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ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

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ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

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

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

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

W. M. H.

June, 1887.

אנאלא וואדח.

ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

אנאלא סנאט.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

ANNALIA ULADH.

1hc,

MEI EST INCIPERE, TUI EST FINIRE.

Fol. 16aa.

F 1enar. Anno ab incarnatione domini cccc.^o xxx.^o 1.^o Palladius ad Scotos a Celestino urbis Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus, Cælio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuerent, anno Theodori 1111.^o

¹ *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho coss. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Cælestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (*Opp.* p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Bede, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 13, v., 24; where he assigns 430 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 431 was the date of his arrival. See Pagi, *Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Caelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 38b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

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

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

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

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

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

JESUS,

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

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

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

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

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

Κτ. 1ηναιρ (υι. ρ. Lun). Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ii.° (iiii. dc. xxxii. secundum Dionysium). Πατρισιυρ περ-
 ενιτ ατ Ηιβερνιαμ νοιο anno ρεγνι Τεοδοριυ μινοριυ,
 ρριμο anno επιρκορατυρ Χιρτι, xl. ii. επιρκορι Romane
 eclesie. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellius et Ippio-
 dorus in croniciy ρυιρ. [In xii (uel xiiii) anno ρεγνι
 Λαεζαιρε μιο Νειλλ. Αβ ινωτιο μυνδι ιυατα lxx. ιντερ-
 ρρετερ ū. dccc. lxxxii; ιυατα υερο Εβρεορ iii. dc. xxxii.
 Αβ ιncarnatione υερο ιυατα Εβρεορ dclxxxii, secundum
 autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. ii.° anni ρυντ; secundum
 υερο Bedam cccc. xxxii anni ρυντ.]

Κτ. 1ηναιρ. Anno domini cccc. xxx. iiii.° (iiii. dc. xxxiiii.)

Κτ. 1ηναιρ. (υι. ρ. Lu. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
 iiii.° (iiii. dc. xxxiiii.) Σετνα βρατ Σαχαν το Ερε [no
 ινο Ειρηνη].

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chronicles.—This is a very slov-

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

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

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

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

⁷ *Laegaire, son of Niall.*—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laegaire to
synchronize with 432; therefore 428
+35, the length of his reign, makes
463, the correct date of his death.
Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient author-
ities cited by Petrie from Leabhar
Brec, place Patrick's arrival in the
4th of Laegaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so
also the F. Mast. Nennius says, "In
quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est
praedicare fidem Christi" (p. 44).
But though Ann. Inisf. here assign
the 4th, further on they have a stray
sentence, which contradicts this—
"Patricius vero xliii. vel ut alii di-
cunt xliiii. anno ejusdem venit ad
Scotos Patricius." And in the present
entry xliiii. is written *al. man.* over
xii. The addition therefore of 10 to
the regnal year of Laegaire brings
us down to 443, the date at which

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

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

⁹ *Prey.*—The Irish *brat* or *bræt*
seems to be cognate to the Latin
praeda. From *bræt* comes the ad-
ject. *brætach* "thievish," the noun
brætach, a "thief," and the name
mac brætach, now Brady. At 820
infra, we find *bræt* in the form
ppæt.

¹⁰ *Saxons.*—The Saxons first ap-
pear in history at A.D. 287, and then
as marauders. At 364, according to
Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxo-
nesque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britan-
nos ærumnis vexavere continuis"
(xxvi. 5). They were associated with
the Picts when defeated by the Bri-
tons in the Alleluiatic victory, which
Ussher, on just grounds, places at the
year 430, and which was certainly
prior to the year 435, as St. Germa-
nus the leader died that year. See
his excellent obs., *Wks.* v. 385.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º u.º (1111. dc. xxxix.)
 Μορρ δρερραιλ ρεζιρ Λαιζεν. [Orosiur et Þropper et
 Ciriullur in doctriua Χηριτι ρλορuepunt ꝑecundum
 quorðam].

Fol. 16ab.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. (4 ρ. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.
 u.º (1111. dc. xl.) Uel hic μορρ δρεραιλ. Orosiur et
 Þropper et Ciriullur in Χηριτο ρλορuepunt, [uel in
 doctriua Χηριτι, ꝑecundum alior. Uel hoc anno δρε-
 ραιλ μορτουρ ερτ ꝑecundum alior].

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. (6 ρ., l. 9, alias 8ª.) Anno domini cccc.º
 xxx.º u.º (1111. dc. xli.º) Þinnbarρ mac hui δαρðene.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. (7 ρ., 20 linae.) Anno domini cccc.º
 xxx.º u.º (1111. dc. xlii.º) Senčur μορ το ρεribunn; [uel
 quod hic debet inꝑeri Secunduρ cum ρociur ꝑecundum
 alium librum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Moneisen *Saxonissæ*" (fol. 20 ab).

¹ *Bressal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 308; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201–203.

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

³ *Orosius—Cyril*.—Orosius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 413 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Coelestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- .b. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ix.°
(m. dc. xlii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serminus mitun-
tur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.
¶ Ct. 1enaip. (2 p., l. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
(m. dc. xliii.) Exitus Xristi episcopi Romane ecclē-
rie, qui uiuit uiii. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclērie
et xxiii. diebus, ut deca narrat in cronico suo. Cui
libri dicunt Maine filium Neill in isto anno peripre.
[Cuzurdon naeñ ar na žaβail on deačaiž ro anpa reireθ
bliadaim thec ar 3 xx.º a aipe, episcopatur uero sui
anno 40. Floruit Cuzurdon circa annos domini
cccc.ºº.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ *Patrick*.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comad̄ ar̄ zemeam̄an ̄p̄m̄[̄z̄ōi], 'or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.' See under 456, *infra*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fol. 16ba.
.b.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 11.º Patricius
episcopus ardore fidei et doctrina Christi florent in
nostra provincia.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 111.º Ἀρτ Μαῶα
ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ. Ἐβ ὑρβε condita urque ad hanc ciui-
tatem fundatam m̄. cxc. 1111.

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º 11.º Ναῶι μαῶ ϐι-
ἄρῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῤῥῥῥ, mic Eachach Muigmedoin ag rleib
Ealpa [no iar na Beim] do foiḡnen ceinnceige os dol
tar torainn obuit, et xx.ª tribus annis regnavit in
hibernia.

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

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

³ *In our province.*—Todd under- stands this of Ulster, and couples it with the founding of Armagh men- tioned under the next year. *St. Patrick*, 470. O’Conor’s copy, how- ever, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which gives the term *provincia* a wider application. At the council of Arles in 314 Britain was regarded as a

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

⁴ *Ard-Macha was founded.*—In the Book of Armagh is the following curious notice concerning Trim: “ædificavit æclesiam cum illis xxv. anno antequam fundata esset æclesia Altimachæ (fol. 16ba); which Ussher reads “vigesimo secundo” (*Wks.*, vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.; so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*, Colgan’s copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a); but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii. See Colgan’s note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) b, n. 57. The *F. Mast.* place the found-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Nathi*.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O’Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfal.* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi’s death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 413; and above all O’Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17–27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

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

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

¶ Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui. (iiii. dc. l.) Bellum Femhin in quo cecidit filiur Coerthini filii Coelboth. Celi dicunt di çruithneib fuire.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (4. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º (iiii. dc. li.) Quier Secundini panti lxx. u.º anno etatir fue.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º Ingenti terraemotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbir ausurte muri recenti adhuc re aedificatione conpuncti cum l. ui. turribus conpuebunt.

Fol. 166b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ix.º Teodorur imperator uiuenti finem fecit pcut adpirmat Marcillinur. Locum Teodori Marcianur imperator adertur ert, ut Marcillinur dicat.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º

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

² *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal.*, at 448, have Caç muiçe Femhin etir Munechu 7 Laiçnu in quo cecidit Caprinn meic Coelbath qui iecit çenur Laiç. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhrai, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalaradian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 573 *infra*. Reeves, *Ecel. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adarnan*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot. an.* 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

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

Spuaim ecaí conan
Sechnall mino ar ríatha
Rogab ceol roep roçao
Molao ðatrac Macha.

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

The *Life of Declan* says: “de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniæ exiuit.” See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick’s three coadjutor

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ *Earthquake*.—This account is
borrowed word for word from the
Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is
recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure
et Callepio Coss. (i.e., A.D. 447)*.
Beda also notices the event, *Chron.*
p. 31, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest
account of it is in Evagrius, who ex-
plains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ
πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς
ἐπεκράτησεν (*Eccl. Hist.*, i., 17).

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

⁶ *Theodosius*.—Junior. In the top
margin of A. there is this note on the
name, in a different, but nearly coeval,
hand, "Ab isto Theodossio Bononia
habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare
cepit anno Domini cccc. 25 . Et

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

⁷ *Marcellinus affirms*.—His words
are: "Indict. iii. Valentiniano, vii.,
et Abieno Coss. (*i.e.*, A.D. 450). Theo-
dosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit:
regnavit post mortem Archadii
patris sui annos xlii. Loco ejus
Marcianus imperium adeptus est."
Galland. Bibl. x., 348. He died,
28 July, 450. *Pagi*, ii., 317. Beda
agrees with these annals in antedating
Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.*
i., 15.

.b. Ꝁct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 1.° παρκα το-
 μινι υμν.° Ꝁalendar Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius
 hic quiescit Θεοδοσιος μινος.]

Ꝁct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° l.° 11.° hic ali-
 dicunt nativitatem sancte ὁμολογετε. Interpretatio
 magna Lazearum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcianus
 imperator succedit Θεοδοσιο Μινου.]

Ꝁct. 1enaip. (u. p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.°
 (111. oc. 111.) Κατρωμεαδ ρια Λοεζαιρε mac Neill
 πορ Λαζουδ.

Ꝁct. 1enaip. (6^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° 111.°
 (111. oc. 111.) Cena (αλιαρ ρειρ) Τεμπα αμυδ (αλιαρ
 λα) Λοεζαιρε ριλιμ Neill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Ussher proposed 453 (*Wks.* vi., 445–447, 573), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (*i.*, p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supra* suggests that year. *Ann. Inisf.* have 456, and *An. Clonmac.* 425.

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

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

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

⁶ *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessy, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathroine," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 453, add *mórp* and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say *ραιρτοβε λαγεν*, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' *ραιρτοβε* = *ραιριτβε* the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

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

Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius¹ the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,² and birth of Saint Brigid,³ as some say. The Emperor Marcian⁴ resigned the vital breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months, as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his decease]. [456.]

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

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

⁵ *Synod of Chalcedon.*—Six years too late. The fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, to condemn the Eutychian heresy, sat from October 8th till November, 451. *Concilia*, t. iv., cols. 761–2074; *Baronius*, t. viii., p. 87; *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180; *Ann. Inisfal.*, 452.

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

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

†Ct. 1enair. (iii. p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° iii.°
(iii. dc. lxi.) Caṯ Aṯho ḍara ḥor Laiḡaire pe Laiḡiḡ
[in quo et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est
iurans per solem et uentum se boues eius dimissurum].

.b.

†Ct. 1enair. (u. p., l. xi.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ix.°
(iii. dc. lxxi.) Auailur episcopus quiescit. No
sumaḍ air an †Ct. ḥo caṯ Aṯa ḍara pecundum alior.

†Ct. 1enair. (6 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.° l.°
(iii. dc. lxxiii.) Leo papa mortuus est. Romane ecclesie
obtinuit sedem Petri xxi. (aliam quatuor) annis et
mensis uno et diebus xiii., sicuti enumerat ḍeda in
cronico ḥuo.

†Ct. 1enair. (i. p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° i.°
(iii. dc. lxxv.) Hilarius Romane ecclesie pontifex
.xl. iii.ḡr factus, et uixit annis .ii. Hic alii quietem
Patrici dicunt. Loḡaire ḥilur Neill ḥort cenam
Teḡro annis .ii. et mensibus .iii. et dieb. .iii. uixit.
Caṯ Aṯa ḍara ḥia Laiḡiḡ ḥor Laiḡaire, quibus
Cremthann tunc p̄p̄erat.

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

Sen ḥatḥaic cing catha,
Coem-ait̄e ar ḥrotha.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and most curious tract, in prose and
verse, on the subject in the Books of
Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's
Lect. on MS. Mat., 230-232; Keating,
303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*,
32, 33.

Auxilius.—See under an. 439.
His festival is August 27th, at which
day his name occurs, in the *Mart.*
Taml., *Mar. Gorman*, and *Mart.*
Doneg., as Usaille son of Ua mBaird,
bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster,
now Killashee. He is not noticed
by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected
the little that is known of him at
19th March in *Act. SS.*, pp. 657-659.

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

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

⁵ *Bishop.*—Ἰουστινῆ, B.; om. in A.

⁶ annor, A.

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

Κτ. 1εναρ. (2 ρ., λ. 15.) Anno domini cccc.º 1x.º 11.º (1111. dc. 1x11.) Μορρ Λαεḡαιρε ριλι Νελλ ος Σρεομαιḡ Ɔaphil (αλιαρ ος Σρεαλλαιḡ ḡαιριλ, ρορ ταιβ̄ ḡαιρρε, in campo λιρι) ετιρ in σα ḡnoc .1. Ειριυ 7 Αλβυ α n-ανμανθα. Συμαḡ α ρατα ρε Λαιḡοιβ̄ ḡριαν 7 ḡαιεḡ ρορḡαρḡραḡ.

.b.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (3^a ρ., λ. 26.^a) Anno domini cccc.º 1x.º 11.º (1111. dc. 1x11.) Inicium regni Αιλελλα μιυλτ μιc Ναιḡι.

Fol. 17ab.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (4 ρ., λ. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º 1x.º 111.º (1111. dc. 1x111.) Ρριμυυυ bellum Αρρḡα κοραυυ ρια Λαιḡοιβ̄. Αḡḡλι υενερυυτ in Αḡḡλιαυ.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (6 ρ., λ. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º 1x.º υ.º Ηιλαριυρ επιρκορυρ Romane aeclerie μορτυυρ ερτ, qui πορεḡιτ catheḡραυ Ρετρυ .11. ανυρ ετ μενριβυρ .111. ετ τιεβυρ .x. Sempliciuρ ορḡινατυρ, qui ρεḡιτ ανυρ .x11. μενρε .1. τιεβυρ . . Εοḡαν μαc Νελλ μορτυυρ ερτ.

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

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

Laeghaire's death in *Leb. na hUidre*, 118b. The Four Masters (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Ui-Faelain, *i.e.* the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Borama Tract (Book of Leinster*, 299b), it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *borama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

² *Ailill Molt*. — The cognomen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{3(a)} *Angles*. — Marianus Scotus
places their arrival at 450. In the
Saxon chronicle the date is 449.
Ussher assigns 450.

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

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

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

¶ Ct. 1enair. (7 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 iii.º Rauennam ciuitatem terramotoꝝ deterruit.
 Domangart mac Niri quieuit.

- .b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (1. p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 iii.º Quies denigni episcopi (successoris Patricii).
 Cena Teimra la hCilill molt (mac Daði mic Fiaðrað
 mic Eaðað muidemoin). Sic in libro Cuanað inueni.
 Dar Uiteꝝ penoragen reziꝝ Anglie, cui succerit
 filius suus .i. Cingh Airtur .i. do orðas an boꝝo
 cr[uius].

¶ Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 iii.º Irpenninur episcopus moritur. Bellum Dumai
 achir .i. for Oilill molt, sicut inueni in libro Cuanað.

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

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

- .b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (6^a p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 i.º Pꝛeda pecunda Saxonum de Hibernia, ut alii
 dicunt, in isto anno deducta est, ut Maucteur (.i.
 Moctae) dicit. Sic in libro Cuanað inueni.

Fol. 17ba

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ii.º

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º iii.º Leo senior
 imperator, Leone iunioꝝe a se iam cerraꝝe conꝛituto
 morbo perit, tam sui imperii annis quam huius Leonis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ *Death, &c.*—The original of this

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

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

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

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

regni mensibus computatur anno x.º uii.º, mensē u.º
zenonem Leo iunior idemque imperator filius prin-
cipem constituit. Quis Docus episcopi sancti Bri-
tonum abbas. Dornzal ̄ri Eile por Laiḡniu ría
n-Áilill molt.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º uii.º Uel hic
caḡ Dumai achir por Áilill molt ría Laiḡniḡ.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
u.º (iiii. dc. lxxix.) bellum (aliaz dornzal) bpez
h-Eile pe n-Áilill molt por Laiḡniu. Sic in libro
Cuanaḡ inueni.

¶ Ct. (1enair. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º uii.º
(iiii. dc. lxxx.) Caḡ Dumai Áḡir por Áilill molt ría
Laiḡniḡ.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º uii.º Morz Tocco
mic Áeḡa pezir Cualann.

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º uiii.º bellum
bpez h-Eile.

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

¶ Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º Morz Conaill
Cremḡanne mic Neill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ *Fist-fight.*—Doonngal. O'Donovan

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

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

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

($\overline{\text{m}}\text{iii}$. dc . lxxxv .) Οἱ σὺν ἰαπλαῖσι μὴς Τριανὰ τερτίη ἐπιρκορὶ Ἀρδομαῖαι. Romane eclesie Felix χλ.υ.γ.γ. ἐπιρκορὺς ὀρδονατὺς, υἱαὶτ ἀννὺς χι. uel χιι. Ἀβ ἰνὶο μὺνδο ἰυατα .lxx. ἰντερπρετερ ὦ. dccc . lxxx . Secundum Hebreos autem $\overline{\text{m}}\text{iii}$. dc . lxxxv . Ἀβ ἰncαρνα-
 cione secundum Hebreos dccc . xxxiii . Secundum
 Ogonium uero cccc . lxxx .

Κτ. ἰαναιρ. Ἀννο τομὺν cccc° lxxx° ii° bellum Oche in quo cecidit Ailill molt .i. la Lugaid mac Laegaire 7 la Muirchertach mac Ercra. Ἀ Conchobro piliu Neræ urque αδ Cormac piliu αιρτ ἀννὺ ccc . iii . Ἀ Cormac urque hoc bellum c. χιι., υτ Cuana pεpρpιτ.

.b. Κτ. ἰαναιρ. Ἀννο τομὺν cccc° lxxx° iii° iugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelais mic Driearail belaič mic Piacā baiceađa mic Cađair moir, pεgip Lazen. (Uel in hoc anno cađ Ocha secundum alior, la Lugaid 7 la Muirchertach mac Ercra 7 la Pεpřur Cεpřall mac Conail cpemtainn, 7 la Piacra lon mac pıř đal Αραιθε).

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

² *Felix*.—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 483; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce."—In O'Conor's ed. of these Annals the name is printed "Fiachra Aon." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478) erroneously call him son of Laegaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 330, 339.

⁸ *Dal-Araidhe*.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Conor's ed. of these Annals, the name is inaccurately printed Dalriada. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 334-348.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º
Inicium regni Luðdech mic Læðaire hoc anno.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º u.º
Bellum primum Granaerað; Coirppi mac Neill .ix.
ðiallaið uictor erat, in quo cecidit Fincað. Uel filius
Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic sum Cremðano
mic Enna Cheinnrealaiað.

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

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
iiii.º (iiii. dc. xci.) Quies sancti Meil episcopi in
Arðo aðuð.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
iiii.º (iiii. dc. xciii.) Quies sancti Ciannaimi cui
sanctus Patricius euangelium largitus est.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.^a) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º
ix.º (iiii. dc. xciiii.) Quies Mic Caille episcopi.
Bellum Cinn Iorðado (no Ceall Iorðaið i maið ðea),
ubi cecidit Oengus filius Naðppaið ði Muðan, ut
Cuana reppit.

Fol. 18aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º
(iiii. dc. xcii.) Zeno Augurtus uita decepsit tam sui

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Cianan*.—The founder of the church in East Meath which was called, *par excellence*, 'Daim-liag,' or the 'Stone-church.' Saint Cianan was tenth in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster (ob. 234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to the various tribes of *Cianachta*.

⁷ *Mac Caille*.—After the name Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the word "Mannensis" has been added. But this is an idle gloss, as it confounds two persons who were quite distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis (or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

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

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

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

imperii annis computatis anno xiiii.º mense sexto. Hic rex menses et rex menses Marciani adunt annum quem non numerant cronica. Anartarrius imperator creatur sept. (Uel hic cañ cell ornaid, secundum alior. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º i.º (m. dc. xcii). Dicunt reorū hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (pope).

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6^a p., l. 27.^a) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ii.º (m. dc. xciii.) Bellum ppoča. Romane ecclesie alium Salarius episcopus ordinatur annis uixit iii. Bellum secundum Spanaret. Patricius archiepiscopus (uel archiepiscopus et apostolus) rectorum quiescit c.^{mo} xx.º anno etatis sue, 16 Κτ. Αρριλιρ, lx.º autem quo uenit ad hiberniam anno ad baptizantor Scotor. Cb inicio mundi secundum .lxx. interpretet u. dccc. xlii. Iuxta autem Hebreor m. dc. xciii. Cb incarnatione iuxta Hebreor dcc. xlii. Cb incarnatione secundum Dionysium cccc [xcii].

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7^a p., l. 9.^a) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º iii. Cath Tailten por Laiḡniu rīa Cairri mac Neill.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (1. p., l. 20.^a) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º iiii.º Bellum secundum Spanaret in quo cecidit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Arch-apostle.*—Ἀρχιεπιστολυρ. The altered reading uel archeiepiscopuγ et apostoluγ is interlined in the old hand in A. Ἀρχιεπισcopuγ in B., without the apostoluγ.

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

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

⁹ *Fell.*—Ceciuγ, B. Ceciuγ, A.

Fræc mac Finchada (mic Zarpchon mic foctaiḡ mic Eachach lamdoird mic meirreancorb) ni laigen. Eochu filiur Coirpri (.i. Eochu mac Cairbri mic Oilella mic ðunluing mic Enna níad) uictor fuit.

.b. Ꝛct. lanair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Solir defectur apparuit. Quier Mic Cuilinn Epircopi lurrean. Expugnatio Duin leḡglairri. Uel hic caḡ Talten.

Ꝛct. lanair. (4ª p., l. 12ª.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane ecclesie xl.iiii.ºr Annartariur pontifex ordinatur uixit annis duobus. Moḡoei n-Oenþroma quieuit. Cormacci epircopi Arðmacha hereditur Patricii quier. Uel hic bellum recundum Grane, in quo cecidit Fræch mac Finchada niḡ laigean dergabair Eachu mac Cairbri uictor fuit.

Fol. 18ab

Ꝛct. lanair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Uel hic expugnatio Duin leḡglairre. Bellum Inni moer i epic oia n-ḡabla for laigriu. Muirceptaḡ .i. filiur Eirce uictor erat. Hoc anno ingenr terremotur ponticam concurrir prouinciam. Quier Chuinneḡa mic Caḡmoḡa, .i. Mac Cuilinn epircop lurrea.

Ꝛct. lanair. (6ª p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane ecclesie xl. ix.ºr Simaḡur epircopur factur, uixit annis .xii.º. Bellum in quo mac Eirce uictor erat. Bellum Sleḡna Miḡe ria Cairbre mac Neill for laigriu. Uel hic Moḡoe nḡaenþroma recundum librum alium.

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

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

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

⁴ *Grane.*—Granairer, in B. See above, under 485, note 2. The text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ *Shook*.—Concluyriτ (for concurriτ), A. B.

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

¹⁰ *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardinian, was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov. 22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514, that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

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

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

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

¹³ *This year*.—This entry is not in

- .b. |ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º
 ix.º bellum. Quier 1buir epircopi .ix. |ct. maii.
 |ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26^a.) Anno domini ccccc.º mo.
 Muirceptač uictor puit, et moir epircopi 1bair .ix.
 |ct. maii. An soirgel noč do puič Mača puičoirgel
 da lañaič pui, 7 tairē barnabair, d'račbaıl hoc anno.
 Cač činō ailbe por lačniu ria Cairbri mac Neill.
 |ct. 1anair. (3^a p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini ccccc.º mo 1.º
 bellum rezairre in quo cecidit Dauı (no Duacč) tinga
 uñai .i. ri Connacht. Muirčepač mac Earca uictor
 puit.
 |ct. 1anair. (4^a p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.º 11.º
 Cač čroma lochñuiče ria lačniu por huič Neill.
 .b. |ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29^a.) Anno domini ccccc.º mo 111.º
 Cerran moiruir ep, epircopur o pērti Cherrain oc
 Temuir. bellum ñanann la hČečan. Uel hic moir
 epircopi 1bair.
 |ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º mo 1111.º [Moir
 bpuoi mic Mailčon.
 |ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º mo 111.º Quier Erpuic
 mic Cairthinn čločair.

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

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

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

³ *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ *By the Leinstermen.*—The transl. in *Clar.* 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales."

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

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

¹⁰ *Maelchon.*—See under 583.

