach lár an luḗt céḗna ι nUib Ceinnḡelaiḡ, co
ρuaḗτταταρ Loch ḡarman. Cpeach lá Διαρμαḃ mac Μυρchaḃ ι Uaiḡir,
γ μαḃḃm ρια Laiḡir ραιρḡiḃm ιαρ ταḃαιρτ μḃοιρ cpeice uaḃḃ. Ulltaḡ
Laiḡḗn uile ὄο ḗḃḗτ δια τḗρḃḃh ḡḗρḃm .ι. in Ullḗoib, γ bá comarḃa ḃíoḡla
ρόν ι Uaiḡḃḃ. Comḃál ρíḃḃa oc Uirneac ḗτιρ Toirpḃealbá Ua Concóbair,
ρί Connaḗt, γ Μυρcáḃ Ua Maoileaclainn, ρί Ḍḡḡḡac. Τυḡ Ua Maoileach-
lainn α ḃραḡḃe ὄο Thoirpḃealbá ταρ cḗnn Mide γ Teatḃa, ḃραḡḃe ḡḡḡ
mḃḡeipne ḃeḡḡ ὄο ḗḃαιρτ lá Toirpḃealbá don ḗḡρ ριν. Concóbair mac mic
Donncharḃ Uí Maoileachlainn ὄο mḃrḃaḃ ι nḡeimel lá Μυρcáḃ Ua Maoi-
leclainn. Ὀο ρḃḃme Ὀια μḃορḃal ar Μυρchaḃ ina ḗḃḃḃḃḃ .ι. Arḗ α mḃc ὄο
ḗccáḃ α ccionn coḡḃḃḡ. Aḃḃair ρίḡ Epeann in τArḗ ἡρḃ. Domnall, mac
Ruacḃḡ Uí Mhaoilḡuaḃ, τḡḡearna ḡear ḡCeall ὄο mḃrḃaḃ la Μḡντιρ
Luannḃ ι ρRaḗann hUḃ Suanaiḡ. Cpeachḡluaiḡḗ lá Toirpḃealbá Ua Con-
cóbair ι ḡḡḃḗρταḃḃ aḡḃḡeacḡ, γ ρο οἰcc ὄrean ὄḡḡḃḃḃ Mide, γ ὄḡḃḗρ-
ταḃḃ, γ ḡḡḡḡḡ hUḃ Ḍhúnám.

Αοιρ Cḡḡḡḡ, mḗle céḃ cḡḡḡḡḡ αḃḃ. hUa Rebecám, abb Uḡḡρ μḃοιρ
Mocúḃa, ὄο mḃrḃaḃ la Ταḡ Ua Ceinnḗḃḡḡ. Caḗaracḡ Ua Cḡḡcaḡeḡeḡ,
ḡearḡeḡḡḡḡ Arḃa Maḃa, ḡaḡarḗ eccḃḃḃḃe aḡḡḃa ḃa ροḡḡḡḗ ὄο ḡḡḃḃḃḃ-
laḃḃ, ὄο ḗcc. Ceall ḃá lua, Eanac ḃún, γ Teacḡ Mocua ὄο loḡccáḃ. Con-

¹ *Muintir-Anghaile*.—Otherwise called An-
ghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Far-
rells, who were seated in the present county of
Longford.

² *Dun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Fortress of the River
Gaillimh, now the Galway River. This was
the castle which was erected here in the year
1126, *q. v.*

³ *Ulstermen*.—This may mean Ulidians or in-
habitants of East Ulster, many families of
whom were in exile in the province of Leinster

at this period.

⁴ *Uisneach*.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony
of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See
note ², under A. D. 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

⁵ *Fotharta-Airbhreach*.—A territory adjoining
the Hill of Croghan in the King's County.—See
note ¹, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

⁶ *Regles-Ui-Dhunain*: i. e. O'Dunain's church.
This was probably the name of a church at Clo-
nard, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maclmuire
O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].

ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaile^l, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the East, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Laeighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe^k on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeighis; and the people of Laeighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen^l of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i. e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach^m between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i. e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luaininh, at Rathain-Ui-Suanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreachⁿ; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain^o.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Ceinneidigh. Cathasach Ua Circaerech, lector of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Dalua, Eanach-duin^p, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the

year 1152. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with those of the Four Masters at this period.

^p *Eanach-duin*.—Now Annadown, in the ba-

òobar mac Diarmada hl òhriain, airdrí dá éóigeas Múman tuir gaircíd 7
 fhagnaíma Leitè Moza, décc 1 cCill Dalua iar mbuaíð aitérige, 7 airdrige
 Múman uile do gabáil do Thoirpðealbac Ua mðriain fo ééðóir dia éir.
 Donnchað, mac meic Carðaiç do éfcet 1 nDéríb Múman, 7 òrlñ do mārbað
 òó, 7 arail dia múinntirpíom do éuitim, 7 Donnchað buðéin do gabáil lár
 ná Déríb, 7 a éabhairt iarrin do Thoirpðealbac Ua òriain. Concóðor,
 mac Dóinnail Uí òhriain, do ionnarbaðh do Thoirpðealbach Ua òriain, mí
 Múman, 7 teaçt do for coccað hi cConnaçtaib. Maíðm pe mac Neill mic
 meic Loçlainn, tigrina Cenel Eoçain for ßraib Orpoma, 7 po cpeçtñaiçeað
 poim péñ co móp 1 ppiççum an maðma hi rin. Slóigeas lá Toirpðealbac
 Ua Concóðair, lá ríç Connacht co ßraib Míðe 7 òréipne 7 co Laiçmb
 leir do éfcet rin Múman, açt po ionparðpfe gan bú gan çialla (cen mo éa
 bpaigðe Laiçh) iar ríð Orpaiç 7 Laiçiri, 7 iar milleas neit dia narðan-
 naib. Móiprepeach lá Toirpðealbach Ua mðriain lá ríç Múman 7 Laiçmb,
 7 po oipcc Uí Muirðoiç, 7 arail do Uib Ceinnpelaç, 7 do bepe buarðpíme
 lair. Donnchað Ua Concóðair, tigrina Ciarrpaiç Luacpa, do mārbað lá
 tigrina Ua cCairrin .i. Cúmapa becc. Mac meic Conpói, tigrina Dealbna
 Thipe dá loça, do mārbað. Mac ßriçail Uí Mhaoilnúaið, tigrina ßra
 cCeall, do mārbað do mac Ruaiðri Uí Mhaoilnúaið 1 nDaupmaiç Colaim
 Chille. Mac mic Oçtir .i. Oçtir do lucht Inpi Çall, do gabáil éfhair 7
 poplamair Aça cliaç. Maççamain, mac ßloinn Uí ßhollamain, tigrina
 Çpíçe na cCéðach, do éuitim lá a òiar òñbpaçar peim 1 òpeill 7 a meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note *, under A. D. 576, p. 209, *suprà*.

² *Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain*.—He is called Conchobhar na Cathrach in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. He was so called from a cathair or fortress which he built on an island in Lough Derg.

³ *Feara-Droma*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donnellys, who were, up to this period, seated at Druim-Lighean, near Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.—See *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donnelly.

⁴ *Cumara Beg*: i. e. Cumara the Little. He was Cumara Beag Mac Namara, chief of Ui-

Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Tulla, and county of Clare.

⁵ *Dealbna-Thire-da-locha*: i. e. Delvin of the Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 52, note †.

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this territory, but they usually translate the name to *King*, from an erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, i. e. Son of the King; but the true anglicised form of the name is Mac

Ua Briain^a, supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance ; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people ; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Feara-Droma^f, and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifne, and Leinster, to march into Munster ; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Laeighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster ; and he plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh and some of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i. e. Cumara Beg^g. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dealbhna-Thire-da-locha^t, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darmhach-Choluim-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i. e. Ottir, one of the people of Insi-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-cliaith. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-na-gCedach^u, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

^a *Crich-na-gCedach* : *anglicè* Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetts-town, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to :

“ In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath.”

—p. 35.

Crēch lá Concobar, mac Toirpdealbais, 7 lá hUib Maime ar Cenel Forgo, co tteucat buair óríime.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceo ceatpachar atri. Macraie Ua Puilleacháin, eppcop 7 óg, Macraie Ua Fívan cñd inri Loća Crē, 7 Siollacriort Mac an becanais, aircíndech Droma móir, décc. Siolla aongura Ua Clumáin, ollam Connaet 1 bphildeact, décc. Cluain Earaird do lorccad arf an raimn ar mo im Lepp an memra. Ceannannar, Aetruim, Domnach Sschnall, 7 Ceall dapa do lorccad. Corcaé do lorccad fo ói. Muiréscitach, mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileachlainn ríogdámna Teampach, 7 Iarctair Míde fri pé, 7 Donnchaó Ua Conéfnaimn, décc. Móirépeach lá Cenél nEogain hí Fínnmáis, via po loitpfe an tír go móir etir bú 7 arbar. Do roctair vin Art Ua Ruairc leo don cúr rin. Ríge Chenél Eogain do gabáil do Ua nGairmleadais .i. do Dhomnall iar monnarbad Muiréscitais mic Néill mec Laclainn do Chenel Eogain feirin, 7 do Domnall pémpaite. Aod, mac Muiréscitais Uí Dhúbda, tigherna Ua Fiacraé an tuairceirt 7 hUa nAmalgaóda, dég. A mac féin .i. Ruaidri do shgabáil lá Toirpdealbac Ua Concobar tar rárugaó laech 7 cléipeac, mind, 7 comairgead. Ictat na comairgeóda Muiréscitais Ua Dubéais go ccléiricib 7 laochairb Connacht, Taóg Ua brian, tigherna Tuadmuman, Tighernan Ua Ruairc, tigherna bpeirne, 7 Murchaó mac

* *Cinel-Forgo*.—Otherwise called Ui-Forgo, a tribe seated in Ormond.—See the years A. D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.

* *Less-an-memra*: i. e. the Fort of the Shrine. This was the name of the house at Clonard, in which the shrine of St. Finnen was preserved.

* *Ui-Fiachrach of the North*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy, now the barony of Tineragh, in the county of Sligo. The Ui-Fiachrach of the north were seated around Ardstraw and along the River Derg, in the county of Tyrone.

* *His own son*, i. e. *Ruaidhri*.—This curious passage, and a few others which properly belong to this year, are translated as follows by Connell Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

“A. D. 1139 [*recte*, 1143] King Terlagh took his son prisoner (his name was Rowrie O’Conor, he that was afterwards king of Ireland), after that he gave him protection before upon these oaths and securities following, viz.: Moriegh O’Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Connaught; Teige O’Bryen, king of Thomond; Tyernan O’Royrck, king of the Breiny, and Murrugh mac Gilleneneve O’Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalie. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbrendon to gett the said prince Rowrie out of the king’s hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morrogh O’Mealaghlyn, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and seek none advantage or hindrance of another. These were the oaths and suretys that were between them of either

A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo^w, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, airchinneach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra^x. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchadh Ua Concheanainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearnmhagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruairc was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadh-aiigh, i. e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muirheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muirheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North^y, and of Ui-Amhalghada, died. His own son, i. e. Ruaidhri^z, was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties: Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearnan

side for performance of the said agreement, viz^t.: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every severall houses, together with Moriagh O'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, the primatt of Ardmach, the staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Fechine, Saint Fechin's bell, and the Boban of St. Kevin; by all which sureties and oaths they were bound to each other not to seek advantage either by captivity, blynding, or encroaching upon either's land, untill apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said

prelates and noblemen that were sureties for him, whom they sent, with safe conduct, to Munster. In the mean time King Terlagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and graunted the same to his son, Connor O'Connor, which was made by this devise: the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryun of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murrough of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principallity of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett^t [*recte*, arch-ollav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."

Ἰολλα na naoim i Bhrigail, tighna Muirne hAnghaile. Ro tpoircceise tra cleirig Connact im Muirnead Ua nDubdaig occ Raie brenainn imo ccomairge, 7 ni tuccad doib. Muirnead Ua Maoileachlann, pi Mide co na Forcuataib do shgabail la Toirnealbac Ua cConcobair, la rig Connact, for rnaad mion 7 comairge Eirinn. Aiatride .i. altoir Ciarian co na miondaib, forin Ciarian an oreineach, an Maeta mor, an tabb 7 an ppoir, 7 diaf ar zach thuing don Eaglaip. Muirneach Ua Dubdaig an taird eppor, tighna Connact, 7 a taoirig, comarba Phatteiricc 7 bacall Iora, comarba Feicin 7 clocc Feicin, 7 boban Caoimhin. Ro battar tra rin uile, eittir Toirnealbac 7 Muirnead gan feill gan meabail, gan tregad neic doib dia apoile gan dallad gan shgabail gan timothe crice na rshainn for Muirnead, gomad rnaad lap na comairge a cion, 7 co ppoirceatol rlan e dionchaib a comairge. Act nama ni rpi e cion pollur cuice cia ro gabad, 7 po leiccead arf i cion mir iarinn dionchaib a comairge, 7 po hidnaicsh eirinn la a comairge im Muirne, 7 do rnaad rige Mide la Toirnealbac dia mac feirinn, do Choncobair. Ar amlaid po for caomnacair an eargabail im .i. Sloicsh do denam la Toirnealbac amail buo do tset im Muirne, Connactair, Comairic, 7 Uí briu do tionol go haon maigin, 7 Ua Maoileachlann do gabail, 7 a breit go Dún mor, 7 braighe Mide arshna amail remshbarctmar, act cna ni po millead a bsh im Mide deryn. Crish la hEib i Bhris Ceall, dar bpoind mionn, 7 comairgead. Sloicsh la Toirnealbac Ua mbrain co bshair Muirne hi cConnactair, gur tset an Ruad dheitig, 7 gur rcaoirse a cairiol, 7 po rpoird im iarinn gan creich gan gialna.

Αοιρ Crioit, mile ced ceatpacha a chtar. Ἰολλαπατταίcc mac Conghail, rai eacna na nGaoideal, fear leigin Cluana Eaird, 7 a racard,

^a *Rath-Brenainn*: i. e. Brendan's Fort, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the parish of Roscommon.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 39. See note ^k, under A. D. 1410.

^b *The Oreineach*.—Sometimes written Orainneach. This was probably a gold-embroidered crozier.

^c *Matha-mor*: i. e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.

^d *Boban of Caeimhghin*.—This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Caeimhghin or Kevin of Glendalough.

^e *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1249.

^f *In violation of relic-oaths*.—"A. D. 1139 [*recte*, 1143]. They of the country of Elie took a prey of Fearkeall, after they were sworn friends to

Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail, lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn^a, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreineach^b; the Matha-mor^c; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Feichin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin^d. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no defection of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh's territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, as if to proceed into Munster; the Connaughtmen, the Conmaicni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maeleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor^e, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Feara-Ceall, in violation of relic-oaths^f and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh^g, and demolished its stone-fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest; and Flannagan of

each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *The Ruaidh-Bheithigh*: i. e. the Red Birch

Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the

ἡ Πλανόρασαν Ἰννῆρι Παίτελλν, ἀνμῆαρα τοῖσθε, δέξ. Ἐφνannah το ἰορccαῶ πο ἐπί ἀν βλιαῶαιρη. Ὀννchaḍ mac meic Capṑaṡ, ἀῖρη πῖοξḍaṡna Muṑan, το ἑcc ἰ ηγεῖmeal αḡ Τοῖρηḍealḅaḍ Ua mḍṑiam, occ ṑι Muman. Τεῖḍm τρεαḡαιττ ἰ Muṑain ἡ ἡ cConnaḗταιḅ, δια ἡḡḅaḡḅ ḍṑiam mac Τοῖρηḍealḅaṡ, mic Ὀιαρḡαḍa Uṑ ḅḡṑiam. Ταḍḡ mac Τοῖρηḍealḅaṡ Uṑ Conḗḍḅaṑ ἡ ποch-αιḗḍe οἡle το Chonnaḗταιḅ, το ἑcc ḍḍḍn τρεḡaṑ cḗḍna. Conḗḍḅaṑ, mac Τοῖρηḍealḅaṡ Uṑ Conḗḍḅaṑ, ἀῖρηḡḍaṡna Εṑeann, ἡ ṑί Mṑḗḍe ṑṑί ṑé leḗ βλιαḗna, το ḡaṑḅaḍ αḡ ḅealach Mḡuine na ṑṑṑḗḍe, la ḡUa ḡDublaich, τṑḡḡṑna ṑḡṑ Tulaḗ, uair ḅa ṑί eacṑair ḗeneóḡḡ laṑ a ḅeṑṑ ṑṑḡḡ ἰ ṑṑḡḡe uair ṑeapṑaḅ Mṑḗḍe. Τοῖρηḍealḅaḗ ḍḗ ḗaḅaṑṑ laṑṑair Mṑḗḍe το Ὀhonnaḗḗḗ, mac Muṑṑḗḡṑaṡ Uṑ Mḡaṑḡḗchlaṑn, ἡ Ἀṑṑḗṑ Mṑḗḍe το ḗḗḡṑaṑn eṑṑ Tṑḡḡṑnán Ua Ruairc, τṑḡḡṑna ḍṑeṑṑne, ἡ Ὀιαρḡaṑḗ mac Muṑchaḗḗ, ṑί Laiḡḡḡ, ἡ a ḡḅeṑṑ ṑḗḗ a cḗḗaṑṑccṑḗ ṑaṑḡaṑḗ ḗ Chonnaḗταιḅ. Ruairḗṑ Ua Conḗḍḅaṑ, mac Τοῖρηḍealḅaṡ, το léḡean a ḡeṑmeal dia a aṑair το ṑṑaḗḗḗ na cḗléṑeac. Comḗḗál ṑṑḗḗa eṑṑṑ Τοῖρηḍealḅaḗ Ua cConḗḍḅaṑ, ἡ Τοῖρηḍealḅaḗ Ua ḍṑiam ḗcc Tṑṑ ḗá ḡḡaṑ cḗ ḡaṑṑḗḅ Muṑan ἡ Connaḗḗ, laochaiḅ, cḗṑṑḗḅ. Ὀḗ ṑḗḗḗ ἑaṑaṑḗ a ṑṑḗḗḗḗ aṑaḡḡ ṑḗ ḡaṑḗḡṑṑṑ na cḗṑṑṑḗ ḡḗḗḗḗ. Slḗḡḡḗ lá Τοῖρηḍealḅaḗ Ua cConḗḍḅaṑ ἰ Mṑḗḍe ḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ a ṑṑḡḡ. Tṑḡ ḗ loch Ainṑḗ ṑaṑṑ το Muṑchaḗ Ua Mḡaṑḡeachlaṑn, ἡ ḗ Loch Ainṑḗ ṑaṑṑ το mac Muṑṑḗḡṑaṡ Uṑ Mḡaṑḡeachlaṑn. Tṑḡḗḗ ḗḗa cḗṑṑe cḗḗ ḅḗ ḗḗḗḗḗ Mṑḗḍe ἰ ḗeṑaṑ Chonnaḗḗḗ a meic το Τοῖρηḍealḅaḗ Ua cConḗḍḅaṑ. ḗṑeacḡṑḗḗḗḗḗ lá Τοῖρηḍealḅaḗ Ua mḍṑiam ἰ Laiḡḡḗḅ, cḗ ṑucc ἡḡḡḗḗ ḅḗ, ἡ ḡṑṑ ḗṑṑṑ ἑṑ cḡḡ. ḗeapḗball Ua ṑṑḗḗḗḗḗ, τṑḡḡṑna Ὀealḅna ḡḗṑṑe, ḗeḗc. Ὀḗḡḡḗḗ Ua ḗeal-

parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway. The caiseal referred to in the text was probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—See note ^a, on Bile Aenaigh Maighe-Adhair, under A. D. 981, p. 714; and also A. D. 1051, p. 861, *suprà*.

^b *Innis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1009, p. 761, *suprà*.

^c *Bealach-Muine-na-Siride*.—Not identified.

^d *Ua Dubhlaich*.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

¹ *Loch-Aininn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

^m *Dealbhna-mor*.—Now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

Most of the events given in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1144 are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1140, as follows:

“A. D. 1140, [*recte* 1144]. There reigned strange diseases of biles and potches this year in Munster, whereof many died, and among the rest these two noble young men, Bryen mac Terlagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Teige

Innis-Faithleann^h, a distinguished anmchara, died. Ceanannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i. e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, was killed at Bealach Muine-na-Sirideⁱ, by Ua Dubhlaich^k, lord of Feara-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger in sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-ghlas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn^l eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. And four hundred cows were given by the men of Meath to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, as eric for his son, Conchobhar. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach into Leinster; and he carried off many thousand cows, and made a slaughter of heads. Cearbhall Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor^m, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was

mac Terlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley cou'd never well brooke. King Terlagh graunted the government of Weste Meath to Donnogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghlyn; and the government of East

Meath to Tyernan O'Royrck and Dermott Mac Murrrough, to be held of the king of Connought by services of homage and fealtie, during pleasure. Rowrie O'Connor was enlarged by his father, King Terlagh, upon further securities. There was an agreement of truce made between king Terlagh and Terlagh O'Bryen, at Tyredaglasse" [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—Ed.], "as the prelates of the church ordained between

λαιγ̃ υο μαρβαδ̃ λα τριβ̃ macaib̃ mic mic Concobair̃ Uí Cheallaiγ̃ .i. Donnchaδ̃; Amlaoib̃, γ̃ Uoclainn, γ̃ níor̃ bó cian co ttoperaτaρ p̃íde iapaín. Mac Mic Maoláin, τiγ̃sr̃na ḡaileanγ̃ ḡreaγ̃, υο μαρβαδ̃. Cioḡaeδ̃, mac Mic Aímalγ̃aḡa, τoipeac̃ Calp̃aiγ̃e, υο μαρβαδ̃ lá Flann Mac Aímalγ̃aḡa. Donnchaδ̃, mac Ταιδ̃γ̃ Uí Mhaoilpuanaid̃, décc.

Αοιρ̃ Cpioρ̃τ, míle céδ ceat̃pachaτ a cúγ̃. Sluaig̃sḡach Ua Caḡáin, eppcop̃ γ̃ óγ̃ υο m̃uinc̃ip̃ Ueḡḡlinne, décc. Tpeóit̃ υο loρccaδ̃ lá Donnchaδ̃ Ua Cear̃baill̃ p̃op̃ m̃uinc̃ip̃ Uí Mhaoilechlainn, γ̃ τ̃p̃í p̃íeτ̃ υο ḡaoim̃b̃ υο μαρβαδ̃ innτε. Cluaiñ p̃iaḡeρα υο loρccaδ̃. Tene aoiλ̃ υο ḡénaíñ lá ḡiolla-machiaγ̃, com̃arba Patep̃aice, γ̃ la p̃aímaδ̃ P̃háτ̃p̃aice aip̃éḡna, ambaĩ l̃x τ̃p̃aiḡc̃eac̃ p̃op̃ ceach̃ leḡ ar̃ ḡelaib̃ Eam̃na Macha. Maídm̃ p̃ia cCenél Conaill̃, γ̃ p̃ia mac Néill̃ Uí Uoclainñ p̃op̃ Doínnall̃ Ua nḡair̃mleaḡaiγ̃ γ̃ p̃op̃ Cenél̃ nEoḡaiñ .i. p̃op̃ an lucht̃ ó p̃léib̃ p̃o ḡuaieḡ, aip̃m̃ ι ttoperaτaρ̃ p̃och-aíde. Sluaig̃eac̃ lá Cenél̃ cConaill̃ hí p̃oiρ̃ieim̃ mic Néill̃ Mec Uochlainñ uop̃iḡip̃i γ̃ uḡa lá Donnchaδ̃ Ua C̃sr̃baill̃ co nAip̃ḡiallaib̃, γ̃ p̃o ionnar̃p̃raτ̃ Doínnall̃ Ua ḡair̃mleaḡaiγ̃ ar̃ a p̃laiḡḡr̃, γ̃ p̃o p̃áḡaiḡp̃r̃e mac Néill̃ ina ionaḡh. T̃iγ̃sr̃nañ Ua Ruair̃c, τiγ̃sr̃na ḡp̃eip̃ne, υο iomp̃uḡ p̃op̃ Chonnaḡḡaiḡ. C̃p̃eac̃h̃ la T̃iγ̃sr̃nañ ip̃iñ cCoraññ. C̃p̃r̃sch̃ la Toip̃p̃ḡealb̃ac̃ Ua Concobair̃ ι Muigh̃ Uaiγ̃ne p̃op̃ p̃sr̃aib̃ ḡp̃eip̃ne, co τ̃tucc̃p̃aτ̃ il̃ míle bó. Slóig̃eac̃ lá Toip̃p̃ḡealb̃ac̃ Ua mḡp̃iañ lá p̃iγ̃ Muímañ co Ueic̃ip̃ c̃p̃anñca hí Sleib̃ ḡlaḡma υο ḡeaḡḡ ι ccomne Uí Ruair̃c hí Míde. P̃op̃longp̃op̃e Toip̃p̃ḡealb̃aiγ̃ Uí Chonḡobair̃ ip̃iñ Rubanñ, γ̃ a mac̃ Doínnall̃ Mídeach̃, γ̃ Maol̃p̃schlainñ

them. Terlagh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, king of" [that part of Meath lying to] "the west of Logh Innill, and the son of Mortagh O'Melaughlin, of East part of the said logh. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred coves to king Terlagh for killing his son."

ⁿ *Cluain-Fiachra*.—This was probably an error for Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain-Fiachra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

^o *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1145. Priorum laborum indefessus exantlator Gelasius cogitans de Ardmachana Basilica aliisque sacris ædibus adhaerentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cæmento in hunc finem excoquendo ingentis molis fornacem cujus latitudo ab omni parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^p *Leitir-crancha*.—This name is now obsolete.

^q *Rubhann*.—Now Rue or Killarue, in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as in Foxe's Country, which

killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amhlaeibh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maelain, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Flaun Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maeleachlainn, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachraⁿ was burned. A lime-kiln^o, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacliag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-cranncha^p, in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann^q, and he had his son, Domhuall Midheach; Malseachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note ¹, on Coillte-an-Rubha, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a' Rubha, in the south of the parish of Killare, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

“A. D. 1141” [*rectè*, 1145]. “King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leytter-Crannaugh, on the mount[ain] of Sliew-Bloome, to meett with Tyernan O'Royrock, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his

forces in Ruwaghan, in Foxe's countrey, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormack Mac Carhie, with great and many forces to Fercall, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that contrey to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that contrey, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered.”

mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileclainn, γ Concobar mac Donnauil Uí bhriain, γ Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mec Cáirteag co plocaib iondaib ina fairrad occ coimett fíri cCeall ar ná tírtaír Muimniḡ innrib. Do deácatar Muimniḡ andear lá nann do fobairt na ccoilltead conur tarla an lúct narle ina cclinn, γ po lá rat a nári. Imroirte Muimniḡ iarriin dia ttiḡ, gan creich, gan dialla, gan ríó gan orad. Aed mac mic Taiḡ Uí Chuinn, toipead Mhuinripe Thilleán, do éuitim lá vrem do Mhuinri Thilleán, γ lá fearaib Teatba. Maíom Dúine Dubáin i nDealbna ría Maolrschlainn, mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, γ ría cCairpriib for fíraib bpeirne, airn i toipeatatar tpi céo dia nógbaid, im Uib Connachtaiḡ, im Uib Catluain, γ im Uib Cubráin. Coccad mór irin mbliadairi co mboí Ere ina fód criḡhaiḡ. Crech lá Murchad Ua Maoileclainn hi fíriinaiḡ, γ do berit ile bó, γ po marb daimm ionda. Crech la Tíḡhínán Ua Ruairc i Muḡ Luirḡ. Creach oile beór lá Murchad Ua Maoilechlainn i nAiriḡiallaib, co taro bú a Cuairnge. Fíri Muman do tocht ríóḡfó i cConnactaib, γ rugrat Ua Ceallaiḡ .i. Taiḡ mac Concobair, tíḡhína Ua Maine, leó, γ po marb rat Ruairi Ua Flaitebeartaiḡ. Creach lá Cairpri Ua Ciarda i nUib bhriuin. Ró loirerit daingín bona Cuilinn γ po bpirt tpi híera móra leó, γ tucrat bú ionda. Crechluairḡfó lá Murchad Ua Maoileclainn i tTír bhriuin, γ bá don éur rin do rocair Maoileclainn, mac Donnauil Shúḡaiḡ, mac Cocaill Flic, mic Sráin lá hUib bhriuin, co rochaib oile. Fíonn Ua Cearbaill, tanairi Ele, do marbad. Ammur do tabairt lá hUib bhriuin γ lá vreim do Chonnactaiḡ ar cóblach Síil Muirpeadhaiḡ γ na tTuat, γ Murchad Ua Maoilbrénainn, toipead Clonne Concobair, do marbad ann, γ Donn Ua Manacáin, tíḡhína Ua mbriuin na Sionna.

¹ *Ua Cuinn*.—Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.

² *Muintir-Gilgain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moydoe, and Shrule, in that county.—See note ³, under A. D. 1234.

³ *Dun-Dubhain*: i. e. Dubhan's *dun* or fort. Not identified.

⁴ *Ui-Connachtaigh*.—Now Connaughty, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still ex-

tant in the county of Cavan.

⁵ *Ui-Cathluain*.—Now *anglicè* Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁶ *Ui-Cubhrain*.—Now Cowran and Corran.

⁷ *Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn*.—Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmore, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Ui-Briuin na Sinna, or Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Ua Maeleachlainn; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Feara Ceall, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods; and the other party met them, and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuinn^r, chief of Muintir-Gilgain^s, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain^t, in Dealbhna, was gained by Malseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Connachtaigh^u, the Ui-Cathluain^w, and the Ui-Cubhairain^x. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Fearnmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cuailgne. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i. e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn^y, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maeleachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach^z, the son of Cochall Fliuch^a Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill^b, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna^c.

^r *Domhnall Sugach*: i. e. Donnell or Daniel the Jocund or Merry.

^s *Cochall-Fliuch*: i. e. Wet-mantle.

^t *Finn Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Finn O'Carroll. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Car-

rolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

^u *Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna*.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballintober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo ceátrachar a ré. Coibmac Ua Caárapaicé, aipó-
eapucc Λαιγεαν, décc. Focharó Muiréimne do uile loíccadó. Ar por
Ἰhallaib Áta chiat ría nÁiréir Míde maigin i eτορραταρ dá céo im Raḡ-
nall mac Τορcaill, .i. móρ máor Áta chiat, ἡ im lupraig, ἡ rocharóe oile dia
maib. Ceallach Ua Ceallaiḡ, tigrina rir móríḡ; do marbaó lá Plaité-
beaprach Ua Caárapaiḡ ἡ la Ἰallaib. Cpeach la Tigrinan Ua Ruairc dar
Maḡ nÁoi co Loc Long, ἡ co Dún lomḡain. Ro mill ἡ po loirec ceirí longá,
ἡ po marb mac Uí Mhaoilshlainn baí oca nanacal, ἡ rocharóe oile. Ro
zoná ann óna Ἰiollabrigde, mac Duibdara, ταιρεαé Mhuirire hÉolair
zur bó marb ar a haile oca tigr iar narḡain Chluana Coirpé do porie rin.
Ἰiollapátrapaic mac mic Donnchaóa, tigrina Oirraige, do marbaó do
Uib óraonáin i puill ar lár Cille Cainoiḡ. Cpeachpluaigeaó lá Toirpdeal-
bach Ua móriain i Λαιḡnib. Ro aipceir Uí Paige, ἡ rugrae braree iomóa
leó. Eccneach, mac Ámlaib Uí Chaomáin, do marbaó lá Donnchaó
Ua Cearbaill. Átaé ḡaoite móire do tiachtain an trear lá do December,
cor po lá píóár móρ po Érinn. Ro trapcair rícca crann i nDoire
Cholaim Chille, po marb, ἡ po múdaó óaoine iomóa irin cill. Ro marb
beór óaoine oile i cCill pleibe. Doimnall Ua óraoin, tigrina óreaḡmane,
do écc. Ceallac Ua Ceallaiḡ, tigrina óreaḡ, do marbaó lá Plaitébrtach
Ua Caárapaiḡ ἡ lá Ἰallaib Áta chiat. Ἰiolla na naoim mac mic Conneaóa,
do éuitim lá a órbpáear péin .i. lá Doimnall, ἡ Cúmeaóa, a mac, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo ceátrachar a reacht. An trapcor Ua Meann-
zoran décc. Muiróbach Ua Flannaccáin, raccaró toḡaíde, décc iar bph-
oainn óioéra. Ἰiolla aibe mac mic Flonn, Cuillén mac pelpiḡinn Im-
leacha lubair, ἡ Píáera Mac Muireaóaiḡ, aipóindeaé Luḡmaíó rri pé, do
écc. Rorr Cré ἡ Óntrób do loíccadó. Caor teirib do teacht an bliáoinri

^d *Mormaer*: i. e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.

^e *Loch-Long*.—This was the name of a small lough in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—Ord. Map, sheet 51.

^f *Dun-Imghain*: i. e. Imghan's Fort, now Dunamon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballimoc, and county of Roscommon.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1232.

^g *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note ¹, under A. D. 916; and note ^d, under 1238.

^h *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 1085.

ⁱ *Doire-Cholaim-Chille*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-

The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirtheimhne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Raghall Mac Torcaill, Mormaer^d of Ath-cliath, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc across Magh-nAei, to Loch-Long^e and Dun-Imghain^f; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Ua Maeleachlainn, who was defending them, and many others. Gilla-brighde, son of Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cluain-Coirpthe^g some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Cainnigh^h. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlaeibh Ua Caemhain, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chilleⁱ, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine^k, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha^l, fell by his own brother, i. e. Domhnall; and Cumeadha, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanrgoran died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gilla-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloic-

que arbores per Hiberniam, et in roboreto Dorensi sexaginta robora e radicibus evulsit, et in ipsa Ecclesia multos homines extinxit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^k *Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine*: i. e. Donnell O'Brien, lord of Brawney.

^l *Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha*.—He

was of the sept of the Ui-Caisin, or Mac Namaras of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice under this year the erection of *Cairléán Éara Duíbe*, i. e. the Castle of the Black Cataract, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry.

פור Chloictech Doimhliag Chianain, co ro éparγair a beannchobhar de. Duarcán Ua hEag̃ra do éiricim lá hUa nEag̃ra i meabail. Creach lá Comulað mac Duinnpléibí lá riγ nUlað i Fhinnmaige, γ ro aηγ hmoγ Cluaine Maelduib. Slóig̃s lá Muiréirach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn, γ lá Cenél nEog̃ain, γ lá Donnchað Ua Círbail γo nAηγiallaib' i nUltaib. batar Ulaib illongporc ara γcino ar hγú Uchdearg. Fág̃bairt Ulaib an longporc lá Cenél nEog̃ain γ lá hAηγiallaib. Lottar ina ndiaib co maçtatatar epriγ Dúin droma hi Ueire Chathail. Do beiratar ulaib deabaid dóib and rin, lá péile bóil γ p̃cair, γ meabaid for ulcaib dú in ro marbair rochaibé mór óib im Aréoin Ua Flaétraoi, cig̃hna Ueire Cathail. Inoγit γ loγcit na rluaiγ iar rin Ueire Cathail ule, γ do patrat γialla leó ó Ultaib. Taðγ Ua hriain do léigean ar a γeimeal ar impide eppcop Epeann im comarba Phattraice. Maelmaeðoc Ua Moγγair, im Muireaðach Ua nDubéaiγ, γ im Donnall Ua Longarγáin, uair bá for a comairge ro γabað. Meap̃ mór po Epinn an bhiaðairi. Gollamocoinoi Ua Cathail, cig̃hna Ua p̃Fliaérah Achone, do marbhath do mac mic Doimnall Uí Choncóbari. Maíom Aéta Luain for Dhoimnall mac Toirp̃dealbaiγ Uí Choncóbari, γ for Uib Maíne r̃ia p̃Fliaib Teat̃ba, dú i ndoγair mac mic Amalgada Uí Fhlainn γo rocaibé oile.

Aoγ Críoγt, míle ceatpachar a hocht. Teampall Cnuic na r̃ínγán do porbaid lar an eppcop O Caollaibé γ lá Donnchað Ua cCearbail, γ a coirpeccad lá hUa Moγγair, comarba Pháttaraice, γ neimead .i. talaim ecclup̃a do órduγad dó i Luγmad. Snað do éionól occ Im̃r Pattraice lá Maelmaeðog, comarba Phattraic, ba hé a líon coicc eppcopu décc co noib cédaib raccap̃u do epail maγla, γ r̃oibér for éach ep̃r éuaié, γ eγlar. γ ona Maolmaeðoc Ua Moγγair do dol don dapa p̃cét do accallaim comarba

^m *The cloictheach of Daimhliag-Chianain*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.

ⁿ *Its beannchobhar*: i. e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.

^o *Cluain-Maelduibh*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maeldubh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magheracluone, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 154, 171.

^p *Uchdearg*.—Now Aghderg, near Lough-

brickland, in the county of Down.

^r *Dun-droma*: i. e. the Fort of the Long Hill, now Dundrum, a village on a bay of the same name, in the barony of Leath-Cathail, or Lecale, and county of Down, where the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original *dun* or primitive fort.

^s *Ua Flainn*: i. e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Rosecommon.

^t *Cnoc-na-seangan*: i. e. Hill of the Ants or

theach of Daimhliag-Chianain^m, and knocked off its beannchobhairⁿ. Duarcán Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Cluain-Maelduibh^o. An army was led by Muircheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airghialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg^p, to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eoghain and the Airghialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dun-droma^q, in Leath-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Archu Ua Flathrai, lord of Leath-Chathail. After this the forces plundered and burned all Leath-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tadhg Ua Briain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, and Domhnall Ua Longargain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinni Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-luain was gained over Domhnall, the son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the Ua-Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh Ua Flainn^r and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan^s was finished by the Bishop O'Caellaidhe and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i. e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig^t, by Maelmaedhog, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

Pismires. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1148. Ecclesia de Cnoc-na-Seangan in oppido Lugmagiensi per Hua Coelladium Episcopum, et Donatum Hua Keruail extracta,

consecratur per sanctum Malachiam Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum ante Ardmachanum, qui et sanctuarium ibi” [*rectè*, Lugmagiæ.—*Act. SS.* p. 737] “constituit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^t *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note ^v, under A. D. 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

Rh̄c̄air do Róim̄ a com̄airle an tr̄n̄aid̄. Malachiar .i. Maolmaeðócc Ua Morgair, airdeppcop cátaoipe Paorac̄c, airdechn̄ iar̄c̄air Eorpa, lez̄arte com̄arba R̄c̄air aom̄ éean̄o no iar̄air̄ḡr̄c̄e Th̄aoid̄il, 7 Th̄oill, ar̄ōraoi in eac̄cna, 7 a c̄c̄r̄ábað, lōc̄r̄ann̄ polur̄ca no foill̄r̄iḡf̄ō tuat̄a 7 eccal̄ra tria for̄c̄eatal, 7 áaoim̄ gn̄íom̄a, aoz̄air̄e tair̄iri na heccal̄ri co coit̄c̄h̄o, iar noir̄oneað do eppcop 7 racar̄t, 7 aor̄ ḡacha ḡraíð ar̄c̄f̄na, iar c̄coir̄reaḡað teampall 7 nel̄geað nom̄ōa, iar nōénaim̄ ḡacha lūbra eccl̄ar̄taōa r̄c̄h̄n̄ón Epeann, iar t̄c̄íod̄nacal̄ reōd̄ 7 bíð do tr̄én̄aid̄ 7 tr̄uāzaib̄, iar p̄rōt̄ūḡað ceall 7 mair̄ir̄t̄reach, ar ar̄ leir̄ioim̄ no hāt̄nūādaiḡt̄e i n̄Eriunn, iar na p̄raill̄iūḡað ó éein̄ máir̄, ḡac̄ f̄glair̄ no léc̄t̄i i r̄aill, 7 i n̄éir̄l̄ir̄, iar b̄r̄á̄ḡbaib̄ ḡach r̄iāḡla 7 ḡach roib̄éira in eaz̄l̄air̄ib̄ Epeann ar̄c̄f̄na, ir̄in̄ oara p̄l̄c̄t̄ a lecc̄aiōēc̄ta iar m̄beir̄t̄ ceir̄re bliad̄na ōēc̄ ina p̄riōm̄aid̄, 7 iar̄r̄ an ceat̄raim̄að bliad̄ain caeccat̄ a aoiri, no raíð a r̄p̄irat̄ do éum̄ n̄ime an oara lá do Nouember, 7 ar̄ ann̄ éleabr̄ait̄ an eglair̄ l̄it̄ 7 pollam̄ain naom̄ Malachiar ar̄ an tr̄is̄r̄ lá ar̄ na claochlúð lār̄ na r̄p̄ūit̄h̄ib̄ ó lá r̄éle na mar̄b̄ ar̄ an lá na diaíð ar̄ combað ur̄aioe a f̄roac̄ 7 a on̄oir̄, 7 no hāðnach̄t, i mair̄ir̄t̄ir̄ ð ber̄n̄ar̄o hi c̄Clair̄ual̄ir̄ hí r̄P̄rancoib̄h, go non̄oir̄, 7 co nair̄im̄t̄e. Ua Duib̄ín, eppcop Chille oara, an t̄eppcop Ua Naiōf̄n̄án, Ceallach Ua Doim̄nac̄áin, uar̄al̄ é̄h̄o Cille beneom̄, 7 Maol̄c̄iar̄áim̄ Mac M̄h̄ḡain uar̄al̄ r̄accar̄t̄ r̄é̄gl̄era Suiōe Colum Chille hi c̄C̄f̄nan̄ōur̄, iar̄ mbuaíð mar̄t̄ra 7 aic̄r̄iḡe, do écc. Cluan̄ Eap̄air̄o, Lan̄o leir̄e, 7 Lūḡm̄að, do lōr̄c̄c̄að.

^a *Malachias*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopus olim Ardmachanus, Occidentalis Europæ Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et monitis Hiberni et Nortmanni acquiescebant, vir nulli sapientiâ et religione secundus, lucerna lucens, et Clerum populumque sacris operibus et concionibus illuminans ; pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ Dei ; post Episcopos, Præbyteros, aliosque diuersorum graduum et ordinum clericos ordinatos ; post Ecclesias multas, sanctuaria, et monasteria consecrata ; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per uniuersam piè exercita ; post multas eleemosynas, et pias elar-

gationes in usus pauperum et egenorum impensas ; post diversas Ecclesias et Monasteria partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habuit Ecclesias, diù ante neglectas et dirutas denuò reparare et re-ædificare) ; post multas Canonicas constitutiones, Ecclesiasticæ disciplinæ reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commutandos, concernentes, piè sancitas, anno decimo quarto sui primatus, ætatis quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici munere functus, spiritum cælo reddidit die secunda Novembris in Monasterio Clarevelensi in Francia ; ibidem cum magna solemnitate, et honore sepultus. Quia tamen commemoratio omnium fidelium defunctorum eo die

Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias^a, i. e. Maelnaedhog Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree ; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries ; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland ; after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy ; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time remote) ; after leaving every rule and every good moral in the churches of Ireland in general ; after having been the second time in the legateship ; after having been fourteen years in the primacy ; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, resigned his spirit to heaven on the second day of November ; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured ; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clarvallis, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibhin, Bishop of Cill-dara ; the Bishop Ua Naidheanan ; Ceallach Ua Domhnagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin^{*}, [died] ; and Maelchiarain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Choluim-Chille at Ceanannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Cluain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnus celebrari posset, translatum est in diem sequentem.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark :

“ Hæc quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quoad anuum, diem et locum mortis et sepulture consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo : quoad reliqua verò per totam illam ; nisi quod nec ipse innuat ipsum anno 14 sui primatus decessisse (ut illi Annales tradunt) : cum solum tribus annis in

possessione pacifica rexerit Metropolitim Ardmanachanum, nempe ab ann. 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi muneri, illudque transtulit in humeros B. Gelasii ; sed illi solum videntur, uti solum poterant intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et verius decimo quinto obierit cum anno 1134, illud susceperit, et anno 1148 decesserit.”

^{*} *Cill-Beneoin* : i. e. the Church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannan, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.

Sluaigfó la Muiréistach, mac Neill Uí Lochlainn, γ lá Cenél nEoghain, γ la Donnchað Ua Cúbaill co nAiníallais i nUltaib, co tuccepat gialla Ulað im mac riú Ulað leó, γ po fagaibíste cétari tígíunað for Ultoib don éur rin. Ulað γ Ainíalla do ionpóð for Maíachlainn γ for Cenel nEoghain iar rin. Sluigfó ele dan, la Muiréistach Ua Laclainn γ lá Cenel nEoghain tar Tuaim i nUltaib, co po iondabrat Cuulað Ua Duinnlébe a hUltaib, γ co tarparat Donnchað ina ionað, γ co ndeachattar don éur rin i Maáaire Conaill, co po loicepste an maáaire aét na cealla na má po anacht comarba Pháetteracc. Sluigfó ona lá Tígíunán Ua Ruairc γ lá Donnchað Ua cCeapbaill i nUltaib, co Craib Telca, co po cpeachpat an tír γ co fparceabíot Cúulað ma riúe doiríre. Aét éna po dío éuríó fó céuóir o Ultaib buóéin. Comóal lá hUa Uoelainn co maíeib Cenél Eoghain, γ lá hUa cCeapbaill co maíeib Ainíall, γ co maíeib Ulað imo tígíunaðais im Apo Macha, co ndínepat oíreíó po baéaill loira hi fpaíðnairi comarba Patteracc, γ a íaméa, γ po fagaibíot gialla acc Ua Lochlainn. Draiúe Ceneoil cConaill dan, lá hUa Uoelainn. Ua Tairmléhaig .i. Donnall, tígíuna Chenel Eoghain me headh díonnaíbað i cConnachtaib la hUa Uoelainn. Síreos Ua Draiáin, tígíuna Driúghmaine, do maíbað lá a díraíreíó fepírin. Comóal etir Thoírreéalbaé Ua cConcóbair γ Tígíunan Ua Ruairc ag Snáin raéaino γ po loit an tarélepeé Mac Conéaire Uí Fhíngal Tígíunán Ua Ruairc ag dol éum na coinne. Móir épeach lá Thoírreéalbaé Ua cConcóbair for íearaib Teatba, co ruírat íir Theatba íair occ Aéluaín, go po ionpo íríú co tucí a náir.

Áoir Críoirt, mile ced ceatíaca anaoi. Tíolla na naoí Ua Muiréistach, uaral eírcop deirceirt Eíreann íínoir ogh eccnaíde cráíbeach,

* *Tuaim*.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsat-Tuama in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: “Hodiè vulgò vocatur Tuaim, est vadium vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Lacu Echach.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2.

† *Craebh-Tealcha*.—See notes under A. D.

1003 and 1099.

‡ *A meeting*.—“A. D. 1148. Conventus publicus per Mauritium Hua Lochluinn cum proceribus Tironia, per Hua Kervail principem Orgiellia et alios Ulidia Principes servatur Ardmachæ: ubi fœdere pacis et concordia sub Baculo Jesu inito coram S. Gelasio et Clero Ardmachano omnes alii obedientiam Mauritio promiserunt, et obsides dederunt.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tuaim^x, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonail, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcha^y; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting^z was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cinel-Eoghain; by O' Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmleadhaigh, i. e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain^a, lord of Breaghmhaine, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snamh-Rathainn^b; and the Aitheleireach, son of Cuchairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh^c, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muirheartach

^a *Sitrick Ua Braenain*.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Braein, for O'Braein, now O'Brien, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

^b *Snamh-Rathainn*.—This is probably one of

the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snamh-in-redaigh, A. D. 1261.

^c *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh*: *anglicè*

Μυρρέσιταχ Ua Μαιλμοίσειργε uasal eppcop Ua mδριuín δρειφνε ρσnoir uasal, 7 an τεppυg Ua Σορμζαile ρσnoir uasal epáibdeé, décc iar bpsnoainn, 7 iar παίτριζε δίοcρα. Macpαιé Clépech aeζfδ cap αιρημόνεαé do múinn-τιη Αρoα Μαcα, uécc. Leat Δοιμίλιαz Chianáin uopccam lá Ζallaib Áta cλιαé, 7 lá Διαρμαιτ Mac Μυρχαδoα co λCαιζμιδ, 7 πο μαρbρατ Διαρμαιτ mac Μαζναρα Uí Uoélaínn, ταναppι Oιλιζ, πο δaí acc δίοζail na hoιργνε, 7 τυζαδ a éopp co hΑρo Macha, 7 πο haδnαιcfd ann. Δοipe Cholaim Chille do loρccad, 7 Imρ Mic nΔαιpen co na τεampal. Λαιζρεch Ua Μορδoα, τιζήpina Λαιζιpι 7 na cComann, décc iar παίτριζε. Cúulaδ .i. mac Conco-δαιp do éochτ mo Ulltoib dopιδιpι, co πο ionnapb Donncaδ a πλαίτιυρ Uλαδ iar nuacéταp, 7 τυζ Ua Μαéζamína iaraim 7 da mac Aδoα mic Δuinnpλέibe (Donnchaδ 7 Μυρχαδ) amyp longpυιpт παιpπιom, ζo παειμίo για cCoinulaδ ποppa, 7 πο μαρbαδ Μυρχαδ laip. Slóizfd lá Cenél nEozain co Μαζ an éaipn uionnapbαδ Choncoδaip co πο éaipmipcc Ua Cσίβαill impú, uaip do παo a mac peín oíib tap cšnn Uλαδ. Slóizfd ele lá mac Néill hUí Uoch-λαínn, co τυuaipepт Epeann uime .i. Cenel Conaill, Cenel Eozain, 7 Aip-ζialla, i nUlltoib. Ro aipcepт Uλαδ iar nuacéταp uile oτά cuan Snáína Aígneach co Δpoidéτ na peipτpι. Δo deachacτταp ποipeann dīb ποp innpib Uoéa Cuan. Ro aipζreat dan Imρ Cumρcpαιδ lēζlaip, Ceall Aeδain, Magh bile, δfnócop, 7 uile éealla an típe apéšna cénmoéa Δύν 7 Saball. Ταmic iaipτταιn hUa Δuinnpλέibe i τταιζ hUí Uaélaínn co τυucc a mac peín i nζiallna do, 7 an πο éuinniz do ζiallaib ap éena. Imppoid iaipm ποp ceula

Nehemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 574.

^d *Muircheartaeh Ua Maelmoicheirghe*.—Now Murtough O'Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, Tir-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

^e *Macraíth*.—"A. D. 1149. Macratheus, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmachano, pié obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

^f *Inis-Mic-Dairen*.—This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Duirn at A. D. 1543 (see

note ^c, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Donegal.

^g *Laeighseach Ua Mordha*: *anglicè* Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelan, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaeth, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

^h *Magh-an-chairn*: i. e. the plain of the cairn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

ⁱ *The harbour of Snamh-Aighneach*.—This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough.—See note ^f, under the year 850, p. 484, *suprà*.

Ua Maelmoicheirge^d, noble Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith^e, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-eliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen^f with its church. Laeighseach Ua Mordha^g, lord of Laeighis and the Comanns, died after penance. Cuuladh, i. e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuuladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn^h, to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneachⁱ to Droichet-na-Feirtsí^k. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan^l, and they plundered Inis-Cumscraidh^m, Leathghlaisⁿ, Cill-Aedhain^o, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlais] and Sabhall^p. Ua Duinnsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

^k *Droichet-na-Feirtsí*: i. e. the Bridge of the Ford. This bridge was near Newcastle, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiacha, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 253, 359.

^l *Loch Cuan*.—Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^m *Inis-Cumscraidh*.—Now Inch, or Iniscourcey,

near Downpatrick.—See A. D. 1001, 1061.

ⁿ *Leathghlais*.—This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

^o *Cill-Aedhain*: i. e. Aedhan's Cell. Saint Aedhan's festival was kept here on the 1st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

^p *Dun and Sabhall*: i. e. Dun-Da-leathghlas, or Downpatrick and Saul.

δια ττιγηιβ̄ co mboraim̄e d̄ir̄im̄e, 7 co mbrait̄e iom̄da. Cpeach lá Donn-
chad̄ Ua gCearbail̄l 7 lá Coinulād̄ Ua n̄Dun̄n̄rléibe i m̄br̄if̄gaib̄, co t̄t̄ugra-
gabála iom̄da. Tangatar̄ iarr̄in̄ p̄ir̄ d̄r̄f̄z̄ ina iarr̄im̄óireacht̄ 7 no airc̄c̄r̄f̄e
l̄f̄e T̄f̄m̄aim̄n̄ P̄eic̄in̄, 7 rugrāt̄ ní do é̄p̄ōd̄ na manach. Rí̄ḡé̄f̄ur̄ lá mac
Néill̄ Uí Lochlainn̄ co mar̄c̄p̄luāḡ Chenél̄ Eoc̄c̄ain̄ co Lūḡm̄ād̄, co t̄t̄áim̄c̄
T̄iḡf̄n̄án̄ Ua Ruair̄c̄ ina é̄each, 7 no p̄á̄ḡ b̄rāḡōe aige. Ló̄t̄tar̄ ar̄p̄īde
Ua Laclainn̄ 7 Ua Cearbail̄l̄ co h̄Āé̄ Cliāt̄. Táim̄c̄ Diār̄māīd̄ Mac̄ Mu-
rchadā, p̄ī Laīḡf̄n̄ ina é̄f̄ch, 7 do p̄oim̄e Ua Lachlainn̄ ó̄gh̄r̄í̄d̄ ēt̄ir̄ ḡhallaib̄ 7
ḡh̄aoid̄elaib̄. Sluāiḡf̄ó lá Toir̄p̄ōealbac̄ Ua m̄b̄riain̄, 7 la p̄f̄raib̄ Mum̄an̄ i
cConnāc̄taib̄h, co p̄iacht̄att̄ar̄ Māḡ Ua m̄b̄r̄iúin̄. Rugrāt̄ boraim̄e m̄ór̄,
7 no m̄ú̄rr̄at̄ Dún̄ n̄Gaillim̄e, 7 no báid̄f̄ó Ua Lochlainn̄, t̄iḡf̄n̄a Cop̄com̄ō-
p̄uād̄ īr̄in̄ n̄Gaillim̄h. Ceallachán̄ mac̄ mic̄ Cáir̄taigh, do é̄cc̄.

Αοιρ̄ C̄p̄iōp̄t̄, m̄ile c̄é̄d̄ caecca. Muireadhach̄ Ua Dub̄t̄aich, air̄dear-
pucc̄ Connāc̄t̄, air̄p̄r̄f̄n̄óir̄ Ēreann̄ uile, i negna, i nó̄iḡhe, i t̄t̄iōdnacal̄ p̄eó̄t̄
7 bí̄d̄, dé̄cc̄ i cCun̄ga, an p̄eirēād̄ dé̄cc̄ do m̄ī Maí̄ i p̄f̄eíl̄ naēm̄ d̄ren̄ānn̄ iarr̄
an ccoicēād̄ blīād̄ain̄ p̄each̄t̄ mōgh̄at̄ a aeir̄i. Maoliopā Ua d̄ran̄ain̄, air̄-
chinneach̄ Doir̄i Cholum̄ Chille, c̄f̄n̄n̄ p̄onāpa 7 p̄ōbāp̄t̄ain̄ tuaip̄ceir̄t̄ Ēreann̄,
dé̄cc̄. Ua P̄ollām̄ain̄, com̄ar̄ba P̄in̄ōé̄in̄ Cluana h̄Ērair̄o, dé̄cc̄ i cC̄f̄nan̄dūr̄.
Caill̄eac̄ Cille p̄lēbē r̄f̄n̄óir̄ ep̄aib̄ōech̄ tōḡaib̄e, dé̄cc̄ iar̄ nōf̄ḡh̄ aith̄p̄rīgē iar̄
ḡc̄iān̄ aoir̄. An l̄f̄ch̄ tuaip̄c̄f̄it̄ach̄ do T̄riun̄ m̄ór̄ Ar̄pa Macha do lōp̄cād̄
aib̄ōē p̄eilē Cianáin̄. Cean̄an̄dūar̄, Sop̄o, 7 Ceall̄ m̄ór̄ Ua Niálláin̄ cona
ōf̄r̄taiḡ do lōp̄cād̄. Com̄ar̄ba P̄hāōp̄aicc̄, 7 Sām̄ād̄ P̄há̄t̄p̄aicc̄ p̄op̄ c̄c̄uaip̄t̄
i t̄T̄īr̄ n̄Ēó̄ḡain̄, co t̄t̄ucc̄rāt̄ a láin̄ p̄ēir̄ do buaib̄ .i. bó̄ ḡachā t̄iḡē biātaiḡ
7 Sāep̄toiḡ, each̄ ḡachā toir̄p̄igh, 7 p̄ichē bó̄ ó̄n̄ r̄í̄gh̄ p̄ēin̄. Cuair̄t̄ Cenél̄

^a *Magh Ua-mBriuin*: i. e. the Plain of the
Ui-Briuin. This is a plain in the country of
the Ui-Briuin-Seola, or the barony of Clare, in
the county of Galway.

^b *Dun-Gaillimhe*: i. e. the Fort of Galway.
This was a stone castle.

^c *Corca-Modhruadh*. — O'Lochlainn, now
O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kil-
fenora at this period.

^d *Gaillimh*: i. e. the River Galliv, or Galway,
which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of

Galway. The town of Galway derived its name
from it.

^e *Maelisa Ua Branain*.—"A. D. 1150. Moelisa
O'Branain Archidnechus (Archidiaconus) Do-
rensis, vir nulli in septemtrionali Hibernia hos-
pitalitate et prosperitate secundus, obiit."—
Trias Thaum., p. 504.

^f *Trian-mor*: i. e. the Great Third or Ternal
Division of Armagh.

"A. D. 1150. Civitas Ardmachana in festo
S. Kienani (qui in 24 Novembris incidit) mag-

returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe into Breagha, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breagha afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the half of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal journey was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eoghain, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbhaill proceeded to Ath-cliaith. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house, and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua mBriuin^a; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe^r; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhrudh^a, was drowned in the Gaillimh^t. Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Branain^u, airchinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died^a at Ceanannus. Cailleach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trianmor^w of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick^x and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i. e. a cow from every house of a biatach and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the

num passa incendium quo portio ejus tertia, quæ *Trien-mor* vulgo appellatur, ex media et septentrionali parte flammis absumpta est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

^x *The successor of Patrick.*—“Eodem anno” [1150] “S. Gelasius cum senioribus Cleri Ard-machani suam diœcesim” [Tir-Eoghain], “tum

ut pro more de Ecclesiarum negotiis disponeret, tum ut pro memorata jacturâ reparanda, piorum subsidia corrogaret: peractaque visitatione singuli nobilium” [equum unum] “et Burgomagistrorum bovem unum contribuere, et Princeps terræ boves viginti adjecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

Εόξαν το όέναν λά comarba Colaim Chille λά Πλαϊτέβερταχ Ua Brolcáin
 7 do bñre each gacha τοιριγη, 7 bó gacha βειρι βιαταχ, 7 bó gacha τριπ
 παερέταχ, 7 bó gacha εσταρ υίομασιν, ριχε bó imorro ón ρίγη ρεμ, fáil
 óir 1 παβατταρ cúicc uinge, a each, 7 a eappaó ó Mhuircéñtach mac Néill
 hUí Lochlainn, ó ριγ Epeann innir. Mac mic Domnaill hUí Concobaip do
 mārbaó lá Ruaidri, mac Domnaill Uí Concobaip. Murchaó, mac Giolla
 na naem Uí Phlégail, tuip oróain, 7 airéchar Airéir Connacht, vécc 1 nliip
 Cloépano. Concobaip Mac Rañnaill, τιγσίνα Μυντιρε hEolair, do mārbaó
 la hAod, mac Τιγσίρνán Uí Ruairc. Μυρεαóach Ua Flannaγáin, ταίρεαó
 Cloinne Caéail, véγ ma ailiére 1 cCunga. Διαρμαιο Mac Bpanáin, τιγσίνα
 Copcaéllann, do óallaó lá Τοιρρθεαλβαó Ua cConcobaip. An giollaclaoñ
 Ua Ciarda, τιγσίνα Coipppi, do mārbaó do Uib Paoláin. Ρίογ éurur Μυρ-
 céñταιγ mic Néill Uí Lachlainn co maireb tuairceipe Epeann co hliip
 Mochta a comóáil Uí Chearbaill 7 Uí Ruairc. Τυγέα géill Connaét dó
 ó Τοιρρθεαλβαó co nuige ρin gan ρluairéó τρια βñnaéταιν Παταραicc, 7
 comarba Παταραicc co na ρainaó. Ro pann Míde don éur ρin hí τριπ
 ειτταρ Ua cConcobaip, Ua Ruairc, 7 Ua Cearbaill, 7 po óócuyrret Μυρ-
 chaó Ua Maoileachlainn a Míde τρια spcaoine comarba Phatταραicc 7 a
 ρamtha. Ua Ceallaig, τιγσίνα Ua Piacépaach Arpa ppaéta, do mārbaó lá
 hUib cComaltáin 1 nliip Locha Laegaire. Ua Canannain co na ρlócc do
 óol 1 ρñraib Luirg, co τυγρατ bú iomóa leó. βειριτ ριρ Luirg ρoppa, 7
 ράγαιβετñ ροcáide do μυντιρ Uí Chanannáin co na óiar mac im écetaip
 Ua Maelgacerte, 7 im Giollamartaip Uí Canann im Ua pPogartaig, 7
 ροcáide oile dia nuairib. Slóigéó lá Τοιρρθεαλβαó Ua mBriain co Loch
 Ua nGoban 1 Machaire Gailng, go po aircc Sláine. Rug Ua Cearbaill, 7

¹ *The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain.*—“A. D. 1150. B. Flathbertachus O'Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kinel-Eogain: et a Murchertacho Hua Lochluinn Rege Hiberniæ viginti boves, cum ipsius Regis equo et aureo annulo unciarum quinque accepit; item a singulis proceribus equum unum et communi reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burgimagistris unum bovem, a singulis tribus liberis personis unum bovem, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter

unum.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: “Hæc contributio videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium Dorensis anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabit.”

² *Mac Raghnaill.*—Now Mac Rannall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

³ *Inis-Mochta.*—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.

king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain^y was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghal, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothrann. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill^z, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Corcachlann, was blinded by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair. Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A royal journey by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta^a, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair, Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire^b. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luirc, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luirc overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maelgaeithe^c, Gillamartan Ua Canann^d, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann^e, in Machaire-Gaileang^f, and he

^b *Loch-Laeghaire*.—This lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

^c *Ui-Maelgaeithe*: i. e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

^d *Ua Canann*.—Now *anglicè* Cannon. This

family is to be distinguished from the O'Canannains, chiefs of Tirconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal, the latter is obsolete.

^e *Loch Ua nGobhann*: i. e. Lake of the O'Gowans. Not identified.

^f *Machaire-Gaileang*.—A plain in the territory of Gaileanga (now Moregallion), in Meath.

Ua Ruairc forra, co ro marbhat dream dia muinntir, im mac I Irfhainn. Slóigfó lá Toirredealbác Ua Concobair i Mumain dar eiri fear Mumain, 7 ro airce Macairne na Mumain, 7 tug bú ionda, ar a aoi ro págaib dream dia muinntir im Ua Roduib. Slóigfó lá Toirredealbác Ua mbríam co hAé chlaé, co ttangattar Foill ina éeac, 7 arriúe co Commormana, 7 Abha, 7 ro loirce Domnach mór Mic Laithbe. Slóigfó lá Muiréirach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co cCenél nEógain, 7 co nUlltoib, i ppoiriem Uí Cearbail 7 Uí Ruairc co Dun Lochad i Laeghair, go ndéiratt Foill ríe mbliadna eir Uíth Cuinn, 7 Uí Moza. Congal Ua braisin, déirgáine, do marbád lá Muinntir Cheiréirne 7 nTara na Tairneige hí cCluain mic Nóir.

Aoir Críort, mile céo caocca a haén. Ua Maolfogáir, eppoc Ua nAmalgaða, 7 Ua pFiachrach Muaidhe, Erolb, eppucc Luimniú, 7 brian Cléireac, mac Taidg Uí Maolruanaid, décc. Cairidionál comarba Phéar .i. Iohannes Pappion, do éioctain i nEriinn do epail riagla 7 roibéir, 7 do éirteugad cáic ina ceiontaib. Ro baí dna reactmáin i eirg comarba Phattraic i nArd Maca co pparccuib bhnaéctain. Cuairt Connaé an dara react lá comarba Pattraic, lá Siollamacliaú, mac mic Ruaidri, co ttug a óigheir. Do pad dna, Ua Concobair fail ríe uinge dór don éur rin do comarba Phattraic. Cuairt Sil Caéaraig lá Flaithéarach Ua brol-

* *Ua Iffearnain*.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uaithne-Cliach, now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Lime- rick.

^b *Ua Rodhuibh*.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.

^c *Commormana*.—This was probably the ancient name of the Commar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Dubhchommar, i. e. the Black Confluence.

^d *Abha*.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

^e *Domnach-mor Mic Laithbe*.—In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Mughdhorna, from which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This

may help the topographer to fix the situation of Mughdhorna-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 880.

^f *Dun-Lochad in Laeghair*.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

^g *Gardha-na-gamhnaighe*: i. e. the Garden of the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.

^h *Ua Maelfoghmhair*.—Now anglicised Milford.

ⁱ *Bishop of Uí-Amhalghadha and Uí-Fiachrach Muaidhe*: i. e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, i. e. Bishop of Killala.

^k *Erolbh*.—He is called Harold by Ware, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

^l *Johannes Papiro*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifearnain^g. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair marched with an army into Munster, and plundered the plain of Munster, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh^h. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarmanaⁱ, and to Abha^k, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe^l. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and the Uliadians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Lochad^m, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muintir-Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na gamhnaigheⁿ, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maelfoghmhair^o, Bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe^p; Erolbh^q, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleireach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i. e. Johannes Papiron^r, arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, the grandson of Ruaidhri; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobhair gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh^s was made by

“A. D. 1151. *Joannes Paparo Cardinalis, et Apostolicæ sedis Legatus designatus, venit in Hiberniam pro negotiis Ecclesiæ disponendis, et regulis morum præscribendis, eumque honorificè septem diebus secum B. Gelasius detinuit.*”

On which he remarks: “Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen præcipua ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Pallia Quatuor Archiepiscopis, nempè, Ardmachano, Casselensi, Dubliniensi, et Tuamensi conferret, quæ et anno sequenti in Synodo Kenannasensi contulit. Ejus adventum quidem in sequentem referunt, sed rectius (ut observant citati) referendum in

hunc annum existimo juxta mox dicenda.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

The notice of this cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1151. John Papirion Cardinal came to this kingdome from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives.”

**Sil-Cathasaigh*.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.

έάν, κοίμαρβα Cholaim Chille, το έβρε each ó γαχ ταιρεχ ι εαορα ο γαέ νδεταέ α εαέ, γ α εαρραδ, γ παλ όρη ιρηαβατταρ δά' uinge όη τιζήνα .ι. ό Choin Ulaδ Ua Laimn. Όβρηβοργαλλ, ιηζήν Όοιναλλ, mic meic Lochlainn, ηι Ερεανν, βήν Τοιρηδελβαίξ Uí Concóβαηρ, ηίξ Connaéτ, μάταιρ Αοδα, Χαταλ, γ Όοιναλλ, δέεε μα ηαιήτερ ιη Αρδμαχα. Όρηαν Ua Concóβαηρ Cιαρραίξε το μαρβαδ λά Cιαρραίξιβ πέιρρη. Concóβαρ Cιαβαχ Ua ηθαζρα, ταναηρ Λυίγνε, το έεε. Ιρηεαδ φο δεαρη α δολ βάρ ηη ηαδαρη αρ α βιέ φο έάναιβ Chiaράιν mic an τραιορ, αρ ηί δεαχατοδ ναέ τιζήνα το τιζήναδαιβ Λυίγνε ηοιηε έεε ηρηηαδαρη, ηρέ βρηείτηρ Chiaράιν. Mac Maolpeacónaill Uí Όηρηε το μαρβαδ λα mac Όηρη ηα εουηνεόεε Ι Όηρη, γ α μαρβαδ ρίδε φο εέδοιρη λα macaibh Όοηηαδα mic meic Capτχαίξ. Αν Όιolla Όοττ Ua Capηράιν τιζήνα Ua Maccaille, το μαρβαδ ηι Cúil Collange ό Uib Μιςτίρη. Ταδξ, mac Όιαρηαδα Uí Όηρηαν διοηρύδ φορ Τοιρηδελβαέ Ua ηδρηαιη, φορ ηίξ Μυμian, γ α αιέρηξιβ δό, γ Ταδξ το έεαχτ ι τοίξ Θεοιρηδελβαίξ Uí Choncóβαηρ. Σλόίξιβ λά Τοιρηδελβαέ Ua Concóβαηρ, λα ηίξ Connaéτ, ηι Μυμian, ζο ηο γαβ ηερτ Μυμian uile εήηοτά Ιαρημύια ι ηβοί Τοιρηδελβαέ, γ ηερτ Όβρημυμian το γαβάλ το mac Cορημαic mic meic Capτταίξ ηρηα κομψυραέτ Connaéτ. Σλόίξιβ οίλε βεόρ λά Τοιρηδελβαέ Ua Concóβαηρ ι Μυμian, γ το δεεατοδ Όιαρηαιο Mac Μυρηαδα, ηί Λαίξην το Λαίξηιβ να έοιηηε. Ρο ιουρηετ Μυμian ηεαηπα εο ηαηατταρ Μόιη μόιρη. Λότταρ

¹ *Ua Laimn*.—Otherwise written Ua Floinn, now anglicised O'Lyn, and not unfrequently Lyn, and Lindsay, without the prefix Ua or O'. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1151. B. Flathbertus O'Brolchain Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Siol-Cathasaich et a terræ Domino Cuuladio O'Flanni accepit cum annulo aureo duarum unciarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familias unam ovem."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

² *Dearbhforgaill*.—"A. D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnaldi, ex uxor Theodorici, Hiberniæ successivè Regum in sua peregrinatione obiit Ardmac hæ, ibique honorificè sepulta est."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

This Dearbhforgaill was King Turlough O'Co-

nor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtín, the daughter of Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maelisa, who became Abbot of Roscommon, and also of Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobhlach, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moylurg.