Fol. 18^{ba}. ꝥct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º ui.º Bellum Arda corann, et moꝝꝝ Luḡdač fili Loegaire, et ut alii dicunt, Domangart mac Níꝝꝝ reꝝꝝi recessit anno xxxu.º Quies Mic Níꝝꝝ Conḡaire episcopi.

.b. ꝥct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º ui.º Uel hic moꝝꝝ Luḡdač fili Laegaire, 7 cač Arda corann.

ꝥct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º ui.º

ꝥct. 1anair. (6^a f., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.º ix.º Bellum Freamonn for Fiacaiḡ mac Neill. Fialḡi ber-
raide uictor fuit.

ꝥct. 1anair. (7^a f., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º Bellum recundum Arda corann, ut alii dicunt.

b. ꝥct. 1anair. (1. f., l. 27^a.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º 1.º Quies Dronni episcopi. Defectur polir contigit. Natuirtar sancti Ciaranu fili arḡuicir. Uel hic bar Luḡdač mic Laegaire recundum librum monachorum.

ꝥct. 1anair. (3 f., l. 9^a.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º 11.º Quies Erci episcopi Slane. Dubčaič (a Druim dearbḡ), erꝝꝝ airḡ Máčai, obit. Muirčearḡach mac Earca reḡnare incipit.

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

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

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 505), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to *Tigernach*, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 35 years is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

⁴ *Or, in this year*.—Uel h1c, B.
7 (for et), A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (4^a ρ., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º
 111.º Cairpři даймаргит (mac Eatac mic Crimtoinob
 mic řeig mic Deařa đuirnn mic Reođađa mic Colla da
 crich) pı Aırđiall. Mac Niri .i. Cenđur eppcop
 Coindepe quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (5 ρ.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º 111.º
 Romane ecleřie lır Hopmırta eppcopur opđinatur,
 uiait annır .ix.

Fol. 18bb. ¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (6 ρ., l.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º u.º
 bellum oproma deřge pop řailđi. řiađa uictop epat.
 Deinde campur Mıđe a Lagenır publatur ep.
 Natıuitar Comđall đeannđair.

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (1. ρ., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º
 111.º Quier Darercae Cille řleibe Cuilinn .111. nonar
 iulıı. Uel pecundum alium librum natıuitar Ciapain
 hoc anno. Cađ Oproma deřđaiđe řia řiađaiđ mac Neıll
 pop řailđe m-berpađe. Inde mađ Mıđe a Lagenır
 publatur ep, ut Cennřaelad cecıuit.

Đıđal đia řeacht m-bliadın,
 đa řı đıđde a đrıđe ;
 Cađ inn đpomaıđ deřđaiđı,
 đa de docheap mađ Mıđe.

An řı aıle arıberıđ,
 řiađa mac Neıll nı đeladı,
 đa řair tar epemla cılı
 Cađ řremon [Mıđe] menıadı.

¶ Ct. 1 αναίρ. (2 ρ., l. 4.^a) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º
 111.º Anarparıur imperator řubıta moppe pepuentur
 ep, maıop octogenarıo pepıit. Regnaıit annop .xx.
 111., menřıbur đuobur, đıebur .xx. ix.

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

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

³ *Failghi*, i.e., Failghi Berraide,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ This stanza, which is not in B.,

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

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

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (3 ρ., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º x.º
 ιιι.º Νατιυιταρ Colum Cille eodem die quo Dute
 mac Dronaiξ πορμιυιτ. Quier Darercae que Moninne
 nominata erτ.

- .b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 ρ^α, luna 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º
 x.º ix.º Conlaeð eppcop Cille tapo μορτυυρ erτ.
 Bellum Deτnae i n-δρumbaiß Dpeξ, in quo cecidit
 Αρδογαλ ριλιυρ Conail ριλι Neill. Colξgu moo
 Cluaethi rex Orientalium, ocyr Muircertaç mac
 Epa uictoreρ erant. Comξall Denncuir natuy erτ
 pecundum [αλιορ].

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6 ρ., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º
 Cainneach Achaid bó náuy erτ pecundum quoydam.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7^α ρ., l. 18.^α) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º i.º

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (1. ρ., l. 29.^α). Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º
 ιι.º Cath Deτna i n-δρομμαiß Dpeξ in quo cecidit
 Αρδογαλ mac Conuill cpeτmáinne mic Neill pecundum
 αλιορ. Duiçi mac Dronaiξ obiτ. Colum cille natuy
 erτ.

- .b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 ρ., l. x.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º
 ιιι.º (αλιαρ ιιι.º) Bellum Cairi ριλι Neill, 7 θεοiξ
 (Eppcop) Αρδα carna. Quier pante Dpizitae anno
 .lxx. αετατιρ ρue.

Fol. 19aa. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 ρ.) Anno domini ccccc.º xx.º ιιιι.º
 Iohanniy Romane eclesie papa l.i.uy duobuy anniρ in
 pete pετρι uixit, Conpταντινοπολιμ uenit, qui dum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Of Detna.*—Not in B.

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

⁸ *Born.*—The entry in B. is *ueð híc naituirtar Coluim Cille*, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

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

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

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

¹¹ *In the 70th.*—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 30 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

¹² *John.*—*Ἰωάννης*, A.

πεδιενρ Ραυενναμ υενιρρετ, Τεοτορικυρ ρεα Αρριανυρ
eum cum comitibus carceris adflictione peremit,
cuius corpus de Rauenna translatum in basilica
beati Petri sepultum est, post duos annos 7 .ix.
menses 7 dies xiiii.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 ρ.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° u.°
Dormitatio sancte Brigite anno .lxx. etatis sue.
Αιλιλ επρκορ Αρσ Ματ̃α quietuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6 ρ.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° ui.°
Νατιυιταρ Καυνοιξ̃ Αχαρθ βο. Μορρ Ιλλανθ mic
Dunlainge mic Enna νιαδ̃ mic Dpeayail belaiξ̃. Anno
regiae urbis .i. Constantinopolim conditae, c.xc.iiii.,
Iurτινυρ imperator Iurτινιανυρ ex sorore sua nepo-
tem, iam dudum a se nobilissimum designatum quoque
regni sui successorumque creauit, Κτ. Αρριλιρ. Ιπρε
υερο quarto ab hoc mense uita decepsit, anno imperii
ix.° mense 11.° Παυρατιο παντι Αιλβε.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.°
iiii.° Felix Romane ecclesie episcopus fedit annis .iiii.
mensibus ix. diebus .xiiii. Iohanniy et dies. xiiii. et
mensibus .ii. et diebus .xiii. Felix episcopus quartum
annum, et sepultus est in basilica Petri beati
apostoli. Bellum Cinneic̃ et bellum Ατ̃α ριγhe πορ
Λαιξ̃νιυ. Μυρσερταδ̃ mac Epeae uictor fuit. Uel hic
dormitacio Brigide secundum librum Mochos.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 ρ., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.° xx.° uiiii.°
Νατιυιταρ Coemay bρicc. Benedictus monachus
claruit.

¹ *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

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

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

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

⁴ *Saint Ailbhe.*—Founder and Patron

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

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

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

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

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

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, *infra*.

⁵ *Months*. — menṛibur, B.; menṛe, A.

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

⁷ *Repose of Brigid*. — See note under 523, *supra*.

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

Fol. 19^{ab}.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (3 ρ.) Anno domini ccccc. xxx.º ix.º

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 ρ.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpus sancti Antonii monachi divina reuelatione reperitum Claxandriam perducitur, et in eclesia sancti Iohannis baptiztae humatur.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 ρ., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º i.º In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha periprat ciclor, incipienr ab anno dominicæ incarnationis d.º xx.º qui est Dioclitiani cc.ºϣ xl. u.ºϣ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º ii.º iii. bellum in hoc anno ζεpta uno, et πορριτο εργενρε ecc leccam lias, Felix sepultur est in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Bellum Eblinne ρια Μυρσεptaç mac Erce, 7 caç μυιξι Αilbe ρορ λαιγμου, 7 caç Αilðne ρορ Conachta, 7 caç Αlmuine, 7 caç Cinneiç ρορ λαιγμου, 7 ορζαιν na Chiaç in uno anno. Caç Αçta ρiçe. μυρσεptaç mac Earca uictor erat.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ (i. ρ., l. i.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º iii.º Demerrio Μυρσεptaiz ρili Erce, .i. Μυρσεptaiz mic Μυρεαðαιð mic Εοζαιν mic Neill .ix. ζial-laiç, in dolio pleno uino, in arce Cletiz ρuppa ðoinn. Quier Αilbe imleça Ibuir. Ðonipatur romanur epircopur ρedit annur .ii. diebur xx. u., sepulturque est in basilica beati Petri apostoli.

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

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

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

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam lias*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by "3ª Bella hoc anno." Theso-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ *In one year.*—In uno anno. Not in B.

⁵ *In the fort.*—In axe, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for αρε. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

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

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

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
 iii.° Dormitatio Mučti dircipuli Patricii xiii. ¶ Ct.
 septembri; ; sic ipse scripsit in epistola sua,
 Maučteur peccator pperiter, sancti Patricii dirci-
 pulur, in Domino salutem. Bellum Lóčara móre
 eitur da inber ría Tuatál maelgarb mac Cormaic
 čaeič mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ for Cian-
 nach. Cač Aiblinne ría Muircheartach mac Earca
 for Laiġriu ut alii uolunt.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., lu. 23.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
 Fol. 19ba. u.° Huc usque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum.
 Mercurius qui et Iohannis natione romanus romane
 ecclesie episcopus redit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii.
 diebus .ii., sepultus est in basilica beati Petri
 apostoli. Perditio panis. Ailill episcopus Airo
 mačā obiit. Uel hic bačāč Muircheartaiġ mic
 Earca, secundum alios.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.°
 ii.° Bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuatál maelgarb rez-
 nauit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Močta
 dircipuli Patricii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° iii.° Azari-
 tur natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopus
 redit mensibus .xi. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati
 Petri apostoli sepultus est: xiiii dies Domitii,
 et .iiii. menses et .ii. dies Mercurii, et .xi. menses
 et dies .iiii. Azariti, efficiunt annum et .iiii. menses

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ *Sliabh-Eibhlinne*.—Aibhlinne, at

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

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

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

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

A.D. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-
 Phelim Mountains, on the confines of
 Tipperary and Limerick.

⁶ *Eleven years.*—A. and B. have
 "annis xi". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for
 'two' years), which is probably a mis-
 take for 11. The murder of Tuathal
 Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 543,
 and as the length of his reign was

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

⁷ *Mochta.*—His "dormitatio" is en-
 tered above, under the year 534.

et .x. dies. Bellum Cloenloča ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerbhall. Mory Comgall mic Domangairt, xxx.º u.º anno regni.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º iiii.º Per otio panir. Bellum ločar. Tuatál maelgarb (mac Cormaic caíť mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. ġiallais) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Silueriur natione Romanur redit anno .i. mensibus .ii. dies .xii., confessor obiit.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º ix.º Natiuitar. Trigorii Rome. Uigiliur natione romanur episcopus romane ecclesie redit annis .xiiii. mensibus .ii. diebus .xxii. Saracurriur defunctur est; Uia palatia repulatur est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º

Fol. 196b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º i.º Mory Comgall mic Domangairt. Albeur pausat.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc[c].º xl.º ii.º Bellum Torpen .i. ría Laigrib, ubi cecidit mac Erce filius Ailella molt. Bellum Sligiġe ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Ferġsur 7 Domnall, duo filii mic Erce, uictores erant, 7 Ainmire mac Setna 7 Ninniođ mac Setni.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º Tuatál maelgarb iugulatur est .i. a n-ġreallaiġ allta, la Maelmorđa, cui successit Diarmaid mac Cerbhall.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (.i. p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iiii.º Mortalitar prima que dicitur blesed, in qua

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

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

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crich.

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

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

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

⁶ *Confessor*.—οπεροῦ, A. ο̄ϕ, B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ *Gregory*.—See under A.D. 544.

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

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

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

¹¹ *Mac Erca*.—Tigernach states

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

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

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

Mobi claram nec obuit. Morp Comgall mic Dom-
ancharc ut alii dicunt. Diarmaic mac Pergrua
Cerrbeoil mic Conaill crenētainne mic Neill .ix.
ḡiallaiḡ regnare incipit, secundum librum Cuanach.
Uel hic Natiuitas Gregorii secundum alios.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.°
ii.° Daire Colum cille fundata erit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° iii.°
(alias 47.) bellum Sligroē in quo ceceffit Eugen bel (.i.
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Pergrua duo filii Muircer-
taig mic Earca, 7 Ainmire mac Setna mic Pergrua mic
Conaill gulban mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaiḡ, uictorey erant.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ii.°
Dubtač (no Duac, do fil Cholla uair) ab Arp mača
quieuit. Cluain mic Noir fundata erit. Cač Tortan
ria laḡnu, in quo cecidit mac Earca mic Ailella
muilc. Uel hic cač Sligroē.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6^a p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.°
iiii.° Dormitacio filii artpicir .i. Ciaraini, anno
xxx. iiii. aetatir sue (uel anno 7^o portquam Cluain
mic Noir conrtuere cepit). Tigrnač Cluana eoir.
Mortalitay magna in qua iri paupant, Finno macc
u Teluib, Colaim nepor Craimētainan, Mac tail
Cille cuilno, Sinēall mac Cenannōain abbar Cille
achaid drumm[α] roto, 7 Columbae innrae Celtrae.
Uel hoc anno Tuacal maelgarb ri Teamrach in-

Fol. 20aa.

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

² *Alias 47*.—Added in old hand in A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ *Cluain-eois*.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ *Macc U Telduibh.* — Corruptly written *maccuē toub* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

¹⁰ *Descendant of Craumthanan.* — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

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

τεριτ 1 η-σρεαλλαιγ ειτε, iugulatur o Maelmhor hu mic h1, qui et ipse p̄tatim occipitur ep̄t. Unde dicitur echt māeilmoir.

†Ct. 1 Ianar. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini ccccc.° xl.° ix.° Bellum civile Conaire 1 Ceru, ubi ceciderunt Cluil 1 mbanna (.i. p̄i Connacht), 7 Ceð fortobol .i. a brat̄air. P̄p̄sur 7 Domnall (.i. da mac Muirceptaig mic Ep̄ce) uictorep̄ erant. Uel hoc anno quier Tigernaci.

†Ct. 1 Ianar. (1 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.° l.° Quier Dauidir Parannaim (p̄iliu Tuairpe 1 parannaim), ep̄iscop̄i Ar̄o macha et legati totius Hibernie.

†Ct. 1 Ianar. (2 p.) Anno domini ccccc.° l.° i.° Bellum Civile in quo ceciderunt corcu Oche Muman orationibus itae Cluano. Mop̄r Počaič̄ p̄iliu Conail.

†Ct. 1 Ianar. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.° l.° ii.° Mop̄r Eučaič̄ mic Conleio .i. p̄i Ulaθ, a quo hu Ečaič̄ Ulaθ nati sunt, 7 mop̄r Dic mic Deiči. Mop̄r Craum̄tair mic Driuin. Sic in libro Cuanaič̄ inueni .i. Reilei Patraic do tabairt 1 p̄ep̄in 1 cinn t̄p̄i x̄i^o bliadan iar η-ετρεcht Patraic la Colum cille. T̄p̄i minna uairle do pağ̄bail ip̄in ađnucal .i. a čoič̄ 7 p̄oircela inθ aingil, 7 clocc in ađečta. 18 amlair̄o po po p̄oğ̄ail

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

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

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

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

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

Tara, perished in Grelach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat¹ of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,² *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.³ [549.]

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

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

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

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

ιντ αιγγελ το Colum cille ιννα μιννα .ι. ιν coač το θ̄un
7 cloc ιν αιδεχτα το Αρν μαča 7 φοιρελα ινν αιγγελ
το Colum cille ρειν. 18 αιρε το ζαραρ φοιρελα ιν
αιγγελ δε, αρ ιρ α λαμ ιν αιγγελ αρροέτ Colum cille
he. Uel hic quier ̄Davidir epircopi Αρν macha et
legati.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini ccccc. l. iii.° Νατιυιταρ
Lugdas mic u Ochae. Ρερτιρ (.ι. lepra) que uocata
ert ιν ραμ̄thpore.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini ccccc. l. iiii.° Cathub
mac Ρερζυρα epircop Ᾱϊο cinn obiτ. Colman μαρ
mac ̄Diarмата ρειρζ mic Ρερζυρα cερρbeoil mic
Fol. 20ab. Conaill Cpeñčainne mic Neill .ix. ζιλλαιζ, quem
̄Dubfloir iugulauit. Ecclesia ̄Denncuir ρυndaτα ert.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc. l. ii.°
Pelagius natione romanus ρedit annis .xii. diebus
.xiiii. ρepultus ert ιν βαριλica beatu Ρερτιρ απορτολι.
Mortalitαρ magna hoc anno .ι. ιν čpon čonaill .ι. ιν
buiθε čonaill.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 ρ., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc. l. vi.°
Morρ Ρερζna (uel Ριαčač) nepotir Ιβδαιζ, ρεζιρ Uloth.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (3 ρ., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc. l. vii.°
Iugulatio Colman moir mic ̄Diarματα quem ̄Dubfloir
iugulauit. Ceana Tempa la ̄Diarμαιτ mac Cερbaill,
et ρυζα ante ρilium Maelčon, et moρρ ζαβραϊν mic
̄Domangairτ. ̄Drendinur ecclesiam ι cluain ρερτα ρυn-
dauit. Moρρ Eatač mic Conlaic ριζ Ulač. Moρρ ̄Diğ
mic ̄de ρpopetae.

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

² *Samthros.*—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusci* is glossed by “scabiem ;” which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the “samthros” was a cutaneous disease.

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

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

⁵ *Cron-Conaill.*—This is further ex-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

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

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

†ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º l.º uiii.º Ecclesia
 Bennair fundata est.

b. †ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º l.º ix.º Peirp Teñra
 la Diarmaid mac Cerbhaill 7 moipr Sabrain mic
 Domangairt secundum alior. Immirge pe mac
 Maelcon (.i. bpuide rex). Cač Cuile dreimne.

†ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º Bellum Cuile
 dreimne por Diarmaid mac Cerbhaill, ubi .iii. milia
 ceciderunt. Perpsur 7 Domnall da mac mic Erce (.i. da
 mac Muircherlais mic Muirtheadais mic Eogain mic
 Neill), 7 Ainmire mac Setu, 7 Nainno mac Duac (ri
 Connacht) uictorey erant, 7 Aed mac Echach tirm-
 charna ri Connacht. per orationey Colum cille
 uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan ipe do rigne in n-erbe
 n-druad do Diarmaid. Tuasatan mac Dimain mic
 Sarain mic Cormaic mic Eogain ipe pola in erbe
 n-druad tar cenn. Maglaine po cing tarpe qui solus
 occipus est. Bellum Cuile uirpen.

†ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º lx.º i.º Uel hic
 bellum cuile uirpen i Tebca por Diarmaid mac
 Cerbhaill pe n-Aed mac brenain. Diarmaid fugit.
 Fol. 206a. Bellum Mona daire.

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

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

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

³ *Expedition.*—This entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word immirge means a hosting, expedition, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 344) under-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ *Two sons.*—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in Clar. 49.

⁶ *King of Connaught.*—Not represented in B.

⁷ *Tirmcharna.*—Not in B.

⁸ *Temnan.*—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

⁹ *Druids' erbe.*—ερβε πορμασ—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*,' some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º
 Bellum Mona δαιρε λοῦταιρ πορ Cruithniu re n-uib
 Neill in tuairceirt. Baetan mac Cinn co n-uib Cruith-
 niḅ noḍriḅ fpi Cruithniu. Genur Eugain 7 Conall
 mercede conducti inna Lee 7 airde Eolarγs.

Σιηριτ φαεβρα ριηριτ ριρ
 1 moim moir Ὀαιρε λοῦταιρ,
 Αῶβαρ compromα το σερτ,
 Secht ριḡ Cruithne im Αεο m-brec.

Ριλλρετ δα mac [mic] Epa
 Cumma in chetna; ;
 Ριλλιρ in ρι Αινμερε
 Le ρelbaib Setna.

Ριῖτιρ caḅ Cruithne n-uile,
 [Ocur] πορλοιρρερετ Eilne;
 Ριῖτιρ caḅ n-Ḥabra Lipe
 Ocur caḅ Cuile opeimne.

Ἐερταιρ ḡiallno iar congail
 [Αγγ ριαρ.] im chnarr nauch,
 Ποργγυρ Domnall Αινμιρε
 Ocur Nanriḅ mac Duach.

18 αλαινο ρεραρ αλλιαḅ,
 Ḥabair Baetan πορ in ρλυαḡ.
 Fo la Baetan ρuilt buiḅe;
 Ἐεραο α ερεν ριρι.

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

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

³ *Seven.*—VII., A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Αἰθαν μακ Ριαῖραῖ μοριτυρ. Ναυιζατιο Colum Cille
αἰ ἰνπολαμ Ιαε, anno etatir rye xl.º ii.º Iugulacio
Colman m̄oir mic Ὀιαρμοδα.

.b. | Ct. Ιαναρ. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º iii.º
Uentur magnur factur ert. Morr Larre o Ὀαιμιουρ.
Uel hoc anno Ὀpenainḡ p̄nḡdauit ecclesiam ḡluana
p̄p̄ta.

| Ct. Ιαναρ. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
iiii.º Occiprio Ὀιαρματο mic Cerpbuill .i. la hAeḡ
n-ḡuḡ mac Suiḡne, cui p̄uccerperunt duo fili mic Erce,
P̄p̄ḡur 7 Ὀomnall. Quier Ὀpenḡain Ὀipor ut alii
dicunt. bellum ḡabrae Liph̄i 7 morr Ὀαιμιν ḡαιμ-
αιρḡit.

| Ct. Ιαναρ. (6 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
v.º bellum ḡabrae Liph̄i. P̄p̄ḡur 7 Ὀomnall uictorep̄
erant. Morr quoque Ὀomnall fili Muircherp̄taiḡ
mic Earca, cui p̄uccerit Ainmire mac Setn̄i. Iur-
inur minor annir .xv. ut ḡeda dicit p̄eḡnauit.

| Ct. Ιαναρ. (7 p.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º vi.º
Iohanner natione romanur p̄dit annir .xvi. menribur
.xv. diebur .xxvii., et in basilica beati Petri ap̄ostoli
p̄p̄ultur ert. P̄echt in Ιαρḡoman.

.b. | Ct. Ιαναρ. (1. p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º
vii.º P̄eḡt in Ιαρḡoman la Colman m-ḡec mac n-Ὀιαρ-
mato 7 Conall mac Comḡaill.

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

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

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

³ *Cluain-ferta.*—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluain-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm occurred. The death of Laisræ² of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.³ [563.]

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh." He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araidhe had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

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

⁶ *Peter*.—πετρῶν, A.

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

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

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 un.º Occipio Ainmirec mic Setna la Fergur mac
 Neillen.

Fol. 206b. Κτ. Ιαναρ. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 ix.º Iugulatio Fergura mic Neillen. Oena, abb
 cluana mic Noir, 7 itae cluana credail, dormierunt.
 Gillar obuit. Ceðan .h. Fiaðraç obuit.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
 Α μορτε Πατριου c. anni. Uel hoc anno quier
 Molarre daiminnre.

b. Κτ. Ιαναρ. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º 1.º
 Occipio da aeu Muireðaiç .i. Doetan mac Muirepetaiç,
 7 Echaid mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirepetaiç mic Epa,
 tertio anno pegni fui. Cronan mac Tisepetaiç pi
 Ciannachtæ gleanna çéimin occipor eorum epat.
 Moenu eppcop cluana perta ðrenaind quieuit. Morp
 Demain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occipio Diarmoda
 mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta ep̄t in muirçeil̄t.
 Quier ðhpenuinn ðipra ut alii dicunt.

(μυρκόβλαχ) to *Sol* and *Ile*, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the *Sol* and *Ile* of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 24b) the expedition to *Iardomon* is stated to have been 1 pól̄ 7 in íl̄i ("to *Sol* and *Ile*"), agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is Islay; and the former is either Seil or Colonsay—not Coll, which is too far off, although O'Donovan thought so (note ad an. 565, F. M.). Islay was at this time in the possession of the Scots, as appears from Adamnan's life of St. Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who was first cousin of Conall's grandfather Domangart. Conall's territory lay in Cowall, and this expedition was probably against the rival house

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

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

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

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Ain- [568.]
mire,¹ son of Setna, by Fergus² son of Nellen.

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

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

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

⁵ *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan ‘son’ of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

⁶ *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1013, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

⁷ *Molasse of Daiminis*.—Called “Laisre,” under A.D. 563, where see note.