³ *Aedh*.—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

⁴ *Cathal*: i. e. Cathal Croibhdhearg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1224.—See note ², under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Croibhdhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

⁵ *Domhnall*.—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnall Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the *Taradh Ce-*

Flaithbheartach Ua Brolcain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i. e. from Cuuladh Ua Lainn^t. Dearbhforgaill^u, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh^w, Cathal^x, and Domhnall^y, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighi themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhach [the long-haired] Ua hEaghra, Tanist of Luighne, died [on his bed]. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir^z, for no lord, of the lords of Luighne who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearrna-gcuinneog^a Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Maccaille^b, was killed at Cuil-Colluinge^c, by the Ui-Mictire^d. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster^e, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

tach, i. e. *the first fruit*, had been paid. His other sons are set down in the following order in the Book of Lecan, without naming their mothers, viz.: Ruaidhri, King of Ireland, Brian Luighneach, Brian Breifneach, Magnus, Lochlainn, Muirheartach, Muimhneach, Donnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadhg Fidhnacha, Cathal Miganan, two Conchobhars, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

^t *Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir*: i. e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

^a *Gearrna-gCuinneog*: i. e. the Short Man of the Churns.

^b *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

^c *Cuil-Colluinge*.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dulbhach was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 615.

^d *Ui-Mictire*: i. e. the family of the O'Mac Tyres, now Wolfes.

^e *Subdued all Munster*.—"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Connought, tooke hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O'Bryen.

Doal cCair 7 Iarmuina, 7 Síol mBriain im Toirnealbac Ua mBriain, ní Mumán for creic i nOsrmuinam occ road dóib a nOsr dor pala i cclm Connaect, Laignin, 7 fli Mhíde. Fhíetar caé storra, 7 rraimeitir for fearaib Mumán, 7 ro lád a nár. Seet míle tra irfí torcáir dfráib Mumán irin caé rin Móna móipe im Muiréitach mac Concóbar Uí bhriain, tígíuna Tuadmuinam, 7 riođdamna Mumán, 7 im Luđaib, mac Domnaill I bhriain, im Aneilir hUa nĐrada, im tígíuna Ua cCairin, im Flaitéitrac Ua nDeadaib, im niacaibh tígíunaib 7 toireac, 7 deađdaoine arcfna. Aroneart Mumán do gabáil do Thoirnealbac Ua Concóbar don cup rin, occur Toirnealbac Ua bhriain dionnarbad. Sliocht lebar leacain. Tíad na maite torcraetar iruibe, Muiréitrac, mac Concóbar Uí bhriain, tígíuna Tuadmuinam an dára fear ar fearr baí do Dhál cCair, Luđaib mac Domnaill Uí bhriain, dá Ua Cinnéidig, oetar do Uib Deadaib im Flaitéitrac Ua nDeadaib, naonmar do Uib Síncáin, cóigir do Uib Cuinn, 7 cóigir do Uib Đrada im aineilir Ua nĐrada, 7 ceetar ar fíct do Uib Ogain, 7 ceetar do Uib Aichir, 7 mac mic Eachach Uí Loingrig, ceetar do Uib Néill buibe, 7 cúigir do Uib Ecitigir, co rochaib do daghdaomib cén mo éat, cona terna acé aon caé ebraib do na tríb caéaib tangettar an dú rin. Torcraetar i bpríotgim an caéa rin Tađg mac an Liaéanaig Uí Concóbar, Muiréitrac Ua Catáin, taoirec Cloinne Fozartag, 7 Aed mac Maolruanaib Uí Pol-lamain, taoirec Cloinne hUattach, 7 ceetar do Luigib co rochaib oile. Aroneart Mumán do gabáil do Thoirnealbac Ua Concóbar don cup rin 7 Toirnealbac Ua bhriain dionnarbad. Slóigfí lá mac Néill Uí Uoclainn co

Munster in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Moin-mor*: i. e. the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Moanmore, in the parish of Emly, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—*Ord. Map.*, sheet 65.

"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moynemore against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murrough and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh mac Connor O'Bryen, and an infinite

number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjection to King Terlagh."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *The Uí-Ceinneidigh*: i. e. the O'Kennedys of Glomra and Ormond.

^b *The Uí-Deadhaidh*: i. e. the O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kinel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

ⁱ *The Uí-Seanchain*: i. e. the O'Shanaghans, or O'Shannons, of Uí-mBlóid, in Thomond.

^j *The Uí-Cuinn*: i. e. the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain around Corofin.

^k *The Uí-Grada*: i. e. the O'Gradys.

^l *The Uí-Ogain*: i. e. the O'Hogans, now

them, until they reached Moin-mor^f. The Dal-gCais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in this battle of Moin-mor, among whom was Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; Aneslis Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dal-gCais; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh^e; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh^h, with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Seanchainⁱ; five of the Ui-Cuinn^j; five of the Ui-Grada^k, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain^l; four of the Ui-Aichir^m; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsighⁿ; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe^o; and five of the Ui-Echthighern^p; with numbers of good men besides them; and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muircheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirrsliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Arderony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^m *The Ui-Aichir*: i. e. the O'Hehirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now Lynch.

^o *The Ui-Neill Buidhe*: i. e. the O'Neills of Clann-Delbhaeith, in Tradraighe, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^p *The Ui-Echthighern*: i. e. the O'Aherns, or Hearnés of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.

Cenél cConaill, Eogain, 7 Airgiallaib̄ dar Earr Ruaid̄, co rangattar Coirp-
rliab̄ na Sḡra 1 cCorann. Tugta eidiye ó Toirpdealb̄ac Ua cConcobar
cúca co rin, 7 no róid̄riod̄ dia ttiḡib̄. Bpαιḡve Laiḡñ beór do iōnacal go
a ésc̄ do m̄ac Néill mic mac Laclainn .i. do miḡ Ailiḡ, 7 Team̄pa. Tino-
rcet̄tal daiḡliaḡ Cluana coirp̄te lá Concaille mac Mic Scolaiḡi, 7 lá
ḡiollacoim̄de, mac mic an Ustair̄ Uí Ainliḡi, lá taoirc̄c̄ Cenel Dob̄ta.
Mórc̄reac̄h lá Ruaid̄ri mac Toirpdealb̄aḡ Uí Choncobar, for Tuad̄m̄man,
go t̄tarp̄ buar̄ iom̄da, 7 co no loirc̄eas̄ C̄romas̄h. Concobar, mac Dom̄naill
Uí bh̄riain, t̄iḡñna air̄t̄ir̄ Mum̄an, 7 mac mic Donn̄c̄ada uí ḡiollap̄a-
t̄raicc̄, t̄iḡñna leit̄e Opraḡe, do ep̄gab̄ail lá Diarm̄ait̄t̄ mac Mec Mur-
chada lá miḡ Laiḡñ t̄p̄é féill 7 meab̄ail. Dom̄naill mac Toirpdealb̄aḡ
Uí Concobar do ep̄gab̄ail lá Cat̄al, lá d̄s̄hb̄raḡair̄ buḡéin. ḡam̄ il̄r̄ionach,
ḡaet̄ach, aḡnb̄t̄ionac̄ co p̄p̄olc̄ ndear̄m̄air̄. Toirpdealb̄ac̄ Ua bh̄riain do d̄ul
1 Luimneach, 7 noch̄an p̄uair̄ a d̄ion̄ ip̄in Mum̄an, 7 do p̄ad̄ réoid̄ iom̄da lair̄
.i. deich̄ píct̄ uinḡe d̄óir̄, 7 l̄x̄ réd̄ roin̄sm̄ail im̄ c̄or̄n̄ bh̄riain bh̄hor̄m̄a, 7 no
p̄annaic̄ lair̄ eit̄ir̄ m̄air̄ib̄ Sh̄il Muir̄b̄daḡ, Ua m̄b̄riuin, 7 Conm̄aic̄ne.

Αοιρ̄ C̄p̄iort̄, mile céd̄ caecca ad̄ó. Fionn, mac mic Célecair̄ h̄Uí Cein-
neit̄tiḡ, com̄ar̄ba Colaim̄ mic C̄p̄iom̄t̄ainn, 7 com̄ar̄ba baip̄re p̄p̄í pé. ḡiolla
na naem̄ Ua Follam̄ain, com̄ar̄ba Com̄áin, 7 P̄s̄rḡal Ua P̄s̄r̄cubair̄, p̄s̄rl̄éiḡinn
Apoa Mac̄a p̄p̄í pé, 7 Recclera Choluin̄ Chille 1 n̄Apo Mac̄a beór, d̄éḡ.
Com̄t̄ionól̄ p̄eanaib̄ 1 n̄D̄p̄oiésc̄ Aḡa aḡ ep̄rcop̄aib̄ Epeann im̄ com̄ar̄ba P̄há-
t̄raicc̄ im̄on̄ c̄Cair̄d̄ional̄ Iohannep̄ P̄app̄ion, co t̄ep̄ib̄ mil̄ib̄ mac negl̄ap̄t̄ac̄da
eit̄ir̄ m̄anchaib̄ 7 canan̄c̄aib̄, co no op̄d̄aḡr̄sc̄ ap̄aill do p̄iaḡlaib̄ ann. Aḡiaḡ
p̄íde .i. m̄na cúil, 7 cair̄deara d̄ionn̄ar̄baḡ ó p̄s̄raib̄, ḡan̄ l̄óḡ d̄iap̄p̄aib̄ ap̄ onḡaḡ,

¹ *The hostages*.—"A. D. 1151. The hostages of Lynster were sent to Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, even to his house."—*Ann. Clon.*

² *The daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe*: i. e. the great stone church of Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

³ *Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhaich*: i. e. Roderic O'Conor, afterwards Monarch of Ireland.

⁴ *Cromadh*.—Now Croome, on the River Maigne, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of O'Donovan, chief of Uí-Cairbre Aebhdha.

⁵ *The Sil-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. the O'Conors of Connaught, and their correlatives.

⁶ *The Uí-Briuin*: i. e. the O'Rourkes, &c.

⁷ *The Conmhaicne*: i. e. the O'Farrells, &c. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the battle of Moin-mor, dissensions arose between Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry, and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cuileain [now Collins] burned the church of Ardferit-Brendan over the heads of O'Conor Kerry's servants of trust.

Seaghsa, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages^a of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, i. e. King of Aileach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe^r, by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolaighi, and Gillacoimhdhe, the grandson of Leastar Ua hAinlighi, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach^s Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh^t. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i. e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh^u, Ui-Briuin^v, and Conmhaicne^w.

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Coman; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Coluim-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha^x by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i. e. to put away concubines^y and lemans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

^x *Droichet-atha*: i. e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonenagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 306, 307; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

^y *Concubines*.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:

“Besides the distribution of the palliums, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and concubinage among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes.”

He then writes in a note:

νό αρ βαϊρεαδ. Αέτ εφνα ní μαίε ζαν α ταδαϊρε δια ραιβε α εεμιαηζ ουνε ζαν λόζ δο ζαβαίλ αρ δομian necclaptycda, γ δεαείμαδ δο ζαβαίλ ζο ηιονδραϊε. Imleach lobair, γ Luimnéach do loycead. Scrín Cholaim Chille, Doimnach Seachnaill, γ Τρεόδο δορρεανν ó Uib bpiúin. Cneachrluaigead la Mag Lochlainn co Cenél Eógan co ráimic Imr Mocta do díocur l Chearbhaill, γ po arpe rocharde don éur rin, γ nó aécuir Ua Cearbhaill a éndur Oirgiall a εcionaió comarba Πατριαε πο ζονριδε γ πο řánaiz pect riam. Comóal etir Ua Lachlainn, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαé Ua Concóβαϊρ l Μαϊζ Ene, co noñhpat carapad po baéaill loya, γ πο miondaib Cholaim Chille. Slóigfó lá Τοιρρδεαλβαé Ua cConcóβαϊρ i Mumain, co πο pann an Mhuma αρ δό etir mac Chorbmaic mic mec Captaiz, γ Siol mðriain .i. Ταδζ γ Τοιρρδεαλβαé. Sluaigfó lá Mag Lochlainn i Míde co Raité Cñdaiz hι ccomóal pñ nEpeann, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαé Ua Concóβαϊρ do ðol i Míde i ccomóal Uí Lachlainn γ Διαρμαδα mec Murchada ní Laiǵh. Ro pannaat ðna, Míde αρ ðó don éur rin. Tucpat ó Chluain Epaipð riap do Mhurchad Ua Mhaoileachlainn, γ Aipéñr Míde dia mic dó Mhaoileachlainn. Ro bñatð ðna Conmaicne do Thigfñán Ua Ruairc iar ppaimead paip, γ πο loizg an baile dianad ainm bun cuilinn, γ do padað níze do mac Ziolla bpaide Uí Ruairc, γ do pattaite a mbpaizde do Thoirpδεαλβαé Ua Choncóβαϊρ. Ruzad ðna, Dearbþorǵaill, inǵh Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlainn, bñ Tíǵfñan Uí Ruairc lá ní Laiǵh .i. Διαρμαδ co na epð, γ co na hairillfð don turur rin, γ πο

“It was surely unworthy of Dr. Lanigan, besides being short-sighted as a matter of policy, to suppress all mention, as he has done in his account of this council, of the above enactment of the marriage and concubinage of the clergy. He has himself, in another part of his work (chap. xxxii. s. 8), referred to some canons of the Irish Church relating to the marriage of monks and clerks, which, combined with other proofs, leaves not a doubt that on this point of discipline some of the Irish clergy followed the example set them at that time by their reverend brethren on the Continent.”—Vol. ii. p. 191.

² *Tithes*.—“Hæc prima Decimarum mentio apprime notanda est!”—*Dr. O’Conor*.

^a *Magh-Ene*.—Now the Moy, a plain lying

between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

^b *Rath-Ceannaigh*.—Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

^c *Connhaicne*.—The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^d *Bun-cuilinn*.—Now Dangan, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, under A. D. 1145.

^e *Dearbhforǵaill*.—This name is usually latinized Dervorgilla.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1193. She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-

not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes^z punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chille, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene^a, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh^b, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maeleachlainn. They took Conmhaicne^c from Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn^d, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhforgaill^e, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i. e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

lowing events under this year:

“A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continuall contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that provence in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, came to Meath, which he likewise divided into two parts between Morrogh O'Melaughlyn and his son, Melaughlyn,

that is to say, of the west of Clonarde to Morrogh, and of the east, as farr as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, tooke the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royreck, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfie his insatiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was procured and induced thereunto by her unadvised brother, Melaughlyn, for some abuses of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Kenrick mac David, King of Scotland, died.”

ῥαοι λέ δὸ ῥέιρ κομάρπλε α βράταρ Μhaoilschlainn. Ro ῥάρ δνά, cogad̄ etir Uí Briúin, ἡ ῥῆραιβ̄ Μῖδε. ὄραιγδε Uí Ruairc .i. Τιγῆρνάιν, δὸ ιοδναcal co hAc̄ Luain lá Τοιρρδεalbac̄ Ua Concóbair tap̄ cInn Ua mḃriuin nama. ῤinḡin mac Donnchada, mac mec Cairteaḡ, δὸ μαρβαδ̄ lá α βράτέριβ̄ τρε ῖεαραιτένε. Donnall mac Ríoḡbarudáin Uí Chḡrbaill, τιγῆρνα Ele, δὸ μαρβαδ̄ la mac an Chorpada Uí Cearbaill. Cateal mac Τοιρρδεalbaiḡ Uí Concóbair, ρίoḡdamna Connact̄, δὸ μαρβαδ̄ lá mac Cpuinn luachra Uí Corccraacáin, ἡ lá Calraiḡib̄ in Chorainn .i. la Calraiḡir̄ mḃraib̄. Διαρμαιτε Ua Concóbair, τιγῆρνα Ciarraige Luac̄ra dionnaρβαδ̄, ἡ δορζαιν lá mac Corbmaic mic mec Cairteaḡ, la τιγῆρνα Deap̄muman. Aod̄ mac Mec Amalḡada, ταιρεc̄ Cloinne Maolduib̄, décc. Inḡin hUí Caellaige, bIn̄ Laoiḡriḡ Uí Mhóρda, décc. Cúmid̄e Ua Copmaide, ταιρεac̄ Ua Mac Uair Mῖδε, décc. An Mhuina do lot̄ co mḃr̄ etir cill ἡ εuaiē τρέ cōccaδ̄ Shil mḃriain, ἡ Chloinne Cárteaḡ, co ῥο ῥάρ τερce mḃr̄ irin Muinain τρερ an ccoḡad̄ irin, co ῥο ρcair̄r̄e α ρροδαοιμε uatā i Ueiē Chuinn, ἡ ca neρbal̄tataρ ρoc̄aide ele d̄ib̄ do ḡopa.

Αοιρ Cρiort̄, m̄ile céd̄ caecca α τῥί. Aod̄ Ua Maeleóin, κομάρβα Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir, τοβαρ ρonupa ἡ ραιδ̄b̄r̄rā Leite Cuinn, ῥῆρ co nd̄eῥeip̄c, ἡ co τῥp̄oc̄aip̄e δὸ c̄p̄iōc̄nuḡad̄ α beathaδ̄. Colman Ua ḃreip̄leim, uapaρ ῥaccap̄t̄ CInanna, ραοι eccnaide ep̄ide, Dunlang Ua Cateal, κομάρβα Caoimḡin, [décc]. Cuairt̄ Dál cCoip̄pe, ἡ Ua Eac̄dach Ulaδ̄ do ε̄abairt̄ lá ῤlaiēb̄r̄tac̄ Ua ḃp̄olcáin, κομάρβα Cholaim Chille, ἡ do beρt̄ eac̄ ó ḡac̄ ταιρεac̄, ἡ caopa ó ḡach deataiḡ, ρc̄p̄epall, each, ἡ cóicc̄ mḃó ón̄ τιγῆρνα Ua Duinnp̄léibe, ἡ uinḡe d̄op̄ beóp̄ ó α ῖn̄naoi. Murc̄ad̄ Ua Maoilschlainn, ρí T̄r̄na ἡ Mῖδε co na ρop̄t̄uaε̄tib̄, Airḡiall ἡ ep̄mḃr̄ Laoḡin ῥῥί ῥé, τuille op̄dam̄ aip̄eac̄aip̄, ἡ ῥaop̄clan̄daε̄ta Epeann, décc i nD̄ḡmaiḡ Cholaim Chille. ῤlaiēb̄r̄tach Ua Canannáin, τιγῆρνα Cenél cConaill, ἡ α bIn̄ Dubc̄ob̄laiḡ, inḡIn̄ Τοιρρδεalbaiḡ Uí Choncóbair, δὸ βαδ̄ad̄ co luε̄t̄ lunge do δaοim̄b̄ ma b̄p̄ap̄ad̄ ρop̄r̄ an b̄p̄aip̄cce ρo ep̄c̄om̄aip̄ Cairp̄pe Dp̄oma cliaδ̄. Donnall Ua Catearaḡ, τιγῆρνα na Saitēne, δὸ μαρβαδ̄ lá Maolp̄eaclainn, mac Mur-

¹ *The Uí-Briúin*: i. e. the Uí-Briúin-Breifne, or the O'Rourke's, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

² *For Uí-Briúin only*.—A part of Meath had

been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtgha, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to his portion of

took with her according to the advice of her brother, Maeleachlainn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin^f and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only^g. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Coscrachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i. e. the Callraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Clann-Maelduibh, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Laeighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screaball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnsleibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster, —flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearnhach-Choluim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-cliph. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne,

Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumeliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Drogheda.

chaða Uí Mhaoileachláinn, 7 Concóbair mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoileacláinn, do dállad leir beóir. Niall Ua Mórda, tigherna Laioigiri, do légað a geimel lá pí Laiḡean Diarmaid mac Murchaða, iar na dállad dar rnaðad laoc 7 cléipeach. Muirgiur, mac mic Murchaða (no Muiréstraiḡ) Uídiur, toipec Cloinne Tomaltaiḡ, décc. Donncaḡaiḡ, mac Aircaḡaiḡ Uí Roḡuib décc iar ndeigbḡḡaiḡ. Sluaiḡḡ lá Toirpḡdealbaḡ Ua cConcóbair co Doipe an ḡab-láin a ccoinne Meic Murchaða, pí Laiḡḡn, 7 tuc inḡḡn Uí Mhaoileacláinn co na cpoð uaða co raibe for comuḡ ḡḡ Mide. Taimic Tigherna Ua Ruairc ina teach don cúp rin, 7 po ḡáḡaiḡ braiḡḡe occa. Toirpḡdealbaḡ Ua ḡriain do ionnarbaḡ 1 tuairceert Eiréann lá Toirpḡdealbaḡ Ua cConcóbair, 7 Muina do roinn ar dō eir Thadḡ Ua mḡriain 7 Diarmaite mac Corbmaic mic Muirḡḡhaiḡ mec Carḡaiḡ. Slóigḡḡ lá Muiréstrach mac Néill Mhég Lacláinn, 7 lá tuairceert Eiréann 1. foiritin Toirpḡdealbaḡ Uí ḡriain, dia ḡabairt 1 ríḡe Muina doridiuri, co ráinic co Craib teine. Toirpḡdealbaḡ Ua Concóbair do tionól Connaḡt, co riacḡ co Maḡ Uci Patraic 1 naḡaiḡ an tuairceirt. Taimic dna Taḡḡ Ua ḡriain co na ḡlócc co Raḡḡin Uí Shuanaig hi foiritin Connaḡt co ttopaḡḡatatar co Maḡ Ciri. Luḡḡ dḡn Ua Lacláinn dá caḡ do roigḡib a ḡlóigḡḡ dar Ad Maiḡne, 7 foraccaḡ a ḡlóḡ arḡḡna (cen mo taipḡḡe) occ Craib teine, 7 do ḡeachaiḡ co na uataḡ ḡlóigḡḡ do ḡobairt longḡuirt Taiḡḡ Uí ḡriain, co tparatt maiḡm ḡair, 7 ḡur cúip ar a muinḡire. Do pat dna beor maiḡm for maḡḡḡuaḡ Laiḡḡn. Ro arcom-laiḡ iaroin co a longḡort ḡeirín co Craib teine, 7 bú ionḡa lair, iar norḡain ḡromḡe ḡḡḡaiḡ Teatḡa. Taimic airḡḡe do raiḡḡḡ Connaḡt co ttopraḡḡ Ipeal Ciaraín. Luḡḡ Toirpḡdealbaḡ Ua Concóbair dar Ad Luain riar. Taimic Ruaiḡri, mac Toirpḡdealbaḡ, 7 caḡ iarḡair Connaḡt, 7 ḡlaḡlaḡ Shil Muireadaiḡ hi Forḡruim. An tan tra ḡobattar aḡ ḡabáil longḡuirt andirin po

^a *Doire-an-ghabhlain* : i. e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.

¹ *Craib-teine* : i. e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardnureher, in Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 24, 31.

² *Magh-lice-Padraig* : i. e. the Plain of Patrick's Flag-stone. This is probably the place now called Portlick, situated on that branch of

Lough Ree called Killymore Lough, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.

¹ *Rathin-Uí-Shuanaigh*.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

² *Magh-Cisi*.—See note °, under A. D. 939, *sup*.

³ *Ath-Maighne*.—Connell Mageoghegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Lismoyne in his own time. Lismoyne is

was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Muircheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donncaithaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhlain^h, against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Craebhteineⁱ. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig^k against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh^l, to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi^m. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighneⁿ, leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebhteine; and he marched with this small force to attack the camp of Tadhg Ua Briain, and he defeated him, and made a slaughter of his people. He also defeated the cavalry of Leinster. He then returned to his own camp at Craebhteine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muireadhaigh, came to Fordruim^o; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1213.

^o *Fordruim*.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Kilcleagh, county of Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

doirtear epeóm an tuairceir na ceith gan raéuzab dóib, 7 no marbad
 rocaíde do Chonnaictaib leó im Thiolleallai 7 Ua nEidín, tighina Aíone, 7
 immo mac .i. Aod, im hrian Ua nDúbda, tighina Ua rFiaépac an tuairceir,
 im Muiréiriac mac Concobair .i. mac Toirnealbair 7 Uí Concobair im Dom-
 nall Ua mBíon, im Dhomnall mac Cail Uí Choncobair, 7 im Siurucc mac
 mic Dubháil. Tainic Ua Lachlainn iarrin co na ríócáib co loc nAindind, 7
 táinic Ua Maoleachlainn ina eiz co bfarccab gialla aige, 7 do pasom
 an Míde uile dó ó Sionainn co fairrge, 7 Uí bFaolain, 7 Uí bFailge. Do
 pas Uí hriúin 7 Conmaicne do Thighinán Ua Ruairc, 7 rug a mhraige
 diblíob lair, 7 [ria riu] no roí dia tiz ina fpuiteiz, 7 no coimníó lá hUa Lac-
 lainn Muimín 7 for rFiaib Míde, for hreirne, for Airgiallaib for Ultaib,
 for Conallchaib, 7 for Eoganachaib, uair no gab galan Toirnealbac
 Ua hrian don euyur rin co na ead rin por toirneir gan eíct dó irin Muimain.
 Taó 7 Ua hrian do shgabáil la Diarmaid Fíno Ua mBíon, 7 a dálla
 lair ró cédoir. Toirnealbac dna, co na múintir do dol irin Muimain, 7
 leir ríge Muimain do gabáil do tria neart Muiréiriac 7 Mhez Lachlainn.
 hrai 7 Ua bFailge, 7 Ua bFaolain do gabáil lá Maolreaclainn mac Mur-
 chaða, rí Míde. Thir na ccuinneoz Ua hric, tighina na nDéiri, do mar-
 bad i ngeimul, lá Diarmaid mac Corbmaic mecc Carraiz. Chaidroicte
 Aeta Luain do diorcailead lá Maolreaclainn mac Murcaða, 7 a daingn
 do loiccað. Chaidroicte Aeta Lia 7 do dénaib lá Toirnealbac Ua cCon-
 cobair. Flann Ua Flannaccáin, tighina Teatba do écc. Dsrporgaill,
 ingn Murchaða Uí Mhaoleachlainn, do tocht ó rí 7 Lai 7 (ó Diarmaid)
 do raizib Tighinain Uí Ruairc dorídir.

Aoir Críort, míle céo caoccat a ceatair. Muiréach Ua Cluccain
 abb Cnannra, 7 Cian Ua Threacan, comarba Cannoiz dég. Taó 7 Ua hrian,
 rí Muimain, décc. Ceall Dalua, Imleach Iúbar, Ror Cre, Lotra, 7 Daun-
 maiz, do loiccað. Diarmaid Ua Concobair, tighina Ciarraiz 7 Luacra, décc.

^p To *Tighearnan Ua Ruairc*.—Nothing has been discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

—See note ^c, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

“A. D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lynster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O'Malone,

previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillacheallaigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muircheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Conmhaicne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir-Eoghain, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath. Gearr-na-gCinneog Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed in fetters by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maelseachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-liag [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhfor-gaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc^p again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Clucain, Abbot of Ceanannus, and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Cainneach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill-Dalua, Imleach-Ibhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daurmhaghi^q, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^r, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality, was called in generall the fountain of all happiness of Leath-Coyn, died.”

^q *Daurmhaghi*.—Otherwise written Dearthach and Darmhagh, now Durrow, in the north of

the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^r *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—He was the son of Mahon, King of Kerry, who was slain A. D. 1138, who was son of Corc, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobhair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who

Μαc Γιολλαμοcολμoγ, τiγcηνα Uα nOύνcαδα, do μαρβαδ λά α βραιcρηb. Pφηγal, mac mic Cιοναιc Uί Mhaoilbριγδε, do cυιτιm λά τiγcηνα Γαιληγ. Mac Cυιρη na cColpζach Uί Pιαcρηach, τiγcηνα Uα Peneacλαιp, do μαρβαδ λά Μυιpέapταc Uα Tυαcαιl, τiγcηνα Uα Μυιpεαcθηαγ. Mac Ραγναill Oυιnn Uί Aιpεαcταγ, ταoιpεαc Μυιnτιpε Mαοιλμαpταιn, do μαρβαδ λά mac Μυιpέapταγ mic δpαιn Uι Pheapηγal. Aοδ, mac Ρuaδρη Uί Cha-nandάιn do γαbάil τiγcηναp Tιpε Conaill. Coblach λά Toιpηδeαlβαc Uα cConcοbαιp pοp μυιp τιmcέll Eιpεann pο cυαιc .i. loηγcφ Oυιn Γαιllιne, Chonμαicne μαpα, pεap nUμαill, Uα nAμαλγαδα, γ Uα Pιαcρηach, γ an Cοpηnaμαγ Uί Oυbδα ηι ccφηnaρ pοpηa, γ ηο apccpφc Tίp Chonaill, γ Ιmρ Eόγαιn. Oο cυap ó Chenel Eoγαιn, γ o Mηυιpφcφταc, mac Néill oap μυιp

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1086, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1069, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, *suprà*.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O'Conor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1098, and grandfather of Mahon O'Conor Kerry, several of whose galleys were destroyed at Scatterry Island in the year 1100, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O'Conor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1086, had two sons: 1. Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Corc, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Duibhne, and is called *tanist* or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmaid, Sógac, i. e. the Jocund, as he

is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluaγαbαc, i. e. of the hostings, who assassinated Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Asdee in 1146, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O'Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the now county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moinmor, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough brought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1154, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O'Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Sluaghaghach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghanagrana, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of

Mac Gillamochoilmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighde, fell by the lord of Gaileanga. Mac-Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais^a, was slain by Muir-cheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Ragnall Donn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muir-cheartach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i. e. the fleets of Dun-Gaillmhe^t, of Conmhaicne-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amhalghadha, and Ui-Fiachrach, and the Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Diarmaid Sngach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmaid, who was slain A. D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Connor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmaid, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of the greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most

of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connor of Tralee (by Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballynahowne, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmaid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note ^p, under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, *suprd.*

^a *Ui-Feineachlais*.—See note ^l, under A. M. 3501; and note ^g, under A. D. 915, p. 590.

^t *Dun-Gaillmhe, &c.*: i. e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirawley, and Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 352, 353.

co puaielidur .i. go cfnocadór longar Gallgaoiðel, Aran, Cinn tíre, Manann
 7 cfnatar Alban aréna, 7 mac Scelling í cfnatar forra, 7 iarí na ttorraét
 hi ccomrógur Inni hEozain ina ccompráimce dóib 7 don loingírl oile feacáir
 caé longda co hamnur aigéige eatorra, 7 báttar occan iontuarccain ó
 pprim co nóin, 7 marbétar rocaíde mór do Chonnaétaib imon cCornamáig
 Ua nDubda lár na hallmu rachaið. Ro meabaid, for an rluag nallmupach,
 7 ro lád a nár, 7 págbait a longá, 7 ro bfnad a ríacla a Mac Scelling.
 Sluaigé lá Muiréhrtach Ua Loclainn co ttuairceart Eireann hi cConnaé-
 taib, co ráimz Dún lomgan hi Maig Aoi, 7 ro aircc an Dun, 7 ro mill arb-
 anna Maige Luirz, 7 Maige Aoi. Ar a aoi ní muz bú na bpaigde. Aread
 iaraim do eoid tar At Inniin Srutera ran mðreirne co ro iaraid pír
 ðreirne do Thigírnán Ua Ruairc, 7 ro ionnarb Ua Loclainn Dorraid
 Ua Raðallaið í cConnaétaib. Luid airride co hAt eliat, 7 do patrat Toill
 Aeta eliat a píge dó. Do pad rom dá céo décc bo do Thallaið ina tuar-
 artal, 7 róid dia tig iarctain. Creach lá Toirpðealbac Ua cConcobair hi
 Mide 7 ro ionpoiid gan bú iarí marbad a mic .i. Maolreclainn, 7 Donnchaða
 Uí Caatal, tigírna Cenel Aoda na hÉctze. Maíðm ríra nOrrraigib for
 Uib Ceinþrelaið, dú í ttoreraatar ile im mac Eochaða Uí Nuallám.
 Creachrluaigeað lá Tigírnán Ua Ruairc í Laitcim, 7 ro oircc Uib Muir-
 eadaig eirir cella 7 tuaié. Muirer Maolríonna do orccain do Mhaol-
 reclainn, mac Murchaða, 7 a ionnarbad í cConnaétaib iarctain co na
 ttaoircaé .i. loimar Mac Carrgáimna. Creach lá Dearmumain for Dhal
 cCar, creac lá Dal cCar na for Dearmumain. A mac fein do ðallad
 la mac nDeorad Uí Phlainn, uair ro gairride tigírnur Ua tTurirre ar

^a *Gall-Gaeidhil*: i. e. the Dano-Gaels of the Hebrides.

^{*} *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.

^z *Ceann-tire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.

⁷ *Manainn*: i. e. the Isle of Man.

^z *Alba*: i. e. Scotland.

^a *Dun-Imghain*.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.

^b *The ford of Innsin-Sruthra*: i. e. the Ford of the little Island of Sruthair. This was pro-

bably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but nothing has been yet discovered to prove its situation. There is a Sruthair, now Shrúle, in the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra, in the county of Roscommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dunamon into Breifne.

^c *As their wages*: i. e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

^d *Ua Cathail*.—Now Cahill, without the prefix Ua or O'. O'Cathail was chief of Kinelea of Aughty, in the south-west of the county of Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealo-*

cheartach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire (and who did hire) the fleets of the Gall-Gaeidhil^u, of Ara^w, of Ceann-tire^x, of Manainn^y, and the borders of Alba^z in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eoghain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till evening, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the teeth of Mac Scelling were knocked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Imghain^a, in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthra^b into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliaith; and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages^c, after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, after the loss of his son, Maelseachlainn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail^d, lord of Cinel-Aedba-na-hEchtghe, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain^e. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsinna were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i. e. Inhar Mac Carghamhna^f. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

gies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 374, 375.

^u *Ua Nuallain.*—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in

the county Carlow.

^f *Mac Carghamhna.*—Now anglicised Mac Carron, and Mac Carron, which is still a common name in Meath.

bélaib a aéar. Mac Deórtaó d'na dionnarbaó i cConnaéctuib lá hUa Lachlainn. Ar móir fóir inoibh Éireann irin mbliadhainn. An dara hennu do ríogadh ór Saíuib 27 October.

Aoir Chríort, míle céo caogac a cúig. Maolmaiire, mac Giollaáiaráin, oiréinneach Lir aoidhead Chríort i nArd Macá, cléireac airmíthneac aoidheacáir do laochaib 7 cléiréib Éireann. Feargal Ua Fínnacáta uasal raccart Rorpa Commáin, 7 Maolruanaid Ua hAinliú uasal raccart Cluana coirpé, décc. Ad Truim co na émpal do loicead, 7 Dóirnaí fó dí i naoim mí do loicead beór. Ceall dara, Tuaim dá gualann, Ceall Dálua, 7 Cellmíthoin do loicead. Maolreachlainn, mac Muirchada Uí Mhaoileaclainn, mí Míde 7 uirmóir Laigean, do écc irin triocádmáid bliadhain á aoiri do díg míde i nDaurmaig Cholam Chille, hi tuile a raáa 7 a ríge, aoidé péle óiríde, iar mbuaid naitríge. Ar muc péim tét mír, ar cnaob nra na blát écc ino fóir hirin. An tait élépac Ua Concobair Fáilge do marbaó lá a múintir fein. Amhlaoib, mac Cana, tígíuna Ceneoil Aengyua, tuir gaircoid 7 beodacáa Cenéil Eogain uile, décc, 7 a adnacal i nArd Macá. Aod Ua hEaúra, tígíuna Luighe, décc. Fiacá, mac Cetíunaig Uí Cheirín, tígíuna Ciarrraighe Uoáa na nairne, décc. Sluaigib lá Muiréirac, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co hAd Dúim Calman fóir Indeóin, 7 no gab briaíde Teatba, 7 tug ógairfcc cruíd fóir Míde doneoc no airccerfc roime. Do maó d'na, ríge Míde ó Shionnainn co fóirge do Dhonnchad, mac Domnaill Uí Mhaoilrschlainn, 7 no fóid dia tíg iar rin. Tígíunán Ua Ruairc do gabáil Donnchada Uí Chearbáill, tígíuna Oirgiáill, iar na dól na comóail go Cónanour ino uathad rochaide, 7 a cúir i laim fóir Uoé Sílnn, 7 no baóí coicéidoir ar mír ann, 7 no

^a On the 27th of October.—King Stephen died on the 25th of October, 1154; and Henry II. was crowned on the 19th of December following.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 297, 298.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with the Annals of the Four Masters, and add that “Amhlaeibh O’Driscoll, chief of Corca Lácighdhe, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra?” [now Birr, in the King’s County].

^b *Maelmuire*.—“A. D. 1155. Moelmurius, sive Mariannus O’Moelchierain, Archidnachus, seu praefectus Xenodochii Ardmachani, vir venerabilis, et erga Clerum et populum benignus et hospitalis, obiit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 308.

^c *Cill-meadhoin*: i. e. the Middle Church, now Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See note ^v, under A. D. 1266.

^d *Mac Cana*.—Now Mac Cann. This family was seated in Clanbrassil, on the south side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh.

The son of Deoradh was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn: There was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October^g.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuire^b Mac Gillachiarain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Commain; and Maelruanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truim, with its church, was burned; and Dearmhagh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-daghualann, and Cill-meadhoin^l, were burned. Malseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daurmhagh-Choluim-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Bright, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swine-fattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana^k, lord of Cinel-Aenghusa, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoghain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fiacha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh^l, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin^m; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to such as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, to Ceanannus, with a small force; and he incarcerated him on Loch Sileannⁿ, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

^l*Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh*.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 1224.

^m*Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin*: i. e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inneoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolman, is the name of a

fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

ⁿ*Loch Sileann*.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large

ρυαρλαγὰδ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ἰσθμῶν Δέ ἡ ναοὶ Πατραιεε ἡ ναὶ ναοὶ ἀρέσνα, λα
 Ἰορραὶδὸς Ὑα Ραγῶλαιγ, ἡ ποὶ μαρβῶ ἀν λυέτ βάτταρ ὀκα φορέοιμέδ, ἡ ποὶ γὰδ
 Δοννεχὰδ τὶγῶσναρ Οἰργῶλαιδ νορῶιδῶρ. Ἐρεαχ λα Τὶγῶσναρ Ὑα Ρυαρῶε ἰρῶν
 Κοραῖν, ἡ ὀδὸ βερτ βύ ἰομῶδ λαῖρ. Ἐὀβλαχ λα Τοἰρρῶεαλβὰδ Ὑα εἰΚονκό-
 βαιρ ὀδὸ ἡἌε Λυαῖν, ἡ εἰατῶροῖετ Ἀετὰ Λυαῖν ὀδὸ δέναν λαῖρ ἀρ ὀαῖγ ἰοῖν-
 ραῖγτε Μῶδε. Ἐαῖρλέν να Ἐυἰλῶσῆρραῖγε ὀδὸ λῶρεαδ ἡ ὀδὸ μῦραδ λά Ρυαῖδῶρ,
 μαε Τοἰρρῶεαλβὰγ Ὑῖ Ἐονκόβαιρ. Ὅροῖετ Ἀετὰ Λυαῖν ὀδὸ ρεαῖοεαδ, ἡ
 ἀ λῶγπορε ὀδὸ λῶρεαδ λα Δοννεχὰδ, μαε Δοῖνναῖλ Ὑῖ Μῆαῖρῶεχλαῖν.
 Ἀν Ἰῶλλα Ἰῶδ Ὑα Ἐαῖρῶδ ὀδὸ μαρβῶδῆ ἡ εἰΚλυαῖν ἰορραῖδ λά Δοννεχὰδ
 Ὑα Μῶολεαῖλαῖν, ρῖ Μῶδε. Δοννεαδ ὀνῖν ὀδὸ αἰεῖρῖγὰδ λά ρεαῖρῶδ Μῶδε
 ρεῖρῖν ἡ νοῖογῶλ δῖ μῖεεε Ρῖνδέν, ἡ Δῖαρμαῖδ, μαε Δοῖνναῖλ ὀδὸ εἰαῖρῶε
 εἰκα ἡνα ἰοῖαδ. Ἐυἰλέν να Ἐλαῖνγλαῖρῖ, τὶγῶσνα Ὑα εἰΚοναῖλ Ἰῶδρα, ὀδὸ
 εἰαῖρῖν λά ἡὙα Ἐῖνρῶεαλῶδ, ἡ ἀ μαρβῶδ ρῶμ ρῶ εἰδῶῖρ λά μῖνῶεῖρ Ἐυἰλέν.
 Κονκόβαιρ μαε Δοῖνναῖλ Ὑῖ Ἐηῖρῖαῖν, ἡ μαε Μῖε Ἰῶλλαμῶεὀλμῶγ ὀδὸ λέεαδ
 λά Δῖαρμαετ Μαε Μῖρῶεαδῶ ἀρ ἀ εἰμῖρῶεαδ ὀαῖρ εἰνῖν βραγῶε, ἡ κοῖμῖνγε.
 Μαῖδῶμ ρῖα ἡλῶμαρ Μαε Ἐαρρῶαῖννα, ἡ ρῖα ἡἸῶλλαεῖρῖορετ ἀ ἡμαε, ἡ ρῖα
 Μῖνῶεῖρ Μῆαῖρῖοῖνδῶ ρῶρ Ἐρεαγῖμαῖνῖ, ἡ ρῶρ Μῖνῶεῖρ Ἐαδῶγῖν, ἡ ρῶρ
 Μῆμῖνῶεῖρ Ἐλαμῖν, ἡ εἰορῶεαῖρ εἰορῶεαδ Μῆμῖνῶεῖρ Ἐλαμῖν, Ἰῶλλαῖρῖαδῶ-
 εἰν, μαε Ἀῶδῶ, ἡ ἀ μαε .ἡ. ἀν Ἰῶλλα ρῖαβὰδ. Ἐαῖρῶν δῶν ρῖο ἕρῖρ ἀν εἰα
 ρῖν ρῶρ ἕρῖρῖγῖμαῖνῖ εἰαῖρ ὀδὸ εἰαῖρῶε ρῶμ ὀδὸ Ἐλυαῖν, ἡ ρῖγῶετ ἀ εἰεῖδῶ
 λῶδ, ὀδὸ εἰεῖερετ ἡνα βῖρῖαρετταρ ὀδὸ ἡμῶεἰβ ρῶμῶετῶ Ἐῖαρῶν. Ὅδὸ
 εἰαῖρῶετταρ ὀδῶ, ἀν ρῶμῶδ ὀδὸ να ρεῖρῖν ἡνα ἡδῶδῶῖδ Ἰῶ Ὑῖορ ἀν εἰορῶεελα,
 ἡ ἡῖ ρῖαῖρῖετ ἀ ρῖαῖρῶεαδ. Ῥῶ βῖρῖεαδ μαῖδῶμ ρῶρῖα ἀρῖαβῶραχ
 ἐρῖα αἰμῖρῖεῖρ Ἐαμῶετῶ Ἐῖαρῶν. Ἐρεαχ λά Δοῖνναῖλ Ὑα εἰΚονκόβαιρ
 ρῶρ Ἐῖαῖε ρῶετῶ, ὀδὸ ρῖε βῖρῖα ὀῖρῖμῖε. Ἐρεαχ Μαῖγε Ρῖνδ
 λά ρῖρῖαῖβ Ἐεαῖεβῶ, Ἰῶ ρῖο οἰργῶετ ὀρεαῖν ὀδὸ Ὑῖδ
 Μῶαῖνε.

lake on the borders of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Longford. It contains several islands, on one of which the O'Reillys had a castle.

° *Cuileantrach*: i. e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing Land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Cullentragh, in the parish of Rathmoline, in the south-west of the county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheets 8, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 50.

° *Claenghlais*.—Now Clonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry.—See note °, under A. D. 1266.

° *Lis-an-tsoiscela*: i. e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

° *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon. See note °, under A. D. 948, p. 662, *suprà*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

somed, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him ; and Donnchadh assumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Corann, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuileantrach^o was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath ; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cuilen of Claenghlais^p, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamochoilmog, were enlarged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Carghambna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgain, and Muintir-Tlamain, in which fell the chief of Muintir-Tlamain, Gillafiadnatan Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillariabhach. It was Ciaran that turned this battle against the Breaghmhaini, for they had gone to Cluain, bringing with them cots, in which they carried off all they could find of the pigs of Ciaran's clergy. The clergy went after them with their shrine, as far as Lis-an-tsoiscela^q, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they sustained a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-ratha, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn^r was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows :

“ A. D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kierga, prince of Carbrey, was killed at Clonarde by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn put in his stead, who was his own

brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moyntyr Moylenna by Hymer O'Carhon, and the son of O'Convaye, and these of Moyntyr Hagan, *alias* Foxe's Con-trey. Saint Keyran was intercessor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottes and boates to Clon-

Aoir Chríort, míle céo caoccat a ré. An céo bliadain do Mhuiréir-
 tach Ua Laclainn uar Eirinn. Maolmasóóc mac Dubradáin, ab Caná-
 nác Sabail, décc. Tadg Ua Catarnaiḡ, tighina Teatba, décc i cclér-
 éacét. Eochaid Ua Cuinn an tarbmaighirtir do loccaó i celoicéich na
 Fearra. Cshannar do loccaó tighib tsmpluib, ó cpoir uoirir urdoim co
 Siófoicc. Daurmag Ua nDuać, Ácaó mic Aire, Cúl Cairrin, ḡ Fhíra cae-
 rac do loccaó. Coblać lá Toirpdealbác Ua cConcobair for Loch nDerg
 deirc. Támic dna, Toirpdealbác Ua ḡrian ina éeach, co tparat braithe
 óó dar cñn leite Muñan do tabairt óó. Coinne eir Thoirpdealbác
 Ua Concóobair ḡ Tighina Ua Ruairc, ḡ ro naidmiste ríó ḡ oradó coitcñn
 eirir ḡreirneachuib, ḡ Mideachuib, ḡ Connaćtaib co deltainne baoi ar
 ccionn. Toirpdealbác Ua Concóobair, mí Connaćt, Míde, ḡreirne, Muñan,
 ḡ Eireann uile co rreparabha, tuile ordáin ḡ oireacáir Eireann, Augur
 iaréair Eorra rshlán do ḡreirne, ḡ trócaire, veineac, ḡ uoirbearc décc iar
 rin oćtmaó bliadain rfrccat a aoir, ḡ a adnacal hi cCluain mic Nóir lá
 taóó alćóra Chiaráin iar ttiomna, ḡ iar roinn óir ḡ airccie, bú ḡ eoc ar
 cleircib ḡ eccairib Eireann i ccoitcñne. Ríge Connaćt do ḡabáil do Ru-
 aióri, mac Toirpdealbair Uí Concóobair, ḡan nach rreparabha. Trí mic
 Toirpdealbair Uí Concóobair, ḡrian ḡreirneć, ḡrian Luighnéć, ḡ Muiréir-
 tach Muñneac do érgabáil lá Siol Muireadair, ḡ a ttabairt for cómur Ruaióri
 mic Toirpdealbair. ḡrian ḡreirneć do ḡallaó la Ruaióri Ua cConcobair
 ḡ lá Diarmaid Mac Tadg. Toirpdealbác Ua ḡrian do tóct hi ccñn
 Ruaióri Uí Concóobair, ḡ dá braigaid décc do maireb Daul cCair do rragbáil
 do aige. Aedh, mac Ruaióri Uí Chanannáin, tighina Cenel cConaill, do

vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hoggs that the clergy and monckes had upon the woodes of Faailt, which the monckes with the scrine of St. Keyran followed to the place called Lisantosgely, desiring restitution, which was denied them, and by God's will Brawnie received this disgrace and overthrow the next day."

* *Sabhall*.—Now Saul, in the county of Down.—See note *, under A. D. 1293.

† *Cloitheach of Fearta*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kil-

kenny, anciently called Fearta-Caerach.—See note †, under A. D. 861, p. 498, *supra*.

‡ *Doras Urdoimh*: i. e. the Gate or Door of the Porticus. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1156. Kenannasum cum templis et ædificiis, a cruce portæ Dorus Urdoimh, appellatæ, usque ad Siófoic, comburitur."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 508.

§ *Sifoc*.—This name is now obsolete. See it mentioned in a charter preserved in the Book of Kells, and printed in the *Miscellany* of the Irish

The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhog, i. e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhall^s, died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloitheach of Fearta^t. Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Doras-Urdoimh^u to Sifoc^w. Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach^x, Achadh-mic-Airt^y, Cul-Caissin^z, and Fearta-Caerach. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch-Deirg-dhere; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, flood of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver, cows and horses, among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Muircheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was

Archæological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

^x *Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach*: i. e. the Oak Plain of Ui-Duach, now Durrow, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 20th of October, St. Maeldubh is mentioned as of "Daurmhagh Ua nDuach, in

the north of Osraighe."

^y *Achadh-mic-Airt*: i. e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamacart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

^z *Cul-Caissin*.—Otherwise written Cuil-Caisin, i. e. Caisin's Corner or Angle, now Coolcashin, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See note ⁱ, under A. D. 844, p. 470, *suprà*.

μαρβαδ λά ηUα γCαζάν, γ λά ρεαραίβ να Cριαοίβε τρια μεαβαίλ. Ιομπυδ
 υUιταίβ φορ Μηυιρέσταχ Uα Λαείλαιν, γ κοκαδ δρόγνα ραιρ. Σλόιγσδ λά
 Μυιρέσταχ ι νUιταίβ, γ υο βερτ βραιγδε Uλαδ ρρι α ρέιρ, αρα σοι υο
 βερτρατ αραιλλ υUιταίβ ιμ Εοχαίδ Uα νDυιμηπλείβε αμμυρ αρ δρυιηγ
 υον τρλυαιγ, γ ρο μαρβαυη λέο Uα ηλννειργε, ταιορεαδ να Cυλεανντραιγε.
 Uα Λοιγριγ, τιγίρνα Dηάιλ Αραιοδε, υο μαρβαδ λα Cενέλ νΕόζαιν. Σλοίγσδ
 οίλε λά Μυιρέσταχ γ λα τυαιρρεαρτ Ειρεανν ηι Λαιγνίβ, κο τταρδ ρίγε
 Λαιγίη υο Dηιαρμαιο Mac Μυρχαδα, υαρ εήηη βραγασ, γ ρο ιηηρίεταρ
 Ορραιγε ετιρ cealla γ τυατα. Μαίδμλα Dιαρμαιο mac Dομναιλλ Uί Μηαιο-
 λεαχλαιην φορ Dηονηχαδ, φορ α δρβραταρ, δύ ηι ττορκαρ mac Dυολλα-
 δεακαρ Uι Cαιρρρι, τοιρεαχ Τυαιτε δυαδζα. Cρεαχ λά Dιαρμαιε mac
 Μυρχαδα γ λά Dαλλαιβ Αέα χιαε, γ λά Dονοχαδ mac Dομναιλλ Uί Μηαιο-
 λεαείλαιν ι ναιρτεαρ Μίδε, κο ρο ινοιργε αν τίρ ειτιρ έealla γ τυατα, γ
 ρυγρατ βύ Αρδ δρεαείμ, Σλάιη, Cille Ταίλτεη, Dομναιγ Ράττραιε, γ αραιλλ
 υο δυαρ να τυαιτε ιμμαιλε ρριύ. Μαίδμ Cυαραν αγ Uορ Λυιγδδ ηι Λαο-
 ζαιρε φορ Τιγίρράν Uα Ρυαιρ ρια νDιαρμαιε Mac Μυρχαδα γ ρια νDα-
 λαίβ Αέα χιαε, γ ρια νDονηχαδ mac Dομναιλλ Uί Μηαιοιρςχλαιην, αιρμ ι
 ττορρατταρ ιλε ιμ Dηομναιλλ mac Ριοννβαρρ, τοιρεαδ Μηυιητρε Dεραδαν,
 ιμ Ρόζαργταχ Uα εCυιην, γ ιμ Αοδ mac Dυιδδοθηρα, γ ιμ mac Cιοναιε
 δρικ Uί Ρυαιρ. Αεδη, mac Dονηχαδ Uί Μηαιοιρμυαιδ, τιγίρνα Ρίη εCεαλλ,
 υο μαρβαδ λά Μυιητιρ Λυαιμν γ λά Cονκόδαρ Uα μδραοιη δρςζίμαιη ι
 νηιρ Μοκούδα Ραιέηη. Μυιρέσταε mac Dομναιλλ Uί Μηαιοιρρεαείλαιν, υο
 ορρεαν γ υο γαβáiλ λά Dονηχαδ mac Dομναιλλ. Dονηχαδ mac Dομναιλλ
 Uί Μηαιοιρρεαείλαιν, υο γαβáiλ ριγε Μίδε, γ Dιαρμαιο, mac Dομναιλλ, υο
 ιονηαρβαδ ι εCονηαχταίβη. Μαγ Τεαέβα, γ Μαάαιρ Cυιρνε υιονηραδ

^a *Cuilleanntrach*.—There are two townlands of this name in the county of Tyrone.—See Ord. Map, sheets 53 and 64; and two in the county of Armagh.—Ord. Map, sheets 11 and 22; but, according to the tradition in the country, O'Hinneirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glenconkeine, in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.

^b *Tuath-Buadhgha*.—This is the district now called Tuath, or Twy, situated in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford

House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

^c *Cill-Taillean*: i. e. the church of Tailtin, now Teltown old church, near Donaghpatrick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

^d *Cuasan*, at *Lis-Luighdhi*.—Lis-Luighdhi is still the name of a fort, a short distance to the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

^e *Inis-Mochuda-Raithne*: i. e. the Holm or Island of St. Mochuda of Raithin, a place near Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinnsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneirghe, chief of the Cuileantrach^a. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladeacair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha^b. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Taillteann^c, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cuasan^d at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Finnbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruaire. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braein, of Breaghmhaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne^e. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha^f, and Machaire-Cuircne^g,

^a *Magh-Teathbha*: i. e. the Plain of Tefia.

^g *Machaire-Cuircne*.—Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1156. Tirlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the thresure of liberality and for-

titude of all Ireland, giving to all, laity and Clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin into Ulster; and he brought pledges for obeying him; and it was in that journey that O'Hinery was slayn by a loose wing. Hugh O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Catthan and Men of Krive. Another army by

λα Ρυαϊθρι Υα εConcobaip. Θαίρηνδ ιηζην θραcάιν, βήν Conulaδ Uί Caoin-
dealbain, δέcc. Snecta móp γ peód δήρμαip ι ηγείμρεαδ na βλιαθna po, ζυρ
po peódpaτ loca, γ αιβne Epeann. θά pέ μέδ ad tpeaca ζυρ ταipηηγεαδ
λά Ρυαϊθρι Υα Concobaip α'longa, γ α fepa poyp an leic οιζpeαδ oτα βλέιν
ηγαίλλe zo Rinn dύν. θάδ μαpθα ιμοppo, epμόp έν Epeann lá μέδ an
tpeecta γ an peódθ.

Αοip Cpόpε, mile céδ caozad a peacht. Ζιollaπάττpαιcc, mac Donn-
chaδ Mec Cápetaiz, comapba δaippe Copcaize, δέcc. Θαίμμηp, Uiop móp,
γ Uoτpa co na τtcmplaiθ do lopecaδ. Cú ulaδ Ua Duinnpλέibe Uί Eochoada,
pí Ulaδ, δέcc ipa bpeandaind ι nDύν da lēzlap, γ a adnacal ι noún buδ-
oéipm. Doínnall Ua Ražallaiž do mapbaδ lá Ζailhzaib. Ρυαϊθρι
Υα hEažpa, tizēpna Luižne, do mapbaδ lá a tupaiz pein. Taδz, mac Mur-
chaδ Uί Eažpa, do mapbaδ lá mac Donnchaδ Uί Eažpa. Cúulaδ Ua Cain-
dealbáin, tizēpna Laožaipe, pēp poδapta po einz amail Ζupaie Aíθne,
pēžaimn poimāil amail Mhongán mac Piacna, ločapn lapamail ap dépeipe
pēp boctaib, aen candeal hēgnaima žappaiθe Žaoideal do mapbaδ tpaia pēill
γ meabaλ poρ pnaδaδ (.i. comaipe) laoc γ cléipeach Epeann, lá Donnchaδ,
mac Doínnall Uί Mhaioleaclainn, lá píž Míθe. Aeta na comaipežda po
háttap pēp, comapba Pháttpαιcc γ δacall Ipu, imon léžait .i. Ua Con-
voipe, comapba Colaimm Cille co na mionnaib, Žpene, Eppcop Aeta cliaē,
abb na mānac, comapba Ciapáin co na mionnaib comapba Pēcin co na mionn-
oaiθ, hUa Ločlainn pí Epeann (.i. co ppepaδpa), Donnchaδ Ua Cēpbaill,
tizēpna Oipžiall, Tizēpman Ua Ρυaipe, tizēpna θpeipe, Oiapmaio Mac
Murchaδa, pí Laižh, maite pēp Míθe γ pēp Tēba apcēna. Maipcc tēp a

O'Loghlin into East Bregh, and he brought
pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all
the Fifth or Country" [*creatē*, for all the fifth
or province of Leinster] "Kindred-Owen and
Airgialla went to Ossory, untill they came to
Clardirrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came
to O'Loghlin's house. Great fruit that year in
all Ireland. Nine years from the last great
fruit to that year."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*,
tom. 49.

"A. D. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rowrie
O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefac-

tor of the church, and all spirituall men in ge-
nerall, a man of wonderfull hospitallity, and, in
fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died
in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalends of June,
in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th
year of his age; after whose death his son,
prince Rowrie, was invested in the government
of Connoght, as king of that province, untill
Mortágh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his
reign, when Rowrie was promoted to the mo-
narchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was
king of Ireland fourteen yeares. He was of the

by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailfinn, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuuladh Ua Caeindealbhain, died. There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost, that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair drew his ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaille to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Bairre of Corcach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne^h, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachnaⁱ, a brilliant lamp in charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him : the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i. e. Ua Condoirche^k; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliaith; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciaran, with their relics; the successor of Fechin, with his relics; Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i. e. with opposition); Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Wo to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

O'Neales of the north. Terlagh O'Bryen, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgasse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murrough for yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyled all Ossory, without respect to church

or chapple."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Guaire Aidhne.*—See note ^f, under A. D. 662, p. 273, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Mongan, son of Fiachna.*—This Mongan, who was "a very well-spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women," was killed by a Welshman, A. D. 624.—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *O'Condoirche.*—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 550.

ndeapnað an gníom hiri. Cpeach lá Donnchað Ua cCeapbaill 7 lá Tizfínan Ua Ruairc 1 ndíogail a neimig, 7 no oirceirte Saitne, do rocair dona, Fíngal Ua Ruairc co rochaibí maraon fíur lap na Saitnib. Coimétiol Sínao ag cléiribí Eireann, 7 ag dhuing dia ríoccaib acc mainirtir Oroiúit áta do éoirpeagað tēmpaill na manaç. Seacht neppcop décc imon léccaio, 7 im comarba Pháttaricc. Dírim imorpo, do aor gaça gnaib apéna. Ro baol ann ó ríogaib Muiréirtaç Ua Laclainn, Tizfínán Ua Ruairc, hUa hEoçaða, 7 hUa Círbail. Iar ccoirpeaccað imorpo in tēmpaill lá comarba Pháttaricc, no hírcocitcñoað imorpo, ó cleiribí, 7 no hionnarbað ó ríogaib Donnchað Ua Maoleaclainn a rige Míde, 7 no rígað Diarmaio a brátair ina ionað. Do pat Muiréirtaç Ua Loclainn ríct ríct bó 7 trí ríct uinge dór do Dhia 7 dona cléiribí in ídbairt do pat a anma. Do pat dóib beóir baile oc Oroiúit áta .i. Fionnabair na níngh. Do pat uin O Círbail tri ríct oile uinge dór dóib, 7 no pat ben Tizgeanna Uí Ruairc inghan Uí Mhaoleaclainn an ccomatt ceona 7 caileac óir ap altoir Mhairi, 7 eoaç ar gaç naltóir do na naoi naltoraib oile bátar irin teampall irin. Slóigib lá Muiréirtaç, mac Néill Uí Loclainn co tuairceart Eireann imme hi Laignib go tparc rí Laign, Diarmaio Mac Murchaða, géill dó. Do lóttar dona, Laign, 7 Uí bFailge, 7 lē Oirraige hi cConnaçtaib for teicheað. Do éoib tra iarriin go Laignib lair 1 nDírmuñain, 7 do pat braigde Dearmuñain lair. Uio arribe go Dál cCair, 7 no ionnarb a Tuadmuñain iatt, 7 oirceir rochaide díob lair hi tTuadmuñain. Tucc iarriin forbair for

¹ *The monastery of Droichead-atha.*—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 479.

^m *Finnabhair-na-nínghan.*—This townland is mentioned in the charter granted by John, Lord of Ireland, to the abbey of Mellifont, A. D. 1185-6.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 158. The name was applied to a piece of land on the south side of the River Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, *suprà*.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“De hac enim re Quatuor Magistri ex Annalibus Cluanensibus et Senatensibus ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: *Conventus Synodalis per Clerum Hiberniæ, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Ibi cum Legato Apostolico, et Comorbano S. Patricii (id est, Archiepiscopo Ardmachano) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumeri alii diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murchertachus Hua*

A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droichead-atha¹, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droichead-atha, i. e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean^m. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of Lacighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighe, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muircheartach] proceeded, accompanied by the Leinstermen, into Desmond, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. He went from thence to the Dal-gCais, and expelled them from Thomond, and plundered some of them in Thomond. He afterwards laid siege to Luimneach, until the foreigners submitted to him as their

Lochlainn, Rex Hiberniæ; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidiæ; Tigernanus O'Ruairche, Princeps Brefinæ; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellæ. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchadus O'Moelecluinn fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque præsentis Principatu Midie exutus; et Diermitius ipsius frater in ejus locum suffectus Murchertachus autem Rex dedit in Eleemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves

sive vaccas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædium juxta Pontanam, quod Finnabhair na ningean nuncupatur. Dedit etiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairche filia principis Midie calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655.

Λωμνεαδ, co τταρορατ Γοιλλ α ρίγε δό, γ ζο πο διοούρητε Τοιρηδέαλβαδ
 Υα δριαυ υαιδιδ. Ρο πανο Μυμαιν αρ δό ιαρταιν ειτηρ mac Mec Cárταιζ .i.
 Διαρμαυ mac Cοrbμαιc, γ Concóβαρ mac Δομναλλ Υί δριαυ. Τάιτιc ιαπατι
 co Μαζ Υα Φαρca, γ πο λα cπειc δαρ Αδαιρceach υαδ hí Síol nAnmchaδa.
 Ρο βηρηεαδ δνα, μαιδom φορ αν ρλυαζ hi ριν, γ πο μαρβαδ φοχαυδε διβ im
 Υα cCατάιν na Cραυδε. Ρο μίλλρητε δνα, na hEοζαναυζ Ρορ Cρέ don cυρ
 ριν. Ρο ροί αιρηδε δια τιζ ιαρ cορζαρ. Cειν τpa πο ζνίτε na hípe do
 δεαχαυδ Ρυαυδρι Υα Concóβαρ ι εΤίρ nEοζαιν, ζυρ πο λοιρc Imρ enαιζ, γ
 πο εβρεc a haballζορc, γ πο ινυιρ αν τίρ co Cυαυλλe Cιαναcτ. Σλυαζδ lá
 Ρυαυδρι Υα cConcóβαρ, lá ρίζ Connacτ, hi Μυμαιν, co τταρατ λειτ ρίγε
 Μυμαιν do Τχοιρηδέαλβαδ Υα δριαυ, γ do ραδ Διαρμαυ mac Cοrbμαιc
 Mec Cάρταιζ βραιζδε ινα υρλαιν φρί hδ δια ττυιτιμ occa mena ττίραδ
 Μυρηcήρταc Υα Λαcλαυνν δια ccορπαίν. Cήνδ Eαcδαcη .i. Eοχαυδ mac
 Λυcτα, do φαζδβáιλ oc Φιονδcοραιδ, ba μείνυτερ cοιρη μόρι é, no ραζαδ ζέδ

^a *Magh-Ua-Farca*.—A plain in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^o *Adhairceach*.—Otherwise Inis-Adharcaigh, now Incherky, an island in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory of Sil-Anmchaidh lies to the west of this island.

^p *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Incheny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^q *Cuaille-Cianacht*: i. e. the Tree of Keenaght, now Coolkeenaght, in the parish of Faughanvale, county of Londonderry.—See the Ordnance Map, sheets 9 and 16.