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

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

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

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (1 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.^o
 11.^o Bellum Feimhin in quo uictur erit Colman modicur
 filius Diarmato, et ipse euarit. Uel hic bellum
 Gabrae liri for Laiḡniu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-
 nall mic Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui succerit
 Annmire mac Setnai. Uel sic bellum tola 7 for-
 tola .i. nomen camporum etir Eile 7 Orraiḡe, 7
 etir Cluain perta Molua 7 Saiḡer. Fiaḡra mac
 Baetaim uictor erat.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (2 p., l. 23^a.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
 111.^o Bellum tola 7 portola in regionibus Cruithne.
 Morr Conall mic Comḡall anno regni .xii. rui,
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (3 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o
 111.^o Magna conuentio Droima ceata in qua erant
 Colum cille ocyr Aeḡ mac Annmireḡ.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναρι. (4 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*

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

⁶ *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Otherwise called Fiachra Lurgan, afterwards King of Ulidia. His death is recorded under the year 625, *infra*, where the name is Fiachna.

⁷ *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the entry of the battle of Tola and Fortola under the preceding year (572) the site of the battle is fixed in the

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

⁸ *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is mentioned as leagued with Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, in a maritime expedition.

⁹ *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—Μασηα conπιο, for Μ. conuenπιο, A., B., and Clar. 49. The word μορηαυ, 'great assembly,' is added as a gloss over conπιο in B., and in the margin in A. On the date and place of this famous Convention, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note b.

¹⁰ *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced in the MSS., being introduced into the middle of the record of the battle of Teloch, which should probably follow it, as in the printed text in the next page (66).

Scintilla leppae et habundantia nucum inau-
dita. Bellum Telochō i cinn tpe, in quo cecidit
Duncaċ mac Conaill mic Comgail et alii multi de
pocuir filiorum Gabrain ceciderunt. Morr Brendan
mic Briuin. Uel hic occurrō Ainmireċ mic ſetna, de
quo dictum ert:—

Femen an tan pobui ri,
Nir bo mennot naċ deilai ;
Inōiu ir fordepg a li
La hAinmire mac Setna.

Fol. 21aa. ꝥct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
iii.º Bellum Telochō. Inuitium regni Tiberii Constantinii
qui regnauit annis .iiii. Quies Brendan Clona penta.
Iugulatio Aedā mic Echaċ Tirimcarra (alia Tirim,
mic Ferġura mic Muiređaiġ māeil mic Eoġan rreiċ
mic ōuaċ ġalaiġ mic Briuin mic Eathaċ muigmeđoin)
La hui Briuin. Primum periculum Uloth in Eupania.
Uel hic iugulatio Ferġura mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb
ċluana mic Noir, 7 Itae Cluana pēđail, 7 ġillar.

ꝥct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º
iiii.º Quies episcopus Eitche Cluana pōta Doetan
Reuerpō Uloth de Eupania. Feidilmiđ pinn abb Aro
maċa quieuit.

ꝥct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º

¹ *Of Teloch.*—Telochō, A.; τελοχο, B. Cenn-tire, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies 'Head of the region,' was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

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

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

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

⁴ *Teloch.*—Telochō (gen. of Teloch), A. See under 575.

⁵ *Brendan.*—He died, according to his Acts and the *Four Masters*, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connaught; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister's superintendence. See under the year 562

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ *Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

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

¹⁰ *Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's AA. SS., p. 306, *b.*, *n.* 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

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

¹² *Eumania*.—See note ⁷.

iiii.º Quies Uinniani episcopi, mac nepotir fiaač. Benedictur natione romanur redit annur .iiii. mensu .i. diebur .xx. ix., repulturn ep̄t in basilica beati Petri ap̄stoli. Occirio Aed̄a mic Geno, et moꝝy Bruidiġi rezir nepotum Failgi.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ix.º Bellum Droima mic Erce, ubi Colġsu filius Domnall filii Muirchertaiġ mic Muircađaiġ mic Eoġain cecidit. Aed̄ mac Ainmireč uictor ex̄tetit. Fecht Ore la h-Aed̄an mac Gabrain. Cennalac̄ rex Pictorum moꝝitur.

¶ Cl. Ianair. 4 p., l. .) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º Uel hic bellum Droima mic Ercaae. Moꝝy Baetan mic Cairill. Fecht Ore.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º i.º Bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Aed̄an mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Moꝝy Fergna mic Cairleine.

Fol. 21ab. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ii.º Moꝝy Ferađaiġ mic Duac̄ rezir Orraiġi. Delaġiur natione romanur redit annur .x. mensibus .ii. diebur .x. Bellum manand̄ p̄ri Aed̄an. Moꝝy Fergna mic Cairleine. Uel hoc anno quies Dhpenainn ċluana p̄rta secundum alior.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. | Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.°
 iii.° Quier Ferzuryro episcopi Duna leðglairpe qui
 fundavit Cill bieiñ. Mauriciur annir .xxi. regnavit
 ut Deua et Iriodorur dicunt. Morp Bruide mic
 Maelcon regir pictorum, et morp Feradach mic
 Duac regir Orrige. Uel hoc anno quier Etchen.

| Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.° iii.°
 (aliar 85.) Quier mic Niryre abb cluana mic u Noir, .xxiii.°
 anno. Morp Aedā [mic] Suibne, regir Moenmaiği.

| Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxxx.°
 u.° Occurio baetaim mic Ninneðo filii Duac (aliar
 mic Ferğura ceannfada) filii Conaill gulban regir
 Tempo, qui uno anno regnavit. Cummaene mac
 Colmain bis mic Diarmata, 7 Cummaene mac Libraen
 filii Ulannon mic Cerpail occiderunt eum consilio
 Colmain .i. oc leim ind eic. Uel hoc anno cað Droma
 mic Erce.

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ *Bishop Etchen.*—See under 577,

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

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

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

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

where the death of this prelate is
entered also.

⁵ *The 17th year, i.e., of Mac
Nisse's abbacy.*—The death of his
predecessor, Oenu, is entered above
under the year 569, and again at 576.
Mac Nisse's death is entered also
under 590 *infra*.

⁶ *Fergus Cennfada.*—The orig. of
this clause is interlined in an old hand
in A., and in the orig. hand in B.
The death of Baetan is given by the
Four Masters at the year 567; but
Tigernach has it at 586, agreeing
with these Annals. Fergus Cennfada
was otherwise called Duach. See
Reeves's *Adamnan*, General Table at
p. 342.

⁷ *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

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

⁸ *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of
this place is written *ϕæcē* in A. and
B., although O'Conor prints *Droma-*
maethe. O'Donovan, under an extra-
ordinary misconception, states (*Ann.*
Four Mast., A.D., 572, note) that
Cod. Clar. 49 has 'Bellum Droma-
Ethe,' whereas it really reads 'Bellum
Doothe.' See under 592, *infra*. The
record of this battle under this year,
in A., B., and Clar. 49, is somewhat
confused, the notice of the death of
Daigh, son of Cairill, being intro-
duced into the middle of it. The
Editor has taken the liberty of putting
it in its proper place in the text.

Διαρματο. Αεð mac Αιιμπεεç υιοτορ ερατ; 7 in quo cecidit Libraen mac Ιλλαννον mic Cearβαλλ. Δαιξ mac Cairill obiit. Uel hic moρρ βαεταιι mic Cairill ριξ Uλαð.

.b. |ct. Ιαναρι. (5 ρ., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Quier Cairlaen epρcoip Αρρ μαα. Quier Senaic epρcoip Cluana Ιραιρ. Moρρ nepotum Geno. Conuerpιο Conρταντιι ad Dominum, 7 nix μαξνα, 7 iugulatio Αεða nixri mic Suiβni, 1 Luιξ.

Fol. 21ba. |ct. Ιαναρι. (7^a ρ., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Quier epρuic Αεða ριλι θρicc. Αεð mac θρενδαιι ρεα Τεεβα μορτυρ ερτ, (.i. αγέ ρο εðβαιρ Δερñαιξ το εolum cille.) Eodemque tempore aerταρ τορριδα et ρicca conτιξιτ.

|ct. Ιαναρι. (1 ρ., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Moρρ ρειδελμτιε mic Τιγερναιξ ρεξιρ Muman. Bellum leiτρειο Ια Αεðan mac Sabrain. Bellum Μαξι οεταρ ρε ιθραννουβ mac Echach ρορ uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quier ρερξυρα epρcoipι θρομα Ιεαεγλαιρε qui ρυνδαιιτ Cill ι-θιαιι.

|ct. Ιαναρι. (2 ρ., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º

¹ Baetan.—See under 580.

² Carlaen.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as “Ciarlaech,” and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, “the territory of Ui-Niallain,” now Oneiland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written ‘Caurlan’; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

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

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

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

⁵ Aedh Dubh. — “Black Hugh.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directio solis .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quies
 Mice Niri abbað Cluana mic Noir.

b. ꝥct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.º xc.º 1.º
 Obitur Luzide Lir moep. Natuirtar Cummenn Longi.
 Matutina tenebrora. Inuicium regni Ceða mic
 Ainmireað.

ꝥct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.º xc.º
 11.º Morp Cenzura mic Cmalngado. Gregorius
 natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, pedic annis
 .xiii. mensibus .vi. diebus .x. fuit tempore impera-
 toris Mauricii et Phocatis; secundo anno regni eur-
 oem Phocatis seu Phoce repulturn est in basilica
 beati Petri apostoli ante percatarium. Uel hoc
 anno cað bealaig ðaite in quo cecidit Colman beag
 mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Maei-
 leachlainn et ceteri. Ceð mac Ainmireach uictor erat.

ꝥct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º xc.º
 11.º Bellum Zeirtide ni Cianachtae; oc eudonn mor
 po mebaro. Piacna mac Baetan uictor erat (.i.
 Piacna mac Baetan mic Cairill mic Muireaðaig
 muinnðerz.)

ꝥct. Ianair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º xc.º
 111.º Quies Colum cille .ii. idus iunij, anno aetatis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Cianachta*. — The Cianachta of

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

⁷ *Fiachna*.—The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. Fiachna was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

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

pue lxx. ui. Μορρ Ευγαν mic Γαβραν. Uel hoc anno quier ep̄rcor̄p Cēða mic Ḃr̄icc 7 Cēða mic Ḃrenann.

.b. Fol. 21bb. ¶ Ct. 1 αναρ. (1 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º Bellum Rašo in Ḃruaš. Bellum C̄ir̄o p̄ndaim. Iugulatio p̄lior̄um Cēðain .i. Ḃrain 7 Ḃomangair̄. Bellum Copainn.

¶ Ct. 1 αναρ. (3 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º Occir̄io Cumarc̄aiz mic Cēðo la Ḃr̄annuš mac n-ēč̄ač̄ i n-Ḃun Ḃuč̄at. Bellum montir̄ Cuae in p̄gionibur̄ Mumen, ubi p̄iač̄na mac Ḃaetāin uic̄tor̄ ep̄rat. Μορρ Τιβραιτ̄τ̄i p̄liu Calggaiz.

¶ Ct. 1 αναρ. (4 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º Quier̄ Ḃaer̄č̄em̄ abbatir̄ Iae. Occir̄io (alīar̄ bellum) Ḃuin bolz̄ ubi cecidit̄ Cēð mac C̄innir̄eč̄ la Ḃr̄anduš mac Eč̄ač̄, 7 Ḃeacc mac Cuanač̄ p̄ax nepotum micc̄ Uair̄. Eočo abb C̄ir̄o mač̄a quieuit̄. C̄ugur̄tinir̄ uenit̄ in C̄ngliam. Inicium p̄ḡni Colmain p̄iz̄mešo 7 Cēða p̄laine p̄mul.

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

¹ *Eugan*.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 438, in his splendid edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, the name is 'Eoghanan.' The Dean identifies him with 'Iogenanus,' the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.)

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

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

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

⁵ *Aedan*.—A marginal note in A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ *Baitheni*.—See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

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

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

¹² *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

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

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

iii.º Αἰλιθερ ab Clono mic Noir paupar. Quier
Cainniḡ in Αḗαιθ bó ut Cuana docet.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 10.) Anno domini ccccc.º xc.º
ix.º Quier Cainniḡ παντι, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo
uictur ert Αεδαν. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen
moer (mic Διαρμοδα δειρḡ mic Περḡυρα cerrbeoil
mic Conaill cpeñtainne mic Neill .ix. ḡιλλαḡ), la
hΑεð plane, 1 m-θρι tam por Suaniu .i. puulur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.º Τερ-
remotur 1 m-θαιρχιυ. Μορḡ θρενδαιν mic Coirpri
[mic] Feicheni. Sic inueni in libro Cuanaç. Bellum
Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comḡaill, 7 moρḡ
Oðað mic Αεδα in ιρτο anno perfecta erpe. Uel
hoc anno quier Cholunm çille in nocte dominica.

Fol. 22aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2. p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º i.º Quier
Comḡaill ðennçair. Bellum Slenne in quo Colman
pimið rex generis Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conall cuu
mac Αεðo mic Αιμμipeç pugituuρ euarit. Bellum
Cule coil in quo Piacna mac Demain pugit.
Piacna mac ðaetain uictor erat. Moρḡ hUataç
mic Αεðo. Bellum Eçpoir.

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

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

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

⁴ *Suanu.*—Supposed to be the an-

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

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

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

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.⁵ Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu : the battle of Slemain,⁶ and the battle of Cuil-coil,⁶ and the rest of Comgall,⁶ and the death of Odda⁶, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night. [600.]

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

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

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

⁸ *Of Slemain*.—Slenne, for Slemne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

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

¹⁰ *Escaped by flight*. — FUGITIVY euaipit , A. FUGITIVY euaipit , B.

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

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

¹² *Echros*.—See under next year.

†ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º
 Quier Finnntain fili nepotiy Eððað. ðellum Eðroir
 imMuiruirce inter genur Coirppi 7 nepoter Fiaçraç
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Fiaçraç in
 pugam eueppur ert. Omnia que scripta sunt in
 anno subrequente inueni in libro Cuanaç in isto erpe
 perrfecta. Sinell episcop campri ðili [quieuit.] Caç
 fleiðe Cua imMuñain.

b. †ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º
 Iugulatio Colmain rimeðo (mic ðaedain brijzi mic
 Muirceprtais mic Earca) a uiro de genere suo qui
 uocatur ert Locan Diolmana:—

Cedu riçe cedu peçt,
 Cedu nerç por riçraða,
 Inro Colmain rimo ri
 Rombi Locan ðiçnata.

Iugulatio Cæðo plane (mic Diarmoda ðeipç mic
 Fearçura Cerrðeoil mic Conaill Cpeñtainne mic
 Neill noigiallaiç) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui peg-
 nauerunt Temoriam aequali potestate simul.
 Iugulatio Cæðo roin rex nepotum Fialzi i pæçzi
 mic Meccnaen por bpu loça Seiñðiðe, eodem die
 quo iugulatur ert Cæð pláne. (Cæð çurçtan comalta

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

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

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

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

⁵ *In Munster.* — imMuçain, A. More correctly imMuñain, B.

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

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of [602.]
 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros¹ in
 Muirisc,² between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach
 of Muirisc.² Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was
 put to flight. All things which are written in the fol-
 lowing year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken
 place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,³ [rested]. The
 battle of Sliabh-Cua⁴ in Munster.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of [603.]
 Colman Rimidh (⁶son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muircher-
 tach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called⁷
 Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,

Notwithstanding power over chieftains ;

Behold ! Colman Rimid, a king—

Locan Dithnada⁸ slew him !

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

of reference to their proper place in
 the text.

⁹ *Son of Diarmaid, &c.*— This
 clause is interlined in A. and B.
 O'Connor has created some confusion
 in his edition of these Annals, by
 making this clause a continuation of
 that above given (see note 6) in con-
 nexion with the name of Colman
 Rimidh ; thus giving both kings the
 same pedigree, which is wrong.

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

¹¹ *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen.* — “The
 Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen.” *Faith-
 che-mic-Meccnain*, Chron. Scot. (604 ;
F. mic Meccnain, *Four M.* (600).
 The so-called Translator of Clar. 49
 renders it by “the field of Maenaen.”
 The parenthesis which follows (inter-
 lined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche*
 as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or
 Lough-Sewdy. The name is now
 obsolete, but there can be little doubt
 that the “green” occupied the site of
 the present village of Ballymore-
 Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathcon-
 rath, co. Westmeath.

Conall, 7 baētal bile, ronḡonpatar), unde dictum est:—

Νηρ' bo αιρηιρητ ινο αιρη
 Όνα h-ογαib τυαιό τυιρηne;
 Conall po bi Αεό ρlane;
 Αεό ρlane po bi Suibne.

Αεό βίυοι ρι cenul Maeni [occirur est]. Μορη Chonall Chuu mic Αεόα mic Αινημρεč. Cuu cen mačair μορηυι ρυντ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º iii.º bellum Slaēbre in quo uictur est Branuē mac Eatač. Nepotey Neill uictorey erant, .i. Αεό Uapetae, in quo tempore regnauit. Iugulatio Branuib regiy Lagen a genere suo per uolum (mac Eathach mic Muireačaiḡ mic Αεόα mic ρeōlim mic Enna Ceinn-ρealaiḡ mic Labpata mic Upearail belaiḡ mic Ριαča baiceačā mic Cačair moip.) Τριγιντα ανηρ ρεḡnauit in Laginia, 7 a cač na Damcluana po μαρβαč. No ḡomač e Saran ρaečberḡ .i. oipčinneač Seanboiče ρine πορημαιρρεač, ut poeta dixit .ρ.

Saran ρaečberḡ ρeol co ρe,
 Oipčinneach Senboiče ρine;
 E ni ualč ḡan Upančal brat,
 Ro μαρč Upanuē mac Eathach.

Ροccar ανηρ .ιιι. ρεḡnauit. Obitur Lairpen abbatiy 1ae.

¹ *Aedh*.—This clause is added in *al. man.* in A. Interlined in B.

² *Of which was said*.—Unde dictum est, A. Not in B. The verses which follow (and which also are not in B.) are in the top marg. of A., fol. 22a; another, but more corrupt, copy being written in the lower margin, fol. 21b.

³ *Tuath-Tuirmhe*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 600, note *g*) says that

this was a Bardic name for Bregia, 'from Tuirbhe, or Turvey, near Swords, in the county of Dublin.'

⁴ *Aedh Buidhe*.—He was king, or chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or descendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-hostager), whose territory was in later times known as Tethbha, or Tefia, a district comprising the western part of the present county of

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh¹ Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :²—

Not wise was the counsel
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;³
Conall that slew Aedh Slánè ;
Aedh Slánè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe,⁴ King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cú,⁵ son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which [604.]
Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The U-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery: (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Saebhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas⁷ reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note z, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 35. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

⁵ *Conall Cú.*—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Connor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note k).

⁶ *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matre." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt", we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

⁷ *Foccas.*—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar, 49.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º u.º Quies Beuznai abbatir Benncoir. Morp Aedain mic Gabrain (mic Domangairt, μιξ Alban). Iugulatio filiorum Baetan .i. mic Cairill. Secundo anno Poccæ imperatoris, Gregorius papa secundum Bedam migravit ad dominum. Donatio rogante ratavit pedem romanæ et apostolicæ ecclesiæ caput esse omnium ecclesiarum, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiarum presidebat.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º ui.º Uel ut alii dicunt hic migravit Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Morp Fiacraç caic mic Baetan la Cruicniu, 7 quies Aedac mic Daill. Sabunianus natione Turcus pedem Petri tenuit anno .i. mensibus .u., diebus .ix., et sepultus est in basilica Petri.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Occirio Sechnurac mic Gabrain, 7 morp Conaill mic Daimeu, 7 quies Lugrac mic U Ochaæ.

¹ *Beogna*.—Written Beuznai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Conor has erroneously printed the name 'Bengnai,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyr, of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghna.

² *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

³ *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' a *filio matris suæ*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dún-Mugnae*.

⁴ According to Bede.—See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, Book II., chap. I.

⁵ *He*, i.e., the Emperor Phocas. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

⁶ *Fiachra Caech*, i.e., 'Fiachra the one-eyed.' Cpaic (gen. of cpaec), A. Written Fiacra cpaic in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Conor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,¹ abbot of Bangor. The death of Aedhan,² son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Baetan,³ son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.⁴ At the request of Boniface, he⁵ had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches. [605.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year. [606.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of Fiachra Caech,⁶ son of Baetan, by Cruithni; and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.⁷ Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held⁸ the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter. [607.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of Sechnasach,⁹ son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.¹⁰ [608.]

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

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

⁸ *Held.*—The words *πετρι τενουτ*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

⁹ *Sechnasach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (609), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche, i.e.,* 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.' His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his *alias* name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Conor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochoae*.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (5 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º ix.º Μορρ Αεδο mic Colggen pegyr na n-Αιρττερ. Μορρ Σιλλανι mic Cumminn abbatyr Denncoir, 7 μορρ Αεδαιν ανκοριταε Denncoir, 7 μορρ Μαεlehuma mic Βαεταιν. Senac̃ (o cluain uΑινγριγι), abb Αιρτ μαεα, quieuit. Ρινρ cronici Iurebui.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (6 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º x.º Fulminatur erc exercitur Uloč im mθαιρciu fulmine terribili. Μορρ Μαεileduin mic Αλενι pegyr Μογτορναε, 7 μορρ Ευζαιν mic Θεαč Λαιβ. Quier Colman Eto. Sic erc in Libro Cuanach, Αεδ ποιν 7 Αεδ Λαιζεν.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναρι. (7 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xi.º Μορρ Αεδο αλδαιν ριλι Domnall pegyr Tempo. Bellum Odbae pe n-Oengur mac Colmain, in quo cecidit Conall laeğbpeğ ριλιρ Αεδο ρλάνε. Μαελοβα pegnape incipit hoc anno.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (2 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º Quier Ριννταιν Οεντραιβ̃ abbatyr Denncoir. Μορρ Colmain uač[αιγ]. Bellum Cairpe legion ubi ρανcti occipi runt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaen rex θριτανορμ. Θραcliur anniy .xxii. pegnat.

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

² *Cluain-U-Aingrighi*.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain. h. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the Ui-Niallain; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

Patrick, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

³ *Chronicle of Eusebius*.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

⁴ *Echa Laibh*.—The *Echodius Laib* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i., 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 33, note h.

⁵ *Aedh Roin*—*Aedh Laighen*.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.]
Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of
Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of
Aedan,¹ anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son
of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrighi²), abbot of
Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.³

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.]
Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The
death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and
the death of Eungan, son of Echa Laibh.⁴ The repose of
Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh
Roin⁵ and Aedh Laighen.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh [611.]
Aldan,⁶ son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of
Odba *was gained* by Oengus, son of Colman, in which
fell Conall Laegh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha
begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.]
Finntan of Oentraibh,⁷ abbot of Bangor. The death of
Colman Uath[ach]⁸. The battle of Caer-legion,⁹ in which
holy men¹⁰ were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of
the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the
"quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman
of Linn-Elo, or Lynally, in the
King's Co.), the date of whose death
is given in the Irish Annals generally
as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh
Laighen, nothing is known, at least
to the Editor.

⁶ *Aedh Aldan*.—An *alias* name for
Aedh Uaridnach, King of Tara. See
under the year 604 *supra*. The
accession to the throne of the real
Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered
at the year 733 *infra*.

⁷ *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the
name of Antrim.

⁸ *Uathach*.—"The hateful." Writ-
ten *uath*. in A. and B.; but *uathach*
(genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot.
(613).

⁹ *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The An-
glo-Saxon Chron. records this battle
under the year 606. See Thorpe's
ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's
account of it, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 2,
Chap. 2.

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

Fol. 22ba. †Ct. Ιαναρι. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.º xiiii.º
 Τολρα ποτα abb Cluana mic u Noir παυρατ. Stella
 uira epτ hora unia diei.

†Ct. Ιαναρι. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º xviii.º
 Iuzulatio Maelicoba mic Aedh in bello montir (beal-
 zaðain) Tueth (uel cað sleiðe truim). Suibni menn
 uictor erat et regnauit porτ eum. Quier Διαρματο
 τερτι abbatiρ Cluana ipaird. Bellum fionaiçi ei
 legg in riada. Coeman brecc quieuit.

b. †Ct. Ιαναρι. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º
 Moir Suibne mic Craeðeni rezir Cianac̄tas glinne
 zaimin, 7 moir Aedhain mic Monzain rezir Dalriata
 (no araidε), 7 moir Petrain ep̄rcoir Lurcan. Eo
 [anno] Aedh 7 Crutan ar̄eni obierunt. Comburtio
 Denncoir.

†Ct. Ιαναρι. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º x.º u.º i.º
 Comburtio martirum Eza. Comburtio Donnain Eza
 hi .xii. †Cal. Mai cum .cl. martiribus, 7 occirio Torchae,
 7 lopeað Conoiri. Urque hunc annum r̄erip̄rit Iri-
 dorur Cronicon ruum, ιτα dicenr, Eraclur dehinc
 quintum annum aσιτ imperii, hoc epτ anno quinto

¹ *Tolua*.—Τολρα, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

² *Sliabh-Tueth*.—Originally written moñ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added τir bealzaðain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealgadhain*, or *Sliabh-Belgadin* (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at *Sliabh-Truim* (now known as "Bessy Bell" Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply "in bello Montis Belgadhain." But the *Four Masters* write the name *Sliabh-Toadh*; and the *Chron. Scot.*

has "in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)"; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of *Sliabh-Toad*. Keating writes "*Sliabh-Bealgadin*."