^r *Finnchoradh*: i. e. the White Weir, now Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was King of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon of Cork, *quievit*; Cuula O'Kynelvan murdered by Doncha mac Donnell Sugagh O'Melaghlin, in spite of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the

north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ireland, consecrated the monk-church” [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], “in the presence of the clergy of Ireland, .i. the Legat Ui Conorchy, and the bishops also, and in presence of many nobles about O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, Donogh O'Carroll, and Tigernan O'Ruark. Murchertach O'Loghlin gave 150 cowes and 60 ounces of gould to God and the Clergy, and gave them a town at Dredagh, called Finnavar-na-ningen. And 60 ounces of gould from O'Carroll, and soe much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter, Tiernan O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh” [who had murdered Cuula O'Kynelvan] “was cursed by temporall and spirituall, and the cursed Atheist was excommunicated from the church for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's staff, and the clergy, .i. Donogh O'Melaghlin. An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the north of Ireland, into Mounster, untill they came to the Greene of Limerick, and the nobility of Mounster about their kings came to O'Loghlin's house, and left him their hostages.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1157. Cowuley O'Keyndelaine, prince

king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i. e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farca^a, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach^o, into Sil-Anmchadha. This host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cathain of Craeibh. On this occasion the Cinel-Eoghain destroyed Ros-Cre. He [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaigh^p, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht^q. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i. e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finnchoradh^r; it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiaghna, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworne to each other before by the enewing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oaths the Primatt of Ardmagh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbushopp of Dublyn; the abbot of the monkes of Ireland; the Cowarb of St. Keyran, with his oaths; the Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Cowarb of St. Feichyn, with his oaths; the oaths of St. Columbkil. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyernan O'Royreck, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also; and if there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation

of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bushoppes, with the Primatt of Ireland and Legatt, in Thredath^s [i. e. Tredagh, i. e. Drogheda] "this year aboute the consecration of the church of the monkes that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh, Tyernan O'Royreck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdome and principallity of Meath, by the kings and said noblemen, and the whole kingdome and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunleveye O'Heochye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affalie, Lease, and Ossory, fled into Connought. The king afterwards, with the forces of Lynster, went to Desmond, where he had the hostages of that contrey; from thence he went to those of Dalgaisse, whom he banished to" [*rectè*, from] "Thomond, and also did putt

αρ μό βίρ θαρ toll α ρύλα, γ θαρ toll α ρμύρα S[m]ήτυινε. Coblach mór lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcobaín for sionainn da ná fírié a raímaíl an tan rin ar líonmáire γ ιοματ α long γ α léar.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo caoccat a hocht. · Doínnall Ua Longarccáin, αιρθερρεορ Cαιριλ, αιρθ ρήνόιρ Μυμάν, ραοι αρ εαचना γ αρ dépeire, vécc ina ρήνοαταίο. Αν βρετέσν Ua Dúilínóáin, αιρρίνδεαχ Εαργα θαρα, ollam feineacáir, γ ταιορεαχ ατύαιτε, vécc. Coimétiονόλ ρήναίο oc cléiriúib Éreann occ θρί mic Ταυδγ hi lLaogaire, baíl ι παβατταρ cóice eppeoib píct im leccaitt comarba Phéstar do eapail ριαγλα γ ροιδέρ. Αρ θον éur rin πο ορθαιγρε cléiriú Éreann im comarba Phátραicc caταιορ amáil γac neapreob do cómarba Cholaim Chille, do Phlaiτθεαρεαé Ua θpolcáin, γ árθabóaine ceall Éreann co coiτéfnθ. Ερρεοib Connacτ θνα, πο βάτταρ oc θol γur an ρήναθ rin do ρλαττ γ do θυαλαθ, γ διαρ δια μυινητιρ do máρθαθ hi cCuipr Cluana, ιαρ βράγβαíl Cluana dóib, lá hamraib Diarματα Uí Maoileachlainn, ρί Míde, γ πο ρóιττ δια ττιγib. Concóbar Ua θriam .i. mac Doínnall, τιγίρνα Αιρτιρ Μυμάν, γ α mac do θallaθ lá Toiprθεalbac Ua mθriam ταρ comaire ceíreé Mymán γ α laoch. Cearnacán Ua θriam, τιγίρνα Luiγne, vécc. Ua Doínnall, τιγίρνα Coρca θhaircino, do máρθαθ lá hUa cConcobaín Coρca Moóρuaθ. Fíriγal, mac Aóθα na namur Uí Ruairc, vécc. Ταυδγ, mac Aóθα, mic Ruaidrí, vécc. Ua Paílbe, τιγίρνα Coρca

some of them to the sword. He also besieged Limbrick, and compelled the Danes to submit themselves to his grace, and to acknowledge him as their king, and to forsake Terlagh O'Bryen, and also to banish him from out of their jurisdiction, and there he divided Munster in two parts between the son of Mac Carthie, and the son of Donnell O'Bryen; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyeffarcha, tooke the preyes and spoyles of Sile-Anmchie, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganaght of Cashell destroyed and prey'd Rossery, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were adoin, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Innis-

Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoyles of Tyreowen to Kwaillie-Kyanaghty. Rowrie O'Connor, with his forces, went to Munster, and settled Terlagh O'Bryen in possession as half king, or king of half Munster, and caused the son of Cormack Mac Carthy to yeald hostages into his handes with condition of forfeiture of their lives, if king Mortagh wou'd not come to defend them. The head of Eoghie Mac Lughta, that reigned king of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered) was this year taken out of the earth where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderfull bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron; the greatest goose might easily pass through the

a great cauldron ; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiseal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, airchinneach of Eas-dara^s, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Bri-mic-Taidhg^l, in Laeghaire, where there were present twenty-five bishops, with the legate of the successor of Peter, to ordain rules and good morals. It was on this occasion the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cluanaⁿ, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnachan Ua Braein, lord of Luighne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnaill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-amhas Ua Ruairc, died. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe^v, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the

two holes of his eyes ; and in the place or hole where the marrow was towards his throat a goose might enter.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Eas-dara* : i. e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

^l *Bri-mic-Taidhg* : i. e. the Hill of the Son of Tadhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows :

“ A. D. 1158. Synodus per Clerum Hibernia celebrata fuit apud Brigh-mac-Taidhg in regione de Hi-Loegaire : in qua presente Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et

moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, et Clerus Hiberniæ communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandam esse Comorbano (*id est successori*) S. Columbæ Kille Flathberto O’Brolchain : et insuper supremam præfecturam supra omnes totius Hiberniæ Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connaciæ non tunc aderant.”—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

ⁿ *Cuirr-Cluana*.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County.

^v *Ua Failbhe*.—Now O’Falvy, or Falvy. He

Duihne, do mairbad lá hUib Séghda. Cúulað, mac Deóraig Uí Phlaimn,
 tigherna Ua tTuircpe 7 Dáil Araidhe Suiarpe éuaireipe Erihn an eineach,
 décc. Cenél cConaill do ionpód an Ua Laclainn. Slóighead lá Muiréir-
 tach Ua Laclainn co nUltaib 7 co nAinrialluib i tTír Conaill, 7 po ionpúit
 an tír eitir cealluib 7 tuatuib. Tugrat dna, Cenél cConaill ammur long-
 puirpe for Ultaib, 7 po mairbad Aod Ua Duinnrlébe Uí Eocáda, ni Ulað, leó, 7
 an Gall Ua Searraig, 7 rochaide duairlib 7 danraðuib oile cen mo éat romh.
 Slóicéð lá Ruaidri Ua cConcóbair co ráimcc léitglinn, 7 po gab braighe O-
 rraig, 7 Laoigiri, 7 do rat geimeal for Macraic Ua Morða, tigherna Laoigire.
 Siarpu mac Siolla Enán Uí Donnail, toiré Cloinne Flaitémail, do mair-
 bad lá Murchað, mac mic Taidg Uí Cheallai. Dá mac Murchaða mic
 Taidg dna do mairbad lá Ruaidri Ua cConcóbair i ngeimeal ina díogail
 ríde. Coblach mór do dul ó Ruaidri O Concóbair hi tTír nEogain, co
 ndharrat ulca móra innce. Creach lá Ruaidri Ua Concóbair lá ríge Con-
 naét i tTéba, 7 po oirce dpeam do Mhuinir Cérin, 7 pu 7 bú ionda. Tug-
 rat dín fir Teatba maídm for dpuing dia múinir ríom airn i ttoiréir
 Tomaltac Ua Maolbriénainn, 7 Donnchað mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidri, 7
 mac Siollaé Uí Trearraig, 7 Ua Macliacc, 7 Mac Aeda na namur 7
 Ríreair Ua Pollamain, 7 po gabad mac Uí Flaitéirraig, co no puing oile do
 mairbad cen mo éat. Cairpre Ua Ciarda 7 dpon 7 dfruib Teatba do
 ionpód an Dhiarrmat Ua Maileaclainn, 7 Donnchað do ríogad dóib.
 Tigherna Ua Ruairc 7 Diarrmaid do éoit ina ndeatthaíð, 7 maídm Aea
 Maighe do bhuiréad forra, 7 creaca móra do dénam dóib for Síol Rónáin, 7
 for Cairpriub. Cairpre dna, 7 Donnchað dionnarbad i Laoigib. Sí Cairpre
 do dénam iarrih, 7 Donnchað do dol i cConnaétuib. Maídm ríoda dín,
 eitir Connaétuib brieirneacuib 7 Mídeachuib. Folc dfrímar irin parírad
 dia ttaimc tola uirce in Abainn inri na rub hi Slað Ruaid, 7 po báitit

was chief of Corca-Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny,
 in the west of the county of Kerry.

^{*} *Ui-Sheghda* : *anglicè* the O'Sheas, who
 were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the
 same county.

[†] *Clann-Flaitheamhail*.—These were one of
 the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and
 Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 31, 76, 77.

^{*} *Gillade Ua Treasaigh* : *anglicè* Gilday
 O'Tracey.

^{*} *Ath-Maighne*.—See note under the year
 1153.

[†] *Inis-na-subh* : i. e. the Island of the Straw-
 berries, now Inishnasoo, near Newtown-Hamil-
 ton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-

Ui-Seghdha^x. Cuuladh, son of Deoraidh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araidhe, the Guaire [Aidhne] of the north of Ireland for hospitality, died. The Cinel-Cónaill turned against Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the Ulidians and Airghialla, into Tir-Conaill, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories; but the Cinel-Conaill made an attack upon the camp of the Ulidians, and slew Aedh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnaill, chief of Clann-Flaitheamhail^y, was slain by Murchadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh; and the two sons of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Eoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Muintir-Ceirín, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh^z; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne^a over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbri. The Cairbri then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbri were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Breifne and Meath. There was great rain in the summer, from which there came great floods of water into the river of Inis-na-subh^b, in

macnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Archbishop of Mounster, *quievit*. An army by

O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where

τηριαρ αρ ριότ το δασοιμβ ιν ιοιρ να ρυβ. Cúcóinne Ua Maadaoan, τῆς ἑρῆνᾶς Síil nAnnchaða, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céu coeccat a naoi. Maolmaiρe Ua Coingriḡ, eppcop Uir móir, décc. Abél ἡ Ἰολλαμυρῖδαῖς, ὅα ἀηγοιρῆ Αρῶα Μαάα, décc. Ἰολλαοοιῆḡιν Ua Ceinneitṽḡ, τῆς ἑρῆνᾶς Uρῖmuman, décc ινα οιλῆρῆ ι cCill Dalua. Ceinneitṽḡ Ua ὀρῖαιρ .i. mac mic Mupchaða, décc. Doimnall mac Conmara ὁ βάδαδ ρορ Σιοναιρδ. Διαρμαιρ, mac Ταῖδḡ Uι Mhaoilpuaṽαιρ, τῆς ἑρῆνᾶς Mhaoḡe Luircc, cfnδ comairle, céille, ἡ δέḡimprῖδῆ cōiccῖδ Connacht, décc. Αοδ, mac Donnchaḡ Uί Concōḡair, τῆς ἑρῆνᾶς Ua bFairḡe, ὁ μαρβαḡ lá Maolrṽchlaimn mac Congalairḡ mic Conairṽe Uι Choncōḡair. Ua Maol-uoraiρ ἡ α ὀιαρ ὀράταρ ὁ μαρβαḡ lá hUa Canannáir, ι meabair. Sloiḡṽ lá Muirṽcṽraḡ mac Néill Uί Uoclaimn co Ruba Chonairl, ιι Mῖδῆ, ἡ ρο ιοηδαρḡ Διαρμαιρ, mac Doimnairl Uί Mhaoileachlaimn α ρῖḡῆ Mῖδῆ, ἡ ὁ ραḡ ρῖḡῆ Mῖδῆ ὁ Dhonnchaḡ, mac Doimnairl Uί Maoileaclaimn ó Shionann co ρairṽḡḡ. Comḡál ρῖḡḡα ετιρ Ruaiρῖ Ua Concōḡair ἡ Τῖς ἑρῆνᾶς Ua Ruairc, ἡ ρο ροηρατ ρῖḡ ἡ comluḡḡe ὁ ρῆιρ ραḡα ἡ μιοηδ. Τῖς ἑρῆνᾶς ὀνα ὁ ιομπḡḡ co ὀρṽṽαιρḡ ὀρῆιρṽe αρ Mhuirṽcṽraḡ Ua Uaclaimn, ἡ αḡul ι cleit Connaḡt. Chiaṽ ὀρῖοῖcṽ ὁ ḡénaṽ oc Αḡ Uairn lá Ruaiρῖ Ua cConcōḡair αρ ḡαιḡ ιηηραḡṽι Mῖδῆ. Sluaiḡῆαḡ lá ρεαραḡ Mῖδῆ ἡ lá ρεαραḡ Teṽḡa ιμ ρῖḡ Mῖδῆ, Donnchaḡ Ua Maoilrṽchlaimn, ὁ cōιρṽmṽc αρ ὀρῖοῖcṽ, ἡ ρο ροηρατ ὀεαβαḡ cῆḡταρṽa ιμ Αḡ Uairn, ἡ ρο ḡuineαḡ Αοδ mac Ruaiρῖ Uί Choncō-

there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in generall. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patrick, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columbkil, to Flathertach O'Brolchan, as other Bishops; and the abbatcie of churches in all Ireland."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 1158. Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connoght, with his forces, went to Leythlyn, where he tooke the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and tooke captive with him Macrath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempsie, prince of Clanmalierie, died. Carbrej O'Kyergie, accompanied with Teaffa-men, made a retrayte upon Dermott O'Melaughlyn, deposed

him, and putt again Donnogh O'Melaughlyn in his former place. Tyernan O'Royreck and Dermott followed them to Athmojne (now called Lismojne), where they gave an overthrow and took great preys from Sileronan and Kyergie." [The sept of] "Carbrej was banished to Lyster, and afterwards came to an attonement, and Donnogh was banished into Connoght. Connor mac Donnell O'Bryen was taken by Terlagh O'Bryen, and his little son with him; they both had their eyes putt out, notwithstanding that there was an agreement between them of continuall peace, with sureties and oaths taken before the prelates of the church. There was convocation of all the clergy in Ireland at Breyvickeig. The Bu-hopps of Con-

Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cuccoirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maelmaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lis-mor, died. Abel and Gillamuireadhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillacaeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalua. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, i. e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Sinainn. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maelseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuafne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraidh and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonaill^c, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before sureties and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge; and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri

nought, with the Archbushopp Hugh O'Hosyn, took their journey to come thither, and as they were passing towards Clonvicknose, with two of the Cowarbs of Saint Keyran in their companie, and as they were coming to the joyste or wooden bridge over the Seanyn, at Clonvicknose, called Curr Clwana, they were mett by the rebell Carbre the Swift and his kearne, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to goe noe neerer the said convocation for another cause he had himselfe. There was a great mound of fire seen in the firmament this year,

westerly of Tea-Doyn in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount" [Croaghpatrick], "which dispersed in severall showers of small sparkling fire, without doing any hurt. This was upon the eave of St. John, in Autumn." *Ann. Clon.*

^c *Rubha-Chonaill.*—This place retains this name to the present day among those who speak Irish; but it is usually anglicised Rathconnell. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath.

δαιρ, μοξδραίνα Connaé, co nebhait 1 cind ríctmaine dia zonanb. Slóigfó mór la Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaip iarrin co Connachtaib ina fáirpad, 7 co ceat do Thuadómhain, 7 la Tighfnán Ua Ruairc co bhfaib dhreifne 1 Míde, co raimic Loc Semídié. Lotar aipride iaram co hAé Phiridiaid. Slóigfó oile la Muiréfrtach Ua Lachlainn co maithib Chenél Conaill 7 Eogain, 7 an tuairceipte aréna 1 foiriéin Oirgiall co hAé Phiridiaid beór. Feacair cat fcorra anhrin, 7 maídm for Chonnaétaib, for Chonnmaicib, 7 for Uib dhruin aínail ro batrap uile ré caéa coimóra, 7 laait an dá cat oile a ndearg ár im Thiollacriort, mac Taidg Uí Mhaoilruanaid, tighfna Muige Luirg, im Muiréfrtach Mac Taidg, im Muirébach Ua Manacáin, tighfna Ua mbrúin na Sionna, im dhranán Mac dhranán, toirfch Corco Aélann, im Ceéernach Ua Pollainain .i. taoipeac Cloinne hUatpac, im Aod mac Mic Uallaicáin, taoipeac Mhuinipe Cionaetha, im Sealbuidé Ua Seacnapaig, im Donnchad mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, im Diarmaid Ua Concéanainn, im Aétur mac mic Cnaimín, im dá mac Concóbaip Uí Choncóbaip, 7 im Murchad mac Domnaill Uí Phlaibéfrtaig, co rochaib oile tuairlib, 7 danraduib imaille ffrú. Aciat na maite toiréatap anhrin ó Uib dhruin, Mac na haíde Ua Cfrnacáin, Cúmapa Ua Cumpáin, Tholla na naoim Ua Galáin, taoipeac Cloinne Dungalai, Annaid mac Noemhnaig Uí Chearbaill, 7 a bratáir, mac conpáic Uí Loingríg, taoipeac Cenél bacaitt, Macraic Ua Topmadáin, Macraic Ua Cuaggan, da taoipeac Cenél Duacáin, mac Mic Fionnbairr Uí Theraidáin, 7 rocaide ele cen mo éatpóim. Oronz mór do Mhuimneachaib im mac mic Thollaciaráin Uí Cinnéitig. Ro innurpaitr Muiréfrtach Uí dhruin, 7 ro oircc Muinipr Theraidain. Do pat dha Tír mbeccan, 7 Tír Phiaicac, 7 Caill Pollainain, 7 Sodain, 7 Fionntain dia ffrann fein do ffruib Míde, 7 po foirfe iar rin Conaill 7 Eogain im Muiréfrtach dia tzigib co

^d *Ua Seachnasaiqh.*—Now O'Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kinelea, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway.

^e *Mac Cnaimhin.*—Now anglicised Mac Nevin. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 68, 69.

^f *Ui-Briuin* : i. e. the Uí-Brúin Breifne, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^g *Cinel-Duachain.*—Otherwise written Cinel-

Luachain, a tribe giving name to a territory situated at the foot of Sliabh-an-iarainn, in the county of Leitrim. The parish of Oughteragh is a part of it.—See note ^d, under A. D. 1341; and note ^e, under 1390.

^h *Muintir-Geradhain.*—See note ^a, under A. D. 1080, p. 916, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Tír-Beccan.*—See note ^f, on Uí-Beccan, A. D. 1066, p. 889, *suprà*.

Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhdhighe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiaidh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiadh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Conmhaicni, and Ui-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gilla-christ, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg; Muircheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branain Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaetha; Gealbhuide Ua Seachnasaigh^d; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhin^e; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Ui-Briuin^f: Mac-na-haidhche Ua Cearnachain; Cumara Ua Cumrain; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Galain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Annadh, son of Noenneanaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufraich Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cinel-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadain, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cinel-Duachain^g; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiarain Ua Ceinneidigh. Muircheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhain^h. He gave Tir-Becconⁱ, Tir-Fhiachach^j, Cailli-Follamhain^k, Sodhair^l, and Finn-tain^m, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and Muircheartach, returned to their houses

^j *Tir-Fhiachach*.—See note ^c, under 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

^k *Cailli-Follamhain*.—See note under A. D. 882.

^l *Sodhair*.—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

^m *Finntain*.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.

ccorccar 7 coimmaioðm̄. Sluaigð oile lá Muiréðrtach co maieð Cenel Conaill, Eogain, Airgialla, 7 an tuaircear uile ar aon rir co Connaçtaib, 7 no loircefe Dún mór, Dún ciarraige, Dún na nGall, 7 no millfe mór don tír aréna. Soair dia éig iarom̄ gan ríe gan gialla. Sluaigð ele beór lá hUa Laclainn 7 Míde do ionnarbað Uí Ruairc. Ro comnm̄ da cat Cenel Conaill 7 Eogain ffrí ré mír for ffríab Míde .i. cat in iartar Míde, 7 cat ina hairéfi. Do róine ríe iartain ffrí hUa Rúairc, 7 no léicc a ffrann fein dó .i. ffronn an iomcornaíma. Do ráo tna ríge Laigñ uile do Mac Murchaða 7 no ionnarb mac Mhe Faoláin. Occ roað do dia éig no oircc Delbna mór, 7 Uí mac uair ðreað.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρ, mile céo fearccat. Fionð Mac ðormáin, eppcop Cille ðara, 7 abb manach Iubair Chind tráçta ffrí ré, dég. Neaçtan eppcop décc. Ziolla na naem̄ Ua ðuinn ffrléiginn Iupri Cloèrann, paol rñcúra, 7 dána, 7 ðéðfrí labra, no ffríðrín a rpirat co a açarða etir copaið aingel an 17 do December iarr an oçtmað bliaðain ar éaçao a aoir. Ziollaçrioιr Ua Maoilbelaine, an tuaral pácar, 7 an táðmaigirçir, décc ina rñoçtaíð iar noðéðçhaíð. Αοð ó Doimbiacc décc. Lúgmað 7 Cñocopað do loçað. Donnhað mac Doimnaill Uí Mhaioleaclainn, rí Míde, do marbað

ⁿ *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, below Tuam, in the county of Galway,

^o *Dun-Ciarraige*.—Not identified.

^p *Dun-na-nGall*: i. e. the Fort of the For-eigners. Not identified.

^q *Mac Fhaelain*.—Usually anglicised Mackelan in the Anglo-Irish documents.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1203.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1159. Dermot mac Teig O’Mulrony *mortuus est*. An army by Murtach O’Loughlin, with the best of Kindred-Owen, to assist Airgialls to Athfirdee. Connaght, Conmaene, O-Briuins, a greate battle of Mounster came to Athnecassverna to give battle to Kindred-Owen. Airgialls about O’Laughlin came to the same ford, and broke of Connaght, Conmaene, and Ibruiin, as they werc, being all six great battles.

The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillechrist mac Dermot mic Teig; Murtagh mac Teig; Donogh O’Flathvertay; the nobility of West Connaght, and Brien Manegh mac Coner mic Tirlagh; O’Managhan, king of O-Briuin, at Synan; Branán mac Gillechrist Mac Branán, king of Corke-Aghlan; Synan O’Syvlen, king of Onethagh, *et alii multi nobiles*; and upon O-Briuine about Mactiernan, Mac Kilfinen O’Rody; Mac Swine O’Gallan; Mac Convey O’Tormadan; Mac Hugh-na-navas, capten of Conmaene; O’Dunchua; Finvar Mac Finvair O’Geradan, chief of Muintir-Gerudan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O’Kynedy; and Macnehyhe O’Kernaghan” [was] “killed the next day upon a praye; and Kyndred-Owen carryed with them innumerable droves of cowes, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O’Laghlin, with Tyrone,

with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muircheartach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-morⁿ, Dun-Ciarraighe^o, Dun-nanGall^p, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i. e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i. e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain^a. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta^r for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn^s, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, sent his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maelbertain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Daimhliag died. Lughmhadh and Ceann-coradh were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall

Argialls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connaught, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoiled much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O'Garmleay and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O'Longsy, Bishopp of Lismore, *suam vitam feliciter finivit*. Morough O'Roaghan, king of Easterns^r [Oriors], "*mortuus est*. Three O'Muldories murdered by O'Canannan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1159. King Mortagh came to RowConnell, in Meath, and banished Dermott O'Melaughlin from out of all Meath, and deposed him of his principallity, and confirmed Donnogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Ardmagh, died. Rowrie O'Connor and Tyernane O'Royreke tooke their

severall oathes to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retraitsed against Mortagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O'Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O'Melaughlyn, and fought with Rowrie O'Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O'Connor's son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable" [*rectè*, incurable] "wound, whereof he died within a week after."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Iubhair Chinn-trachta*.—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

^s *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn*.—For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxxv.

λά Μυρκαδὺς Ὑα Φινδολλάιν, τῆς γῆς Θεαλβνα μώριε, ἡ λα α μακαῖς τρια α ἀπολταῖς ἡ τρια ἐιονταῖς πέιν. Ὅα Ὑα Μαολδοραῖς δο μαρβαδὸς ἡ πῶλλ λάρ ἀν Αἰτῆλερεαὶς Ὑα ῥCanannáin, λά τῆς γῆς Cenél Conaill πορ ρναδὰς λαοὶς ἡ κλείρεαὶς Cenél Conaill βυδδῆιν. Ἀν τ Αἰτῆλερεαχ περῖν ἡ δά Ὑα Canannáin οἰλε ἡmmaille πρῖν δο μαρβαδὸς λά Cenél Conaill ἡ νοῖοζαῖς α νῆμιζ. Λορῆάν Ὑα Canndelbáin, τῆς γῆς Λαοζαῖρε, δο εἰτιμ λά ἡΑοδ mac Conulaδ Ὑί Canndelbáin ἡ νῆτ Τρυιμ. Δοῖννall Ὑα Ζαῖρμλεαδαιζ, τοῖρεαχ Ceneoil Moáin δο εἰτιμ λα Μαολρῡαναῖς, τῆς γῆς Βῆρ Manach, ἡ μαῖτε Cenel Moan ἡmille πρῖν τρια πέῖλλ, ἡ μεβαῖς, ἀρ πορῥcongpa Μυρῆστῖαιζ Ὑί Loclaínn. Αἰδ Ὑα ἡAnmécáda, τῆς γῆς Ὑα Maccaille, δο μαρβαδὸς λα μακαῖς ἀν ζῖλλαῖοῖς Ὑί Anmchaða. Ὀροδαρ mac Turcaill, τῆς γῆς Αἰα εἰαῖ, δο μαρβαδὸς λά Μαολερὸν Mac Ziollarecnaill. Φλαῖῆστῖαχ Ὑα Ca-εῖραιζ, τῆς γῆς Σαιῖνε, canndel ζαῖρῥῖδ ἡ ἡgnáma Μῖδε, δῆζ. Δοῖννall mac Ziollarecnaill, τῆς γῆς δεῖρῥεῖρτ Ὀρεαζ, δο μαρβαδὸς λα Μυρῆστῖαῖς, mac Δοῖννall Ὑί Μῡαοἰλεαῖλαῖν ζαν ἐιοναῖς. Μυρκαδὺς Ὑα Ruadhacán, τῆς γῆς Ὑα νῆαῖδὰς, δῆζ. Ταδζ Ὑα Βῆρζαῖς δο μαρβαδὸς λά α βράῖταιρ πέρῖν, Αἰδ Ὑα Φεαρζαῖς. Ρυαῖδῖν Ὑα Τομαλταῖζ, ταοῖρεαὶς Μυντιρε Δυῖβετáin, εἰνεαχ ἡ ἡgnáim Ὑα Τυῖρτερε, δο εἰτιμ λά πῆραῖς Ὀρεῖρε. Ὀρογζ δο Chenél Εὐζαῖν ἡm Ὑα νῆΖαῖρμλεαδαιζ, ἡ ἡm mac Ὑί Νῆῖλλ, δο ἡompuδ πορ Ὑα Laclaínn, ἡ ῥρεαὶς ῖορ δο δῆναῖς δῖδς παῖρ. Μῖςορταδ ῖορ δο φάρ ἡ πτυαῖρῥεῖρτ Εῖρεανν δε ρῖν ζυρ πο ῖλλ ἀν τῖρ ῥο ῖορ. ῥρεαχ ὄνα λά ἡὙα Laclaínn ἡna νοῖαῖς ρῖοῖν ἡῖ τῥεαρμánn Δάβεῖοῥ, ζυρ πο βῆν βυαρ δῖρῖῖε δῖοδ. Μαῖδῖν Μῡαῖζε Λυαδὰτ ρῖα ῥCenél Εὐζαῖν Τοῖα Occ πορ Ὑα νῆΖαῖρμλεαδαιζ, ἡ πορ Δοῖννall Ὑα ῥρῖοῖάν, ἡ πορ Ὑῖδ Βῖαῖρῥαχ, δῖ ἡm πο μαρβαδὸς ροχαῖδε δῖοδ, ἡ ἀρ δον εἰρ ρῖν δο ροῖαῖρ, ῥο νεῖμῡκῖον-ταχ, Μυρῆστῖαχ Ὑα Νῆῖλλ λά Lochlaínn Mac Loclaínn, ἡ δο ροῖαῖρ Λοῖ-λαῖν ἡραῖν ἡna δῖοζαῖς λά mac Ὑί Νῆῖλλ. Σῡαῖζῖδ ὄνα, λά Ρυαῖδῖν Ὑα ῥCon-ῥοδαῖρ, λά ρῖζ Connaῖτ, ῥο ἡῆτ πεῖνε ῥο ἡοραραρ, ἡ πο ζαδ βραῖζδε πῆρ

¹ *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

² *Ua Ruadhacan, lord of Ui-Eathach*: i. e. O'Rogan, lord of Ui-Eathach, or Iveagh, in the now county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.

³ *Magh-Luaghat*: i. e. Luaghat's Plain. This

name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called Magheracregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

⁴ *The Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Hagans, who were seated at Tullaghoge, or Tullyhoge, in the ba-

Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maeldoraídh were killed by the Aithchleireach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cinel-Conaill themselves. The Aithchleireach himself and two others of the Ui-Canannain were killed by the Cinel-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorcan Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Maelruanaídh, lord of Feara-Manach, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmchadha, lord of Ui-Maccaille^t, was slain by the sons of Gillacaech Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-clíath, was killed by Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan^u, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Fearghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tomaltaigh, chief of Muintir-Duibhetain, [soul of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui-Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghain, with Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn, and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this, so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghain] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat^v was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og^v over Ua Goirmleadhaigh, Domhnall Ua Crichain, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Neill was undeservedly killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath-Feine, at Iraras^w; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath,

rony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the

^w *Ath-feine at Iraras.*—This was the name of barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

Τέβα, γ ρή Μιθε, γ δο παδ Διαρμαδ, mac Δομναλλ Uí Maoileaclainn a cclinnar, γ α τειγλήναρ φορρα. Comóál ríoda occ Eap Ruaid eitir Ruaidri Ua Choncóβαη, γ Μυιρέήταχ Ua Loclainn, γ πο ραοιλ α ccoinne ó apoile gan naidm ríod na opaδ eaτορρα. Sluaiγδ lá Μυιρέήταδ Ua Loclainn co τταυιρceapτ Epeann immi co hAc na Δαιρβήιγε ap óαιγ ρή Μιθε γ ρή mδρειρνε do γabáil. Sloiγδ lá Ruaidri Ua cConcóβαη co Μαγ nζαρτέον hi φοιριέιν Τιγλήνάιν Uí Ruairc, τειγλήνα δρειρνε, γ Θιαρματα Uí Mhaoileachlainn, ρί Μιθε. Acτ πο δεληγ Δια gan caτ, gan caτραe, gan ríδ, gan opaδ. Coblach lá Ruaidri Ua cConcóβαη ap Sionainn, γ ap Loc nDeργδειρc, γ πο γab bpaιγde Toιρρδealbaiγ Uí δhpaian γ Dal cCair.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céδ ρeapceat a haon. Aod Ua hOιρρεin, αιρδeρpcoρ Thuama, γ cñn epáβαδ, γ γñmnaιγεέτα λeιτε Chuinn, Ταδγ Ua Longarcan, eρpcoρ Tuadmuman, Ipac Ua Cuanáin, eρpcoρ Ele γ Ruir Cπέ, óγ, γ αιρδ-ρñóip Aιρέιρ Muman, Maolbήeann Ua Ronáin, eρpcoρ Ciaρpaιγε λυacpa, γ Ioμαρ Ua hñnpεacέtaiγ, αιρcinnεach Mucnaíma, γ τειγλήνα Ua Meieτ ρη ρé, décc. Raγnall Ua Dáλαιγ, ollam Dcρmuman le dán, décc. Ruaidri Ua Concóβαη, ρι Connaéτ, do γabail γiall Toιρρδealbaiγ Uí δhpaian. Sloiγδ lá Ruaidri Ua cConcóβαη go cConnaéταib, γ lá Τιγλήνάιν Ua Ruairc go bρήpaiδ δρειρνε, hi Μιθε, γ πο γab bpaιγde Ua bPaoláin γ Ua bPaλiγe, γ πο ράccaib Paolan, mac Mic Pħaoláin hi τειγλήναρ Ua bPaoláin γ Maol-

* *Ath-na-Dairbhrighe* : i. e. Ford of the Oak, now Derwy, or Dervor, situated on the confines of the counties of Meath and Cavan, in the parish of Castlekieran, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 10.

† *Magh Gartchon* : i. e. Gartchon's Plain. Unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows :

“ A. D. 1160. Donogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, kylled by Mac Finallan treacherously. O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Connell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house uppon him by O'Boyll. Flathvertagh O'Cathasay, king of Saithne, died. Finn O'Gennan, Bishop of Killdare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long tyme, *migravit ad Dominum*. Brodar mac

Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, uppon O'Garmleai, Donell O'Krighan, and O-Fiachraghs, that innumerable of them were slayne in that skyrnish. Murtagh O'Neale was slayne by Loghlin O'Loghlin innocently; but Loghlin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Garmleay was murdered by Donell O'Mulrony by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the reliques or oathes. An army by Murtagh O'Neall, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Gormleay, where he was slayne as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardmagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 1160. David Mac Moylecolume, King

and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Uí Maeleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe^x, for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Gartchon^y, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch-Dergdhere; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the DalgCais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissen, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre^z, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelbhrenainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraighe Luachra^a; and Imhar Ua hInnreachtaigh, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and [who had been] lord of Uí-Meith for a time, died. Raghnaill Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Uí-Faelain and the Uí-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrado, the Emperor of Allmayne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdom of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghlyn mac Murrough O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens" [the Uí-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Royrck, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvall" [Clairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn

mac Murrough, king of Meath, took hostages of Offaelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre.*—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

^a *Bishop of Ciarraighe-Luachra*: i. e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.

ρσclainn Ua Concóbaip hi ττιζήναρ Ua bΨαιζε. Sluaizheaó la Muip-
 cήptaclh Ua Laclainn i nUib bpiuin, 7 po indip an típ poiúne zo páime Uc
 mblaóma. Tangettar gail 7 Laižin co na ríž, Diarmaid mac Murcaóda,
 ina éeach connicce pín. Do pad Ruaiópi Ua Concóbaip ceitpe bpaizpe óó
 oap cñn Ua mbpiuin, 7 Conñaicne leitpe Muñan 7 Míde, 7 tuc Ua Laclainn
 a cóicceaó comlán uopom. Do pad ona, coižsó Laižin uile do Diarmaid
 Mac Murcaóda. Rí Epeann ona cen ppepaópa Muipcήptaó Ua Laclainn
 don éup pín. Do pad an lft páime óó don Míde do Diarmaid Ua Mhaoi-
 leaclainn, 7 baoi an leat uile occ Ruaiópi Ua Concóbaip. Ro pói Ua La-
 clainn dia éiž iapom. Do pad ona Diarmaid Ua Maolpclhainn óñnó
 Artžaipe do Óha 7 óó [Chiaran]. Slóizsó uile lá hUa Laclainn i Míde hi
 ccomóáil pfi nEpeann, laechaió, clépció co hAt na Óairbriže, 7 po gab a
 mbpaizpe uile. Ap don éup pín po paopaitt cealla Cholaim Chille hi Míde 7
 hi Laižinó la comarpa Colaim Chille, Plaitéβήptaclh Ua ópolcám, 7 tužat óó a
 ccáin, 7 a pmaót uair pobtar óaopa poiúne pín. Cuairt Oppaizpe do éabairt
 lá Plaitéβήptaclh Ua mbpolcám, 7 apeat bá uoir óó peat pít óam, at
 apé piach po toibžeaó ann pi che uinže ap ceitpi céó uairžeaó žil. Žopraó
 Ua Ražallaiž do marbaó hí cCñanóup la Maolpeaclainn Ua Ruairc. Do
 poóair ona, a mac Žiolla Iopú lár an Maolpeaclainn céona apnaóápaclh.
 Teach do žabáil do Chatal Ua Ražallaiž, .i. mac Žopraóda, póp Maolpclh-
 lainn Ua Ruairc póp lár Sláime, 7 po marbaó ann Muipcήptaó Ua Ceallaiž,
 tižhina ópfiž, 7 a éñ .i. Inóeapó, inžh Uí Caimóealbain. Tñna imoppo
 Maolpeaclainn ap don éup pín. Maíom pía nÓomnall Caomanaó, mac mic
 Murcaóda, 7 pía nUib Ceinnpealaiž póp Žhallaib Uóca Capman, óú i ctop-
 patacpar ile im Ua nÓomnall. Matuóan, mac mic Cponáin, tižhina Cairp-

^b *Leac-Bladhna*.—Now Lickblaw, or Leckbla, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1027, p. 514, *suprà*.