³ *At*.—ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O'Connor prints ic ("at.") Clar. 49 has "at Legg-in-Riada." The name signifies "the stone of punishment." The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Coeman Brec*.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

⁵ *Dalriata* or [*Dal*]araidε.—Over the name *Δαλριατα*, in A., the copyist has written ι araidε (or *araidε*) rightly correcting the name to *Dala-*

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua¹ the Tall, [613.]
 abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the
 eighth hour of the day.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.]
 Maelcobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth²
 (Sliabh-Belgadain; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-
 truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraird.
 The battle of Fidnacha, at³ Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman
 Brec⁴ rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.]
 Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-
 gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King
 of Dalriata or [Dal]araide⁵; and the death of Petran,
 bishop of Lusca. In the same year⁶ Aedh, and Critan
 Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.]
 the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan⁷ of Egg,
 on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs;
 and the devastation of Torach,⁸ and the burning of
 Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year,
 thus saying:—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his
 reign from this time,⁹ which is in the fifth year of the

raide, of which Aedhan was King.
 See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 340.

⁶ *In the same year.*—*Co* in A. and
 B., the word *anno* being omitted in
 both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an.*
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,
 has joined *Co* to the following name
Coëb, and formed from the conjunc-
 tion the unusual form of name "Eac-
 haedh."

⁷ *Donnan.*—The original of this
 entry is added over that of the pre-
 ceding entry in A., and partly in B.
 Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or
 Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

see Reeves' *Adamnan*, Additional
 Note K., p. 303, where much curious
 information on the subject is given.

⁸ *Devastation of Torach.*—*occr̄io*
 is the word used for "devastation,"
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*
Scot. has *uap̄tatio*. Torach is Tory
 Island, off the N. W. coast of Donegal.
 The devastation of Torach is men-
 tioned under the year 612 by the
Four Mast., who have no notice of
 the massacre of Donnan's people above
 recorded.

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

imperii Eraclii et quarto religioſiſſimi principis
Sesibuti; sunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad Eraclii
annum preteritum, hoc est quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (1 ρ., λ. 29.) Anno domini dc.º x.º uii.º
In̄t immarecc in Eiluuin in die par̄ca. Iugulatio
Colggen mic Suibni 7 moſſi P̄iārāc̄ mic Conail, 7
iugulatio P̄ergura fili Colman maſni .i. o An̄ſar̄tāc̄
h̄u Mercain do muinntiſi Blatine:—

Μαι dom ip̄ora com t̄ech,
h̄u Mercain An̄ſor̄tach,
Usque dorbach dombuiri do,
P̄obit̄ ſono P̄erguro.

IN̄ tan doregat̄ buir̄ne
Cenuil Colman ſech c̄uilne,
Iar̄m̄ſoiſet̄ diſuiri
S̄il Mercain in̄ Blatinu.

Coemgin glinne da lōca 7 Com̄gall ep̄cop, 7 ep̄cop
Eogan Rāca rīthe, quieuerunt. In̄draēd̄ Māca, et
terremotuſ in Gallia.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (2 ρ., λ. 10.) Anno domini dc.º x.º uiii.º
Liber abbas Achaid bo Caimīg. Moſſi S̄illan̄
abbatiſ camp̄i D̄ili. Moſſi Aēdo D̄ennain 7 P̄inḡin
mic P̄iārāc̄.

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

² *Eiluuin.*—Eiluumi, in B., which O'Conor inaccurately prints *Eili unn*, and he then translates the entry "*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche,*" which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

³ *Colggu.*—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colggen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 613.

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

⁵ *Blatini.*—See last note.

⁶ *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 3), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious¹ prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.]
Eiluuin² on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu,³ son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescain,⁴ of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come
Mescan's descendant, Anfartach,
Poisonous water I would give him,
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman
Shall go past Cuilne,
They will question, therefor,
The Sil-Mescain in Blatini.⁵

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha,⁶ and Bishop Comghall,⁷ and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,⁸ rested. The devastation of Macha;⁹ and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,¹⁰ abbot [618.]
of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennain,¹¹ and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

⁷ *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

⁸ *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesie Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemorum, quieverunt in *Raedmacha*." He seems to have taken

the $\text{m}\theta\text{p}\alpha\epsilon\delta\ \text{m}\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\alpha$ ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 68, note p.

⁹ *Devastation of Macha*. $\text{m}\theta\text{p}\alpha\epsilon\delta\ \text{m}\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\alpha$.—See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

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

¹¹ *Aedh Bennain*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 22^{bb}.

.b.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (3 ρ., l. 21.) Anno domini DC.º x.º ix.º
Occipio (.i. immaiz̄ rlech̄t i epich Conach̄t) generur
Dactain .i. Ailealla mic Dactain, 7 Maeleduin mic
Perzura mic Dactain, 7 morr Fiaçraç mic Ciapain
filu Ainmeped̄ mic Setni.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (5 ρ., l. 2.) Anno domini DC.º xx.º
Senac̄ zarb̄ abbar Cluana per̄ta moritur. Iugulatio
Aenzura mic Colmain maḡni .i. rezir nepotum Neill.
Duncaç mac Eugain, Neçtan mac Canon̄n, 7 Aed̄
obierunt.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (6 ρ., l. 13.) Anno domini DC.º xx.º i.º
Bellum Curō deilzoden. Conall mac Suibne uictor
erat. Duo filu Librain mic Illandon mic Cerpail
cecidērunt. Conaing mac Aed̄ain dimerzur̄ er̄t:—

Tonna mora mozalna,
Srian rodbatoizretar,
F̄ri curac̄ rlerc̄ rann
For Conaing coirretar.

Morr Mailempraço mic Rimeðo mic Colmain filu
Cobçaiç 7 Ailello mic Cellaiç. Bellum Lindair.
Quier Coemgin̄ glinne da loça. Bellum Cenbuizi in
quo cecidit Colman mac Cobçaiç. Iugulatio Ailello
mic Cellaiç. Morr Colzgen mic Ceallaiç.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 24.) Anno domini DC.º xx.º ii.º
Obitur̄ Perzura abbatir̄ 1ae. Quier mic Larre abba-

¹ *Magh-slecht*.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occipio.

² *Ui-Neill*.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Donnall son of Mur-[chadh.]

³ *Eugan*.—Apparently the Eugan (or Euganan), son of Gabran (King

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

⁴ *Nechtan*.—A Pictish king.

⁵ *Conaing son of Aedhan, i.e.*, son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron*.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder (in [619.]
Magh-slecht,¹ in the territory of Connaught) of the
family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of
Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death
of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh [620.]
abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son
of Colman Mór, *i.e.*, King of the Ui-Neill.² Duncath son
of Eugan,³ Nechtan⁴ son of Canonn, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of [621.]
Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two
sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were
slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,⁵ was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,
[And] the sun, that killed him,
At his weak wicker skiff,
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman,
son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle
of Lindair.⁶ The rest of Coemgin,⁷ of Glenn-da-locha.
Battle of Cenbuigh,⁸ in which Colman, son of Cobthach,
was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of
Colggú, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of [622.]
Fergna,⁹ abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,¹⁰ abbot of

Scot., under the year 622. Skene has published them as they appear in *Tigernach*, with a translation; and both text and translation are very inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 69.)

⁶ *Lindair*.—Not identified.

⁷ *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal note in *al. man.* in A. adds “secundum alios.” St. Kevin’s death is entered before under the year 617.

⁸ *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four Mast.*, who record this battle under the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-gubha* (or *Cenn-bughbha*), which O’Donovan identifies with Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

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

¹⁰ *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in the margin in A.; but only the letters *επρ ι. ραβα . . .* (Bishop *i.* Daba. . . .) can be read. Ware complains that his “proper name is nowhere mentioned.” (Harris’s *Ware*, Vol. i., p. 39.)

τιγ Αρω μαῶαε, 7 Υνει abbatιγ νειρ. Expugnatio
Raṯo गुालि ला फ़ाँना माε ὀαεταιν.

Rogab tene Raṯ n-γυαλι,
Ταιρειο biucatan υαιοι,
Ιγ οιαη αοηανοατ ιηο υιλε
Τειηο ιρηαιῶ Αεοα buile.

- .b. ꝥct. Ιαναιρ. (1 p., l. 5.) Αηηο οοηιηι οε.° αα.° ηη.°
Μορρ Ronain ηιε Colmanι, 7 Colman ρτελλαen οβιη,
7 ιυγυλατιο ὄοιρ ηιε Αεῶο Αλδωαιη. Νατιυιταρ Αδομ-
ηαιη abbatιγ Ιαε.

ꝥct. Ιαναιρ. (3 p., l. 16.) Αηηο οοηιηι οε.° αα.° ηηη.°
Αηηυρ tenebρορυρ. Αεῶαν μαε Cumυρεαιḡ, 7 Colman
μαε Comgellain αο Ὅοηιηυη ηιγρηαντ, 7 Ronan μαε
Τυαῶαιλ, ρεχ ηα η-Αιρῶερ, 7 Mongan μαε Φιαῶ[n]αε
Λυρηαν μοριυητυρ :—

Λανη Αλυαηα αιρῶερ ιηοιυ,
Αηηηα εεῦρηαρ ρορρηιαῶατ,
Cορμαε [caem] ρρη ιμοῶαιῶ
Ocy ιλλανη μαε Φιαῶαχ.

Ιηη οιαγ αιλε
Ρορρηιατ μορ οι τυαῶαηβ,
Mongan μαε Φιαῶηαι Λυρηαν,
Ocy Ronan μαε Τυαῶαιλ.

Μαεῶοιε ρεαρηα ουιευιτ.

- Fol. 23aa. ꝥct. Ιαναιρ. (4 p., l. 27.) Αηηο οοηιηι οε.° αα.° ηη.°

¹ *Rath-Guali*.—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

² *Ronan*.—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith fola*, "of the bloody flux."

³ *Colman Stellain*. — Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

⁴ *Aedh Aldan*.—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

⁵ *Ia*.—I—Columcille. Not in B.

⁶ *Colman, son of Comgellan*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellan mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves' *Admannan*, p. 92, note c.

⁷ *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan*.—In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

Armagh, and of Vineus, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.

Fire seized Rath-Guali,¹

Save ye a little from it.

Vehemently the wicked have ignited

Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bole.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.]
Ronan,² son of Colman; and Colman Stellain³ died; and the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.⁴ The birth of Adamnan, abbot of Ia.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of dark- [624.]
ness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of Comgellan,⁶ pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal, King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,⁷ die.

The church of Cluain-airthir⁸ to-day—
Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—
Cormac [the mild], through suffering,
And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,
Whom many tribes obeyed—
Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,⁹
And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Maedhocc¹⁰ of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

⁸ *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheraclone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 373, note *k*.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23*a* in A., and the second in low. marg. 22*b*, in orig. hand.

⁹ *Lurgan*.—*Λυρσαν*, A.

¹⁰ *Maedhocc*.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note *p*.

Bellum Lethet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obsequio boils luatha a nepotibus Neill.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º Bellum arda Corran, Dalriatai uictores erant, in quo cecidit Fiachna filiur demain. Bellum Cairn Feradaigh i Cliu, ubi Faelbe flann Féimín uictor erat. Suairne Aídhne fugit Conall mac Maelduib fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

Ἡι τορέαιρ δι Connaéταϊδ,
Ἡic atcumai ino íειρῖρ,
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaic,
Conall, Maeloub, Maelbherail.

Uirio quam uidit Purrpur religiorur episcopur.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (6 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º (aiar 28º). Bellum boils luatha, in quo Faelan filiur Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. Bellum Doč in quo Suibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, 7 Donnall mac Aedo fugit. Occurro Suibne menn mic Fiachna mic Feradaigh mic Muireadaigh mic Eoghain, ri Erenn, i Taerr breni (.i. la Congal caeč mac Scannlain). Paupa

¹ *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called caé drung, “battle of Drung,” (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

² *Bolg-luatha*.—“Sack of Ashes.” A nickname applied to Crundmael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Ui-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael *erbuilg*, C. of the big “sack,” or “belly,” in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and “Crunmael Builg-luathó” at the year 646 *infra*.

³ *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note³ under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by *Conadh Cerr*, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

⁴ *Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu*.—Cliu (or Cliu Mail mic Ugaini, *i.e.*, Cliu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. *Carn-Feradhaigh*, “Feradach’s Cairn,” is

Lethet-Midind,¹ in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolgluatha² by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of Ard-Corann.³ The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,⁴ in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain. [626.]

There fell⁵ of the Connaughtmen,
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,⁶
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,⁷ the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).⁸ The battle of Bolgluatha,⁹ in which Faelan,¹⁰ son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,¹¹ in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son¹² of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note *g*.

⁵ *There fell.*— H_1 $\text{τορ}\epsilon\alpha\text{ι}\rho$ ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for H_1 $\text{τορ}\epsilon\alpha\text{ι}\rho$. The *Four Mast.* have $\text{οο ρο}\epsilon\alpha\text{ι}\rho$, which is better.

⁶ *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The "ford of the slaughter of the Six." Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

⁷ *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

⁸ *Alias 28°.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

⁹ *Bolg-luatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called $\text{οα}\lambda\tau\alpha$ $\text{Caem}\gamma\text{in}$, or St. Kevin's "foster-son," he having been educated by that Saint.

¹¹ *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh*. Not identified.

¹² *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.

Columbani filii Bairdaeni, abbatii Clono. Iugulatio Cummeni filii Colmain. Martatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aedā mic Ainmiread̄ pegnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° uii.° bellum Feda eum, in quo Maelcaic̄ mac Scannail rex Cruic̄ne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conio cerr rex Dal Riati cecidit. bellum Duin ceit̄irnn in quo Congal caic̄ fugit 7 Domnall mac Aedā uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suarpe mac Forindan. Uel bellum Fēdo eum ubi ceciderunt nepotes Aedāin, Rigullon Faelbae. Mory Eēdaic̄ buid̄e regis pictorum, filii Aedāin. Sic in libro Cuanaic̄ inueni. Uel sic in libro Duibdaleic̄e narratur: bellum Leit̄irbe et̄ir Ceniul mic Erca 7 Ceniul Fepadaic̄, in quo Maelriic̄ cecidit. Ernaine mac Fiaic̄na uictor erat.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ix.° bellum Leit̄irbe inter genur Eugain inuicem, in quo Maelriic̄ cecidit, 7 bellum Mitani. Taerr Breni comburitur, 7 iugulatio Branuic̄ mic Maelecofo.

Fol. 23ab. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° bellum filii Ailli, 7 mory Cinedon filii Luḡirni regis pictorum.

¹ *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Conor renders it "in regione Brefniæ!" But *Taerr-Breni* should be "Traig-Breni" ("strand of Bren"), as in the *Four Mast., Chron. Scot., Book of Leinster (25a)*, and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies Traig-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note *n*. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

² *Chuin, i.e., Clonmacnoise*.—The *Four Masters* (at 623) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Uí Barddani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

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

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

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

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

⁶ *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry

⁷ *Rigullon [and] Failbe*.—Rigullon was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.

of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,¹ by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain.² Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of [628.] Fidh-eoin,³ in which Maelcaich,⁴ son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,⁵ King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,⁶ in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,³ in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.⁷ The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus⁸ it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,⁹ between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of [629.] Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. Taerr-breni¹⁰ is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of [630.] the son of Alli,¹¹ and the death of Cined,¹² son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Conor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

⁸ *Or thus*.—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

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

¹⁰ *Taerr-breni*.—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

¹¹ *Son of Alli*.—Eadwin, son of Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹² *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinieth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.

.b. Ἰct. 1αναῖρ. (4 p., l. 4^a.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 1.°
Bellum Caſloen p̄ḡȳr Ὀριτονου 7 Αἰρηιῆ. Com-
burzio Ὀennῶοῖρ μοερ in Ὀριταννία, 7 iugulatio
Ronain mic Ὀαεταῖν. Bellum αῶο αὐλο in quo
cecidiτ Ὀιδῶιλλ mac Περζυρα τὐλε λα Μὐμαιν.
Inſola Μεδγοεῆ p̄νῶατα ερτ. Μορ μῦμῶαν inſean
Αεῶα Ὀεανναιν μορτὐα ερτ.

Ἰct. 1αναῖρ. (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 11.°
Bellum Iud̄ȳr p̄ḡȳr Ὀριτονου. Bellum Αῶο ζοαν
1 η-ιαρταρ Λῖρι, in quo cecidiτ C̄remτανν mac Αεῶο
p̄ιλι Ὀεναιῆ p̄ι Λαζενοp̄ουμ.

Ἰct. 1αναῖρ. (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 111.°
Iugulatio duorum p̄iliorum Αεῶα p̄lane λα Conall
mac Suibne ecc loῆ Τηρεῖτῆι αρ Π̄remuῖν 1. Congal
p̄ι Ὀρεξ, 7 Αῖιλιλ c̄p̄uῖδιρε p̄enaῆταιρ p̄ιλ Ὀλυῆαιξ.

Ἰct. 1αναῖρ. (1 p., l. 7^a.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° 1111.°
Occiπio Conall mic Suibne 1 τῖξ mic Nappaiῆ λα
Ὀιαρμαῖτ mac Αεῶα p̄lane. Bellum Cuile coelaen p̄e
η-Ὀιαρμαῖτ mac Αεῶα p̄lane, in quo cecidiτ Maelumai
mac Oengurra. Αεccleπια Reῆp̄ann p̄νῶατα ερτ. Νῖα
μαξνα occidiτ multoρ in campo Ὀρεξ. Quier Π̄intain

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

² *Anfrith*.—Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

³ *Ath-abla*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

⁴ *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a "flood") from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates "Inundationes in Momania!"

⁵ *Inis-Medgoeth*.—Farne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 374, note r. The *Four Mast*. have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

⁶ *Mor-Mumhan*.—Mor μῦγαν, A. Μορρ μῦγαν, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munster") was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

⁷ *Ath-goan in Iarthar Lifi*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar-Lifi*, or "West of Liffey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.



Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] BIS Cathloen,¹ King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.² The burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,³ in which Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,⁴ was slain by Munstermen. Inis-Medgoeth⁵ was founded. Mor-Mumhan,⁶ daughter of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.] Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in Iarthar-Lifi,⁷ in which fell Crimthann,⁸ son of Aedh, son⁹ of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.] two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,¹⁰ viz. :—Congal, King of the Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,¹¹ ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son [634.] of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of Oengus.¹² The church of Rechra¹³ was founded. A great snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan¹⁴

⁸ *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), he is called “Crimthand Cualand” (“C. of Cualand”), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

⁹ *Son*.—*ṛṫṛ* (*ṛṫṫṫ*) for *ṛṫṫ*, A., B.

¹⁰ *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

¹¹ *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., “Ailill the Harper.”

¹² *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose “Jugulatio” is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

¹³ *Rechra* (gen. *Rechrann*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 164, note b.

¹⁴ *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Mundu. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Felire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.

mic Telčain, 7 Ernaini mic Crepeni. Moir̄ Gartnain mic Foit̄. Ečuir̄ Lirr moir̄ obuit. Bellum Segurpe in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain cennfota, 7 Cumurcač mac Aengurro, 7 Gartnait̄h mac [F]oit̄h.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1 Ianar. (2 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.° Iugulatio Ernaini mic Riachae qui uicit Maelričrič filium Aed̄o alodain, aliar uairidnaiz, in bello Leičirbe, 7 eflugatio Carraič vi Raičiuin in diebur parca.

Fol. 23ba. ¶ Ct. 1 Ianar. (4 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.° Bellum Roč 7 bellum Saeltire in una die facta sunt. Conall coel mac Maeleobob, rociur Domnail, uictor erat de genere Euačan in bello Saeltire, 7 moir̄ Faelbe flainn Feimin rezir Muman. Muchautu Račin paupat.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianar. (5 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° ui.° Bellum Glinne Murepon 7 obrepio Etin. Cronan mac U Loegdae abbar Cluana mic U Noir̄ obuit.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianar. (6 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.°

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

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

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

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

⁵ 'Cennfota.'—"Long-head."

⁶ *Gartnait̄h son of Foith*.—This is also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it is probably only a repetition of the record of the death of *Gartnan son of Foith*, just given (see note ²),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor in the *Chron. Scot.*

⁷ *Vanquished*.—See under the year 629.

⁸ *Flight*.—eflugatio, A. eflu-gatio, B. Do ionnarbarth ("was banished"), *Four Mast.* (631.)

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

¹⁰ *Raithin*.—Rahan, in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5). Better known as the "battle of Magh-rath." The place where this famous battle was fought is now known as Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. A romantic, but valuable, account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine¹ son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.² Eochaidh of Lis-mor³ died. The battle of Seguis,⁴ in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'⁵ and Cumuscach son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.⁶

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] BIS. Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished⁷ Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight⁸ of Carthach⁹ from Raithin,¹⁰ at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,¹¹ and the battle of Saeltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague¹² of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,¹³ King of Munster. Mochuta¹⁴ of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson¹⁵ and the siege of Etin.¹⁵ Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note n.

¹² *Colleague*.—*ῥοσιυρ*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

¹³ *Failbhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, note 1. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthys.

¹⁴ *Mochuta*.—*Μοχουτα*, A. Corrected to *Μοçυτα* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes ⁹, ¹⁰), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1363. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350-6.

¹⁵ *Glenn-Mureson — Etin*. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but "*Cain-Eden* now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

υἱοῦ ἰουλιανῶ Ἰουλιανῶ Ἰουλιανῶ Ἰουλιανῶ. Ὁβιτυρ
 Ὁβιτυρῶ Ἰουλιανῶ Ἰουλιανῶ. Bellum Ὁβιτυρῶ Ἰουλιανῶ
 Saxonum. Quier Cridaen ἰ Νοενδρουμ 7 Ἀεδα οὐιῦ
 ἀββαῖο Cille τὰρο, ἐπιτοπορομ. Ὁλοαιρρι μὰς Cui-
 νιδε ἀββαρ Λειτῆλιννε παυραυτ. Μορρ Ἀιλελλα μὶς
 Ἀεῶο ρόεν. Ἐρακλαρ cum ματρὲ ρυα Μαρτίνα ἀννιρ
 .ii. ρεγναυτ.

.b. |Ct. 1αναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 2.) Ἀννο τομινι το.° xxx.° ix.°
 Bellum Κατράε cinncon. Οενῆυρ Λιαῶδανα υἱοτορ
 ἐρατ. Μαιλεδουιν μὰς Ἀεῶα βενναῖν ρυῆιτ.

|Ct. 1αναιρ. (2 ρ., l. 13.) Ἀννο τομινι το.° xl.°
 Μορρ Μαιλεῖδιρ καῖε ρεγῖρ Orientalium. Μορρ Ὁρῖουδι
 ρίλι ροῖε. Ὁμναλλ μὰς Ἀεδα καττραμετατυρ ἐρτ
 ἰ n-Ὁρῖουμ náo. Ναυρραζιουμ ρεαρθαε ραμῖλιαε 1αε.
 Ὁβρῖο Ριτθαε. Comburtio Μαιλεδουιν ἰν ἰνῖολα
 Cανι. ἰουλιανῶ Μαιλεδουιν μὶς Ρερζυρα 7 Μαιλε-
 δουιν μὶς Colman.

|Ct. 1αναιρ. (3 ρ., l. 24.) Ἀννο τομινι το.° xl.° i.°
 Μορρ Ὁμναλλ μὶς Ἀεῶο ρεγῖρ Hibernie ἰν ρῖνε
 1αναιρ. ρορτεα Ὁμναλλ bpecc ἰν bello ρραῖε
 Cαιρῖν ἰν ρῖνε ἀννι ἰν Decembri ἰντερρεκτυρ ἐρτ
 ἀβ ἠοαν ρεγε Ὁρῖτονουμ; ἀννιρ .xii. ρεγναυτ. ἰου-

¹ *Domnall*.—Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ireland.

² *Saxons*.—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the 'Southumbrians,' in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

³ *Nendruim*. — Otherwise "Naendruim." Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

⁴ *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Aedh." Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form "Aed Cerr" in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

⁵ *Dolaissi, son of Cuinid*.—Mac Cuiṁṁṁṁṁ, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaissi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaissi is called Cairill.

⁶ *Heraclas*. — Ἐρακλαρ, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616.)

⁷ *Cathair-Cinncon*. — O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.¹ The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.² The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,³ and of Aedh Dubh,⁴ abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaiissi, son of Cuinid,⁵ abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heraclas,⁶ with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] BIS. Cathair-Cinncon.⁷ Aengus Liathdana was victor. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.⁸ Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.⁹ Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.¹⁰ Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc¹¹ was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin¹² (by Hoan,¹³ King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *t.*) See under the year 642 *infra*.