^c *Beann-Artghaile*: i. e. Artghal's Peak or Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Conor translates it very in-

correctly as follows:

"Dedit deinde Diarmitius O'Maolseachlan, uxorem Artgali" [óeno Artžaipe] "Deo et ei." It should be: "Contulit tunc Diarmitius O'Maelseachlainn Benn-Artghali" [Pinnam Artghali, pagum terræ in Midia] "Deo et sancto Kiarano."

^d *Ath-na-Dairbhrighe*.—Now Dervor, in Meath. See note ^r, under A. D. 1160, *suprà*.

^e *Domhnall Caemhanach*: *anglicè* Donnell Ka-

Ui-Faelain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma^b. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Conmhaicne, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beann-Artghaile^c to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighe^d; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Colum-Cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Flaithbheartach; and the tribute due to him was seven score oxen, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Ceanannus, by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maelseachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i. e. the son of Godfrey, against Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine; and there were killed therein Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i. e. Indearbh, daughter of Ua Caindealbhain. Maelseachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach^e, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan,

vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Lein-

ster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1175.

ρηε Γάβρα, δο εὐιτιμ λά macaib Mec Congeimle. Doimnall, mac Congalaigmic Conairne Uí Choncobair Failge, ταναρι Ua Failge, δο μαρβαδ la Cloinn Mhaoibhoigra. Μαϊομ για εἴτωαδμῦμαιν φορ Ohearμῦμαιν, ι ετορ-
 çair Maolrshlann, mac Ceallaçain, mac mec Captauig, γ Αμίλοιβ Ua Donn-
 chaða co rochaibib oile. Μαϊομ οίλε ονα, λαr an luçt cédna φορ Oearμῦ-
 μαιν ι ετορçair Αοδ Ua Caoim, τισίρνα Ρσίρμυιγε, γ δά Ua Anmçaða.
 Λοιγσίρ οίμναçða δο φαίρην φορ Cuan Γαίλλμε, γ ριαδ occ ρεολαδ ι ναçαιδ
 çαιτε. Dun Γαίλλμε δο λορçað απαδάρach να δαιç. Doimnall, mac
 Conmíða Uí Laeçaçáin, ταιορçac Cloinne Suibne, δο μαρβαδ lá Ruaidri
 Ua cConcobair, ι ηγεimul, ιαρ mbeiç δό αρ çομαρçce çομαρba Chiaράin.
 Fallaíman Ρiom Ua Fallaíman, ταιορçac Cloinne hUaðach, δο écc hi
 ccléprçeat.

Αοιρ Çρίορτ, míle céd ρεαρççat α δό. Γρίνε, αιρθερçop Γαλλ γ
 Λαιçín, ραιι ecna γ ιλδέρλα, δέcc, γ Λορçán Ua Tuatail, çομαρba Çαιm-
 çin, δο οιρθεað ina ιοναδ lá çομαρba Ρhaçpαιcc. Çαταρach Mac Çοm-
 çán, ρσί leiçinn Oοιρç Cholaím Chille, δέç. Çαιι τοçαιδε epíde. Oιαρμαιδ
 Ua Λαιçínáin, ρσί leiçinn Cluana hUáma, ραιι Mumán, δο μαρβαδ lá
 hUib Çiaρmáic. Ταίρι epρçop Maoinenn γ Cummaine Ροδα δο éðαιρη α

¹ *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—Now the barony of Grnard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

² *Aedh Ua Caeimh*: *anglicè* Hugh O'Keefe.

³ *Feara-Muighe*.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

⁴ *Demon ships*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "*naves bellicæ*," p. 807; but he mistakes the meaning intended by the Four Masters. O'Flaherty translates the passage as follows, in his *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*: "Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway-Dun took fire."—pp. 31, 32.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Con-

nacht, *migravit ad Dominum*. The visitation of Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and had 27 gifts collected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30 ounces in each gift. Geffry O'Relly kyled. An army by Murtagh O'Loghlin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneois through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Roirk] "left his campe for them. From thence to Tibrat-Messan-Argiallay and Ulta" [came] "thither to them Mac Murracha, with Leinstermen, and a battle of English" [*rectè*, a battalion of Galls or Danes], "that they went all to Moy-Tethva. O'Connor came over the Senan, and gave pledges to O'Loghlin, and O'Neale gave him his whole contry" [5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal O'Rely uppon Maelaghlin O'Rorke, in the midst of Slany, where Murtagh O'Kelly, King of Bregh, with a number of his chiefs about him.

grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra^f, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maelseachlainn, son of Ceallachán, grandson of Carthach, and Amhlaeibh Ua Donnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh^g, lord of Feara-Muighe^h, and two of the Ui-Anmchadha. Demon shipsⁱ were seen on the Bay of Gaillimh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Domhnall, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine^k, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages^l, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathal^m, successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltainⁿ, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighnen, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ui-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Maeinenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Hinrechtay, Airchinnech of Mucknoa, and king of Imeth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale^r [*rectè*, O'Loghlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he tooke all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of Colum-Kill made free by Coarb of Colum, viz: Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and he had his duties and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbekill, in Kells, died. King Mortagh went to Dublin, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge him as their king, and gave them 1200 cowes in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

^k *Greine*.—He is called Gregorius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was consecrated at Lambeth by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—See Ussher's *Sylloge*, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 311.

^l *Various languages*.—"Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritiâ præclarus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^m *Lorcan Ua Tuathail*: i. e. Laurence O'Toole.—See note ^c, under the year 1180; Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 312, *et sequent*.

ⁿ *Cathasach mac Comhaltain*.—"A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologiæ Ecclesiæ Dorensis, præstantissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

ταλμαιν λά ραμάδ δρέναιν, γ πο κυρεαδ ρερίν κυνδαίγτε ιομπα. Καίρβε Mac Samuel, αρσ ολλαίμ Ερεανν ηι ρεριβήν, δέcc ιν Αρσ Μαάα αν 4 λά Febry. Μαιμρτιρ manach occ ιυβαρ Cιννερεάτα δο λορccαδ co na huilib αιομιβ γ leabraitb γ βέορ αν τιυβαρ δο έυρ Ράτραιc φείρην. Imleac ιυβαρ co na ceampal δο λορccαδ. Ερρεαρταδ na τειγεδ ο ελmpal Δοιρε δο δέναιμ λά κομαρβα Colaim Cille Πλατέβήραc Ua Δρολέάιμ, γ λά Μυρπέήραc Ua Λαάλαιμ, λά ρίγ Ερεανν, γ πο έόγβαιτ océτμογac τεαγ νό ní αρ uille αρ ιν μαίγην ι ραβατταρ, γ Καίρεαλ αν υπλάιρ δο δέναιμ λά κομαρβα Colaim Cille βέορ, γ δο βερτ mallaéc ρορρ αν τί νό έιορραδ έαιυρ. Σηαδ κλείρεch ηΕρεανν ιμ κομαρβα Ρηάτραιcc, Σιolla mac liacc, mac Ruaiδρ, ηι cCλαοναιδ, αιρμ ι ραβατταρ ρέ heppcoip ρίécτ γο naβαδαιβ ιομδα, occ λραιλ ριαγλα γ ροιδέρ, ρορ ρήραιβ Ερεανν, λαechaib κλείρchiβ, γ αρ δοη έυρ ρην πο έιμρρε κλείργ Ερεανν na βαδ ρήρλειγίην ι ceill ι ηΕρην αν ρήρ na βαδ δαλα Αρσα Μαάα céδυρ. Cυαιρτ Cenél Eogain δο έαβαιρτ λά κομαρβα Ρηάτραιcc, Σιolla mac liacc, mac Ruaiδρ, δά naé ρρíte a ηιονρραίμαιλ ρειμπε. Sluaigfó λά Μυρπέήραc Ua Λachlainn co τευαιρρερτ Ερεανν, γ co βήρραιβ Μίθε, γ γο ccacé δο Chonnaécταιβ αρ αον ρρú, co ηΑέ cλαέ δρορβαιρ ρορ Σhallaiβ. Αέτ πο ιμρód Ua Λαάλαιμ γαν cacé, γαν γιalla, ιαρ ηινορεαδ Ριηε Σall. Ρο ράγαιβ δνα, Λαιγμιγ γ Μιδγ ι ccoccaδ ρορ Σhallaiβ. Δο ροηαδ ρίθ ιαραίμ ειττιρ Σhallaiβ, γ Σhaoidealaiβ, γ δο ραοαδ ρέct ρίct uinge όρ η ó Σhallaiβ δο Ua Λachlainn, γ δο ραοαδ cύγ ριchiττ uinge δόρ ό Θηιαρμαιδ Ua Μαοιλchlainn δο Ρυαιδρ Ua cConcobaip, δαρ έήη ιαρέαιρ Μίθε. Ceall Ua Nilucáιμ, γ Ρορ Μίθε δο ραοραδ δο Θηιαρμαιδ Ua Μαοιλρεάλαιμ δο

^o *The clergy of Brenainn* : i. e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Maeinenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 661.—See p. 207, and note ^a, under A. D. 661, p. 271, *suprà*.

^p *A separation of the houses*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“ A. D. 1162. Murchertachus Hua Lachluinn, Rex Hiberniæ, et Flathbertus O'Brolchain, Comorbanus S. Columbæ curant ædificia Ecclesiæ Dorensi vicina destrui : ibique tunc demoliti sunt octuaginta vel amplius ædificia. Et Flathbertus postea extruxit illum lapideum ambitum,

qui vulgò Caissiol-an-urlair vocatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^a *A synod*.—Thus translated by Colgan :

“ A. D. 1162. Concilium Cleri Hiberniæ præsidente Comorbano S. Patricii, Gelasio Roderici filio, servatur in loco *Claonadh* dicto : in quo comparuerunt viginti sex Episcopi, et plurimi abbates : et præscripta sunt tam Clero quam populo Hiberniæ constitutiones, bonos mores, et disciplinam concernentes. Illa etiam vice Clerus Hiberniæ sancivit ut nullus in posterum in ullâ Hiberniæ Ecclesiâ admittatur *Fearleginn* (id est, Sacræ Paginæ, seu Theologiæ professor)

of Brenainn^o, and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief ollamh of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 4th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chinntrechta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Imleach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses^p from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiseal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it. A synod^a of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claenadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliaith, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlainn returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Nilucain^r and Ros-Mide^s

qui non prius fuerit alumnus, *hoc est*, Ardmanam frequentaverit Academiam."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^r *Cill Ua Nilucain.*—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Ceall Ua Milchon, or Cill mac Milchon, now Kilmelchon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^a, under A. D. 883, p. 534, *suprà*.

^s *Ros-Mide*: i. e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164, thus:

“Kill-O'Milchon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse for ever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.

Θια γ το Chiaraν αρ εοιμημ ριοζ πλατα co bpat. Concooan mac Taoz Uí Dhríain, do marbad lá Muiréstrach mac mic Toirrdéalbaiz Uí Dhríain. Catal, mac mic Catal Uí Muiríon, τοιρεαé Cloinne Catal, ppi pé, décc. Donnchaó, mac mec Giollapatraice, τισίνα Ορραιζε, décc. Catal Ua Raǵallaiǵ, τισίνα Muinτιpe Maοilómórda, εινεαχ γ εανηnam Ua mbriúin, do bádhadh. Cpeach lá Maοilsc̄hlainn Ua Ruairc ι cCairpri Ua Ciarrda, maídm dna pua cCairpriú bairpíom co bparceab ár daoine. Maοilsc̄hlainn, mac Tisínam Uí Ruairc, ριοζδαίνα δρείπε, caindel zairceio, γ ενιζ Ueite Chuinn, do marbad la Muinτιp Maοilómórda, γ lá mac Annao Uí Ruairc. Cpeach la Diarmaid Ua Maοilsc̄hlainn, la ρίζ Míde, φοp p̄raib δρείπε, γ τορcaip Taoz mac mic Carrǵamna Uí Gilleultáin lá p̄raib δρείπε. Cpeach la Tisínan Ua Ruairc αρ Cairpriú Ua Ciarrda, γ do ποcaip mac Mic Pínoðairp Uí D̄rúðáin don éur p̄in la Cairpriú. Coccoá mór ειπι Deapmumáin, γ Tuádmumáin co nd̄rpaó ilpeaca, γ zup po marbad ár daoine ftoppa. Macpaíe Ua Macliaac, ταιοpeach Ceneoil Uǵne, décc. Mac Donnchaó mic mec Cap̄taiz, do ǵabail la Copbmac mac mec Cap̄taiz. Cpeach mór lá hUib Falze ι nEile, γ ι nUrimumáin, co tucpat búar úiríme.

¹ *Muintir-Maelmordha*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows :

“ A. D. 1162. The houses at Dyrei were sundered from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O'Neale” [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] “ where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of *Urrlar*, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Imlagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillamacliaġ mac Roary, at Claena, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbots, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and” [determined] “ that

there should be noe Lector-scoller in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardmagh. An army of Murtagh O'Neale, with moster of Leith-Cuinn, to Magh-Fithard, where they staid a whole week burning of corne and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got noe good by that jorney. The Galls of Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murecha, and he bore greate sway of them, the like was not” [for] “ a greate while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, *quievit*. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O Toole in his place” [from] “ being Coarb of Coemgin.” —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows :

“ A. D. 1162. Melaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of

were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muirheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha^t, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his].people. Maeleachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordha and the son of Annadh Ua Ruairc. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghamhain Ua Gilla-Ultain, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Macliag, chief of Cinel-Lughna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Carthach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Eile and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynster, in his prime and flourishing estate, on the night of Saint Bridgitt, the virgin, died in his house of Dorrowe. King Mortagh, with his forces, came to the river of Inneoyne at the foord of Dongolman, and there tooke hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyernan O'Royrek took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geffrey O'Rellye, tooke him away by force from the said Tyernan. The bridge of Athlone was broken, and the forte rased to the earth; by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, was killed by Murrogh

O'Fynnollan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortious dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryun, preyed and spoyled that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yealded him hostages. Rowrie O'Connor gave him 12 good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermott Mac Murrogh. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other half to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connoght. Beann-Artgaile was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran." *Ann. Clon.*

Mac Donnchaid mic mec Cairteag do elúd á geimeal. Uí Diomuirag .i. Ceallac, Cúbroga, γ Cuilén do mairbad lá Maolríchloinn Ua cConcobair, cigfina Ua Failge, pop lár Cille hachaid. An Cornamairg Ua Dubda, cigfina Ua nAmalgada do mairbad lá a dephine.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile céo peparccat a tpi. Μαολιορα Ua Λαιγfnán, eppcop Imleaca, γ comarba Ailbe, Μαολιορα Ua Cορραín, comarba Comgail, γ abb cananach bfnóair, Γιολλαcιapaín Ua Opaigfnén, comarba Pechin, γ Μαολcιapaín, αιρpφnoip pepar Míde, paoi eagna γ epábad, décc. Γιολλαbriγoe Ua Diomuirag, comarba an dá Sinéll, γ Caillechdomnail, ingfn Naoneanaig, ban abb Cluana bponaig, γ comarba Saméanne, décc. Gleann dá loca do lopccad im Cpó Chiaráin, im Cpó Chaoimgin, γ im peccleρ an dá Sinéll. Tene aoil ι παιbe lxx tpaigfb ap zac let do dénam lá comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flaitbeartach Ua bpolcain, γ lá paíad Cholaim Chille ppi pé píct lá. Coimnfb píogdamna lá Níall, mac Muipécφtaig Uí Lachlainn la mac píγ Epeann pop Let Chuinn. Apead do deacaíd co hUltaib apéup co Cill plébe. Iappin a nAipgíallaib, ι τCip bhpúin, γ ι Míde, co nofina éccne iomda ι ττυαταib γ céllaib, γ do póine cétyρ ι cCfnandyp ι nApo bpeacáin, ι Pobaρ pécin, γ in Eacarpud Lobrain, γ hí cCluain mic Nóip. Do coíd iar pin dar Ad luain hi cConnacétaib da píct décc a líon γ do ponpat a ccoimnead pop Uib Máine, γ po mairbat uile lá Concobar Ua Ceallag, γ la Concobar Maonmaige, γ lá hUib Máine tpa peill γ meabail cén mó éat pceolunga γ luét eludá, γ po gabad Níall, mac Muipécφtaig Uí Loclainn, γ po hioðnacfoh plán é dia cig tpa comaple a naipeact. Muipécφtaí Ua Maolpeclainn, .i. mac Domnail, píogdamna Tempac, do éuicim do Opoicé Copcaige, γ a bábad ipin Sabpand. Mac Píno Uí Cerpball, cigfina Ele Tuairceip, do mairbad lá Domnall, mac Toiprdealbairg

* *Successor of the two Sinchells*: i. e. Abbot of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

* *Cro-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

* *Cro-Chaeimghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glen-

dalough.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 427-431.

* *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clerus Dorensis spatío viginti dierum extruunt et instruunt fornacem septuaginta pedes undique latum pro calce ad reparationem Ecclesie Dorensis excoquenda."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

* *Eacharadh-Lobrain*.—Now Augher, in the

son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dima-saigh, i. e. Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laighnain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcraín, successor of Comhghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maelchiarain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighe Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells^a; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain^w and Cro-Chaímhghin^x, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln^y, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir's feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Ulidia, and first to Cill-sleibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir-Briuin, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breacain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharadh-Lobrain^z, and Cluain-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives: and Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i. e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabhrann^a. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill^b, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Deece, county of Meath.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1192.

^a *The Sabhrann*.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

^b *The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill*.—He was probably Maelruanaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Ely-

O'Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

“A. D. 1163. Moylisa O'Leyn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ivar, and Abbot of Belagh-Conglais” [now Baltinglass] “*in Christo quievit*.”

Uí bhriain. Aitirigeadó Diairmadha Uí Mhaoilshlainn lá fíriaib Míde, 7 cóice ríoit uinge dóir do éabairt do Muiréirteac Mac Loelainn tar éinn ríge Míde. Cucairil Ua Fionnballáin do marbhad lá hAod Ua Ruairc tria tanznaót .i. tria meabail.

Aoir Críóir, mile céo fearccat a cétair. Donnchaó Ua bhriain, .i. mac Diairmadha, eppcop Cill Dalua, 7 Maolcaoiimigin Ua Dornmáin, maizirteir Luimnaíó aró ríoi Eireann, 7 abb mainirteac canánaé Tshimainn Fecine rri pé, do écc. Teampall móir Doire 1 fail oétmoizat triaigeadó, do dénaím lá comarba Colaim Chille, Flaitebhírtach Ua brolcáin, 7 lá ramadó Cholaim Chille, 7 la Muiréirteac Ua Laelainn, lá ríge Eireann, 7 tairnic a dénaím rri pé cétaraéat láite. Lorccadó Arda Maca, Cluana mic Nóir, Cluana fírtá bhénaím, 7 Tuama dá gualann. Lorccadó Luimnaíó ar mo rianó ba moó a tarí Donnchaó Uí Chearbaill, tígíuna Oirgíall, 7 Muiréirteac, mac Néill, rí Ailíge, 7 maíte Cenel Eógain ann iar neaponorugadó bacla lora. Mac Donnchaóda, mic mec Cártaig, do marbhad lá a bhraéair lá mac Corbmaic. Creach móir lá fíriaib Manach, 7 lá hUib Fíachrach Arda rraéta 1 tTír Eógain. hUa Críócáin, tígíuna Ua Fíacraé Arda Sraéta, do Thuitim la mac Néill Uí Loelainn. Muiréirteach Ua Tuatail, tígíuna Ua Muireadóig, 7 flaite laigín ar einéach 7 gaircció, décc iar naiteiríge. Tuaim Dhréine, 7 Tír da glar do lorccadó. Dabio, mac Duinnrléibe Uí Eocáda, do marbhad lá hUib Eacádaé Ulaó 1 rriull. Maolrshloinn Ua Concóbar Failge, do marbhad lá Cloinn Mhaoilúgra. Amlaíb, mac Driollachaoimigin Uí Cindéit-tig, tígíuna Urrimian, do dállaó la Toirdealbáé Ua mbriain.

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Comgall, the head of Ulster devotion, *quievit*. A lyme-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and Columkill his *samha*" [clergy] "for" [*rectè*, in] "the space of 20 dayes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *The great church of Doire*.—From this church the parish of Templemore, which contains the city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1164. Ecclesia major Dorensis octuaginta pedes, sive passus, protensa, per Flathber-

tum O'Brolchain, Comorbanum S. Columbæ Kille, Seniores Ecclesiæ, et Murchertachum Hiberniæ Regem extruitur spatio octuaginta dierum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^d *Muircheartach Ua Tuathail*.—He was the father of the celebrated St. Lorcan, or Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1180; and note ^e, under A. D. 1590. This Muircheartach was son of Gillacomhghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Gillacaeimhghin, son of Gillacomhghaill, son of Donnucuan, the son of Dunlaing, who died A. D. 1013.—See note ^f, under that year, p. 77, *suprà*.

bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muirheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cucaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc through treachery, i. e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchadh Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maelcaeimhghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feichin for a time, died. The great church of Doire^e, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muirheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Feara-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muirheartach Ua Tuathail^d, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. Amhlaeibh, son of Gillacaeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1164. Donogh O'Brien, Bishop of Kildalua, *in Christo quievit*. Sawarly mac Gilladomnan, and his son, and the slaughter of Irish, Kintyre-men, Insi-Gall, and Galls of Dublin, about him. Part of Ardmagh burnt. The great church of Dyrei built by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, by Flahvertagh mac in Espug O'Brolchan,

by Sama-Coluim-Kille” [the clergy of Derry], “and by Murtagh O'Neale” [*rectè*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin], “Archking of Ireland.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 181, it is stated that this

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo pεαρccατ α cúγ. Μαζnar Uα Canannáin, τiζήna Cenel Conaill, vécc. Coccαó móp, γ κοιμέpεαχαó ειτιρ pήραιβ Μiθε, γ pήραιβ θpειpνε. Σιpιυζ Uα Ruairc, ταναpι θpειpνε, το μαpβαó lá hUα Cιαρpóα γ lá Cαιpppιβ. Cpεαó móp lá Ruairóu Uα cConcóβαip, γ lá cóiζεαó Chonnaóτ uile φοp Cαιpppιβ ι noioζαil Σιpιuccα. Cpεαch oile láp na pήραιβ céona φοp pήραιβ θpεαζ, γ φοp Cαιτέμβ, γ φοp Uιβ Colζan ζο no oipccpτε an τιp uile. Ro έpιαλλpατ ulαιó iompuó ap Mhuipécήpαch Uα Lachlaimn, γ do cóioήpτε pλυαζ φοp Uιβ Μέτ, γ puccpατ bú, γ no μαpβpατ ile. Cpεαó óna, leó φοp Uιβ θpεapail Aipέip, γ cpεαó oile φοp Θháil Ριαθα. Slóicéóó móp la Muipécήpαó iapañ éitτιp Cenel Conaill, Eoζain, γ Aipζiallaib in Ultoib, γ no έpιοίpτε, γ no aipζpτε, an típ uile cen mo éát ppiñ céalla Uλαó, γ ευcpατ ár ópíme ap óaoimib, im Eacmapcaó mac ζiolla epcoib, γ im Uα Comáin, γ no hionnapβαó Eoóa, mac Duimhlebe a hUltoib, iap mbein a píζε óe, γ do παoπατ Uλαó uile ι ngeill óUα Loóclainn a neapτ πιζε. Uιó Muipécήpαó Uα Loóclainn co Cenel Eoζain co hInip Lacáin no loipccpτε γ no nípppατ an innpι. Tήζaitτ iapañ Cenel nEoζain dia ττιζib iap ccopζap co névalaib aióble, γ co longaiβ iomóa leó. Do θεαchaíó iapañ Uα Lacáin co hApo Macáa. Támic óm Donnchaó Uα Ceapβαill τiζήna Oipζiall, γ Eochaíó Mac Duimhleibe hi ccomóáil Muipécήpαιγ do éuιngiό πιζε dopíóu do Mac Duimhleibe. Do παó Uα Lacáin an píζε óó nap éno ζiall nUλαóh uile, γ tucc Eochaíó mac ζαó τοipιζ do Ultaíβ óó, γ a mζñ péin a nζiallnap do Uα Lacáin, γ tuccα pεóio iomóa óó im cloióñ mēc an Iapla, γ do παó θεóp βαipée do Uα Loóclainn, γ ευζ Muipécήpαó óUα Chήpβαill φο céóóu .i. do Donnchaó, γ tuccαó óna, baile do élépchib Sabail τpια παé πιζε Mhec Loóclainn. Τοippóealβαó Uα θpιαñ do αιépiζαó lá Muipécήpαó mac Τοippóealβαig, γ a ionnapβαó ι Λaiζnib. Slóicéóó lá

wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161. —See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 25, note ^b.

^c *Inis-Lochain*.—Now Inisloughan, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Masareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary of the county of Down. This fort is called Enishlaghlin by Fynes Moryson, who describes

it as in Killultagh: "The fort of Enishlaghlin, seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way accessible but through thick woods, very hardly passable. It had about it two deep ditches, both compassed with strong pallisadoes, a very high and thick rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bullworks."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 190.

^d *The sword of the son of the Earl*.—This was

The Age of Christ, 1165. Magnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciartha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui-Colgain; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Ui-Meith, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui-Breasail-Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muirheartach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia; and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghain to Inis-Lochain^e, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghain afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe, came to meet Muirheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinnsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia; and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl^f. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairche^g to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhaill, i. e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Sabhall, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain was deposed by Muirheartach, son of Toirdhealbhadh, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinnsleibhe had won from the Danes of the Hebrides.

^g *Bairche*.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

Ruaiðri Ua cConcòbair go Connaétabh go Dsrnumain co tanzattar maite Dearmúman ina éeach imma tzigfina Diarmuid mac Corbmaic Méc Cártaig. Doimnall Mac Giollaaráttaracc, tzigfina Oghaige, do marbað lá Laoigir Uí Mhórbá. Macraie Ua Concòbair, tzigfina Ciarráige Luacra, décc iar naitrige. Fírgal Ua Maolmuaid, tzigfina Fí cCeall, 7 Cenél Fiacach, candel gairccú 7 eimig fí Míde, do marbað lá hUib ðraccain. Giollacriort Ua Maoilbrénainn, taoipeac Cloinne Concòbair, décc.

Aoir Críort, míle céo fearccat a ré. Giollamacablen Ua hAnmécáda. comarba brénainn Cluana fíra, do écc. Celecáir Ua Congaile, aircindeac tíge aoidheac Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Giolla na naom Ua Cealláig, comarba Uí Suanaig hí Raéain, décc. Serrin Mancaín Maoéla, do cumúach lá Ruaiðri Ua Concòbair, 7 for brat óir do éabairt tairri lai ríe ar deach mo cumúdaigfó feathal a nÉrinn. Macraie Ua Móráin do aécup a eppco-póide, 7 Giolla Críort Ua hEochaid do oirubfó i caéair Conmaicne iarptáin. Arò Macá do lofcað na dí ríre ó érioir Cholaim Chille co Críoir Éppcoir Eoðain, 7 ó Chrioir Éppcoir Eoðain an dapa ríre co Críoir Ðoraí ríata, 7 an ráit uile co ía teampalib cenmoá peccle ríóil 7 Ríair, 7 uaite do tzigib aréna, 7 Sreith ríi ráith aniar ó éa Críoir Sfehnall co Críoir mhórigde acc mað bíg. Ðoipe Cholaim Chille gur an Ðuib peccle ríó

^b *Laeighis-Uí-Mordha*: i. e. Leix, O'More's country.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1165. Tirlagh O'Brien banished from his kingdom of Munster by his son, Murtagh, who took the kingdom himself after his father. The revolt of Ulster against O'Loughlin; and an army made upon Imeth, and took many cows and killed. An army by the same upon O-Bressalls easterly, and another upon Dalriada. An army of Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "both Connells, Owens, and Argialls, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime churches of Ulster, and killed many of them about Mac Gillesbog and O'Lomany, and banished Eochy mac Doimneve out of Ulster, and O'Neale"

[Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "gave the domination to Mac Dunleve, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [*rectè*, mac Neale O'Loughlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mic Artan, the most liberal and stout of all O-Neachachs, *mortuus est*. An army of English and Galls of Dublin, with the Emperesse's son, to conquer Wales; were there half a yeare bickering and battering, and yet could not pre-vayle; *et reversi sunt sine pace retro*. Moileo-lumb Cennmor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, archking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, *mortuus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Nel" [*rectè*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin] "and Kindred-Owen to Inish-Lachan, burnt the Iland and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Nele" [*rectè*, to Mac Loghlin]. "Kindred-Owen about

chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, was slain by the people of Laeighis-Ui-Mordha^b. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillamacaiblen Ua hAnmchadha, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Celechair Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanagh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethail^c, was covered by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a relic was ever covered in Ireland. Macraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua hEochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Conmhaicne^k. Ard-Macha^l was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachnall to the Cross of Bright, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chille^m, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O'Loghlin came home with great triumph, many shippes, and great booties. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "from thence to Ardmagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argiall, and Eochay Mac Dunleave, to meete O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale], "to persuade him to give his kingdome to Mak Dunleve, all which O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Duinleve gave every chieftaine's son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O'Loghlin, and gave him many Jewells, together with the Ear's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neil" [*rectè*, Mac Nele O'Loghlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loghlin's reigne."

—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Maethail*.—Now Mohill, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchan erected a monastery about A. D. 608.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 969, 970; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 410.

^k *The chair of the Conmhaicne*: i. e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 250.

^l *Ard-Macha*.—See this passage, given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, by Colgan, from the Life of Gelasius.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^m *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—"A. D. 1166. Doria Divi Columbæ usque ad Ecclesiam quæ Duibh-

lorccað. Luǵbað, Suirð Cholaim Chille, 7 Aipð bó, do lorccað. Aed Ua Maelpabaill, tighina Cairpcece brachaidhe, do marbað lá mac Néll Uí Loclaínn. Eochaid mac Duinnplebe Uí Eochada, m Ulað, tuir gairccid, 7 enig na nGaoideal, do dallað lá Muiréstrach Ua Loclaínn, 7 an tríur bá fearr do Dhál Araidhe .i. dá mac Loinǵriǵ. 7 mac mic Caataraiǵ Uí Flaé-
pae, do marbað lár an ríǵ ceitna dar comairge comarba Pháttarice, 7 bacla lora, Dhonnchaid Uí Chribail, tighina Oirǵiall, 7 dar comairge inno, laeð 7 clépeð tuairceirt Erihn uile. Sluaǵsð lá Donnchaid Ua cCeapbaill iar rin hi τΤίρ nEocáin do díogail eimǵ Phatarice, 7 a eimǵ féin. Trí caeta comióra líon a rluaiǵ, cað Oirǵiall, cað Ua mbrum bréirne, 7 cað Connaicne. Rangattar na rloíǵ rin co Leitir Luin i Fíohaid Ua nEacáac i τΤίρ Eoǵain, imma comráimc dóib 7 do Ua Laclaínn, 7 do Chenél Eoǵain co nuatað rloíǵ, Feétar cað ainnur eττρόcar ιετορηα diblimb, 7 po meabaio por Chenél nEoǵain, 7 po marbað Muiréstrach Ua Lachlainn, áirpí Epeann uile, an éaindeal gail, 7 gairccid, eimǵ, 7 shnaíma iaréair doíain ma ré, fíri ar nár bripð cað ná comlann riam go rin, 7 po brip iolécata. Ro marbað ma fearrað rin cað hi rin hUa Giollainne, 7 hUa hAdmaill, dá toireac éoǵaidhe iaríde, 7 Mac Gillemarlain, toireac Cenél Fearadaǵ co rochaidib uile. Aip acc tairngire caeta Leti camm, 7 an éata ro po ráio Dáciarócc .i. naom a hAipfical :

Leti Camm,
Do paeépat móp nǵlpat anð,
Tappurτair occ Leitir Lúin,
Cíð cian, cíð cum, ip cíð mall.

regles appellatur, incendio devastatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

The preposition *co* in this sentence is doubtful, for it may signify either *with*, or *together with*, or *as far as*. Colgan has taken it in the latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of Ulster that he is in error.

ⁿ *Ard-bo*.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dunganon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D. 1103.

^o *Leitir-Luin*.—This name is now obsolete; but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (*Ultonia*, No. 4, Jac. I.) as situated in *le Fues*, and as having belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul, Armagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield (*Ultonia*, Armagh, 40 Car. I. and 10 Car. II.), and from the denominations mentioned in connexion with it we may safely infer that it is situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armagh. See the Ordnance Map, *Armagh*, sheet 28.

Chille, and Ard-boⁿ, were burned. Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinn-sleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i. e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i. e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i. e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Conmhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin^o, in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain^p. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath-Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog^q, i. e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Cam!

Great heroes shall perish there,

They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,

Though far, though late, though slow.

^p *In Tir-Eoghain*: i. e. in Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghain had by this time extended their territory far beyond the limits of the present county of Tyrone.

^q *Dachiarog*.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, *suprà*. It is quite clear that the Four Masters took Leithi-

Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the Leitir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of Niall O'Lochlainn; but their identity is questionable, as the Leithi-Luin referred to at A. D. 825, is in the vicinity of Magh-Einir, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fewes.

Sluaigís lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire co hÉar Ruaid, 7 no gab zell Cenél Conaill. Slóigís lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire zo Connaétabh zo bfeairib Míde, 7 zo bfeairib Tíbea co hAé chiat, 7 no rígab ann Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire feb ar onóraigze no rígab mí miam do Thaidhealaid, 7 no tíodnaic ríom a tuarpar tal do na Gallaid do buar ionda, uair no rreatait da ríct céo bó por feairib Éreann dóib. Do deacattar Zoill cona roéraitte don éur rin lá Ruaidrí co Oíroicé aca, 7 táinic Donncaó Ua Círbail 7 maite Airgiall ina éac, 7 do beirpat a ngialla dó. Lorgaó Fírna la Mac Murchada, ar óman Connaéct do lorgaó a chairteól 7 a tairgi. Do luio na an mí Ruaidrí zur an roéraitte céuna lair ar ccúla hi Laignib, 7 no gab a ngialla, 7 do luio iarrin zo no méidead Fíód ndorca, 7 iarrim i nUib Ceinnrealaig, 7 no gab braigze Diarmada mic Murchada 7 Ua Ceinnrealaig aréina. Slóigís móp do ruidri lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire zo cConnaétabh zo bfeairib bfeirne 7 zo bfeairib Míde i Laignib i nOrraigib, 7 i Mumain iarrtain, 7 tanzattar mozraó Leite Moza uile ina éeach. Ro pand tra an Mhumain ar dó. i. a lé do ríol mbrian, 7 an lé naile do Diarmaid mac Corbmaic. Sluaigís lá Tígínan Ua Ruairc co bfeairib bfeirne, zo bfeairib Míde, zo nGailaid Áca chiat, 7 co Laignib in Uib Ceinnrealaig, 7 no hionn-

* *Fearna*.—Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, now the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrough; but the Editor, after a careful examination of the ruins, has come to the conclusion that no part of the present works is as old as Dermot's time.

* *Fidh-dorcha*: i. e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnaraghy, situated near Graguenamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See *Inquis.* Kilkenny, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1166. Hugh O'Moillfaval, king of Carrickbrachy, killed by Murtagh O'Loughlin, *per dolum*. Armagh burnt on St. Senan's day, from Colum Kill's Crosse on both sides to Bi-

shop Owen's Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paule and Peter's Regles, and a few other houses, and a streete by the Rath westerly from Seghnall's Cross to St. Brigit's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugma, Iniskynedeau, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyrie-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus*. And Ardbo by Noars Makany Makillmori O'Morna and Crotryes. Eocha mac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O'Neall” [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loughlin], “contrary to the warrants of the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, and Donogh O'Carroll, archking of Argiall. An army by Rory O'Conner into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and tooke the pledges of Galls, Mac Morchoa's, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argiall; and Donogh O'Carroll, their king, came into his

An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Eas-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaeidhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he levied a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Droichead-atha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the chieftains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearnat was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connaughtmen would burn his castle and his house. Ruaidhri then proceeded, accompanied by the same forces, back to Leinster, and took their hostages; and he afterwards advanced to Fidh-dorcha, and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murchoa, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O'Carroll, with Argialls, O-Briains, and Konmacne, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loghlin, at the draught" [i. e. instance] "of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neall" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], "archking of Ireland. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tulcha-Og, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Oneghtach, and those same" [i. e. even those] "forsake him, whereby Murtagh O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west

part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a greate miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his *sama*" [clergy], "and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for carying him to any buriall. An army by Rory O'Conner and by Tiernan O'Roirke to Esroy, that Kindred-Conell came to O'Conor's house, and gave him their pledges; and he gave them eight score cowes, beside gould and cloathes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

αρθαδ leo Διαρμαιδ Mac Μυρχαδα δαρ μυρ 7 πο μύραδ α αιρτιαλλ ηί Ρεαρνα. Ριόγταρ λεό Μυρχαδ mac mec Μυρχαδα δαρ είνδ ρίετ μβραζατ δέεε δο εάδαρητ δο Ρυαίδηι Ua Concòbair co τήρ Ριαέραχ Αιόνη. Μαίδημ ρια ηΔαρτραγίβ, 7 ρια mac Donnchaδ Uί Ρυαίρη αρ Ρίραιβ Λυίρεε, 7 αρ εταετ ρατα, δύ ι ετορρατορ ροχαδε. Αν δαλλ Ua Conallτα ι. Σιolla-μαίρη, ρίξ δρυε Ερεανν δέξ. Δο Uιβ δριύιν α cenél. Mac Donnaiill δρα-καναίξ mic mec Captaίξ, δο μαρβαδ λά Κορβμαε mac mec Capthaίξη.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céδ ρεαρρεατ α ρεαάτ. Τοργερλι ερρρεοβ Λυιμμίξ, ηUa Flannáin, ερρρεοβ Cluana ηUaíη, Cionaeτ Ua Ceτίρναίξ, ραγαρτ Ιηρι Cloéρann, μόρ ιηξή Donnaiill Uί Choncòbair Ρθαίλξίξ, banabb Cille δαρα, Μαοιμίκαεl Mac Δοτεαάίν uaral ραεαρτ, 7 άρηδ εαγναδ, 7 τυιρ εραβαδ δο μυντιρ Αρδα Μαάα, 7 ηUa Dubucán, ι. Σιollaγόρμ, κοίμαρβα Ενε Αίρηε, δέεε. Τοιρρδεαλβαδ, mac Διαρμαδα Uί δηρμαίη, ρί Μυίηαν, 7 Λετε Μοξα, ρήρ πο ιονηραίξ Ερηνδ uίε, ρήρ ιρ ρεάρη εάμικ ινα αιμρρη ρρη τιοδ-ναεαλ ρεδδ 7 μαείηε δο δοέταιβ 7 δαιδηίλγνεαδαιιβ αν κοίμηδεδ, δέεε. Μυιρ-έίρηταχ, mac Λαδμανν Uί Θυιδδίορμα, τίξήρνα Ρορ δρομα, τυιρ αιρίεαιρ τυαιρρείρητ Ερεανν uίε, δο μαρβαδ ι μεαβαίλ λά Donnchaδ Ua ηΔυιδδίορμα, 7 λαρ αν ιμβρέδαίξ ρορ λάρ Μαίξε δίε, 7 α δά μάε δο μαρβαδ αρναδάραε, 7 mac οίε δο δαλλάδ. Conn Ua Μαοιμίμαδαιξ, τοιρραεά μυντιρ ηΕολαίρ, δέεε. Μόρ κοίμηε λά Ρυαίδηι Ua cConcòbair γο μαίτιδ Λείτε Chuinn ετιρ λαεά 7 ελέρερεά, 7 γο μαίτιδ Σαλλ Ατα ειαε οεε Αε buide Τλαέτξα. Τάμικ αν κοίμαρβα Ρθάεραεε, Caδla Ua Δυεταίξ, αιρδερρεορ Connaeτ, Λορκαίν Ua Τυαταίλ, αιρδερρεορ Λαιξήη, τίξήρναη Ua Ρυαίρη, τίξήρνα δρηίρηε, Donnchaδ Ua Cίρβαίλλ, τίξήρνα Οιρξίαλλ, 7 Mac Δυιηηλέβε Uί Εοκαάη, ρί Uλαδ, 7 Διαρμαιδ Ua Μαοίεαελαίη, ρί Τεαιήραε, Ραξηναίλλ mac Ραξηναίλλ, τίξήρνα Σαλλ. δά ηέ λión α ττιομαίρρεε 7 α ττιονοίλ ερί míle δέεε μαρραεά, ερη ρίετ εέδ δο Chonnaeτταιβ εά ρίεττε εέδ ιη Ua Ρυαίρη, ρίεε εέδ ιη

[†] *Torgelsi*.—He was an Ostman, and his real name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

[‡] *Maelmichael Ua Doitheachain*.—"A. D. 1167. Moel-Michaél O'Dothechain, egregius præsbyter ex Clero Ardnachano, vir sapientissimus, et religionis specimen, decessit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^{*} *Fordrum*.—Now Fordrum, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

^{*} *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—See note under A. D. 1122.

[‡] *Magh-bile*.—Now Movice, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearná was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, over the men of Lurg and Tuath Ratha, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conallta, i. e. Gillamaire, royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnall Bracanach, grandson of Carthach, was slain by Cormac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelsi^t, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethearnaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachain^u, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Ard-Macha; and Ua Dubhacan, i. e. Gillagori, successor of Einde of Ara, died. Toirdhealbhadh, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Leath-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muirheartach, son of Ladhmann Ua Duibhdhorma, lord of Fordruim^v, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdhorma, and by all the people of Bredach^x, in the middle of Magh-bile^y; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmhiadh-ai^{gh}, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha^z. To it came the successor of Patrick; Cadhla Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tuathail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnaill, son of Raghnaill, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaughtmen, four thousand with O'Ruairc, two thousand with Ua Maeleachlainn, four

^z *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford Tlachtgha was the ancient name of the Hill of
of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a small town in Ward, adjoining this town.—See note ^k, under
the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath. A. D. 903; and note ^l, under A. D. 1172.

Ua Maoileaclainn, da píccit céo lá hUa cCírbail, 7 lá hUa nEoáda, pícc céo lá Donnchaó Mac Faoilain 7 déc céo lá Galluib Áta cliaé. Ro cinnic tpa veig éinnce ionda ipin comóáil hí pin eitip cáduy ceall 7 cléipeach, 7 pmaóe tpeab 7 tuaé, go niméigéir na haon mína epind, 7 tuccaó aipeacc a épeice do comarba Paipaioc lá hUib Failge a lámuib. na píog pémpáite. Ro pcarpat peim iap pin pó ríó, 7 po éaoin loipi gan ugra gan agra gan aécoran nech pop a céle ipin comóáil tpeé pat an píg po éionóil na maíte pin co na plógaib go haoin ionaó. Sluaigé, 7 toóarpat pfi nEreann, immo píog-paio lá Ruaiópi Ua cConcobaip. Táimic ann Diaipmaio mac Coipbmaic, eígrina Deapmúman, Muipéiriac Ua mbriain, eígrina Tuaoimúman, Diaipmaio Ua Maoilpeachlainn, pí Míde, Donnchaó Ua Círbail, eígrina Oipgíall, 7 maíte Laignh ariéna. Rangattap iapaím hi tTíp Eógaín, 7 po pann Ua Concobaip an típ i noó .i. Típ Eógaín o Shléib Chailain, po éuaio do Níall Ua Uachlainn dap éno da brágaó .i. Ua Caáain na Cpaoibe, 7 mac an Ghail Uí dhraín, 7 Cenél Eógaín ó pleb poóear do Aeó Ua Néill dap éno dá brágaat oile .i. Ua Maoilaéda do Chenél Aongupa, 7 hUa hUpéuile do hUib Tuipere, comáitai Uí Néill poóéipin. Lotap ppi Ereann ap ccúla poóear dap Shiab Fuaie ap púo típe Eógaín 7 Conaill, dap Epappuaio i ccoimne a ccoiblaig muipide, 7 po ioónaic Ua Concobaip eígrina Deapmúman, co na poópaide dap Tuaoimúman po óear go hAine cliaé go pédaib 7 maímib ionda leó. Taimg tpa Diaipmaic Mac Muipchaóa a Saiaib co poópaide Gall, 7 po gaó píge Ua cCeinnpealaig. Sluaigé oile lá Ruaiópi Ua cConcobaip, 7 lá Tígrínán Ua Ruaioc i nUib cCeinnpealaig, go pangattap Ceall Opnaó. Pcapéap deabaio eitip oipoiog do glaplaie, 7 do mapéluag Connaé, 7 mapéluag Ua cCeinnpealaig, 7 toipematop peipup do Chonnaétaib im Doimnall mac Taióg mic Maoilpuanaio ipin céo puaiog. Do poópaattap oin,

* *Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain*.—He was chief of Ui-Faelain, a tribe seated in the north of the present county of Kildare; and not prince of the Desies in Munster, as Colgan, by a strange oversight, interprets it in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 199.

^b *Callainn*.—Now Slieve Gallion, a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Lou-

donderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that at this period Tir-Eoghain, or the country of the Cinel-Eoghain, comprised the whole of the present counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and also the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, as well as parts of the present county of Armagh.

^c *Cnoc-Aine*.—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in

thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain^a, one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliath. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muirheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i. e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i. e. Callain^b, to Niall Ua Lochlainn, for two hostages, i. e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Macan-Ghaill Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cinel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i. e. Ua Maelaedha, one of the Cinel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUrthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre Ua Neill's own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghain, and Tir-Conaill, and over Eas-Ruaidh to meet their sea-fleet; and Ua Conchobhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine^c, with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls^d, and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh^e. A battle was fought between some of the recruits and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

^d *Galls*.—Hitherto the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is

applied to the English.

^e *Cill-Osnadh*.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note ^a, under the year 489, p. 152, *suprà*.

don ruaiucc ele tanairi lá Tighearnán Ua Ruairc cuiḡsr ar ríct do Uíβ Ceino
 realaiḡ im mac ríḡ ḡrlctan, ḡ bá heiriḡe tuir cáta iri ḡrlctan, tairic tar
 muir hí rócpairde mic Murchaḡa. Támic iarain̄ Diarmaito Mac Murchaḡa go
 hUa cConcobaip, co tparatt ríct mbraiḡde óo dar cñn déc ttriucca céo dá
 pleirccláma roḡéirin, ḡ céo uinḡe óor do Thighearnan Ua Ruairc ina einiach.
 Dearbail inḡrn Donnchaio Uí Maoilrshlainn, décc i cCluain mic Nóir iar
 mbuaio ttiomna ḡ coibprian. Uada Ua Concfnainn, tighearna Ua nDiarmata
 céduy, déḡ iaroin̄ i cclépcéct i cCluain mic Nóir. Teampall Cailleac
 Cluana mic Nóir do forbaio lá Dearbporḡaill inḡrn Murchaḡa Uí Maoil-
 rshlainn. Faḡar Féine, Ail rinn, ḡ ḡiorra do loḡcaḡ. Muireadach,
 mac Mic Cana, do marbaio la macaib Uí Loclainn. Teampall do dénaim̄ i
 cCluain mic Nóir i mionaḡ an dearḡaiḡe lá Concobaip Ua cCeallaiḡ, ḡ lá
 hUíβ Maime.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle cétt pparccat a hoct. Flannagán Ua Dubḡaiḡ,
 eppcop ḡ arḡ rai na nḡaioḡeal i lleiḡno, hi ríhcup, ḡ i nairéctal, ḡ in ḡac
 aicmuḡ atcír do ḡuine ina aimir, décc i leabaio Muirḡohaig Uí ḡhub-
 ḡaiḡ i cCunga. Macraio Ua Móraim̄ .i. eppcop ríh mbriḡpne, mac ḡalta
 Uí ḡhúnáin décc i nArḡachaio Eppcop Mél irin tḡear ḡliaḡain ocḡmoḡat
 a aoiri. An tēppcop Ua Ceapbail, eppcop Ruir ailiḡir, ḡó écc. Murchaḡo
 Ua Muirḡoiḡ, airḡeaḡnaio coicciḡ Connaéct, ḡ uaral rācarḡ, Maolpatḡraicc
 Ua Callata, coimarba Cponáin Ropra Cḡé, an rācarḡ mór Ua Mongaḡain,
 coimarba Molairi ḡaimirri, ḡ ḡallḡrat, mac ḡuairic Uí Thāḡḡáin, rāgarḡ
 moir Cluana mic Noir, décc. Muirḡéḡtaḡ, mac Toirḡḡealbaiḡ Uí ḡhriain,

¹ *The son of the King of Britain*: i. e. of the King of Wales. He was probably the son of Rees Ap-Griffith, who had detained Fitzstephen in prison for three years; but his name does not appear in any authority accessible to the Editor. The English writers do not mention him by name.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 13.

² *For his éineach*: i. e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

³ *The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Nois*.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clonmacnoise. Dearbh-forgaill, the foundress, was the celebrated wife

of Tighearnan O'Ruairc, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

⁴ *Ailfinn*: i. e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 89, 139; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamon O'Duvdirma, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the

slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain^f, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his *eineach*^g. Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conceanainn [who had been] lord of Ui-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois^h was finished by Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfinnⁱ, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i. e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dunain's fosterson, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Ros-aIlithir, died. Murchadh Ua Mnireadhaigh, chief sage of Connaught and a noble priest; Maelpdraig Ua Callada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis; and Galbhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach,

commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by Donogh O'Duvidirma and Bredagh, in the midst of Moybile [Moyville in Inishowen], and two of his sons killed the next day, and one blinded. An army by Rory O'Conor, with the nobility of Ireland with him, to Ardmagh, from thence to Belagh-grene, and from thence to Fertnamevla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loughlin in battle array, to venture upon all Ireland in their campe; but God himselfe prevented that by Patrick his blessing and the goodness of Rory O'Conor, and the rest of Irish-

men, for Kindred-Owen strayed into a grove of willowes, and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it, and killed some of themselves; and the armyes went after about O'Conor to spoile and burne Tyrone; but some of them came to his house and gave him pledges, and he went from thence through Farmanagh and over Esroa, and came safe home. Mureagh Mac Canay killed Mac Loughlin's son, through Patrick and the Bachall-Isa, also by the draught⁷ [instance or procurement] "of his own brothers."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ρί Μυμάν, ἡ ριογδαίμνα Ερεανν (μας ματάρ το Ρυαϊόρι Υα Concobair ειρθε) το μαρβαδ λά μας mic Choncobair Uí bhriain, ἡ α μαρβαδ φέιν φο χησόρι co na luét coccair λά hUa pfaeláin τιγεαρνα na nDeiri Μυμάν, ἡ βά το Ρυαϊόρι Υα cConcobair το ποινη ριυμ an gnom hirin. Ro μαρβαδ φο cédoir μας mic Concobair ina díogail λά Diarmaic pfinn, ἡ λά hUa pfaoláin, ἡ plet meic éirreach co na muintriob. Rize Μυμάν το gabáil το Donnall, μας Toirpdealbaig Uí bhriain dar éiri Muircheartaig, a bhíatar. Murchad Ua Fínalláin, τιγίρνα Dealbna móiri, το μαρβαδ λά Diarmaic μας Donnchaða Uí Maoilreachlainn i ndíogail a atar tar comairge cóigeaδ Connact ἡ Airgiall. Enna μας Murchaða, ριογδαίμνα Laigín, το dállad λά hUa nGíollapáttaraic .i. Donnchaδ, τιγίρνα Oirraige. Coinne λά Ρυαϊόρι Υα cConcobair, λά ριγ Ερεανν go ccóigeaδ Connact uile, ἡ λά Τιγίρνán Υα Ρυαίric, τιγίρνα bhreirne, ἡ λά Donnchaδ Ua cCeapbail, co nAirgiallaib oc Ocainn, το éuinigio a neimig ar Dhiarmaic Ua Maoilreachlainn, ἡ ar pfaib Míde ar μαρβαδ Uí Fínalláin leó dar comairge cóigio Connact ἡ Airgiall. Do pasraδ an, ριρ Míde co na ριγ oét cédo bó ina nEneach dóib, ἡ epaic uile το Delbna. Aonac Tailtén imorro το dénam λά ριγ Ερεανν, ἡ λά Let Chuinn don cur rin ἡ ριο letpset a ngraipne ἡ a marpuaig ó Mullac aivi go Mullac taiten. Diarmaic Ua Maoileachlainn το αιε ριογαδ λά hAiréir Míde a níoc na mbó pémpáite. Μαίom ατα an éomair occ Opuim Criaaig ρια nUa Maoilrechlainn co nlaréar Míde φορ caé Tusaé, Luigne, dú hi ttopépaτταρ φοχαίde im μας Gaipbéc Uí Sirtén το Thailngab, ἡ ρο μαρβαδ Concobair μας Mic Carrgáimna ann i ppoéguin an máoma. Dubcoblaiγ, inγín Uí Chuinn, bhí Mic Carrgáimna, décc iar mbuaδ

^k *Enna Mac Murchadha.*—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

^l *Ochainn.*—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note ^d, under A. D. 478, p. 150, *suprà*.

^m *The fair of Tailltin.*—This was the last time the national fair of Tailltin, now Teltown, near the River Sele or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note ^u, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Mullach-Aiti.*—This place bears this name

in Irish at the present day; but it is usually called in English the Hill of Lloyd. It is situated to the west of the town of Kells, and is a beautiful fertile hill, 422 feet in height, having now on its summit a handsome pillar about 100 feet high, which was erected by the first Earl of Bective.

^o *Mullach-Taiten.*—This is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i. e. the summit of Tailtin, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-Tailten measures about six and a half miles statute measure.

son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair's mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muirchear-tach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha^k, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i. e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochainn^l, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their *eineach*, and another *eric* to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailtin^m was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aitiⁿ to Mullach-Taiten^o. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair^p, at Druim-criaigh^q, was gained by Ua Maeleachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne^r, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghamhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghamhna,

^p *Ath-an-Chomair*: i. e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

^q *Druim-criaigh*. — More usually written Druim-Criaidh, now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and

county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dinnsenchus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.

^r *Tuath-Luighne*. — Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

ongta 7 aitéirge, 7 a haðnacal ı nlior Cloéran. Donncað Ua Cearbhaill, tigeanna Airgiall, tuile orðáin 7 oipeáir tuairceirt Eireann, décc iar na léttarð do éuaig ðríor dia muinntir feín .ı. Ua Duibne, do Cenel Eógan, iar mbuaid ongta, 7 aitéirge, 7 iar ttiðnacal trí ccéd unga ðór ar feirc an éomde do cleirchib, 7 eccalrib. Sluaighib lá Ruaidri Ua cConcobaír, 7 lá Tigheánán Ua Ruairc, co hAine Cliach, go tatarat braigde, 7 no ranorac Muina ı noð eirtir Mac Corbmaic Mész Carraig, 7 Donnall mac Toirre-ðealbaiğ Uí ðhriain, 7 do radað dá feicit décc bó fo trí in sneclann Muir-éirraig Uí ðhriain lá ðsrímuíain do Ruaidri Ua Concobaír. Concobaír Leé ðearg, mac Maoilreaclainn Uí Choncobaír, tigeanna Corcomóruað, do marbað lá mac a ðrátar. Donnall Ua Sléibin árd ollam Airgiall, dég. Amraib Mac Innaigheorað, árd ollam Eireann ı ccruiuircect, décc. Dubcoblac, inçhn mic Taidg .ı. Maoileachlainn Uí Mhaoilruanaid, bñ Toirre-ðealbaiğ, rí Connaçt, dég. Maire Cenél Eógan, 7 comarba Doire, do éoct hi teach Ruaidri Uí Choncobaír, rí Eireann co hAé Luain, 7 rucrat ór 7 édach 7 bú ionda leó dia ttiçchib.

Aoir Críort, mile céð rearccat a naoi. Conçalac Ua Tomaltaig, uaral řaccart, 7 airðfeirleiginn Cluana mic Nóir 7 raoi çgna na nÇaoidéal, décc. Mağ eó na Saçan co na pecclér, Fabar Fheçine, 7 Doimliağ Chia- náin do loçarð. Ar í fo bliaðain hi tatarat Ruaidri Ua Concobaír, rí Eireann, dech mbú gaça bliaðna uaða feín, 7 ó gaç riğ ma ðeağaid co ðráð ðríor leiginn Arda Maça ı nonóir Pháçtaraic ar leiginn do ðenam do

* *Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

† *Dubhchobhlach*.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin.—See note †, under A. D. 1151, p. 1096, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1168. Murtagh mac Donell O'Brian, king of Dalgais, killed at Dunnasciath by” [mac Conner's son, and] “Morogh Mac Carthy his

son, king of Desmond ; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soone after by Dermod Fyn and by O'Faellan, and seaven of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, chief chronicler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cunga in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Connor to Athlone and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Ath-crogha into Mounster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay” [Moylena] “to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Grenecliagh ; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges

died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Cloth-rann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill^s, lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i. e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muircheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlaeibh Mac Innaighneorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach^t, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i. e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-co of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-Chianain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha^u, in honour of

to him; and Mounster was divided in twayne between Cormack” [Mac Carthy] “and Donell O’Brien; and he tooke 140 coves by force, for Morogh O’Brien’s satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O’Conor returned to his house. Donogh O’Carroll, Archking of Argiall, stricken with a servant’s hatchet of his owne, viz., O’Duvna, and the king drunk, and died.”

^u *Lector of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summoperè cupiens in Academiâ Ardmachanâ studia promoveri, honoraria annuaque decem boum pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholæ adauxit, et dato diplomate suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, eâ conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undequaque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Ardmachæ continuaretur.” — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310.

macaib leigimh Eireann 7 Alban arísna. Diarmaid Ua Maoleaclainn, ní Míde 7 Gall Áta chiat, Ua Fáilge, 7 Ua Ffaolám, cóna ponura 7 robar-tain a éimh, do íarbað lá Doimnall mbrígaic, mac Maoleaclainn Cporraig, 7 lá Donnchað Ceimrealað Ua Ceallaið 7 lá fíraib ðrífí. Slóigeað lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcobaíri co hÁt na riach, 7 no ionnairb Doimnall ðrífíach 1 noíogail an écta rin, 7 no rannMíde 1 noð, 7 tuc an lé arítearach do Tíghínán Ua Ruairc, 7 ðfíraib ðreipne, 7 an leat iarítearach do fein. ðrian Slébe ðlaðma, mac Toirpðealbaið Uí ðhriain, ní Mumán, 7 an dá éle, do ðallað lá Doimnall mac Toirpðealbaið 1 míraí. Fírcáir Ua Fallamán, toircað Cloimn Uatac, 7 maor Ua Maime, décc iar naíteiríge. Raðgnall Ua Maolmíadaíð, toircað Muiníre Eolair, décc iar naíteiríge. Loingí na fflémentach do éoct a Saðraib h1 rocpaíde Mec Murchaða .i. Diarmaða, do cõrnam ríge Laiðín do. báttar ðin, lx laeð co línreacaib leó. Sluaíðíð fíri nEireann lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcobaíri, go tóirraíð, 7 tángattar maíte éuairceirte Eireann ina éoinne im Maðgnur Ua Eochaða, ní Ulað, 7 im Murchað cCeapbaill, tíðínna Oirðíall, 7 do deacattar arriðe co hÁt chiat, 7 no léiccit ar ceúla ðia tíríb ðoríðíri. Luð iarom ní Eireann Ruaidrí Ua cCloncobaíri 1 Laiðím, 7 Tíðínán Ua Ruairc, tíðínna ðreipne, 7 Diarmaid Ua Maoleaclainn, ní Tóirpach, 7 Góill Áta chiat, hí ccoinne fíri Mumán, Laiðín, 7 Orraíge, 7 no éuiríte for neméni na Flementaíð, 7 do ríad Diarmaid Mac Murchaða a mac a ngiollnur ðUa Choncobaíri. Ríge Cenél nEógain do gabaíl do Concobaíri Ua Loclainn.

* *Ath-na-riach*.—Ford of the greyish Cows. Not identified.

* *The Flemings*.—The Editor has discovered no English or Anglo-Irish authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon this passage in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 216, note.

“In the Four Masters we find those foreigners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings; and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most

probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies” [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] “consisted. ‘Even at the present day,’ says Mr. Beauford, ‘the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen.’—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in *Brewer’s Beauties*, &c.”

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between

Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faclain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Dönnchadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breagha. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach^v; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eiles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Ragnall Ua Maelmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings^x came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i. e. Diarmaid, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-cliaith, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlain, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by^y the Flemings; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghain was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Codds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

^y *Set nothing by*: i. e. thought them not worth

notice. The Annals of Ulster contain but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

"A. D. 1169. The Daimliag, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan" [now Duleek], "burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (.i. Liar)" [*rectè*, the Bregian.—ED.], "and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, míle céδ ρεαχτμοζαττ. Ταίρι Chommáin, mic Faolcon do εάβαρη α ταλίαιν do Ξηολλα Ιαηλαίτε Υα Καρμααίν, κομαρβα Com- máin, γ ρερίν do έορ ιομπο λαίρ ζο ccuimdaé óir γ αιρζιδ. Μαολρμυαναιδ Υα Ρυαδάν, ερρκορ Λυιζνε Connacé, αιρδδρλνόιρ, ραοι ζηνα γ εράβαδ, Μαολ- μόρδα Mac Υαιρπειρζε, ρρμυιέ ρλνόιρ δέρεαρραά, ρονυρ, γ ραιδδρλρ Cluana mic Νόιρ, είνδ α Chéled Dé, do écc ι mí Nouember. Κορβμας Υα Λυμλυμ, ρλρλειζιμδ Cluana ρλρτα δρénαινν, ιαρρμα ρυαδ Έρεανν ινα αιμρην, δέcc. Διαρμαιδ Υα δραιοιν, κομαρβα Commáin, γ άιρδδρλνόιρ αιρτερ Connacé, δέcc ι ηλιρ Clóερηνν ιαρρ αν εúccεαδ βλιαδαιν νοάδ α αοιρ. Concóδαρ, mac Μυιρδλρταιζ Υι Λοclainn, τιζλρνα Cenél Εόζαιν, γ ριόζδαίμνα Έρεανν, do μαρβαδ λά ηΑοδ μδεcc Mac Cana γ do Υιδ Capacáin Saεαρη Cárcc αρ λάρ τρín μόιρ ι ηΑρδ Μαάα. Mac Cealla cáin, mac mic Capéταιζ, do μαρ- βαδ λά mac Ταίδζ Υί δηρλαιν. Ταίλτε, ιηζλν Μυιρδλρταιζ Υί Μηαοιρλσcl- λαινν, βλν Doimnaill mic Μυρχαδα Υί Ρηλρζαίλ, ταοιρεά Μυιρτρη Αηζαίλε, δέcc ιρην ελτραάτμαδ βλιαδαιν α ηαοιρ. Αηδóιλρ, mac Ξηολλα Αονζυρα Υί Chlú máin, ollam ι ριιδóεcτ εριδε, δέcc. Doimnaill mac Τοιρρδεαλβαίζ Υί δηρλαιν, τιζλρνα λειτε Μυμáν, do ιομπάδ αρ Ρυαίδρι Υα cConcóδαρ, γ έ do διριύζαδ ζιáll Dhál cCair. Robert mac Stepm, γ Ricard mac Gille- berct .i. Ιαηλα ó Στραηζβουυ do τεαάc α Saραιδ ιη Έρηνδ ζο ρλόζ ηδóριμe, γ

King of Ireland, granted ten cowes yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the Lector of Ardmagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers" [i. e. poor scholars] "of Ireland and England."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Comman, son of Faelchu.*—He is the patron saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where his festival was celebrated on the 26th of December. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Comman (son of Faelchu, son of Drethlan, of the race of Rudraighe), who was a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard, was a young man in the year 550; but it adds, that the year of his death is unknown.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 618.

³ *Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht*: i. e. of Achonry.

^b *The Uí-Caracain.*—A sept seated in the

parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note ³, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, *suprà*.

^c *Fitz-Stephen.*—He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry I., who, after separating from her royal lover, married Gerald, Governor of Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald's death, Nesta became the mistress of the Constable Stephen de Marisco, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen. The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described by his nephew, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 26 :

"O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortunæ variæ, sortique adversæ plusquam prosperè semper obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque

The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu^z, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Maelruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht^a, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireirghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Braein, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Caracain^b, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Tailte, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of DalgCais. Robert Fitz Stephen^c and Richard, son of Gilbert, i. e. Earl Strongbow^d, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rotæ circumferentias æquanimiter expertum, et omnia passum.

“*Quæ pejor fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,
Quæ melior.*”

“*Overe Marium secundum Stephaniden. Cujus si felicitatem respexeris: felicissimum dixeris. Si verum miserias: miserorum omnium miserimum videas. Erat autem vir amplo corpore et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura paulo mediocritatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus, liberalis et jucundus, sed vino Venerique trans modestiam datus.*”

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called Cuan-an-bhainbh, now Bannow, in the month of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights,

sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers, among whom was Hervey de Montemarisco, or Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl Strongbow.

^d *Earl Strongbow.*—He was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was surnamed Strongbow, as had been his father, from his strength in discharging arrows. For Giraldus's character of this Earl, see note ^e, under A. D. 1176. According to the work attributed to Maurice Regan, Strongbow landed at Downtonnell, near Waterford, on the eve of the feast of St. Bartholomew, with an army of about 1200 men, of whom 200 were knights.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 23.

ζο νιολαρ Ριοιρεαδ, γ ραιζδεορταιβ ηι ροδραυε Μεσ Μυρχαδα υο δορναμ Λαιζην υό, γ υο δομβυαυορεαδ Ξαυοδεαλ Ερεαυν αρεφνα, γ υο ραυ μασ Μυρχαδα α ιυζην υο λαηλα ο Στραυγδουυ αρ τοετ ια ροδραυε. Ρο γαβραττ Λοδ Ξαρμαν, γ υο δεααατταρ αρ εγιν αρ Ρορτ Λαυρεε, γ ρο γαβρατ μασ Ξιλλεμαιρε αριναυδ αν υύιν, γ Υα Ραολάν, τιζηρνα να ηδέρη, γ α μασ, γ ρο μαρβρατ ρεετ οοέυ ανηηυοδε. Δομναλλ υρεαγαχ Υα Μαοιλεαχλαινν οο ροχαυοδιβ υρφαυιβ υρσζ υιμε υο υυλ ηι Λαιζηιβ, γ Δομνχαδ Υα Σελλαυζ, τιζηρνα υρσζ, υο ευιυιμ λα Λαιζηιβ υον ευρ ριν. Σλυαιζσδ λά Ρυαυορι Υα οConcobaυρ, ρι Ερεαυν, γ λά Τιζηρναν Υα Ρυαυρε τιζηρνα υρειρνε γ λά Μυρχαδ Υα Σεαρβαυλλ, τιζηρνα Ουρζιαυλλ, ιυυ αυρσρ Λαιζην, γ να ηΓαυ ρεμρταε, γ βαοι ιυυορι εατα στορρα ρρι ρε τρι ττραετ, ζυρ ρο λουζ ενε υο αιτ Αε ελιαετ, υαιρ ρο ερειοορσσε Ξουλλ αν υυιμε Connaeταυζ γ Λεε Chuυινν αρεφνα. Δο ροναδ ιυορβαυ ρορ Ξηαυαυιβ Αεα ελιαετ ιυορην αρ ρο ρεαυ Μυρχαδα γ να Σαχαυαυζ ρορρα, γ ρο ευιρρσσε α ναρ αρ λαρ α υυυινε ρεην, γ ρυεερατ α οοροδ γ α ιουυημαρ ερμα ιι δομναυ α ιυβρειερε ρρι ρσραυιβ Ερεαυν. Αολαοι υαδαυιβ αργαυλλ, μασ Ραζηαυλλ ιυε Τυρκαυλλ αηορι Ξαυυ Αεθα ελιαετ. Μαυομ λα μασ Κορβμαυε ιυε μεσ Καρταυζ, γ λά Δεαρμυυαυν ρορ να ρυοιρεαδαυιβ ρο ραγαυιβρσε αγ οοιμευ Ρηυιρτ Λαυρεε. Σλυαιζσδ λά μασ Μυρχαδα οο να ρυοιρεαδαυιβ ηι Μυδε γ ι ιυβρειρνε, γ ρο αιρζρσε Κλυαν Εραυρ, γ ρο λουρσορσσε Κσναυυρ, γ Κυλλ Ταυυλεην, Δυβαδ, Σλαμε, Τυυλεν, Κυλλ Σερπε, Ουρρτ Χαυραίν, γ υο ροηρατ ορεαχ ιαρταίν ι εΤιρ ιυβρην, γ ρυεερατ βραυετ γ βυαρ ιομδα λεό υο δομ α λοηζροιρτ. υραυζυε Οηαυρμαδα ιυε Μυρχαδα υο ιαυρβαδ λά Ρυαυορι Υα Concobaυρ, ρι Ερεαυν, οοε Αελυαν,

^c *Loch Garman* : i. e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their invaders a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mac Murrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

^f *Port-Lairge* : i. e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 24, 25.