⁸ *Bruide son of Foith.*—The “Breidei filius Wid” of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

⁹ *Ritha.*—Not identified.

¹⁰ *Inis Cain.*—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *x.*).

¹¹ *Domnall Brecc.*—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 685 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

¹² *Srath-Caruin.*—The “*Srath*” (=stratum), or holm, of “Carun.” Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adamnan*, p. 203, note.

¹³ *Hoan.*—Probably the *Auin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, “King of Ailcluaite,” is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.

Fol. 236b. Ιατιο Αιλλο mic Colmain, pegir geneirir loiḡaire. Constantinur filiur Eraclii menribur .ii. pegnauit. Bellum Oppu contra Britones.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Mory hUairle filiae Suibni. Quier Cronan episcop Nointhrommo. Bellum Cinncon. Lopcoḡ Iarinnboird mic Ḥarḡnaiḡ. Cellaḡ 7 Conall c[α]el, da mac Mailcoba mic Aeda mic Ainmireḡ, pegnare incipiunt ut alii dicunt. Constantinur filiur Constantinii annis .xx. iiii. pegnauit. Hic dubitatur quid pegnauit post Doḡnall. Dicunt alii hystoriographi pegnare iiii. peges .i. Cellaḡ 7 Conall c[α]el, 7 duo filii Aedo Slane (mic Diarmada mic Fergusa ceppḡeoil mic Conaill Creḡtainde mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaig) .i. Diarmait 7 Blaḡmac, pep commixta pegna.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio duorum nepotum Bogaine .i. Maelpereail 7 Maelanḡaiḡ. Ḥuin Flainn aenaiḡ. Mory Bpereail mic Seḡnaraiḡ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Mory Furudrain mic Decce mic Cuanaḡ pi ua micc Uair. Loḡeni mac Pingin pi Cruiteḡne obiit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (1 p., l. 8, αλιαρ 9.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º u.º Ḥuin Scannaill mic Decce mic Fiacraḡ pegir Cruiteḡne. Mac Lappe abb Benncair quieuit.

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

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

³ *Britons*.—Probably the Britons of Strathclyde. This battle is not noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

⁴ *Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne*.—The *Four Mast.* (642), and the *Chron. Scot.* (641), state that she was queen of Faelan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at the year 665.

⁵ *Battle of Cenn-con*.—Apparently an inaccurate repetition of the entry under the year 639, where the name is more correctly written "Cathair-Cinneon."

⁶ *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gartnan son of Foith," referred to under the year 634 *supra*. O'Connor has strangely misunderstood this entry, which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,¹ son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswy] against² the Britons.³

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne.⁴ The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendruim. The battle of Cenn-con.⁵ The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Gartnat.⁶ Cellach and Conall Cael (*i.e.*, two sons⁷ of Maelcoba, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,⁸ son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz. :—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty. [642.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two grandsons of Boghaine, viz. :—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach. [643.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furu-dran, son of Becc,⁹ son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,¹⁰ died. [644.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.¹⁰ Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, rested. [645.]

by "Comburitur postea propter boves filii Garthnat!"

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

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

⁹ *Becc.*—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-bolg, along with

King Aedh, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 597.

¹⁰ *Cruithni.*—These were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. Skene thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, (p. 348). See Reeves *Adamnan*, p. 94, note *h*, and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 19, aliar 20.) Anno domini dc.° xl.° ii.° Maelcofo mac Piacna iugulatur ep̄t, rex Uloč. Duncac̄ aus Ronain iugulatur. Bellum Colgan mic Crunnmael builg luatho piğ huac Ceinnrelaiğ.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 30, aliar 1.) Anno domini dc.° xl.° iii.° Furru ep̄t deč obit.

Fol. 24aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 11, aliar 12.) Anno domini dc.° xl.° iii.° Suin Rağallaiğ mic hUatač piğ Connachc. Bellum Cairnn Conaill ubi Guaire fugit, 7 Diarmaic uictor erat, mac Ceđo rlane. Morp Oengura bronbačlae pegir Cemuil Coirp̄ri. Cocač huac n-Ceđain 7 Ğartnac̄ mic Cceidain. Quier Furri in Ğarpuna.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 22, aliar 23.) Anno domini dc.° xl.° iiii.° Bellum Orru p̄ri p̄ante. Bellum tuin Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengur mac Domnaill. Pili Maelcofa uictorep̄ erant .i. Ceallač 7 Conall c[al]el. Morp Cačurac̄ mic Domnaill b̄rice. Morp Cronain maiği Ğile. Hoc anno Ğeđa nat̄ur ep̄t.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 3, aliar 4.) Anno domini dc.° l.° Quier Cceđain ep̄rcopi Saxonum 7 iugulatio tuorum piliorum Ğlaimicc mic Cceđo rlane .i. Duncac̄ 7 Conall.

¹ *Crunnmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*" under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a "*Crunnmael Erbuilg*," King of the Leinstermen, is entered *infra*, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg* (of the "big sack" or "belly") being probably a variation of the epithet *Bolg-luatha*.

² *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next year.

³ *Guaire*.—Guaire Aidhne, King of

Connaught, whose obit is given by the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 23*b*, four stanzas in Irish are written (which are not in B.), without any sign to indicate where they should be introduced into the text, if they were intended to be so introduced. The three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and the fourth to Guaire. But as they are somewhat corrupt, and contain no historical fact, it has not been considered necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Dun-cath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu, son of Crunmael Bolg-luatha,¹ King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh. [646.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa² [647.] BIS. the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The [648.] killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire³ fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,⁴ King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of the descendants of Aedan,⁵ and of Gartnat son of Accidan. The repose of Fursa⁶ in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The [649.] battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz. :— Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of Domnall Brecc.⁷ Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this year Bede was born⁸.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The [650.] repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz. :— Dunchad and Conall.

¹ *Oengus Bron-bachal*.—The “Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal” of *Adamnan* (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note a.

⁵ *Aedan*.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

⁶ *Fursa*.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The ‘Vision’ of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

⁷ *Domnall Brecc*.—“Domnall the speckled,” King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

⁸ *Born*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely $\eta\alpha\tau\iota\upsilon\tau\alpha\gamma$ $\delta\epsilon\theta\epsilon$. See under the year 653 *infra*.

Βλατμαc mac Αεδα, ιη ρι,
 Ρuc α mac αρ διγιη;
 Δεραδ̄ ηιρη α τα mac
 Ιηα διγαιλ αρ Βλατμαc.

Μαελοδραν cecinit.

C μιλιηη,
 Ce ρο μιτ μορ δι τειρηηη,
 Ηι bo εομαιλτ ραρ ρερβαιηη
 [C] ρο μιτ ρορ υιβ Cερβαιηη.

Cη ηηη ηειλερ ιη μιλιηη,
 Ηι cορca acht̄ δερζετειρηη;
 Ιρ δι ρογλι ιη cρηιηη ηαιρ
 Ροτα μιλιηη Μαελοδραν.

ιυγυλατιο Οιρρεηι ηιc Οιρρηζε.

.b. [ct. 1 αναρ. (1 ρ., l. 14, αλιαρ 15.) Anno domini
 dc.° l.° 1.° Οβιτυρ Σεγεηι αβατιρ Ιαε .ι. ριηι Ριαcηαε,
 7 quier Αιολογο ηιc Camain αβατιρ Cluana ηιc Ηοιρ,
 7 δορμητατιο Mancheni αβατιρ Menodpoct̄. Ιμα-
 ρicc Cule corpe ιη quo cecidit Culene mac Ρορηηδαιη.
 Μαελδερη 7 Οηcυ υιcτορερ εραητ.

[ct. 1 αναρ. (3 ρ., l. 25, αλιαρ 26.) Anno domini
 dc.° l.° ηη.° (αλιαρ 3°). Μορρ Ρεριc̄ ηιc Τοcολαιη, 7
 Τολαιρη ηιc Ροοιc̄ ρεγιρ Ριcτορυη. ιυγυλατιο Conall

¹ *Blathmac*.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22*b* in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

² *O, mill*. — C μιλιηηη. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, *b* 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (*i.e.*, St. Ultan of Ardbrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbhail (sl. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. "The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,

Blathmac,¹ son of Aedh, the King,
 Gave his sons for
 Jesus shall take his two sons
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,²
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,
 It was not the grinding of oats
 Thou didst grind on Cerbhall's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds
 Is not oats but red wheat.
 Of the saplings of the great tree
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.³

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] ^{BIS.}
 of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose
 of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and
 the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.⁴ The
 conflict of Cul-corra,⁵ in which Culene,⁶ son of Forindan,
 was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.]
 The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son
 of Foith,⁷ King of the Piets. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note *d.*

³ *Oissen son of Osirg.*—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 14.

⁴ *Menadrochit.*—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

⁵ *Cul-corra.*—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Culene.*—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

⁷ *Tolarg son of Foith.*—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talore (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.

cael. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomairi.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (4 p., l. 6, αλιαρ 7.) Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° iugulatio Conaill mic Moelocoḃa .i. la Diarmuid mac Ceḃa plane. Colman eppcop macc U Deluibḃ, 7 Orrene pota, duo abbates Cluano irairto, obierunt. Duchuae loḃrae abb Fernann quieuit. iugulatio Pergruro mic Domnaill, 7 Pergruro mic Rogailliḡ, 7 Ceḃo bedri, 7 Cummenī. Bellum Spato eḃairt ubi Duncat mac Conaing cecidit. [Morp] Ceḃo poim mic Maelcoḃo. Deḃa hoc anno natyr ep̄t.

Fol. 24ab.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° Nem mac hui Dyrn paup̄at.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.° l.° ii.° Bellum Cumarcainḡ mic Ailello in quo cecidit. Cunnmael Mac Suibne uictor erat. Bellum pante regir Saxonum. Orru uictor erat. Bellum Cnnae. Morp

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

² *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ui-Maine (Hy-Many).

³ *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

⁴ *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh,") *Deluibḃ* in orig. texts.

⁶ *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luachair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luachair, Abbot of Fearnna (Ferns, co. Wexford").

⁷ *Aedh Bedri* — *Cummen*. — The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or *Beathra*) was the son of Cummen.

⁸ *Srath-Ethairt*. — The *Srath* (or *Strath*=stratum), or "holm," of Ethart. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

⁹ *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.¹ The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,² the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The [653.] killing of Conall,³ son of Maelcobha, *i.e.*, by⁴ Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,⁵ and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,⁶ abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogaillech, and of Aedh Bedri,⁷ and of Cummen.⁷ The battle of Srath-Ethairt,⁸ in which Duncath, son of Conang,⁹ was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda¹⁰ was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn¹¹ rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach¹² son of [654.] Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was [655.] victor. Battle of Pante,¹³ King of the Saxons. Ossu¹⁴ was victor. Battle of Anna.¹⁵ The death of Crunnmael Erbuile,¹⁶ son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aelhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Beda*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has $\Upsilon\epsilon\lambda\ \eta\iota\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\tau\iota\upsilon\tau\alpha\rho\ \Theta\epsilon\delta\epsilon$. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

¹¹ *Nem Mac-Ui-Birn*.—"Nem, son of the descendant of Birn." O'Connor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir!* The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem's day in the Calendar is June 14.

¹² *Battle of Cumascach*.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremhthainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By "battle of Cumas-

cach," the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

¹³ *Battle of Pante* (*i.e.*, Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

¹⁴ *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

¹⁵ *Battle of Anna*.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna's death under the year 654. See note ¹³.

¹⁶ *Crunnmael Erbuile*.—See at the year 646 *supra*.

Crunnmael erbuile mic Ronain pegir Lagenenrium. Morp Maelaičtein Tipe da zlar. Suin Ražallach mic Uadač riž Connacht. Uel hic Furpa pecundum alior. Močoeiňoz Leitħ moir quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (1 ρ., λ. α.) Anno domini dc.º l.º iii.º Obitur Subni mic Cypčri abbatir Iae, 7 Ultain mic U Chončobair. Bellum Delend in quo interfectur ert Maeldeit mac Conaill. Morp Tolargain mic Anpriet pegir Pictorum. Morp Cellceni ločri. Opa ert uacca Ἰλαčruž ħriuin que .iiii. vitulor peperit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 ρ., λ. 21.) Anno domini dc.º l.º iii.º Morp Ceallaz mic Maelecoĥo, 7 Cellaz mic Sarain (no Ronain), 7 Piacrač telnain, 7 ħlaičmice mic Ronain mic Columb. Morp Supreit pegir Clocluače, Pargale que filii Domnaill. Uentur mažnur. Tomain mac Taiteni moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (3 ρ., λ. 2.) Anno domini dc.º l.º iii.º Dimma nizep erpcop Conðipe, 7 Cummeni erpcop Nāentpoma, 7 Duncað mac Ceĥo rlane, moritui runt, 7 iugulatio Orcoitč mic Sečnurazž 7 Concenn mic Laižgnein 7 Flodubuir rex Francorum,

¹ *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

² *Fursa*.—The death of St. Fursa is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Conor prints *frosa* for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar.49.

³ *Mac-Ui-Conchobar*.—"Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note *d*, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

⁴ *Delend*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Teleenn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note *a*.

⁵ *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Scot.* (653) have "Maeldoid son of Conaing"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

⁶ *Tolargan son of Anfrith*.—The "Talorcen filius Enfret" of the *Pictish Chron.*

⁷ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laraghbryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach¹ son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,² according to others. Mochaemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of [656.] Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.³ The battle of Delend,⁴ in which Maeldeith son of Conall⁵ was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,⁶ King of the Picts. Death of Cellcen of Lothra.⁷ There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,⁸ which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel- [657.] lach⁹ son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),¹⁰ and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.¹¹ Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluathe,¹² and of Fergal¹³ son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,¹⁴ [658.] bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Oredoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur¹⁵ King of the Franks.

⁹ *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

¹⁰ *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Fahan, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Columb*.—"Colman," Clar. 49.

¹² *Al-Cluathe*, genit. form *Alo-Cluathe*.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 43, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

¹³ *And of Fergal*.— $\text{F}\epsilon\text{r}\gamma\alpha\text{i}\text{le}$ que,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

¹⁴ *Dubh*.—The "black." Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as Dimma *Dubh*.

¹⁵ *Flodubur*.— $\text{F}\text{L}\text{O}\text{D}\text{U}\text{B}\text{U}\text{R}$, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Conor prints "*Clodubuir* [*Clodovæi*].") The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

b. Κτ. 1αναιρ. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ix.º. Obιτυρ Finnani episcopi filii Rimedo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quieuit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinn-garað. Moρρ Eodaē mic ðlaiēmicc. Conall cran-namna moριτυρ. Euzanan mac Tothalain defunctur epτ.

Fol. 24ba

Κτ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lx.º. Tommene (.i. mac Ronan) episcop Aρð maçae, 7 Conainn nepor Ðaint abb imlecho Ibaip, 7 Laiðggen rapienr mac Ðaiðbannaiç, defuncti sunt. Pypu in Þerruna pau-rauit.

Κτ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lx.º i.º. Cummen longur (lxxi.º anno etatir sue quieuit) 7 Sapan nepor Cριταιν, rapienter, dormierunt. Bellum Ogomain ubi ceciderunt Conaiç mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Ernaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennpaelað mac Serðide. Ðamac mac Aedo uictur epτ, ρociur Ðiapmada. Maelouin mac Pypudrain mic Ðecce moρtuur epτ. Maenaç mac Þingini (mic Aedā duib mic Cρumčainn

¹ *Finnan.*—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659), nor Ussher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

² *Colman.*—His obit is recorded in *Ann Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 13.

³ *Cenngaradh.*—Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

⁴ *Conall Crannamna.*—Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

⁵ *Totho'an.*—The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. [They do not seem worth printing.]

⁶ *Ronan.*—This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

⁷ *Conainn Ua Daint.*—“Conainn descendant of Dant.” The Latin equivalent for *Ua* (*nepos*) is written

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] BIS. Bishop Finnan,¹ son of Rimid; and Colman² of Glenn-dalocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.³ Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conali Crannamna⁴ dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan⁶), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,⁷ abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baethbannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall⁹ (in the 72nd [661.] year¹⁰ of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,¹¹ sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,¹² in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.¹³ Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,¹⁴ was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son¹⁵ of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

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

⁸ *In Peronne.*—In περρυνα, A. In πρυνα, B. Clar. 49 has "in prisona," although O'Connor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man.* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

⁹ *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in A., is part of the text in B. longuy, MSS.

¹⁰ *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni Fo'ta has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. I., pp. 81-93.

¹¹ *Saran Ua Critain.*—"Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan." St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

¹² *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogoman was oc cinn corbadan, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note ¹⁴.

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

¹⁴ *Diarmaid's colleague.*—ροσιυρ Οιαρμασοα. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainé), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

¹⁵ *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.

mic Peiðlimið mic Aenǵura mic Haðþraich), rex Muman, mortuus est. Infulatio Maelepuataiǵ filii Egnani. Scannlan abb Luǵmað quiescit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Quiet Segain mic U Chuinto abb Benncoir, 7 moir Ǵuairc Aíðne. Infulatio duorum filiorum Domnall filii Aedó .i. Conall 7 Colǵu. Moir Ǵarþnaið filii Domnall, 7 Domnall mic Toðolain. Moir Tuatáil mic Moirgaird. Tuenos filius Finntin abb Fernann. Inþercað episcopus, Díma episcopus, quiescerunt. Ultan mac U Choncuðair quiescit pecundum alium librum.

- .b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Te[ne]brae in ¶ Ct. Maii in nona hora, 7 in eadem aetate coelum ardere uirum est. Mortalitar in Hiberniam peruenit in ¶ Ct. Augusti. Bellum Luðo ferri .i. i Þortriinn. Moir Cernaiǵ filii Diarmato mic Aedó plane mic Diarmato ceirbeoil mic Conall cremtáinne, et terreretur in Þrittania, 7 Comgan mac U Teimne, 7 Þerað ab Benncair. Baetan mac U Cormaic abb Cluano obiit. In campo l̄eo Þotarþ exarrit mortalitar primo in Hibernia. A morte Þatricii cc.ª .iiii. prima mortalitar .cxi. Ceallað mac Maeilecoða moritur hic pecundum alium librum.

¹ *Segain Mac-Uí-Chuind*—“Segain, son of Cond’s descendant.” His name is written “Seighin” in the *Martyr of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

² *Guairc Aidhne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

³ *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

⁴ *Gartnaidh*.—A Pictish king. The

“Gartnait filius Donnel” of the Pictish Chronicle.

⁵ *Finntin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast*. (662).

⁶ *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defn. article in Irish) and *dercach* (“charitable”).

⁷ *Ultan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

⁸ *Luth-feirnn*, i.e., in *Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was “one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay,” according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,¹ abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.² The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,³ viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,⁴ son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,⁵ abbot of Ferns; Indercach,⁶ a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan⁷ Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] BIS. the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.⁸ Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,⁹ and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,¹¹ 203 [years]; the first mortality,¹² 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year,¹³ according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pietland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 332.

⁹ *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—"Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne." In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written "Commán."

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

¹¹ *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be "Old Patrick" (or

Sen-Patrick), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as "Patrick" only) under 461; and not "Patrick the Archbishop," whose *quævit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note ⁶; and under 570, note *b*.

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

¹³ *In this year*.—h₁ (for h_{ic}) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.

fol. 24bb. ꝥct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 8.) Anno domini dc. lx.º iii.º mortaliſtar magna. Diarmaic mac Aedo plane, 7 Blaimac, 7 Maelbperail filiur Maeleduin, mortui ſunt. i. don buiðe çonail. Ultan mac Caunga, ab Cluana iraird. Dormitatio Feicheni Fabair (i. de eodem morbo i. don buiðe conail), 7 Ailerain ſapientir, 7 Cronan fili Silni. Cu cen mathair mac Caçail (mic Aedã mic Cairbri mic Crimçain) ri Muman mortur. Blaimac Teçbae, Oengur Ulaç, Mançan Leiç, epiſcopi abbateſque atque alii innumerabiler mortui ſunt. Colman capr abb Cluana mic Noair, Cummen abb Cluano mic U Noir, dormierunt.

ꝥct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Morſ Ailella plainneppo fili Domnail fili Aedo fili Ainnepeaç. Maelcaic mac Scannail di Cruiçnið, Maeluin filiur Scannail rex generir Coirppi, obierunt. Eochaid iarlaiç rex Cruiçne mortur. Dubinnrecht mac Dunchada rex .h. mðriuin Ai mortur. Morſ Ceallaiç mic Çuair. Çuair Aioçne mortuur ep̄t recundum alium librum.

ꝥct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Mortaliſtar in hibernia. Bellum Aene itir Arada 7 hU Þiðgenti, ubi cecidit Eugen filiur Crunnmail. Cearnaic rotal mac Diarmata quieuit.

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

² *Buidhe-chonail.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss (though a little displaced) in A. and B.

³ *Ultan the son of Cunga.*—Ultan m caunga, A. B. The *Four Masters* write the name mac hui cunga (“son of the descendant of Cunga.”)

⁴ *Buidhe-chonail.*—The orig. of this, not in A. or Clar 49, is added by way of gloss in B. See note ⁵, p. 54 *supra*.

⁵ *Son of Silne.*—Called “Cronán, son of Sinill” in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 11th of Nov., where his festival is given.

⁶ *Son.*—The original of this clause, which is added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.

⁷ *Dies.*—The obit of Cu-cen-mathair (“Canissime matre”) is wrongly entered above at A. D. 603, instead of his birth.

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

⁹ *Other persons.*—Clu, B. Not in A.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.]
 Diarmait,¹ son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,¹ and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe chonaill')². Ultan the son of Cunga,³ abbot of Cluain-Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonaill'),⁴ and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.⁵ Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son⁶ of Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.⁷ Bla[th]mac of Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchan of Liath,⁸ and bishops and abbots, and other persons⁹ innumerable, died. Colman Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummeni, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.]
 Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Maelcaich,¹⁰ son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,¹¹ [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri, died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,¹¹ dies. Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai, dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.¹² Guaire Aidhne¹³ died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.]
 Ireland.¹⁴ The battle of Aine¹⁵ between the Arada and Ui-Fidhgenti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunmael. Cernach Sotal,¹⁶ son of Diarmait, rested.

¹⁰ *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628 *supra*.

¹¹ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

¹² *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne (King of Connaught) referred to in the next entry.

¹³ *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire is already noticed. This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely Uel hic Ḡuape arōne.

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

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

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

.d. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (p, l. .) Anno domini dc.° lx.° uii.°
 Μορταλιταρ μαгна .i. an buiðe ðonauil. Bellum
 Feptri in ter Ultu 7 Cruicne, ubi cecidit Caſuraċ mac
 Lurſgeni. Ναυιζατιο Columbanī epīrcopī [cum] reli-
 quīr panctorum ad inſulam uaccæ albæ, in qua
 fundauit aeccleriam, 7 ναυιζατιο pīliorum Ξαρτηαιð
 ad Hiberniam cum plebe pceċ. Pexſur mac Mucedo
 μορτυρ ερτ. Διαρμαιð 7 ðλαċmacc ða pīċ Epenð, 7
 Feichin Pòðair, 7 alī multi μορτυι punt .i. ðon buið
 ðonauil, pecundum alium librum.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° lx.° uii.° Obιτυρ
 Cummeni αιλι abbatīr Ιαε, 7 Cruitanī abbatīr ðenn-
 ðair, 7 Mucuae micc hūirτ, 7 μορρ Μαελοτάρταιċ
 mic ðuīðne pexīr nepotum Τιυρτρī.

Cennraelað cecinit :—

Νι ðιλιυ
 Nach pī λιμρα αλαλιυ,
 Ο ηρετὰ Μαελοτάρταιċ
 Ινα γειμnen ðo ðαιριυ.

Ιταρναν 7 Κορινðu apud Pictorep ðepuncti punt.
 Ιυγυλατιο Μαελοθυιν mic Μαεναιċ.

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

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

³Colman. — Columbanī (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in
 which latter MS. an old hand has
 written *Colmani* in the margin.
 Colman's death is recorded at the
 year 675 *infra*.

⁴With the relics of the Saints.--
 reliquīr r̄corum, A., B., and Clar
 49. O'Conor, however, prints "cum
 reliquis Scotor." The entry of Col-
 man's retirement to Ireland in the
Book of Leinster (p. 24, col. 1), has
 cum reliquīr r̄cor̄. The *Four
 Masters say* (667) 50 naom̄aib oile
 imaille p̄p̄r, "together with other
 Saints."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,¹ *i.e.*, the [667.] BIS. 'Buidhe chonail.' The battle of Fertais² between the Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,³ with the relics of the Saints,⁴ to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat, with the people of Sceth.⁵ Fergus son of Muccid died. Diarmaid⁶ and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and Feichin of Fobhar,⁷ and many others died, *i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe chonail,' according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.] abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang⁸ :—

Not dearer
Is either king than another to me,
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne
In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan⁹ and Corindu died¹⁰ among the Picts. Assassination of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

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

⁶ *Diarmaid*.—This entry is represented in B. by Uel hic Diarmait 7 Blaimac 7 Fein moptui punt .i. son buioe conail. ("Or in this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac, and Fechin died, *i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe-

chonail.'") The decease of all three is entered above at the year 664.

⁷ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath. For some curious notices regarding Fore, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1176, note *s*.

⁸ *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25*a* in A.

⁹ *Itarnan*.—O'Conor mistook this name for the name of a place. See his ed. of these Annals at the same date.

¹⁰ *Died*.—deputi punt punt, A.

Fol. 25aa. Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dc.º lx.º ix.º Νῆα μαγνα
 ρακτα εῤτ. Οῤκοῶτ μορ. Ιυγυλατιο Μοελετουῖν νεπο-
 τῖρ Ροῖαιν. Μορρ Ὑλαῤμῖεε μῖε Μαελεκοῶο, 7 ιυγυ-
 λατιο Κυανα ρῖλυ Cellaiḡ. Ὑενῖτ γενυρ Ἰαρ[τ]ῖαιτ
 δε Ηῖβερνια. Ιυγυλατιο Ὑραιν ρῖνν μῖε Μαελεροῤῥαρ-
 ταιḡ. Μορρ Ὑονχαιο ηυῖ Ροῖαιν.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º Μορρ Οῤρϋ
 ρῖλυ Εῖτιλβριῤῥ ρεζῖρ Saxonum. Ρερζυρ μαε Κυῖννμαῖλ
 μορῖτυρ. Ιυγυλατιο Σεῤνυραιḡ ρῖλυ Ὑλαῖμῖε ρεζῖρ
 Τεμοῖρῖε, ἰνῖτιο Ηῖεμῖρ;

Ὑα ρῖρῖαιῤ, βα εχλαρκαῤ
 Αα τεχ ἀμβῖῤ Σεχναρῖαχ ;
 Ὑα Ηῖμῖῤα ρῖρῖῤελ ρορ ρῖαιττ
 Ηῖ ταιḡ ἰ m-bῖth μαε [b]λαῖῤῖμῖεε.

Ὑυβτουῖν ρεχ γενῖρῖρ Κοῖρρῖρῖ ιυγυλαῖντ ἰλλυμ ; 7 Ὑραν
 ρῖνν μαε Μαελεοτῖραιῤ μορῖτυρ. Ὑελλυμ Ὑρομα
 σεραῖρ. Μαῖλρῖβαῖ ἰν Ὑρῖταννῖαιμ ναυῖζατ.

.b. Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. (5 ρ., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º 1.º
 Ὑελλυμ Ὑυγγαῖλε μῖε Μαελετυῖλε, 7 κομβυρῖτιο Αῖρῖ
 μαῤῖε 7 Ὑομυρ Ταῖλλῖ ρῖλυ Σεγενῖ, Ὑελεῤῖ ρῖντ ἰβῖδιḡ
 Μορρ Κυμμαρκαῖῤ μῖε Ροῖαιν. Μερ μορ. Κενν-

¹ *Fell.*—ρακτα εῤτ, A. Not in B.

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

³ *Family of Gartnat.*—γενυρ Ἰαρῖῖαιτ. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

⁴ *Son of Maelfothartaigh.*—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maelochtraich," is entered under the next year.

⁵ *Ossu.*—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

⁶ *Eitilbrith.*—Æthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

⁷ *Full of bridles.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

⁸ *Cinel-Coirpre, i.e.,* the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

⁹ *Bran Finn.*—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.¹ A great famine.² [669.]
The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana, son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat³ comes from Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh.⁴ The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,⁵ son of Eitilbrith,⁶ [670.]
King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,⁷ full of horse-whips, was
The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.
Many were the leavings of plunder,
In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,⁸ slew him. And Bran Finn,⁹ son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais.¹⁰ Maelruba¹¹ passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] BIS.
Dungal,¹² son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille,¹³ son of Segene. [Many] were destroyed there.¹⁴ The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan. Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn." son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded under the preceding year.

¹⁰ *Druim-Cepais*.—Not identified. Clar. 49 has "Druim-cexais."

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

¹² *Battle of Dungal*.—*bellum Dungalae*.—This idiomatic form of expression is used very frequently in these Annals, to indicate that the person whose battle is thus noticed was himself slain therein. This battle is called the battle of Tolach-ard ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 672.

¹³ *The "House of Taille"*.—*Tech-Taille*. Now *Tehelly*, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 670, note *u*. The *τομουρταιλλι* of the original text is printed *do mgtalli* by O'Conor, who translates it "duo Mactallii!"

¹⁴ [Many] were destroyed there.—The original, *σελετι γυντ ιβοις*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *ετ μυλτι σελετι γυντ ιβι* (or *ιβοεμ*). For *ιβοις*, O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.

raelað mac blaðmaic regnare incipit. Expulsiō
Dropto de regno, 7 comburcio bennčair bpiettonum.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ii.º Comburcio
maige Lunge. Iugulatio Domangairt mic Domnall
bricc rezir Dal Riatai. Gabail Elium mic Cuirp 7
Conamail filii Canonn, 7 Cormacc [mac] Maele-
počartaiž moritur. Nauigatio Paelbei abbatij Iae
in Hiberniam. Maelrubai fundavit aeccleriam
Aporcrosan. Constantinur filius puperiorij Con-
stantini regnavit annis x. 7 iii.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Iugulatio
Congaile cennfozi mic Dunchado, rezir Uloč. Decc
Dairche interpretum. Iugulatio Doir mic Maelduib
rezir Cianačte. Morij Scannlain mic Fingiu rezir
.h. Meič. Nuber tenuij 7 tremula ad precipem celeritij
arcus .iiii. uigilia noctis iii.ª peria ante parča ab
oriēte in occidentem per repenum coelum apparuit.
Luna in sanguinem uerpa est.

Fol. 25ab. Κτ. Ιαναρ. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º
Bellum Cindraelað filii blaðmaic filii Cleđo plane,
in quo Cindraelað interceptus est. Finechta mac
Dunchada uictor erat. Iugulatio Airmedaiž hui
Suare. Morij Nōe mic Danel. Morij filii Pante.

¹ *Magh-luinge*. — The “Campus
Lunge” of *Adamnan* (i., 30; ii., 15).
An establishment founded by St.
Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree.
See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 59, note *f*,
and *Ulster Jl. of Archæol.*, Vol. II.,
pp. 233-244.

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

³ *Of Elvin, son of Corp*. Elium mic
Cuirp, A., B.—The translation of
this clause in Clar. 49 is “the capti-
vities of Eolvin mc Cairbre and Con-
maoil mc Canonn. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur.” But this is plainly
wrong. Although the text of B. is
at one with A., O’Conor incorrectly
prints *Gabhail Eluan mc Coirpre*, &c.
 (“Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre,” &c.)
⁴ [*Son.*].—See *Fragments of Annals*,
p. 69.

⁵ *To Ireland*.—The return of Failbhe
from Ireland is entered under the year
675.

⁶ *Aporcrosan*. — Applecross, in
Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St.
Maelrubha, in the 80th year of his
age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of Magh-luinge.¹ [672.]
The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc² King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,³ and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son⁴] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland⁵ of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.⁶ Constantine,⁷ son of the previous Constantine, reigned⁸ seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal Cennfota,⁹ son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche¹⁰ [673.]
killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh; King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday¹¹ before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 674. The battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in [674.]
which¹² Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

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

⁸ *Reigned*.— $\rho\epsilon\zeta\iota\gamma$, for $\rho\epsilon\zeta\eta\alpha\tau$, or $\rho\epsilon\zeta\eta\alpha\upsilon\tau$, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁹ *Congal Cennfota*.—"Congal Long-head."

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

¹¹ *Friday*.— $\upsilon\iota\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\rho\upsilon\alpha$, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has $\upsilon\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\rho\upsilon\alpha$, or Thursday.

¹² *In which*.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morr Scannlain mic Fingín regis nepotum Meic.
Finachta regnare incipit, scilicet Finachta pleadaic
mac Duncada mic Ceada plane.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º u.º
Columbana episcopus inrolae uaccae albae, 7 Finan
filius Airennan paupant. Iugulatio Maeleduin filii
Rigullan 7 Doird filii Ronan hoi Congaile. Multi
pictorep dimepni sunt illand abae. Disruptio
Cille ppingrenn la Finechtae. Paelbe de Hibernia
reuerpitur. Congal mac Maeleduin, 7 filii Scannail, 7
Airpulae iugulati sunt.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º
Stella cometer uira luminora in menre septimbrii 7
octimbrii. Dunchad mac Ultan occiditur est i n-dun
Porisso. Bellum inter Finnechta 7 Lagenor in loco
proximo Locho gabar, in quo Finnechta uictor erat.
Iugulatio Cuandai mic Euzanam. Congreppio Cule

¹ *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfhere, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written *Þante* in the MSS.

² *Scannlan.* — The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

³ *Finachta the Festive.* — Finachta pleadaic. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

⁴ *Columban.* — This is the Colman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eecl. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

⁵ *Finan.* — The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

⁶ *Son.* — *ϕυι*, A., B.

⁷ *Rigullan.* — This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriads (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

⁸ *Ronan Ua Congaile.* — Ronan hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Conor blunderingly prints hoi (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."

son of Penda.¹ Death of Scannlan,² son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,³ son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,⁴ [675.] BIS. bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,⁵ son⁶ of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,⁷ and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.⁸ A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.⁹ The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn¹⁰ by Finachta. Failbhe¹¹ returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Aurthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet was seen in the months¹² of September and October. Dunchad¹³ son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta¹⁴ and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta¹⁴ was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

[676.]

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

⁹ *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note *b*. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

¹² *In the months*.—in menye, A., B., and Clar. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sunbeam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in Tigernach.

¹³ *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

¹⁴ *Finachta*.—Ἰνᾶχῆτᾶ ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.

Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filii duo Maeleaiðon. Beccan ruimm quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6 ρ., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iiii.° (αλιαρ υιιι.) Μορρ Colzgen mic Faelðei flainn pegir Muman. Δαιρειλλ mac Cupetai eppcop Glinne da loða, Coman eppcop Fernann, pauραντ. Ιντερρεκτιο zenepir loairnn i Tirinn. Τοιμρναῖνο rex Orpaiði. Bellum Duin loða, 7 bellum Liacc Moelain, 7 διοιρατ ειλινο. Μορρ Δρορτο ριλι Δομναλλ. Bellum i Calatðrop in quo uictur epτ Δομναλλ brecc.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iiii.° Quier Faelbi abbatir Iae. Cennraelað mac Ailella mic Baetai, rapienr, pauραυιτ. Bellum Finnechta contra Deicc mðairðe. Δορμιτατιο Nectain neir. Δομναλλ mac Suibni la hultu μοριτυρ.

Fol. 25ba.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ix.° Colman abar Benncair pauρατ. Ιυγυλατιο Ριανναῖλα mic Maeletuile pegir Lagenorum. Caðal mac Roðail-lið μοριτυρ. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Ailmine

¹ *Cul-Maini*. — According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

² *Beccan Ruimm*.—Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruimim*, whilst O'Conor prints *Beccan puim* The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

³ *Slain*.—Clar. 49, and O'Conor following it, have "quievit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Senchustul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimnamha was slain.

⁴ *Battle in Calathross*.—This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

⁵ *Failbhe*.—Abbot of Hi from 669

of Cul-Maini,¹ in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm² rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirínn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]³ The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,⁴ in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,⁵ abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,⁶ son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta⁷ against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] ms. The assassination of Fianamail,⁹ son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmíne son of Ossu¹⁰ was

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

⁶ *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his "brain of forgetfulness" (*inchind dermata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note e.

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

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

⁹ *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

Mast., at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the Ui-Cend-selaigh in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

¹⁰ *Ailmíne son of Ossu*.—Elfwine son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

πίλιυ Ορρυ. Οβρεριο Δυμ βαίτε. Δυνχαδ πίλιυ
Ευζαναιν ιυγυλατυρ ερτ. Μορρ Μαελεροτάρταϊ
εργκοιρ Αρδ ρρατ̃ο. Bellum 1 m-δουδβγνυ ubi ceci-
τοτ Conall οιργςνεč. Leppa ζραυιρμα in Ηιβερνια
que uocatur bolzcach.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º Comburtio
regum 1 n-δυν Ceit̃irnn .i. Δυνζαλ mac Scannal
rex Cruic̃ne, 7 Cennraelaδ rex Cianačtae, .i. mac
Suibni, in ιουτιο αερτατιρ, Ια Μαελδυν mac Μαελε-
ριτριč. Bellum blaipreib πορτα in ιουτιο ηιειμρ, in
quo inperfectur ερτ Μαελδυν πίλιυ Μαελεριτριč.
ιυγυλατιο Conaill čoil πίλι Δυνχαδο 1 Cunn τιρε,
ιυγυλατιο Sečnaraič mic Αιρμεδαϊč 7 Conainz mic
Conzale. Οβρερριο δυμ φοιτ̃ερ.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º 1.º ιυγυλατιο
Cinnraelaδ mic Colgen ρεζιρ Conacht. Bellum πατ̃α
more maiç̃i line contra δριτoney, ubi ceciderunt
Cačurač mac Μαελεδυν ρι Cruic̃ne, 7 Ultan πίλιυ
Διcolla, 7 ιυγυλατιο Μυιρμιν in mano. Οbitur
Suibne πίλι Μαελευμαι ριncipiρ Copcoiç̃i. Ορκαδερ
deletae ρunt Ια δριυδε.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º 11.º Δυνχαδ

¹ *Dun-Baitte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

² *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Badbgna* (anglicè, *Slieve Bawne*), in the barony of Roscommon.

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

⁴ *Bolgach*.—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or “little *bolgach*.”

⁵ *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the “Giant’s Sconce,” in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

⁶ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

⁷ *Cianachta*.—The “Cianachta of Glenn-Gaimhin,” whose territory is now represented by the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry.

⁸ *Bla-sliabh*.—Not identified.

⁹ *Cenn-tire*.—“Land’s Head.” Cautyre, in Scotland.

¹⁰ *Dun-Foither*.—Now known as “Dunnottar in the Mearns” (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.¹ Dunchad, son of Euganan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbgna,² in which Conall Oirgnech³ was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirnn,⁵ viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,⁶ and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,⁷ i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh⁸ afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.⁹ The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.¹⁰

[680.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,¹¹ son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Linè¹² against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,¹³ and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'¹⁴ Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.¹⁵ The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide.

[681.]

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

[682.]

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

¹¹ *Cennfaelad*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

¹² *Rath-mor of Magh-Linè*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 133a; and Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 69, note s.

¹³ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalaraide in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Murmin 'in mano.'*—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

¹⁵ *Corcach*.—COPCOIGĪ, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

¹⁶ *Dunchad Mursce*.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Conor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

murice filius Maelduib iugulatur est. Bellum
Coraino in quo ceciderunt Colgu filius Blaimac 7
Fergur mac Maelduin rex generis Corppri. Obsequio
Duin att, 7 obsequio Duin duirn. Initium mortalitatis
puerorum in mensis Octobris. Dormitatio
Crimedaig na Craeibe.

.b. Kt. Ianuar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Mortali-
tarum parvulorum. Mortu Mairi abbatum Noindromo,
7 mortu Derroragal. Mortu Concoluim. Bellum
Cairril rinnbar. Loch Eadac do roue hi fuil hoc
anno.

Fol. 25bb.

Kt. Ianuar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Uentur
magnum. Terreremotur in insula. Saxones campum
Drege uaruant, 7 ecclesias plurimas, in mensis Iuni.
Mortu Conzale mic Suairc, 7 mortu Derrail filiu Fer-
guro morbo.

Kt. Ianuar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° u.° Bellum
duin Nechtan uicirimo die mensis Maii sabbati die
factum est, in quo Etrruic mac Orru rex Saxonum,
.xii.° anno regni sui consummata magna cum caeterua

Dunchad (who was King of Con-
naught) had lived, or been fostered,
in the territory of "Muirisc," in the
north of the present barony of Tire-
ragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's
Hy Fiachrach, p. 314, note *f*.

¹ *Dun-Att*.—"Dunad, in the parish
of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves'
Adamnan, p. 377, note *b*.

² *Dun-Duirn*.—Dean Reeves thinks
that this may be "Dundurn, at the
east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire"
(*Adamnan*, p. 377, note *c*.)

³ *Of October*.—Octobri, B. See
Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note *a*, in
which the learned Editor, with
characteristic industry, has collected
numerous references to the pestilences
which prevailed in this country
anciently.

⁴ *Craebh*.—Craebh-Laisre, or the
"Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery
said to have been near Clonmacnoise.
See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208,
note *x*. The site of the monastery is
not now known.

⁵ *Of Noendruim*.—Clar. 49 reads
"abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aon-
druim." A very old hand, like that
of Ussher, writes "Antrim" in the
margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Is-
land, in Strangford Lough) seems to
have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccle*.
Antiqq., p. 149.

⁶ *Death*.—mortu, A.

⁷ *Loch Echach*.—Lough Neagh.
The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

⁸ *In the Island*.—in insula, A, B.
in insula, Clar. 49. The *Chron*.
Scot. (681=684) has in hibernia

dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Mael-duin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,¹ and the siege of Dun-Duirn.² The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.³ The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] BIS. death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim;⁵ and the death⁶ of Derforgall. The death of Cucolum. The battle of Caissel-Finnbair. Loch Echach⁷ was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.⁸ The Saxons wasted⁹ Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,¹⁰ son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain¹¹ was [685.] fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrieth,¹² son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,¹³ was slain, together with a great

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

⁹ *Wasted*.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Egferth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his aldorman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Egferth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Egferth (or *Etfrieth*, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

¹⁰ *Bresal*.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ui-Echach-Cobha), now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ *Dun-Nechtain*. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref. cxix.)

¹² *In which Etfrieth*.—The "Egferth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *in quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ended*.—*conrummata*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *conrummato*, as in Tigernach.

militum ruorum interpretatur erit, 7 comburitur tula aman
dum Ollaiğ. Talorğz mac Acitæn, 7 Domnall brecc
mac Echač, moritur punt. Infulatio Rotachtaiğ 7
Dargarto mic Finnguine. Morir Banbain orcač
rapientir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Infulatio
Perađaiğ mic Congaile. Quier Dođumaiconoc abbatir
uallir da ločo. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatir Corcaide
mare. Morir Orreni episcopi monosterii Finntin filii
Finnguine. Adomnanus captiuor rediit ad Hiber-
niam .lx.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Quier
Segeni (o ačað člaiđib) episcopi Arđmačae. Occirio
Canonn filii Ğarđnaiđ. Finnechta clericatum
rupserit. Bellum Imlečo pič ubi ceciderunt Dub-
dairber rex Arđda Cianacta, 7 hUarcuide nepor
Orreni, 7 Congalač mac Conaig fugiuor euarir.
Niall mac Cernaiğ uictor erat.

¹ *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Conor translates "*Tula regalia*"!

² *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 733. The nomin. form, *Dun-ollaigh*, occurs at the year 713.

³ *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-3.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (=685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

⁴ *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, "beyond all." He is called "Banban egnaidh," or "Banban the learned," at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and "Banban sapiens" in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called "Scribe of Kildare."

⁵ *Corcach-mor*; or the "Great marsh." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *mare*, gen. of *mar*, "great," A.; *maire*, B.

⁶ *Finntan son of Finnguine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast.* (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman¹ burned Dun-Ollaigh.² Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,³ son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finnguine. The death of Banban 'Oscach'⁴ the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosseni, abbot of Corcach-mor.⁵ The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finnguine.⁶ Adamnan brought back 60 captives⁷ to Ireland. [686.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from Achadh-claidib,⁸ bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta⁹ entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,¹⁰ wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹¹ and Uarcride¹² Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,¹³ was victor. [687.]

Chron. Scot. 683 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (*Munnu*) was also connected.

⁷ *Captives*.—In the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

⁸ *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

⁹ *Finsnechta*.—Finnachta, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachta went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

¹⁰ *Imlech-Pich*. — Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ard-Cianachta*. — Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

¹² *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

¹³ *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slan^e, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.

Ὕροναιζ Conaill i n-ἰου,
 Ɔειδῆν ποαιδ̄ ιαρ n-Ἰαιρηιου ;
 Μι βα ελλῖνι βιαρ zen
 Ι n-Αιρδ ιαρ n-Ἰουδαμber.

Σιρετταδ̄,
 Ὕροναν ριλε ρορ τιρ Ταδ̄γγ̄ ;
 Cen Ɔubcuile cen mac m-Ἰραιν,
 Cen Ɔu bdaumber αρ αιρδ.

Σιρεχταδ̄,
 Sella ρρια ζετ̄ ζεacca,
 Ɔαρ coin, ραρ μιlcoin, ραρ mna,
 Ɔobuid la ραρ n-εετρατα.

Μονα ιεαδ̄ dam amne,
 Mac Cpuinnmael dom [r̄]ιρiχτε,
 Ρορτιρ ρολα οευρ ερο
 Μο νερ το μαρβ Ιmblecho.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° uiii.° Ιολαν
 eprcop Cinnzaraē obuit. Ριη̄νεχτα ρευερτιτυρ αδ
 regnum. Ιυγυλατιο Ɔιαρματο μιθι ριλι Αιρμεθαiz
 ceci. Μορρ Ɔατ̄υραiz νεροτιρ Ɔomnaill βριcc.
 Obιτυρ Ɔocinni Ɔαιρε μιρ̄βαιρι. Μορρ Ρεραταiz̄ mic
 Fol. 26aa. Ɔuaatalain. Μορρ Maeleduin mic Conaill epannañna.
 Obrcupata ep̄ ραρρ ρολιρ.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ix.° Conz̄al
 mac Maeleduin mic Αεδο bennain, ρex Ιαρμυman, 7

¹ *Sad.* -- The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25 b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircenn." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabhorchenn."

² *Ard.* -- Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

³ *The land of Tadhg.* -- Τιρ

Ταδ̄γγ̄. A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilill Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

⁴ *Cenngarath.* -- Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

⁵ *Returns to the kingship.* -- See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad¹ are the Conailli this day.
 They have cause, after Uarcride.
 Not readier shall be the sword
 In Ard,² after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,
 The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,³
 Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,
 Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.²

Sorrowful,
 To look at their stony graves—
 To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,
 In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed
 My sorrow for me, truly,
 Of blood and gore my tears would be,
 For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,⁴ [688.]
 died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.⁵ The killing of
 Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'⁶ Death
 of Cathasach,⁷ grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of
 Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.⁸ Death of Feradach, son
 of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall
 Crannamhna.⁹ Part of the Sun was darkened.

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

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

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

⁸ *Daire-murchaisi.*—O'Conor absurdly translates this "Monasterii Roboreti maritimi." The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "Daire-Bruchaisi," which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note *e, ad. an.*) with "Derry-brughis, *alias* Killyman, in the county of Armagh."

⁹ *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna.*—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriads. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Ἰουινέαιρο μαρ Οἰρεδοιῆ, 7 Αἰλὶλλ μαρ Ἰουνγαίλε Εἰλνε
 μὶρ Σεανδαίλ, ἰυγυλατὶ ρυντ. Comburtio αἰρσο Machae.
 Μορρ Ρινγουίνε Longi 7 Ρεραῖδαϊζ μεῖτ μὶρ Νεχτλεῖορ;
 7 Choblaiῆ ρίλια Canonni μορῖτυρ. Ἰοobécoc Cluana
 αἰρσο παυραυτ. Ἰυρτινιανυρ μινορ ρίλιυρ Conrταντινι
 αννυρ .x.

Κτ. Ἰαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º Cronan mac
 u Chualne, abbat Denncuir, obiit. Theodorur episcopur
 Ἰριττανίαιε quieuit. Dalriati populati ρυντ
 Cruῆniu 7 Ultu. Ριῆceallaῖ mac Flainn rex hua
 Maine μορῖτυρ. Uentur magnur .xii. Κτ. Octimbrur
 quorῖdam .ii. ex familia Ιαι μερρῖτ.

Κτ. Ἰαναιρ. (2 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º i.º
 Adomnanur .xiiii.º anno πορτ παυραμ Ραλβει αῶ
 Ἰιβεριναμ περρῖτ. Conῆαῖ episcopur μορῖτυρ. Ρερξῖυρ
 μαρ Αἰδαιν ρεα ἰν ῆοιρσο obiit. ἰυγυλατὶο Μαελεδοῖτραῖῶ
 μὶρ Euganaῖν. Luna ἰν ρανγουίνευμ colorēm ἰν natali
 ρανcti Μαρτινι ὑερρα ερτ. Obρερῖο Ἰουν δεαυαιε διβρῖ.