^g *Officer of the fortress*.—Giraldus Cambrensis

calls this fortress *Turris Reginaldi*, which is the tower now commonly called the Ring Tower.—See the *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 188, 189; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 226.

^h *Asgall*.—He is called “Hasculphus Dublinensium princeps” by Cambrensis, in *Hib. Expug.*; and Herculph Mac Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shows no reason on which he grounds this opinion.—See his *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 228. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see *Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17.

archers, in the army of Mac Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him; and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garman^e, and entered Port-Lairge^f by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress^g, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maeleachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagha along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall^h, son of Raghnall, son of Turcall, chief king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Lairge. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Cluain-Irairdⁱ, and burned Ceanannus, Cill-Tailltean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Scire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha^k were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

ⁱ *Cluain-Iraird, &c.*—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilskeery, and Castlekieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

^k *The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha.*—Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's *History of Ireland*, and some modern Irish anti-

quists, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: "Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (*suprà*, c. 10)

.1. Concóbair mac Diarmada, ríogmacaom Láigín, 7 mac mic Diarmada .i. mac Donnall Chaomanaig, 7 mac a cómalta .i. Ua Caollaiǵe. Donnall bhríǵac 7 Aipéir Míde do iompúó ar O Ruairc, 7 ar O cConcóbair 7 braitǵde do éabairt do Mac Murchaóda. Braitǵde Aipéir Míde do márbáó lá Tigéirnan Ua Ruairc. Mac mic Faoláin, 7 mac Donnchaó Mic Díollapáटरραιcc do ionarbáó lá Mac Murchaóda. Sluaigéó lá mac Murchaóda ip in mbreipne, 7 rraincear for breim dia Mhuinip lá haipuib Tigéirnan Uí Ruairc, 7 do raórat iarctáin ammur longpuit fear péin co Láigín, Galláin, Féraib Míde, 7 co nAipǵiallaib imme, 7 toipeatar rochaóde díob, 7 no fáǵaibíte a longpóit. Donnall Ua brian 7 Dál cCair do iompúó for Ruairíu. Coblach ósráir lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbair for díonainn díonraó Mumán. Creach lá hUib Maíne a nUrimúáin, 7 creach la hIaréar Connaét, 7 tTuáó-mumán. Ro hinreáó Urimúá leó don éur rín, 7 no rcaoilíte cláirpóicé Cille Dalua. Lorcán Ua hÉctiǵern do márbáó la macaib mic Mec Conmara, 7 lá hUib Cairín. Diarmaó Ua Cuinn, toipeac Cloinne hIéirnan, do márbáó lá Cenel Aóda na eÉctǵe. Diarmaó Ua hAinbπέé, tǵéirna Ua Meé, 7 toipeac marcrluaig tǵéirna Oilǵ, do márbáó for Imr la cáin lá loingí táimic a hIarib hOpc. Creach lá Tigéirnáin Ua Ruairc 7 nǵaílnǵaib 7 hi Saíonib, 7 do berit buar ionóa lair. Creach la hAipǵiallaib hi tTír bhríuín. Murchaó Ua Féarǵaí, tǵéirna na rFóreuaé, do márbáóh lá hUa Fíachrach, tǵearna Ua rFíneaólaip. Ruairí Mac Aóda, tǵéirna Cloinne Corcepaig, décc ina oilíte 7 Tuaim dá ǵualann. Ǵníóin anaiémó aiarparcach do dénaím lá Maǵnur Ua hÉócaóda, rí Ulaó, 7 don manach Aímlaóib, mac cómarba Fíndén Maíǵe bíle, 7 la hUltaib aipéina (cáimóta

obsidem dederat, capitali sententiá condemnavit.”—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17. See also Stanihurst, *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, lib. 3. The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from Domhnall Caemhanach, said by Giraldus Cambrensis to be a bastard son of King Dermot; but Maurice Regan conceals his illegitimacy, and calls him Prince Donald.—See Harris’s *Hibernica*, p. 16, note ¹; and p. 30, note ².

¹ *O’Caellaighe*.—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-

guished from O’Ceallaigh, O’Cele, O’Caela, and O’Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever after the extinction of the native language.

² *Diarmaid Ua Cuinn*.—Now *anglicè* Dermot, Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O’ being never prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See note ^k, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, *suprà*.

³ *Cinel-Aedha of Echtǵhe*: i. e. the O’Shaughnessys and their correlatives, who were seated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.

land; at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid's grandson, i. e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i. e. O'Caellaighe¹. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruairc and O'Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalua. Lorcan Ua hEchthighern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn^m, chief of Clann-Iffearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtgheⁿ. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oileach, was slain on Inis-Lachain^o, by a fleet which came from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gaileanga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha^p, was slain by Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlais^q. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finnen, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

^o *Inis-lochain*.—See note ^o, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1544.

^p *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the present

county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

^q *Ui-Fineachlais*.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.

Μαοιλίορα ερρορ, γ Ζιολλαδομανζυιρτ μαρ Κορβμαιρ, κομάρβα Κομζαλλ, γ Μαολμαρταιν, κομάρβα Ριννέν κο να μυιρτιρ) .ι. κοιμτίονολ μαnach ριαζάλτα κο να nabbað ρο ορδοιζ Μαολμαοðοοκ Υα Μορζαίρ, λεζαίρ κομάρβα Ρσταίρ, ι Saball Ρθάττραιοκ δο ιονδαρβαð αρ αν μαιρτιρ ρο έζοαίðρεατ, γ ρο έυμνδοιζρτε ρέιν, γ α ναρζαίρ ζο λέίρ ειτιρ λεαðραιð γ αιðμιð ecclapταάτα, βύ, εοά, γ αορρά, γ να huile ρο έιονόίρτε ó αιρτιρ αν λέζαίρ ρεμρραιτε ζο ριν. Μαίρζ τιζσίνα, γ τοιρζ δο ροινε αν ζησίοñ ηίριν τρια κομάριλε αν τί ρο διέυιρρτε μαραιζ Όροιόιτ άτα αρ αν αβðαινε τρια να έιονναίð ρέιν. Μαίρκε τίρ α νðρναð, άτ μι ðεαχαίð ζαν ινðεχαð οñ cκοιμðε, υαιρ ρο μαρβαίτ ιν αοιρρτέτ λα huaiéið náμιατ να τοιρζ δο ροιρνε αν ζησίοñ ριν, γ ρο ροναð αν ρί, γ ρο μαρβαð ζαρ έςκε ιαρτταιν κο ηαιρρτέτναέ ιρην βαίλε ι νðρναð αν κομάριλε αιρρριέν ηιριν .ι. ι νðύñ. Όια μαίρτ ρο δι έυιρραð αν κοιμτίονολ. Όια μαίρτ τρια ι cκοιñ βλιαðνα ρο μαρβαð μαίρτε Υλαð, γ ρο ζοναð α ρί. Όια μαίρτ ζαρ υαιρ ιαρτταιν ρο μαρβαð έ ι ηðύñ λά α ðρρραταίρ.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle céð ρςchetμόζατ α ηαοñ. Ρετρυρ Υα Μόρða, ερρορ Cluana ρσίρτα ðρénαιññ, μαnach cραίððεαé céτυρ, δο ðάðað ιρην ðιοναιññ αν 27 ðο December. Σαðð, ιηζή Ζλίμιαίρñ Μιρ Μυρράða, βαñκομάρβα ðριζðε, ðέζ ιαρ ναίρρζε. Cloicteach Telca áίρð ðο λορραð lá Τιζσίρñán

* *Sabhall-Phadraig.*—Now Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See A. D. 493, 1011, 1020, 1149.

* *Dun.*—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh O’Neill” [*rectè*, O’Loughlin], “king of Kindred-Owen, and heire apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Cana, and the Uibh-Caragan, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donogh Kynselagh O’Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murcha and the forreners that he brought out of Great Britain to spoyle Ireland, in revenge of his banishment over seas out of his owne land, and the killing of his son. They had the slaughter of the Galls of Dublin and Waterford, and many slaughters were of them also.

Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spirituall and temporall; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, .i. Aulyv, son to the Coarb of Finen-Moybyle, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principalls of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with” [*rectè*, with the exception of] “Moylysa, and Gilladomangart mac Donell mic Cormack, Coarb of Comgall, and Moylmarten, Coarb of Finen, with their people, .i. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Moylemoag O’Morgair, Legat of the Coarb of Peter, in St. Patrick’s Savall, .i. sanctuary, were banished out of the abby built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, stuff, ewes, men, horses, shcepe, and all that ever they gathered there first coming in the tyme of the said Legat

and Gilladomhangairt, son of Cormac, successor of Comhghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i. e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-Phadraig^t, were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of every thing which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-atha [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun^s. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Ulidia were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluiniainn Mac Murchadha, successor of Bright, died after penance. The Cloictheach of Telach-aird^t was

untill that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, fleshly combination, and covetousness of honor to himselfe; for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo', wo', woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of their enemies, the principalls that committed this act. The king was wounded *and Garbeg*" [*rectè*, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the towne, where this was devised by an unconscionable council, i. in Dun. Uppon Tuesday was the Convent banished: uppon Tuesday, at a yeare's end, were the best of

Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot" [*rectè*, this Manus] "soone after was killed himselfe by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanveth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Orcadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghlin." *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Telach-aird*.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coindealbhain, chief of Ui-Laeghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish

Ua Ruairc co na lán do daoibh ann. Diairmaid Mac Murchada, ní Laiḡín, an fíh lar a ndéanad fód eirigh d'Éirinn uile, iar ttochuirtal Saxon, 7 iar ndenaim ulc Ḥaoidéal go hiomda, iar narccain 7 lopead ceall niolará, Cñannur, Cluain Éraird, 7c, do écc nia ceim bliadna do ḡalair ettuailnḡeac anaidéid, uair no bren ina b'chaid tria niobail Dé, Cholaim Chille, 7 Fíndéim, 7 naoim Éreann ira cealla no rárarḡ, 7 no loipee peét niam, 7 i fíhna móir aebát ḡan tiomna, ḡan aidéirḡe, ḡan corp eiriope, ḡan onḡad, aímair no éuill a d'rocairillead. Maolepón mac Ḥiolla Seacnail tighina D'fciort b'riḡ, do écc. Taitin, inḡín Concobair Uí Maolr'chlaino, b'n loimair Uí Chatairarḡ, tighina Sairene, déḡ. Doimnall, mac mic Ruaid'ri Uí Mhaolmuid, tighina Fear cCeall, do marbad lá Muin'uir Muimneaca. Doimnall Ua Fógarra, tighina Ele déirfciort, do marbad lá Doimnall mac Donnchada O'p'arḡe, 7 no éuir ár an dá Ele, dú i ttorp'at'ar fice ar eirib céadib. Creach coblac lá hUltaib hí t'ir Éḡain, dia puccrat bú iomda leó. Creach lá Niall mac Mec Laclaino go cCenél Éḡain i nUltaib, 7 no marbad rochaide leó, 7 do b'f'rat buar d'irime. B'arḡe Airḡiall iarom do ḡabail lá Niall Ua Loclainn. Creach mór lá Maḡnur mac Duinnleibe Uí Eochaá co nUlltoib i cCúil an tuairfciort, 7 no airḡret Cúil patain, 7 cealla oile, 7 ruḡrat uathaó beaḡ do Cenél Éḡain forpa im Choncobair Ua Chatain, 7 no f'raó iomair'fec ttorpa, 7 no meabaid for Ultoib, 7 torcair f'ir ar f'ic'it do t'ir'eachaib, 7 do macaib t'ir'eaó co rochaóib iomdaib oile o Ultaib, 7 no ḡonaó Maḡnur fein, 7 t'ina ar an caḡḡliaó don éur rin. Ro marbad iarom lá a d'f'bra'at'ar f'ain, lá Donnleibe, 7 lá Ḥiolla Aenḡura

ḡaile an éloicéirḡe, and, in English, Steeples-town, in which the cloictheach, or round tower, referred to in the text, stood. This tower fell about the year 1760. The Editor was acquainted with an old native of this district who saw this steeple standing.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 138, note *.

^u *Unknown disease*.—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “Dermott Mac Murrugh died of an unknown disease, without penance, shrive, or Extreame Unction.” But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that “he died at Ferns after the victory of Uinction and penance.” This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 6 :

“Erat autem Dermicius vir staturæ grandis, et corpore peramplo : vir bellicosus et audax in gente sua : ex crebro continuoque belli clamore voce raucisona. Timeri a cunctis quam diligenti cupiens ; nobilium oppressor, humilium erector, infestus suis, exosus alienis. Manus omnium

burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with its full of people in it. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland, —after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, &c.,—died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease^a; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineacha. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh [Mac Gillaphadraig] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airghialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt^w; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Cathain, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Maghnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepscoip, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

^w *Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt*.—Tuaisceart was the name of an ancient deanery in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deaneries of Ballymoney and Dunluce.

The *cuil*, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 71, note ^a.

mac Mic Ἰολλαεργκοιρ, πέταψε Μαναῖγ, ἰ nDún, iar ndéanam ule iomda. Creach ar Saitéib lá Tigfhán Ua Ruairc go bfríab bpeirne. Ro marbað leó rochaide, ἡ do bfrerat buar iomda. Creach uile lá Tigfhán ἰ nDergceairt bfríγ, ἡ po marbað lair Ἰολλα Nénám Mac Luḡada, .i. ταιοιρsch Cuircne, ἡ Mac Ἰολλαεaclann (.i. ταιοιρεαé Dειρceirte bfrícc.) Τορcair lá fríab Míde don cúr rin Ua Lamóuib. Doimnall bfríγac, τiγfhna Míde, do éabairt ḡiall do Thigfhán Ua Ruairc. Seacht cepeacha do dénam lá hUib Maíne for Urimúain ó doimnach na himpime co doimnach mioncarg. Creach Doimhíag Chianáin do dénam lá ríoiréad Míli Chocan, ἡ τορέπαταρ apoile díob arnabárac lá ḡallaib Áta cliaé in eíneac Chianáin. Cat Áta cliaé eirir Míli Cocan ἡ Argall, .i. mac Racónaill, rí ḡall nEreann péct ríam. Τορπαταρ a nár céctaruae a díú, ἡ anall eirir ríoirédaib Saxon ἡ ḡalla Áta cliaé. Do rochar ann Argall mac Raḡnaill, ἡ Eoan loélan-dac a hIriúib hOpc, co rochaíob aile cenmoát. Sluaḡfó lá Ruairc Ua cConcobaí, lá Tigfhán Ua Ruairc, ἡ lá Murchad Ua Cfríbaill go hÁt cliaé, bporbaí ar an Iarla .i. Searngbuu, ἡ ar Míli Cocan. Baí epá deabað ἡ iomḡum ftoppa rí rí cé coicéidí. Do cóid íarom O Concobaí ἰ ccoimn Laignh, ἡ marcrluaḡ rí mbréirne ἡ Airḡiall do buain ἡ do lopecað arbaí na Saxonac. Do deocabaí íarptáin an Iarla ἡ Míli Cocan co na ríoiréab illongpopt Leite Cuinn, po marbpat rochaide dia noaorḡar ríluaḡ, ἡ tuerat a lón, a nebeað, ἡ a ccaplib. Maíom lá mac Corbmaic Mész Captaí ar ḡhallaib Luimnig. Ro marbað rochaide móp díob lair im Foirne mac Ἰολλαcaindíγ, ἡ im Τορcair mac Τρέní, ἡ po loipec an marccað, ἡ lé an díune armeaéon. Slóíḡfó lá Tigfhnan Ua Ruairc co bfríab

* *Managh*.—Otherwise called Mancha Monagh-Uladh, and Cath-Monagh.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1173; Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, &c., p. 356; and *Leubhar-na-gCeart*, p. 172, note ^u. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Doctor O'Connor prints this *Rechtairé Mum*, which he translates *Gubernatore Momonie*, but he is decidedly in error.

^v *Asgall*.—For a curious account of the deaths of this prince and Hoan, or John, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle

with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called *Thewoode Vehemens* by Giraldus, and *le Dene* by Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Asgall, or Haseulphus, attempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on the sea shore, and brought back alive to be reserved for ransom. But on appearing before the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large assembly in the Council house, he proudly and haughtily exclaimed: "We came here with only a small force and this has been but the

of Monaigh^a at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Lughadha, i. e. chief of Cuircne, and Mac Gillaseachlainn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lamhdhuibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday. Daimhliag-Chianain [Duleek] was plundered by the knights of Milo Cogan; and some of them were slain on the following day by the foreigners [i. e. Danes] of Ath-cliath, in revenge of Cianan. The battle of Ath-cliath was fought between Milo Cogan and Asgall, [who was for] some time before king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ireland. Many were slaughtered on both sides of the Saxon knights and the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath. Asgall^v, son of Ragnall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the Earl, i. e. Strongbow, and Milo Cogan. There were conflicts and skirmishes between them for the space of a fortnight. O'Conchobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions^z, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luimneach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torchar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc^a

beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

^a *Their provisions.*—In the account of the English Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of

corn, meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25–30; and compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

^a *Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.*—Compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25, 26.

δρειψε δοριδιρι, γ λά ηΑρηγιαλλαῖς co ηΑε̄ cηαε̄, γ πο̄ cυρηρε̄ δεαβαῖο̄ φρι
 Μῖσι Cocan co na ριδιριδαῖς, ζο̄ ραειμιῖο̄ φορ̄ φεαρηαῖς δρειψε γ φορ̄ Αρη-
 γιαλλαῖς. Δο̄ ρο̄cαιρ̄ ann Αε̄ο̄ mac Τηγ̄σηνάιν̄ Υἱ̄ Ρυαρηc, ταναρη̄ δρειψε,
 γ mac mic Διαρμαθα Υἱ̄ Chunn, γ ρο̄cηαῖδε̄ οἰλε̄ immailē φριῦ. Cpeach
 λά δρειμ̄ dō Shíol Muireadaῖγ̄ ἰ̄ τ̄Τυαδ̄mum̄ain, γ πο̄ οἰρ̄cρη̄cε̄ δρη̄τεαcán
 Ua Uciud̄a, γ πο̄ μαρη̄δρατ̄ é̄ buδδ̄éim̄ ἰ̄ cηαε̄cαιῖο̄. Cpeach λά ρῖο̄l̄ nΑnmchaῖο̄
 γ λά Muinh̄ρη̄ Chionaēta ἰ̄ nEle, γ dō βερ̄τρατ̄ bú̄ iom̄ōa. Cpeach λά mac an
 Iarla ζο̄ πο̄ οἰρ̄cε̄ cealla Μαηγε̄ Λαιγ̄η̄ γ̄ δρη̄οη̄ζ̄ ἡ̄ορ̄ dō Uἱ̄β̄ Paoláin. Cpeach
 λά ηλη̄ρη̄ταρ̄ Connaēt, γ λά δρειμ̄ dō Shíol Muireadaῖγ̄ ζο̄ πο̄ αρη̄cρη̄cε̄ Iar̄m̄ūma,
 Corc̄m̄ūd̄ruaδ̄, γ tūcρη̄τατ̄ buaρ̄ δῖρη̄ῖmē. Cpeach λά muinh̄ρη̄ mic an Iarla dia
 πο̄ οἰρ̄cρη̄cε̄ Cluain Conaρη̄e, Ḷalam, γ Λᾱρη̄c̄ ἡ̄δρη̄ūin. In̄γ̄η̄ Uἱ̄ Eochadā,
 b̄h̄n̄ Muρchaῖο̄ Uἱ̄ Ceap̄baill, τηγ̄ση̄na Oρη̄γ̄iaill, δέcc. Cob̄laē Connaēt
 ó Sham̄ain cō δεᾱltainē φορ̄ δῖο̄nainn, γ φορ̄ Λο̄c̄ nDeρ̄η̄ζ̄ōep̄c. Sí̄th̄ dō δ̄énaim̄
 dō Ohoim̄nall̄ δρη̄f̄gach λά Τηγ̄ση̄νάιν̄ Ua Ρυαρηc, γ αρη̄c̄ρη̄ Mῖδε̄ dō ε̄ōc̄ε̄t̄ dia
 εἰγ̄. Rí̄ Saζan an̄ θαρη̄ā η̄en̄ρη̄í̄ Duice na Noρη̄tmann, γ Ᾱqūitainē Iarla An-
 δεζαυα, γ τηγ̄ση̄na αρ̄ μορ̄án̄ dō εἰρη̄ῖς οἰλε̄, dō ε̄c̄ε̄t̄ in̄ Eρη̄inn an̄ β̄λαδ̄αρη̄ρη̄, δά
 ρῖc̄ε̄t̄ αρ̄ δά̄ c̄é̄ō líon̄ ā long, γ αρ̄ ann̄ πο̄ ζᾱβρατ̄ ἰ̄ Πορη̄c̄laρη̄γε̄.

^b *Ua Litiudha* : i. e. O'Liddy ; now Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^c *The King of England*.—Henry II. landed at Crook, in the county of Waterford, on the 18th of October, 1171. He was accompanied by Strongbow, William Fitz-Adelm, Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Barnard, and many other lords. His whole force, which, according to the most authentic English accounts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1171. Diernot Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, after spoyling many churches and temporal” [property], “died in Ferna, without unction, the body of Christ, repentance, or will, in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Finen, and the saints that he spoyled” [i. e. dishonoured] “in

their churches. Askall mac Torcaill, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Isles,” [were] “killed of” [by] “the said Galls. Sawy, daughter of Gluniron Mac Murcha, Coarb of Brigit, died in repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Dunleve, with all Ulstermen, into the northern nookes, preyed Cuilrathan, and other churches ; but a few of Kindred-Owen followed them, about Conner O'Cahan, and fought with them, and killed 21 of their cheif men, and cheife men's children, and another number together with them ; and Manus himself was wounded, and that Manus himselfe was soone after killed by Dunleve, his own brother, and by Gillanus Mac Gillespuig, *by the Monks' heard or servant*” [recte, by the lawgiver, or chief steward of the monachs, or Cath-Monaigh], “in Dun, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his fosterer, Cumoy mac Floinn, who was his own

and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-cliaith ; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated ; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudha^b, and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadha and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Ui-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcumdhruadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Cluain-Conaire, Galam [*read* Gailinne], and Lathrach-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hEochadha, and wife of Murchadh Ua Cearbhail, lord of Oirghialla, died. The fleet of Connaught, from Allhallowtide to May-day, upon the Sinainn and Lóch Deirdheirc. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England^c, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hughe's wife before ; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, bachalls, clerks, and churches. Dunleve rained after him. Anne, daughter to Dunleve, Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed upon Tiernan O'Roirk, men of Meath, men of Fernmoy, by Myles Gogan, and his" [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briuins and Conmacne. There were there killed some of the best of Fernmoy, .i. Moylmoghta Mac Confevla, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriagh. Tenny

O'Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality and martial feates, died. *Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus Rex Angliæ, et idem dux Normanniæ et Aquitanix, et Comes Andegaviæ, et aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et xl. navibus, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Mounster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ibriuin, Argialls, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaght, a divine monke and learned, drowned in the Synan, the 6th Kalends of January.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 4, line 2 of note ¹, after "Tultuine," insert "now modernized to *Conn tuine*, or *Tounthinna*, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note ², for "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 8, note ³, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note ⁴, for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note ⁵, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note ⁶, add: "There is a place called Blary, or Bleary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down."

P. 37, note ⁷, for "both names unknown," read "Glascharn is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath."

P. 38, at the end of note ⁸, add: "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhael was buried at Feart-Conmhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chonmhaeil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 20."

P. 38, note ⁹, for "Ucha.—Not identified," read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note ¹⁰, add: "Dubhloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard."

P. 49, note ¹¹, for "not identified," read "Loch Saileach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51."

P. 58, note ¹², on *Moin-Foichnigh*, for "there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly," read "Moin-Foichnigh is now called Moin-Boichnigh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."

P. 75, note ², for "Magh-Aeife, otherwise called Magh-Feimheann," read "Magh-Aeife was the name of a plain in the ancient Ui-Failghe, adjoining Tuath-Leighe, near Portarlington."

P. 79, A. M. 4702, for "Aenghus Ollamb, son of Labhraidh," read "Aenghus Ollamb, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh."

P. 89, A. M. 5085, for "Ederscel, son of Oilioll," read "Ederscel, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll."

P. 104, at the end of note ², on *Slighe-Dala*, add: "The townland of Bealach-mor, i. e. the Great Road or Pass, now Ballaghmore, adjoining the parishes of Ballyadams and Timogue, in the barony of Stradhally, Queen's County, marks the direction of the great pass of Slighe-Dala, in the territory of Laeighis, or Leix."

P. 104, A. D. 157. At the end of this paragraph add: "Ῥα ποτεαμιαι αν τειροριξ Conn, ορη βα σεηρεπειρεαα. Ῥα ποηρεαμιαι να σρανν η να ηηθεαρα με α λην, i. e. Conn was a prosperous monarch, because he was a righteous judge. The trees and the river-mouths were productive during his reign."

P. 107, A. D. 165, for "Cairbre Riadal," read "Cairbre Riada."

P. 108, col. 2, line 9, for "the Munster sept called Deirgthine," read "the Munster sept called Dairine."

P. 111, A. D. 226, for "his hand did not fail Laighe," read "his hand did not conceal Laighe," and add: Lughaidh Lagha had slain seven kings, in token of which he wore seven rings on his fingers, by which he was easily recognised.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 124, a, a."

P. 112, note ², for "Suithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Louth," read "Sruthair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Longford."

P. 114, A. D. 248. "*The battle of Crinna-Fregabhail*.—In the *Annals of Tighernach* this battle is entered under A. D. 251; and in the Stowe copy of the *Annals of the Four Masters* it is noticed under A. D. 262. It is to be distinguished from the battle of Crinna-Breagh, fought A. D. 226."

P. 120, A. D. 284, for "Fiorecorb mac Cormaic Cair," read "Fiorecorb mac Moza Cairb, mic Cormaic Cair, i. e. Fearcorb, son of Moghcorb, son of Cormac Cas."

P. 124, at the end of note ², add: "It is very probable that Fincarn, in the parish of Donaghmoyne, county of Monaghan, marks the battle field of Achadh-leithdherg. It is stated in very old accounts of this battle that its site was marked by a *carn*."

P. 137, at the end of note ², on *St. Laebhan*, add: "The principal church of this saint would appear to be Cill-Laebhain, now Killevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan."

P. 140, note ¹, on *Dumh-Aichir*, for "Not identified," read "Dumha-Aichir was in Loch nEn, near the town of Roscommon.—See *Annals of Tighernach*, A. D. 1066."

P. 150, A. D. 479. To this year add: "Cpocmtann, mac Enna Ceinnsealach, p1 Ceigean bo euzem la hEochaid nHumea bo Ulb Oairpce, η la hApaob Ctiac. Muireadaa Muinearg, p1 Ulaa, oecc, i. e. Creamhthann, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, King of Leinster, fell by Eochaidh Guinech, one of the Ui-Bairrche, and the people of Ara-Cliach. Muireadhach Muinearg, King of Ulidia, died."

P. 159, last line, for "A. D. 432," read "A. D. 448."

P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the *Leabhar Breac* is, “Ní mo cín ógán co ngail, h1 raíóríthea in ríhíacaíl.”

P. 190, line 3 of note ², for “county of Longford,” read “county of Galway.”

P. 213, line 8 of note ³, for “ó Shliab Óiag,” read “ó Shliab Úiag.”

P. 217, col. 1, line 19, for “ridge-pole of the hole,” read “ridge-pole of the house.”

P. 219, col. 2, line 27. At the end of paragraph here add : “Bun-Aeife is now called Effy’s Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the road at the end of Mr. Putland’s plantation, and falling into the River Slaney, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.”

P. 242, A. D. 620, after “Colman mac Coingellam décc,” add : “Aod mac Cumascach, décc, i. e. Aedh, son of Cumascach, died.”

P. 282, at the end of note ⁷, add : “Aporcrossan, the church of St. Maelrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called *anglicè* Applecross, which is the name of an old church situated opposite the Isle of Skye, a short distance to the north of Loch Carron. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. William Reeves, author of the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, for this identification. In the Registry of Aberdeen, at 17 Kal. Septembris, is set down the festival of S. Malrubius of Appilhors, which is clearly the present Applecross. Sinclair, in his *Statistical Account of Scotland* (vol. iii. pp. 377, 379), states that the shell of the old parish church remains in Applecross, and beside an ancient ecclesiastical building ; but he takes the name, Applecross, to be a modern one, and derived from ‘rows of apple trees, which the proprietor of the estate planted in cross rows.’ The Rev. Mr. Reeves, who justly rejects this derivation, thinks that by the change of liquids *aper* was made *apel*, and that the noun *crossan* was shortened to *cross*. In this opinion the Editor entirely concurs, and he thinks that local inquiry would enable not merely an antiquary, but any intelligent inquirer, to ascertain that the modern Applecross is still called Abercrossan among those who speak Gaelic.”—See the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

P. 326, A. D. 728. At the end of this year, add : “Reachtabhra hUa Cathasaigh, toirneac Ua Tuirtre, décc. Taicléac, mac Cinnfaolaid, toirneac Luighne, décc. Caintighearna, inígn Ceallaiġ Cualann, décc, i. e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceanntfaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.”

P. 331, for “Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop,” read “Tola, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird.”

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add : “Inreachtaic Ua Conaing, toirneac Cianachta, décc. At ceo co forpéil loingiuir ipin aer co na bfoirniú ipin mbliabáin rí, i. e. Inrechtach Ua Conaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year.”

P. 348, A. D. 746, after “Nuada mac Duinnpleibe, &c., décc,” add : “Flann Ua Conghaile, toirneac Ua Foilge, décc. Fearghur, mac Fogartach, tigearna deirseirt Dreach, décc. Muirghur, mac Fearghura, tigearna na nDeiri, 7 Flann Foirtre, toirneac Corco Uaighe, décc, i. e. Flann Ua Conghaile, chief of Ui-Failghe, died. Fearghus, son of Fogartach, lord of Deisceart-Breagh, died. Muirghius, son of Fearghus, lord of the Deisi, and Flann Foirtre, chief of Corca-Laighdhe, died.”

P. 351, A. D. 748, after "Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died," add : "Scannlan of Cluain-Boireann died."

P. 358, A. D. 755, after "Μυρεασαδ, &c., ρι ζαιγεαν, δέcc," add : "Concubhar Ua Caióg Teimín, τζεαρνα Cianaceta Glinne Geimhin, δέcc, i. e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note †, for "Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker," read "Kiltabeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardagh, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map, s. 9."

P. 364, note †, on *Carn-Fiachach*, for "barony of Moycashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath."

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for "Ναργαλ," read "Υαργαλ."

„ line 12, for "Αιηρετζ," read "Αιηρετζ."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "Αν κογαδ σενα εοιρ Donnchaδ η Congalac," add : "Caé Forcaladδ εοιρ Donnchaδ mac Domnall η Congalac, i. e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Conghalach."

P. 389, note †, on *Rath-Oenbo*, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raheanbo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Sluaigeasad, τοιρεαδ Conaille, δέcc," add : "Suibne, mac Αδουαρ, δέcc, i. e. Suibhne, son of Adhvar, died."

P. 407, note †, on *Rubha-Chonaill*, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúbha Chonaill, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."

P. 443, A. D. 828, after "Abbot of Fidh-duin," add : "Ceallach, son of Connmhach, anchorite of Disert-Cheallaigh, and Muiriugan of Cill-dara, died."

P. 462, note †, for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add : "This Diarmaid of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roin (King of Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster, who was slain A. D. 732), and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 824 [825].—See note †, under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert : "Conaing, mac Fipooínnaiz, abb Domnnaiz Πατρανcc δέcc, i. e. Conaing, son of Feardomhnach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note †, after Cill-Finche, add : "Now Cill Fhínice, or Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roighne ; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Ceanannus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Rígh Roighne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 553, note †, for "hUa huairan," read "hUa hupairn."

P. 578, note †, line 12, for "Linacu Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli;" and add : "This is

probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note ³, on *Loch-Uamha*, for "The situation of this lake has not yet been identified," read "Now Loch-na-hUamha, *anglicè* Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, aud county of Leitrim. It contains twenty acres, English measure, and is now in progress of being drained."

P. 606, col. 1, line 1, for "15 *Kal. Junii*," read "15 *Kal. Januarii*."

P. 612, col. 1, line 1, for "O'Braie," read "O'Braein, or O'Braoin."

P. 750, note ³, for "now Dunbo," read "now Drumbo."

P. 765, line 5, for "carried off three hundred," read "carried off three hundred prisoners."

P. 769, line 18, for "by the son of Ceanannus," read "by the side of Ceanannus."

P. 775, col. 2, for "bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe," read "Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe, who died A. D. 1399."

P. 985, line 3, for "dignity of Noble," read "dignity of noble bishop."

P. 1121, line 28, for "Magh-Teabhtha and Machaire-Chuirene," read "Magh-Teathbha and Machaire-Chuirene were plundered."

Τά αν οβαι-ρι αν να κρισόυζαό, ιαν μόρι ρασοταρ αγυρ ούεραεε, α μηαυτε Αεα κιαε Ουιδλιννε, αν ε-οετμαό λά δεαζ βο μί να θεαλλεαινε, αν εβιαοαμ ο'αοιρ Χηριε, 1850, λε Σεααν, μαε θαμοιιν Οιζ, μιε θαμοιιν Υί Θηονναβάν, ό Αιε αν εγεε μόρι α β-ποράρτε Chille Colma, α η-Υιδ Θεαζαό, α η-Ορηυιζιβ.

Θο ζ-συριό Δια κρισόε μαεε ορηαιιν υιλε.

For Dalriada etc











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