Κτ. Ἰαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ii.º Ἰρῖνιθε μαρ
 Ἰίλι ρεα Ρορτρηνῶ μορῖτυρ, 7 Αλφῖν μαρ Νεττῖν.

¹ *Orcdoith*.—Probably the Orcdoith, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

² *Dungal of Eilne*.—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called "Dungal of Eilne," from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note *i*. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal's son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] "Cruithne," or "Picts." His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

³ *Tall*.—Or the "Long."

⁴ *Dobécoc of Cluain-ard*.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O'Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note *f*.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

⁵ *Justinian*.—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 685.

⁶ *Of Bangor* [in Down].—Denn-cuir, A, B.

⁷ *Dalriata*. — "It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-

of Oredoith,¹ and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,² son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,³ and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblath daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard⁴ rested. Justinian⁵ the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot of Bangor,⁶ died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata⁷ spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fithchellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia. [690.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes to Ireland in the fourteenth year⁸ after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,⁹ died. The killing of Maeldith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned¹⁰ into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.¹¹ [691.]

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

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *d*.

⁸ *Fourteenth year*.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

⁹ *Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province*.—By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals *the coicre*, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodan." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

¹⁰ *Was turned*. — *Uerrra erc*. Omitted in A.

¹¹ *Dun-Deavæ 'dibsi'*.—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, '*dibsi*,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *e*.

¹² *Death*.—*Μορρ*, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of *μορρ*, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtín," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

Fol. 26ab. Μορρ Διρατ̃ επιρκορι Ρερνανν, 7 Δραν νεπορ Ραελαεν
 rex Laggenentium μορτυι ρυντ. Ceallach mac Ronain
 μοιρ μοριτυρ. Bellum inter Ορραιξι οσυρ Λαιγνιυ
 in quo cecidit Ραελχαρ νεπορ Μαελεσθραε. Ιυγυλατιο
 Αινρτιξ̃ 7 μετ̃ Νειλλ 7 ριλιορυμ Δοενδο. Μορρ
 Δοερζαιρτ̃ μιc Ρινγυνε. Bellum contra [ριλιυμ]
 Ραντε.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Cron becc
 abbar Cluana mic U Noir obint. Deccpola episco-
 pur quieuit. Ιυγυλατιο Cερβαλλ̃ mic Μαελεσθραε.
 Οβρηιο θυμ ροτ̃ερ. Μορρ Ρερκαρ̃ mic Conaet̃
 cipp. Domnall mac Auin rex Aloccluac̃e μοριτυρ
 Ηυιρρενι camp̃i Διλε quieuit. Οbitυρ Cronani
 Δαλνι.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (υι. ρ., luna x.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º
 iii.º Ρινρνεαχτα rex Τεμ̃ρο 7 Δρηραλ ριλιυρ ειυρ
 Ιυγυλατι ρυντ (αξ̃ ζρηαλλαιξ̃ Δολλαιξ̃) apud (αλιαρ ab)
 Αεθ̃ mac Δλυτ̃αιξ̃ (mic Αιλελλα mic Αεθα ρλανε)
 7 α Congalač̃ mac Conaing̃ (mic Congaile mic Αεθα
 ρλανε).

¹ *Of the Leinstermen.*—Laggenen-
 tiam, A.

² *Died.*—μορτυι ρυντ, for μορ-
 τυυρ ερτ, in A. Omitted in B.

³ *Dies.*—μορ, for μοριτυρ, or
 μορτυυρ ερτ, A. μορτυι ρυντ,
 B.

⁴ *Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelo-
 dhar).*—Faelchar was son of Forandal,
 son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan
 Mór (King of Ossory; whose obit
 the *Four Mast.* give under A.D.
 640).

⁵ *Ainfech* — Nieth-Neill—Boenda.
 —The bearers of these names have
 not been identified by the Editor.

⁶ *Doergart.*—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finnguine, whose killing
 ("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the
 year 685. This Finnguine may have
 been the same as Finghin, fourth in
 descent from Conall (son of Com-
 ghall), 6th King of the Scotch Dal-
 riads. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal.
 Table of Dalriadic Kings.*

⁷ *Against [the son of] Penda.*—
 contra Ρενδα, A., B., and Clar.
 49. But Penda had been at this time
 thirty-eight years dead. (See at the
 year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.*
 (689) more correctly reads contra
 ριλιυμ πενδα ("against the son of
 Penda.") This son of Penda must
 have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,¹ died.² Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.³ A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.⁴ The killing of Ainftech,⁵ and of Nieth-Neill,⁵ and of the sons of Boenda.⁵ The death of Doergart,⁶ son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerbhall, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.⁸ Death of Ferchar,⁹ son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,¹⁰ King of Al-Cluaithe, dies. Huidreni of Maghbilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.¹¹ [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,¹² [694.] King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaigh¹³), by¹⁴ Aedh, son of Dluthach (son¹⁵ of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son¹⁵ of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Ecgerth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl.), London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

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

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

¹⁰ *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

¹¹ *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

¹² *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added ρεσασ ("the Festive,") in the margin in A.

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

¹⁴ *By*.—αριρ, αλιαρ αβ, in A. αβ, in B.

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

Moling Lochair cecinit:—

Ὁα ὄψραν το φίρνεῖτα,
 Ἰνδιου λαίγειρο ἐρολίγε;
 Rambe la riru nime,
 Ὀιλγυο ἰνα βοραίμε;

Ἰν βερν πορρμβιῖτ φίρνεῖτα
 Ἰμμαρρείτιρ ριζριαδαί,
 Αἰο τοιτθ ζερύρα το ἄιλλ,
 Ατορρολαίε ἠρριαδαί.

Occirio Tairdss mic Paelbei in ualle pellir. Quier Minnbairenn abbatir Acharo bo. Ζαιμιθε Luzmaid̄ ὄορμιυιτ. Μορρ ὄραν mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxop Pērc̄air moritur. Μορρ Conaill φίλι Tuat̄ail.

.b. **Κ**τ. Ἰαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º ἰυγυλατιο Domnaill φίλι Conaill ἐρανδαμναι. Ρινγγυινε mac canir ρινε ματρε, rex Muman, moritur. Ρερζαλ Αἰῶνε et Ριανναῖαι mac Mennaič moriuntur. Λοῆνι menn ραριενρ, abbar Cille ὄαρα, ἰυγυλατιυρ ἐρτ. Cummene Μυζδορνε παυρατ. Congalach mac Conaing φίλι Congaile φίλι Αἰῶο ρlane moritur. Λοιγγρεῖ mac Αεγγυρα ρεζναρε ἰνιριπτ.

Κτ. Ἰαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º Ταραῖνι ὄε ρεζνο expulc̄ur ἐρτ. Ρερκαρ ροτα moritur. Αδομ-

¹ *Moling Lochair* (or *Moling Luachra*), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

² *Borama.*—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmar, in the second century, to the time of Finnachta. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Borama*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachta, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster* p. 294b, sq.

³ *Aed.*—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

⁴ *Glenn-gaimhin.*—Or “Glenn-geimhin.” Ἰν ualle pellir, A. B. “Vallis pellis” is an accurate translation of the name Glenn-geimhin, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (Dun-geimhin), in the county of Londonderry.

⁵ *Minnbairenn.*—The name is “Meann Boirne” (Meann of Boirend), in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (693).

Moling Lochair¹ sang :—

It were sad for Finsnechta
To lie to-day in his gory bed.
May he be with the men of Heaven,
For the remission of the ' Borama.'²

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—
Aed³
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhlin.⁴
The repose of Minnbairenn,⁵ abbot of Aehadh-bó.
Gaimide of Lugmadh⁶ slept. Death of Bran, son of
Conall Becc.⁷ Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,⁸ dies. Death
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,⁹ [695.] BIS.
son of Conall Crandamna. Finngaine, son of Cu-cen-
mathair,¹⁰ King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,¹¹ and
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummené, of Mug-
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin¹² was expelled from the
kingship. Ferchar the Tall¹³ dies. Adamnan proceeded

[696.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (φερχαρ ποτα). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)

Fol. 26ba.

nanur ad hiberniam pergit et dedit legem innocentium populū. Echu nepor Domnall iugulatur ep̄. Mael-
 potartaiḡ mac Maelduib̄ rex na n-*Áirgialla* moritur.
 Immarpecc Crannchae ubi cecidit *Peadaic* mac
 Maeleoiḡ. Bellum uilcon. Ecompar mac Congaile
 mic *Suaire* iugulatur ep̄. Moling Lochair dormiuit.
 Brittones et Ulaid uartauerpunt campum Muirteimhne.
 Carran rēpiba o *Lurca* quieuit. Iugulatio Concoḡo.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º uii.º Bellum i
 Pehnmuiḡ ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machae mac
 Maeleuin ocyr *Áed* airto rex dail *Áraide*. Bellum
 inter Saxones et Pictos ubi cecidit *Deiniḡ* qui dice-
 batur *Dractrid*. Comburtio *Duin Onlaḡ*. Expulsiō
Áinrcellaig fili *Peccair* de regno, et uinctur ad
 hiberniam uechitur. Morr *Forannain* abbatir Cille
 dapo, ocyr Maeleuin mic *Mongain*. Morr *Muir-*
siura mic Maeleuin, rexir generis *Coirpri*.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º uiii.º *Donna*
 rtrager in Saxonia. Bellum *Piannamla* mic *Orreni*.
 Tarain ad hiberniam pergit.

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

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

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

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

⁴ *Battle of Uilcon*.—*Dael* (for *bellum*) A. For *Uilcon*, Clar. 49 has *Ulcōr*. O'Conor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

⁵ *Congal*. — The death of a

"Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

⁶ *Moling Lochair*. See under the year 694 *supra*.

⁷ *Cassan*.—This is the same as the "Caisin" of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

⁸ *Cucobha*.—"The hound of Cobha." Probably some chieftain of the race of *Eochaidh Cobha*, from whom the tribe of *Ui-Echach-Cobha* derived their descent. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 349.

⁹ *Fernmagh*.—Now represented by the barony of *Farne*y, co. *Monaghan*. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "*Tuloch-Garroisg*" in *Fernmagh*, which place has not been identified.

to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents'¹ to the people. Echu,² grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airghialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,³ in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.⁴ Ecomras, son of Congal,⁵ son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair⁶ slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,⁷ scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.⁸

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,⁹ in which [697.]
Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,¹⁰
King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between
Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was
called Brectrid.¹¹ The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.¹² The
expulsion of Ainfcellach,¹³ son of Ferchar, from the king-
ship, and he was carried¹⁴ in chains to Ireland. The
death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin,
son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin,
King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon- [698.]
land.¹⁵ The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain¹⁶
proceeds to Ireland.

¹⁰ *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard."
"High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name
is written *Aedh Aireadh* in the *Ann.*
Four Mast. (696), and *Aed Airech*
vel [*Aed*] *Ared*, in the list of the
Kings of Dalaraide in the *Book of*
Leinster (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is
stated to have been slain in the battle
of Fernmag. The entry of this
battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697)
is very inaccurate.

¹¹ *Bernith*, who was called *Brectrid*.
—The "Berctus," or "Behrt," who
wasted the plain of Bregia in 684.
See above under that year. The
Anglo-Sax. Chron. has the death of
"Eorht the aldorman" at the year
699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

¹² *Burning of Dun-Olliaigh*.—Com-
буґтї ѿиш Олѡаѡ, A. The name
of Dunolly (see note under the year
685 *supra*) is also written ѿиш Ол-
ѡаѡ, in the genit. case, at the year
700 *infra*.

¹³ *Ainfcellach*.—The son of Ferchar
Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He
was of the House of Loarn Mor, and
17th King of the Scotch Dalriads.
The death of Ainfcellach, in the battle
of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the
year 718 *infra*. See under the years
733 and 735.

¹⁴ *Carried*.—вєѡтїѡур, B. Vehi-
tur, Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Saxon-land*.—Saxonia. England.

¹⁶ *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

b. |Ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dc.° xc.° ix.° Accenra ep̄t bouina mortali tar in Hiberuia |Ct. Februu in campo Tpego | Teṭbai. Quier Aeðo anchorite o Sleibtiu. Dormitatio Iarnl̄aiḡ abbat̄i Lij̄ moir. Fiannamail nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riat̄i, ocu r Flann mac Cindraelað mic Suibne, iugulati runt. Curṭuile nepor Crunnmail de regno expulsi r in Britanniam pergit. Famer et pertilentia .iii. annu r in Hiberuia facta ep̄t, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur mac Maeletuile .i. de genere Eugain, nepor Crunnmail (.i. mic Suibne m̄inṑ) moritur.

Fol. 266b. |Ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° Bouina mortali tar. Colman auae Oirc, Ceallað mac Maelepracho ep̄rcop, Diccuill abbat̄ Cluana auir, mortui runt. Ailil mac Con cen maṭair rex Muman moritur. Feidelmið mac Pergr̄a mic Aeðain moritur. Iugulatio Aeðo Odbae. Aeð mac Oluthaiḡ, Congal mac Eugain, mortui runt. Imbairecc | Sc̄i ubi cec̄i-

chin, whose expulsion from the kingship [of the Picts of Scotland], is mentioned at the year 696 *supra*.

¹ *Aedh*.—O'Donovan says (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 698, note *b*), that "this was the Aidus of Sleibte [Sleaty, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's county], mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh."

² *Iarnlach*.—Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under the impression that Iarnlach was abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But Colgan regarded him as connected with Lismore, in the co. Waterford, and the same as the Iarlugh whose festival is given at the 16th January, in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. (*AA. SS.*, p. 155.)

³ *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada*.—"F. descendant of Dunchad." Probably

the same as the "Fiannamail son of Osseni," mentioned under the preceding year.

⁴ *Dal-Riata*.—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriads.

⁵ *Flann*.—The *Four Mast.* state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁶ *Kingship*.—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

⁷ *Suibne Mend*.—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Menn), who had been king of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 627. This clause, added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.; but it is in the text of Clar. 49.

⁸ *Mortality of Cows*.—"Bovina adhuc mortalitas," Clar. 49.

⁹ *Colman Ua Oirc*, *i.e.*, "Colman, grandson (or descendant) of Ore. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] BIS. Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh,¹ anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Iarnlach,² abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-namail Ua Dunchada,³ King of Dal-Riata,⁴ and Flann,⁵ son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aur-thuille, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship,⁶ goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maeltuile, *i.e.*, of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of Suibne Mend),⁷ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.⁸ Colman [700.] Ua Oirc,⁹ Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,¹⁰ abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-mathair,¹¹ King of Munster, dies. Feidelmídh, son of Fergus, son of Aedhan,¹² dies. The assassination of Aedh Odbha.¹³ Aedh, son of Dluthach,¹⁴ [and] Congal, son of Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii¹⁵, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson or descendant) of Erc," and state that he was abbot of Cluain-Iraid (Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

¹⁰ *Dicuill*.—O'Connor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this was the author of the well-known work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

¹¹ *Cu-cen-mathair*.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

¹² *Aedhan*.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7, at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered above at the year 615, where he is said to have been King of Dalaraide.

¹³ *Aedh Odbha*.—"Aedh of Odbha." Regarding the situation of Odbha, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502, note *i*.

¹⁴ *Aedh son of Dluthach*.—See above under the year 694, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finachta.

¹⁵ *A conflict in Scii*.—Imbaircecc 1 Scii. Dean Reeves translates this "bellum navale" (*Adamnan*, 378), and Skene "Water battle" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were no doubt misled by O'Connor, who wrongly prints *Imbaircecc iscu*, and translates "prælium navale," confounding the words 1 ꝛc11 ("in Skye") with u1ꝛce, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note *b*.

deperunt Conaing mac Dunchado et filius Cuandai. Τριτρύκτιο θυμὸν Οὐλαιῆ ἀπὸ Σαλβαῆ. ἰουλατιο γενερίῳ Καῖβοῦ. ἰουλατιο Conaill mic Suibne rex na n-Deiri. Conall mac Donennaiḡ rex nepotum Finnḡenti moritur. Occisio Neill mic Cernaiḡ. Irgalac nepos Conaing occidit illum.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Muirbedaḡ campi Ai (aliaḡ mullaḡ leaḡan, mac Ferḡura) moritur. Irgalac nepos Conaing a ὄριτονιβυρ ἰουλατιυρ εστ in inri mac Neḡan. Ραολδοβορ Cloḡair doḡmiuit. Macenia rex nepotum Ecḡtaḡ Ulat, Ailill mac Cinnraelaḡ rex Ciannachḡta, moḡtui runt, ocuy ḡarban Miḡde, ocuy Colḡsu mac Moenaiḡ abbaḡ Lurcan, ocuy Luaḡ roḡde ocuy Craḡerpaḡr, rapienter, moḡtui runt. Tiberiuy ceḡar anniḡ .iii. rexnauit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º bellum campi Culind in aḡro nepotum n-Eḡḡaiḡ, inter Ulta et ὄριtoneḡ, ubi filius Raḡḡainn cecidit, [αḡueḡrpaḡruiḡ]

¹ *Dunchad.* — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

² *Dun-Ollaigh.* — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 733, *infra*.

³ *By.*—αḡυḡ. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

⁴ *Selbach.*—Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Ainfcellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

⁵ *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha.*—ḡeneḡriḡ caḡboḡ. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriads.

⁶ *Ui-Fidgenti.*—For Finnḡenti, A. and B. incorrectly read Finnḡenti (which would mean “Fair Gentiles,” and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O’Donovan’s *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

⁷ *Niall, son of Cernach.*—The *Four Masters* (699) have *Nial Ua Cearnaigh* (“Niall, grandson of Cernach”), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

⁸ *Irgalach Ua Conaing.*—“Irgalach,

of Dunchad,¹ and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh² by³ Selbach.⁴ The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.⁵ The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,⁶ dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.⁷ Irgalach Ua Conaing⁸ killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias 'mullach leathan,'⁹ son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach¹⁰ Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.¹¹ Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Maccnia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius¹² Caesar reigned seven years. [701.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in Ard-Ua-nEchach,¹³ between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy¹⁴] of God's [702.]

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing." The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particulars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii., liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

⁹ 'Mullach leathan.'—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Irgalach*.—See note ⁸.

¹¹ *Inis-mac-Nesan*.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

¹² *Tiberius*—Tiberius Absimarus, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

¹³ *Magh-Culind, in Ard-Ua-nEchach*.—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

¹⁴ *The enemy*.—The word ἀουερ-ραριυγ, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicatores] Ulait victores erant."

æccleſiarum Dei. Ὑλαῖθ̅ uictoreſ erant. Bellum Coraínn, in quo ceciderunt Loingſeč mac Oengura mic Domnaíll mic Aeđo mic Áinmireach, rex Hibernie, cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ (.i. Ia Ceallach loca Cime mac Rađallaiđ), et duo filii Colgen, et Dubdiberđ mac Dungaile et Ferđur ſororaῖθ̅, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi ducer; iiii. id. Iulii, u.ª hora diei ſabbati hoc bellum conſectum eſt. Colman mac Finnbar, abbaſ Lir moir, mortuſ eſt. Áilen daingen ædificatur. Ferđurran mac Maelcon mortuſ eſt. Obſerrio Riθ̅e.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º Straſer dal Riati in ualle Limnae. Adomnauſ .lxx.º uii.º anno ætatiſ ſue, abbaſ Iae, paupa. Alſpriθ̅ mac Orru, ſarient, rex Saxonum, mortuſ. Bellum ſor Cloenaθ̅ ubi uictor fuit Ceallač Cualann, in quo cecidit Doobcaθ̅ Mide mac Dermato. Fočartach nepoſ Cernaíđ fugit. Feradač mac Maeleuin rex generiſ Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iiii.º Cennſelaθ̅ nepoſ Aeđo bſicc, abbaſ Denncair, dormiebat. Bellum

¹ *Corann*.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A.:—*Cat̅ Coraínn* in quo cecidit Loingſeč mac Oengura, ſi Erenn, cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ, 7 ſi Cairpri ōroma cliab, 7 ſi .h. Conaíll gabra, 7 .x. ſiđ ōo ſiđaib Erenn imaille ſiu ſem, hi cloimſino hi cino Oenaíđ lođa itir Cinel Conaíll 7 Connachta. Cellach Cime mac Rađallaiđ mic Uatach, ſi Connacht []].

“The battle of Corand in which fell Loingsech, son of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three sons, and the King of Cairpri of Drium-cliahb, and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, and ten kings of the kings of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenfind, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it was fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, son of Raghallach, son of Uata, King of Connaught []].” A few words have been cut off by the binder.

² *Saturday*.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann was A.D. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 432.

³ *Ailen-daingen*.—This name would signify “a strong island,” or the “island of two daughters” (*Ailen-da-irgen*). It has not been identified. Its destruction is recorded at the year 713 *infra*.

churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,¹ in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,² this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbar, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen³ is built. Fergusan, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] BIS Glenn-Limna.⁵ Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,⁶ dies. A battle at Cloenath,⁷ where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbeath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,⁸ grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh [704.] Brece, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Corc-

¹ *Siege of Rithe.*—Οβρεριο, A. Obcepio, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

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

⁶ *Aldfrith son of Oswiu.*—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: Αλφριθ mac Ογγυ. ι. Πλανο ρηνα λα Σαεσελυ, "Alfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

Gaedil." A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 185, note *l*. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

⁷ *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

⁸ *Focartach.*—Wrongly written ποκαρταγ (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

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

Corremothuað ubi cecidit Celechar mac Comain. Ceallaç mac Rogallaç, rex Conaçt, post clericatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonni. Congall (Cinnmagair) mac Fergharra (.i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º (aliaz ui.º). Dunchanna Daire, et Orpene filius Galluirt, abbas Cluana mic u Noir, paupant. Bruide mac Derili moritur. Concobar mac Maeleduin, rex generus Coirpri, iugulatur est. Cellan mac Sechnurac, papiens, obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ui.º Conodor Fobair obiit. Occisio Inbrechtac mic Dunchada Muirce. Ferгал mac Maeleduin, ocus Ferгал mac Loingric, ocus Conall menn rex genuit Coirpri, occiderunt eum. Dec nepos Duncado iugulatur est. Coibenaç episcopus Airð rraçto quieuit. Duo terreretur septimana in eadem in mensis Decimbri in aquilonali parte hiberniae. Dachall beice baipce. Morp

¹ *Son of Raghallach.* — mac Rogallac, for mac Rogallaç, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

² *Conamail, son of Cano.*—The name of Cano (who was also called *Cugarbh*, and *Cano-garbh*), is usually printed "Canon" by modern editors. But *Canon* is the genit. case of *Cano*. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is *Cana*. The death of *Cano* is recorded above under the year 687; and his son *Conamail* is mentioned at 672.

³ *Cennmagair-Fanat.*—The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. *Cennmagair* is now known as *Kinnaweir*, in the bar. of *Kilmacrenan*, co. *Donegal*; and *Fanat* is a well-known district in the same barony. *Clar. 49*, which *O'Connor* quotes approvingly, has "Congal regnare in-

cipit in *Cennmagair*, i.e., *Fanat*," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of *Congal* is noticed.

⁴ *Alias 706.*—Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or *Clar. 49*.

⁵ *Daire*; i.e., *Daire-Dachonna*, or *Daire-Mochonna* (*Dachonna's*, or *Mochonna's*, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, *Conna*, was changed into *Da-chonna* and *Mochonna*, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of *Daire-Dachonna*, in *Ulster*."

⁶ *Bruide.*—He was King of the Picts of Scotland. See *Reeves' Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and *Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother *Nechtán*, by King *Drust*, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,¹ King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.² Congal (of Cennmagair),³ son of Fergus (of Fanat),³ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias⁴ 706.) Dachonna of Daire,⁵ [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,⁶ son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar⁸ died. Murder of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirsece.⁹ Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,¹⁰ was slain. Coibdenach,¹¹ bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes¹² in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'¹³ of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

⁷ *Of Sechnasach.*—Σεκυραῖς, A.

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

⁹ *Dunchad Muirsece.*—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirsece," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirise, a district in the north of the bar. of Tíreragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

¹⁰ *Bec Ua Dunchada.*—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

¹¹ *Coibdenach.*—Written κοιβενακ in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

¹² *Earthquakes.*—Τετρημοσυρ, A.

¹³ *Bachall.*—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crostaf [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (έc ι η-αιλιτηρι). In his Ed. of the *Ann. Ult.*, at this year (note 1), O'Conor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.

Colmain aui Suibni. Slogað Congaile fili Fergura
 for Laigniu. Dunchad principatum Iae tenuit.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º uii.º Canir Cuarani
 rex Cruithne iugulatur ert. Douina rtrager iterum
 incendit. Croen filius Maroit mortuus ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º uiii.º Bellum dolo
 in campo Eilni, ubi iugulati sunt Lezlabar mac
 Eððað, Cúallað, ocyr Cudinairc. Bellum selzgae hi
 fortuatáið Laignen, contra nepotem Cennrelaið, in quo
 ceciderunt .ii. fili Cellaíð Cualann, Fiaéra et
 Fol. 27ab. Fiannañai, et Luirzð cum ðritonibur Ceallaíð, et
 port paululum Coirppi mac Concoluinn iugulatur
 ert. Maeldoborcon eppcop Cille dapo paupauit.
 Bellum for Orcaib, in quo filius Artabláir iacuit.
 Pertrique dicitur baccach cum uentur profluio
 in Hibernia. Macnio mac Duibðainber mortuus.
 Iugulatio Conaill mic Feraðaið.

¹ *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

² *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

³ *Cucuarain*.—Canir cuarani, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (*i.e.*, the Picts of Dalaraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cucuhain" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been 'son of Dungal,' to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuarain rí Ulad 7 Cruithentuaithe ("Cuchuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

⁴ *Battle of Dolo*.—"Bellum Dolo," in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have cath dola ("battle of Dola"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cat maíge ele per dolum ("Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery").

⁵ *Magh-Elni*.—"Magh-Ele," in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,¹ son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad² held the government of Ia.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,³ [707.] BIS. was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo⁴ in Magh- [708.] Elni,⁵ in which were slain Lethlabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinasc. The battle of Selga⁶ in the borders of Leinster,⁷ against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg⁸ with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablár was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'⁹ with dysentery,¹⁰ in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

Eccl. Antiqq., p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note *i*, and 707, note *m*).

⁶ *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggæ (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note *n*), that Selgge was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

⁷ *In the borders of Leinster*.—*Ἡ ῥορτυαταῖς λαῖγης*, A., B. Translated "in the outwarde parte of Leinster," in *Clar.* 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred *ἰ καθ' αἴθε νο selga* *ἰ ῥορτυαθαῖς βρεῖς*, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, in the borders of Brega." The *For-*

tuatha of Leinster comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imail.

⁸ *And Luirgg*.—*ετ λυιργς*, A., B., and *Clar.* 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *ἡ ἀραιὸ το Ὀρεῖνουῖς τανγαταρ ἡ ῥορταῖοε Ceallaiḡ*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ceallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 703 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

⁹ *Baccach*, *i.e.*, "Lameness."

¹⁰ *With dysentery* (or *diarrhœa*).—*cum uentriꝝ pꝛopluuio*, A., B. *pꝛopluuio*, *Clar.* 49.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º 100º Conamail mac Paulbi abbat Iae paupar. Comburtio Cille daro. Congal .i. Congal òinn mağair mac Ferğura Panad, [mic Domnail mic Aeda mic Ainmirec mic Sedna mic Ferğura cinnpoda] mic Conaill ġulbain, id erit rex Temoriae, rubita morte perit (.i. do b'òg). Immbairecc apud ġenuy Comğail, ubi .ii. filii Nec-tain mic Doirğarto iugulati sunt. Oengur mac Maeleanpato inrei iugulatur erit. Piacra mac Dunğaile apud Cruicne iugulatur erit. Colman mac Sechnuragğ abbat Loçri moritur. Iurmanur pecun-dur cum Tiberio filio annur .iii. regnavit. Ferğal mac Maileduin regnare incipit.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º 100º Paelan nepos Silii moritur. Bellum nepotum Meic ubi Tnucaç mac Moçloingre rex nepotum Meic, et Curoi filius Aedo filii Olucag, ceciderunt. Strager Pictorum in campo Manonn apud Saxoner, ubi Finnguine filius

¹ *Son of Donnall, &c.*—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

² *Of a fit.*—do b'òg. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died do b'òg oen uaire "of a fit of one hour." Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King's sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, ιοιη κυλλ ετ τυαιε, "both church and territory." The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

³ *Cinel-Comghaill.*—ġenuy Comğail. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

⁴ *Dargart.*—Probably the "Dargart son of Finguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, a quo "Cinel-Comghaill;" and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

⁵ *Maelanfaid 'inSci.'*—Maelanfaid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa *in Sci*," as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfaid inSci" *Maelean for inSci*, and translates *for inSci* "supra insulam"!

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot [709.] of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare, Congal, *i.e.*, Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son¹ of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, *i.e.*, King of Tara, died suddenly (*i.e.*, of a fit).² A battle among the Cinel-Comghaill,³ in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,⁴ were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid ‘*inisci*,’⁵ was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus⁶ II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni⁸ dies. The [710.] battle of the Ui-Meith,⁹ wherein were slain Tnuthach,¹⁰ son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh,¹¹ son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn,¹² by the Saxons, wherein Finnguine son of

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that “Oengus, son of Maelanfaid,” was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

⁶ *Justinianus*.—ΙΟΥΣΤΙΝΟΥΣ, A., B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

⁷ *Begins to reign*; *i.e.*, as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O’Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 432.

⁸ *Faelan Ua Silni*; *i.e.*, Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

⁹ *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muiredach *Meth* (“the fat”), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioch; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O’Donovan’s ed. of *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 148, note *a*.

¹⁰ *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies “envious,” was originally written ΤΥΘΑΪ in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to ΤΝΥΤΑΪ (as in B). Clar. 49 has *Tudach*.

¹¹ *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

¹² *Magh-Manonn*. — See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: “The same year the aldorman Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære.”

Deileroiċ inmatúra móрте iacuit. Cennraelad abbar
 Robair moritur. Congregio dritonum et Dal Riati
 for Lorgg ecclet, ubi dritoner deuicti. Murgal
 filius Noe moritur. Corrao nepotum Neill uc
 Cuinciu robairgi, in quo ceciderunt filius Condi et
 filii Dibċeini. Diccolan rarieny 7 Ultao mac Cum-
 meni episcop telcae Olaino mortui sunt.

b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º i.º Coedoi epif-
 copus iae pausat. Comburtio Tairpirt boitter.
 Congal mac Doirgarto moritur. Obregio Aberte
 apud Selbaċum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Ceċo
 plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur ep. Flann
 mac Ceċo mic Ultaoig uictor fuit. Ultao pportrati,
 ubi Dubtaċ filius Decce dairċe occubuit. Duo filii
 Feraċoig mic Maeleduin in cede zeneris Loegaire
 perierunt. Bellum apud Laginenfer deteriorer, ubi
 Bran nepos Maeleduin et filius eius ceciderunt

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

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

³ *Cuince-Robairgi*.—Not identified.
 In the *Táin bó Cúailnge* (*Leb. na
 hUidre*, p. 65a) there is mention of a
 place called cuince (explained as a
 rliab, or "mountain"), in the dis-
 trict of Cuailnge, in the north of the
 present co. Louth. The name of
 Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently
 written "Cuinche."

⁴ *Were slain*.—ceciort, A. ceci, B.

⁵ *Telach-Olaind*.—Incorrectly writ-
 ten Teclae Olaino (for Telcae
 Olaino, the genit. form), in A and
 B. Sometimes written Tulach-Ua-
 lann, and Telach-Ualand (as at 730,

infra.) Not identified. See O'Dono-
 van's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note s.

⁶ *Tairpirt-boitter*.—Dean Reeves
 thinks that this was probably the
 Tarbert which gave name to East and
 West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the
 sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on
 the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note l.
 It is again referred to at 730, *infra*.

⁷ *Doergart*.—Apparently the "Dar-
 gart" mentioned above at 709.

⁸ *Aberte*.—"Traces of the old castle
 of *Dunaverty*, standing on a precipi-
 tous rock nearly surrounded by the
 sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay,
 at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre,
 opposite Sanda." Reeves' *Adamnan*,
 p. 380, note m.

⁹ *Niall*.—This Niall was son of
 Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of
 Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (sl. 603
supra). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-eccllet,¹ where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction² of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi,³ in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhcein, were slain.⁴ Diccolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] nis. burning of Tairpert-boitter.⁶ Congal, son of Doergart,⁷ dies. The siege of Aberte,⁸ by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Mane, son of Niall,⁹ was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,¹⁰ was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.¹¹ A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,¹² wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

¹⁰ *Becc Bairche.*—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

¹¹ *Cinel-Loeghaire.*—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregia (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

¹² *Among the Lower Leinstermen.*— $\alpha\rho\upsilon\sigma$ $\lambda\alpha\gamma\mu\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon\gamma$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon\gamma$ (for $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon\gamma$), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have $\lambda\alpha$ $\lambda\alpha\gamma\mu\iota\beta$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\gamma\zeta\alpha\beta\alpha\eta$ ("by the South Leinstermen"). $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon\gamma$ is obviously a mistake for $\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon\gamma$, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is $\lambda\alpha\gamma\epsilon\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta$ $\tau\epsilon\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\eta\eta\eta$, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written $\lambda\alpha\gamma\mu\iota\beta$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma\zeta\alpha\beta\alpha\eta$.

Dubgualai abbar Glinne da loča perit. Ultač mac
Ficcellağ igne uritur. Beda pecit librum magnum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Baetan
episcopus Inrolae uaccae albae obiit. Paelbeur
modicus abbar Cluana mic u Noir pauzat. Filia
Orpu in monasterio Ilo moritur. Ciniod mac Derili
et filius Maitegnain iugulati sunt. Dorbeni Ka-
edram lae obtinuit, et .u. menribur peractur in
primatu, .u. ¶ Ct. Nouimbriur die sabbati obiit. Cor-
mac mac Cilello rex Muman in bello iugulatur
ert. Tolargg filius Dorptain ligatur apud frat-
rem suum Nectan regem. Cuercac rex Orraigi
moritur. Sechnurac rex h. Mane mortuur ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Bellum
imereč in campo Singittae uc Dilu čeneč in Arral,
ubi Plann filius Aido mic Ultağ et Dubdun nepos
Decce ceciderunt in altera congreffione belli, et
Colgu et Ceč mac Dermato in prima congreffione
belli intercepti sunt. Dun Ollağ conrturitur apud

¹*Beda.*—The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads *Βεδα βιβριμ μαγνυμ ηοο αννο περιτ.*

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

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

⁴*Monastery of Ild.*—The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Ælfæd was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, I., 289, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., chap. xxiv.

⁵*Ciniod.*—This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derilē (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

⁶*Obtained.*—obtenuit, A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note *f*), that the obit of Dorbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 381, note *n*.

⁷*Slain in battle.*—In a list of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 320, col. 1), Cormac, son of Ailill, son of Maenach (*supra*, 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carn-Feradh aigh, gained over the *Deis Tuais-cert* (or "Northern Deis.") See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithcellach, was burned by fire. Beda¹ composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Bactan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,² [712.] died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu³ dies in the monastery of Ild.⁴ Ciniod,⁵ son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained⁶ the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.⁷ Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, 'imesech,'⁸ in Magh-Singittae,⁹ at Bile-thenedh in Assal,¹⁰ wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarmait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh¹¹ is constructed by Selbach. [713.]

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *Cliu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise beag*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern Deis, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

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

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

¹⁰ *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by "Billywood," in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3503, note *k*. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-Assail* (or "Road of Assal"), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

¹¹ *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selbačum. Allen daingen dirtruitur. Ροζαρταč .h. Cernaiğ de regno expulsiur ert, in Britanniam iuit. Κορρατ .i. Γαρβαλčā im Μιδιου, in quo cecidit Ρορβαραč nepos Conçale, rex .h. Ροιλçi, apud uiror Μιδε, uno die et bellum p̄dictum. Siccitay magna. Bellum inter duor filior Bece Bairče et filium D̄perail regem nepotum Ečdač, in quo uictorey erant filii Bece. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Munnensay, id ert, in Claraineč cum omni familia sua. Nox lucida in autumno.

Fol. 276b

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Ceallač Cualann rexlagen, Flann rebra (mac Sganlain, do ið Meitč) abbay Aird mačae, Cilleni episcopus, abbay Fernann, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Murchađo mic Dermato filii [Airmedaič] cecidit, regis nepotum Neill. Aed duib rex nepotum Progente, Flaitnia mac Colçgen, rapient, et Mochonno čuerui, dormierunt. Sloğađ Murchada mic Brian du Charriil.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º u.º Iugulatio regis Saxonum, Orrut filii Alosrič nepotis Orru.

¹ *Alen-daingen*. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant “translator” of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes “Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena”!

² *Ua Cernaigh*. — “Grandson of Cernach.” Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland, (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

³ *Garbsalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the “Rough-dirty” (or the “Dirty-rough”) place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O’Conor understood *Garbsalach* to mean “*faeda contentio*.”

⁴ *Descendant*. — nepos. Clar. 49 has “nephew,” which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepos is used to represent “grandson,” or “descendant.”

⁵ *Becc Bairche*. — See above, at A.D. 706.

⁶ *Pilgrims*. — περιγρημι, A., B. Clar. 49 reads “In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Munnenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia.” The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that “there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family.”

Alen-daingen¹ was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,² was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach³ in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant⁴ of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the aforesaid battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,⁵ and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims⁶ were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Clarainech, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,⁷ King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son⁸ of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,⁹ King of the Ui-Neill.¹⁰ Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggú, and Mochonna Cuerni,¹¹ slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,¹² to Cashel. [714.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the Saxons, Osrid,¹³ son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat [715.] HIS.

⁷ *Ceallach Cualann*.—See above, under the year 703.

⁸ *Son*.—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called “bishop” of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words *mac Sgannlan* (“son of Sgannlan”), are part of the text in B., in which *o o i5 meit* (“of the Ui-Meith”) is interlined in the original hand.

⁹ [*Airmedach*] *Caech*.—“Airmedach the Blind” (or “One-eyed.”) The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ui-Neill*.—See last note.

¹¹ *Mochonna Cuerni*.—The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* (“Mochonna of Cluain-Airdne.”) The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

¹² *Murchadh, son of Bran*.—King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

¹³ *Osrid*.—King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.

Ζαρνατ πλιυρ Δειλεροῖτ μοριτυρ. Ροζαρταῖ nepor
Cepnaiξ ιτεpum pεznaτ. Ραρῶα commutatuy in Θoa
ciuitate. Ρaelcu mac Δορbeni Καθεδραμ Columbae
.lxx. iiii. αετατιρ rue anno, in .iiii. Ιct. Σεπτιμβριυ,
die sabbatι, ρυρceπιτ. Οbituy Celi Τιζεpναιξ abbatιρ
Cluana αυιρ. Ρlann Ροιρbῶe mac Ροζαρταιῖ μορ-
τυυρ epτ. Μοριρ Αρτεβραιν mic Μαλεδουιν.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° x.° ii.° Dunchao
mac Cinnῆαελαῶ abbar Ιae obιυτ. Θtulb mac Θεuιlb
obιυτ. Condalach mac Conaing, rex nepotum Crum-
tain, iugulatur epτ. Expulsiο familiae Ιae τρανρ
dorpum Δριτταννιαe a Nectano pεze. Congperio
Δalriati et Δριττονum in Ιαριθε qui uocatur
Minuirc, et Δριτtoner δεuictι ρυντ. Commixtio
αγονιρ Talten Ιa Ροζαρταῖ, ubi ceciderunt πλιυρ
Rubai et πλιυρ Δuibῆleiῖe.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° x.° iii.° Ριλιυρ
Cuidine rex Saxonum μοριτυρ. Decc Δαιρῶe obιυτ.
Bellum Ceninnro, ubi Τυαῶal nepor Ρaelcon, et
Cellaῖ διαῖραιβ, et Ζορμζal mac Αεῶa mic Δλυῶαιξ,

¹ *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

² *Easter is changed*.—*κομοτατυρ*, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

³ *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Iona.

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

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

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

⁷ *Dorsum Britannia*.—In Irish *Druim-Bretain*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed² in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,³ in the 74th year of his age,⁴ on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,⁵ son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh; [716.] abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,⁶ King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britanniae,⁷ by King Nectan.⁸ A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuirc;⁹ and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance¹⁰ of the Fair of Tailtiu¹¹ by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba¹² and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,¹³ King of the [717] Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche¹⁴ died. The battle of Cenannus,¹⁵ wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son

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

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

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

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

¹¹ *Tailtiu*.—The genit. form is *Tail-tenn*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltown*, in the par. of the same name, bar, of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

¹² *Son of Ruba*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 715) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

¹³ *Son of Cuidin*.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

¹⁴ *Becc Bairche*.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Battle of Cenannus*.—Cennnno (genit. form of Cennnna, for Cennnna, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

Fol. 28aa.

et Añalngaið .h. Conaing, et Fergal pater eius ceciderunt. Conall grant uictor erat, et Conall grant nepos Cernaið in fine duorum mensium post bellum interfectus est la Fergal mac Maeleduin. Cronan Ua Eoain abbas Lir moir moritur. Rianamail nepos Doðaine mic Finn, inrolae princeps Maige rañ, et Dubdoin nepos Faelain, episcopus, abbas Cluana irairto, Conri mac Congaile cennfota, ocus Alilil mac Finnecht, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo post Oitín becc. Pluit proir ranguinir super forram laginarum. Inde uocatur Niall pro-rað, qui tunc natus est, mac Fergaile. Eclipsis lunae in plenilunio suo.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Airmedað mac Taiðg, et Criðan rex nepotum mic Uair, iugulati sunt; et Ertuile mac Fergura suill iugulatus est. Oportan dairtaiðe quiescit i n-ard Breccain. Ciu dimergso moritur. Tuibríde .h. Dunchada iugulatus est. Congreppio apud Lage-

¹ *Conall Grant, i.e.,* Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotal, whose obit. is given above at the year 663.

² *Fergal.*—King of Ireland. See under 721 *infra*.

³ *Cronan Ua hEoain, i.e.,* "Cronan descendant of Eoan." The festival of this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda (Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the 1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

⁴ *Inis-Maighe-Samh.* — Inishmac-saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh. For inrolae princeps maige rañ, Clar. 49 has "primus Episcopus campi Saimh." But "princeps" is frequently used in these *Annals* to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment. O'Conor, in his ed., incorrectly prints "*Maigi Samhin*" (for *Maigi Samh*), note ², *sub an.*, and translates "Campi Solis"!

⁵ *Congal Cennfota.*—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

⁶ *Othan becc.* — "Little Othan." Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or "Big Othan" (now Fahan, barony of Inishewen, co. Donegal.) O'Conor translates "supra genistas spinosas parvas"!

⁷ *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen.* — super forram laginarum. Translated "upon the borders of Leinster," in Clar. 49. The shower of blood is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Diuthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant¹ was victor. And Conall Grant,¹ grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,² son of Mael-duin. Cronan Ua hEoain,³ abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,⁴ and Dubhduin, descendant of Faelan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,⁵ and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.⁶ It rained a shower of blood upon the ‘foss’⁷ of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall ‘Frosach,’⁸ son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.⁹

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.¹⁰) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuille, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory¹¹ rested in Ard-Breccain.¹² Cu-dimerggo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,¹³

on gleno lagen (the “glen,” or “valley,” of Leinster.)

⁸ Niall ‘Frosach.’—“Niall of the showers,” or “N. the Showery.” These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach’s accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred *in the reign* of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

⁹ *At its full*.—in pleni lunio ruo, A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Saturday*.—p. 7 (for “seventh

day of the week”), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

¹¹ *Drostan of the oratory*.—Ἐρορταν, A. Ὀαρτωῖς is the genit. form of Ὀαρτεχ (variously written Ὀαρτεχ, οὐρτεχ, οερτεχ) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated “manse” in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

¹² *Ard-Breccain*.—Ἄρτο βρεccan, A. “Breccan’s Height.” Now Ardbraccan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

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

nenſer ubi Aeð mac Ceallaiḡ cecidit .i. bellum Fin-
ubraē. Bellum Finnglinne inter duos filios Ferchar
ροττι, in quo Ainſceallaē uigulatur eſt die quintae
ſepriae, ui. id. ſeptimbrii. Bellum maritimum Ardae
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Gabrain et
Selbačum cum genere Loairn, et ueſrum eſt ſuper
Selbačum, ppi. non. ſeptimbrii (uel Octobrii), die
.ui. ſepriae, in quo quidam comites conuerſunt. Igu-
latio in da tigeſna iuloč hūaitne, .i. da mac Maele-
počartaḡ, li a m-bratair .i. Cremtann corpač.
Igulatio familiae Suibne i n-Ard mača. Aerſar
ſicca.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Aerſar
pluuiari. Sinač inſolo Cročrann dormiuir. Mur-
briuč mar in menſe Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad
becc rex Cinnſire moritur. Terrimotur in Octimbre.
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Daſcinn, ubi cecidit

¹ *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Duneany, co. Kildare.

² *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adamnan*, p. 381, note *r*.

³ *Ferchar Fota*; *i.e.*, "Ferchar the Tall" (or "Long"), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Ainſcellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 713 and 722

⁴ *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

⁵ *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

⁶ *Dunchad Becc*.—"Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little." Called rex Cinn ſire, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

⁷ *Or October*.—uel Octimbrii, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrii, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁹ *By their brother*.—li a mbratair, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

¹⁰ *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged

was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.¹ The battle of Finn-glenn² between two sons of Ferchar Fota,³ in which Aincellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th⁴ of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,⁵ between Dunchad Becc⁶ with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),⁷ on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,⁸ viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,⁹ *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,¹⁰ in Armagh. A dry¹¹ summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.] BIS. Inis-Crothrann¹² slept. A great sea-burst¹³ in the month of October.⁷ Theodore,¹⁴ one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,¹⁵ King of Cenn-tire,¹⁶ dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,¹⁷ in which

[720.]

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

¹¹ Dry.—*γίκαρ*, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

¹² *Inis-Crothrann*—Rectè *Inis-Cloth-rann*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrann, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnberg, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 124b) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaide, son of King Conor Mac Nesa, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

Customs, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

¹³ *Sea-burst*.—*Μυρβρυστ*. Incorrectly printed *inmbracht* by O'Conor.

¹⁴ *Theodore*.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

¹⁵ *Dunchad Becc*.—See under the year 718.

¹⁶ *Cenn-tire*. — "Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

¹⁷ *Corca-Baiscinn*. — A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.

Fol. 28ab.

mac Talamhnaig. iugulatio Condonairc filii Roð[e]g-
 taið. Mory Mainaig abbatir Lanne Lepi. Uarpatio
 maigi ðreg du Caçal mac Finnguine ocyr do Murchad
 mac ðrain. Mory Cuannai Roir eu. Innred Laiðen
 la Þergal, ocyr maíom inna boraimé, ocyr maíom na
 gziallne laiðen ppi Þergal mac Maileduin. Inmepað
 pelegiorur legem cum pace Chriſti rupep inrolam
 hiberiæ conſtituit.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º i.º Maelrubai
 in Aprur çporon anno .lxxx. etatir. Colgzu pi aipoe
 Laiðann iugulatur erc. Maelcorziur o Ðruim iñg,
 ðile mac Eilþin rex Allocluaðe, moriuntur. Þerðacrieh
 mac Congalaig obuit. Cuanan Cille ðeilze, ocyr Ðerur
 Ðam inre nepor Collae, Cuana Ðromma Cuilinn,
 Cillen loço Þerg, moriuntur. Þeðlimio pprincipatum
 iae tenuit. Þaelan Martarðai, Siðal ðroma
 laiðggin, morui runt. bellum Almuine .iii. id.

¹ *Maenach*.—The gen. form, “Main-
 aigh,” is incorrectly printed *Mamaig*
 by O’Conor. The festival of Maenach
 is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*,
 at Oct. 17.

² *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth.
 See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p.
 136, note 2, and Todd’s *Cogadh*
Gaedhel re Gallaih, Introd., p. xl.,
 note 2. O’Donovan thought that
 Lann-leri was the place now called
 Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh,
 co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D.
 740, note *w*, and 825, note *g*.) But
 he was mistaken.

³ *Ros-co*.—The “wood of the yews.”
 Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co.
 Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus*
 at the 10th of April.

⁴ *Exaction*.—A. and B. have maíom
 (“breach,” “defeat”), which is evi-
 dently by mistake for naíom,
 “exaction,” “binding,” as in the

Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.
 (717). Clar. 49 has “The praying of
 Leinster by M’Maileduin, and the
 slaughter of the Boroive, and the
 slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,”
 which is very wrong. Regarding the
 ‘borama’ (or ‘cow-tribute’), see
 note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

⁵ *By*.—ppi (“against”), A., B
 Clar. 49 has “by.” The *Four Mast.*
 have la, “with,” or “by”; which
 seems more correct.

⁶ *Maelrubai*.—See under the years
 670 and 672, *supra*.

⁷ *Aporcrossan*; otherwise written
 “Aporcrossan.” See under A.D. 672,
supra.

⁸ *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the
 Maelcorghais whose festival is noted
 at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of*
Donegal.

⁹ *Druim-ing*.—“Probably the
 place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinaise, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,¹ abbot of Lann-leri.² The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguin, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-eo.³ The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction⁴ of the 'borama,' and the exaction⁴ of the hostages of Leinster, by⁵ Fergal, son of Maelduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba⁶ [died] in Apurcrossan,⁷ in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,⁸ of Druim-ing,⁹ and Bilè, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluathe,¹⁰ died. Ferdacrigh, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge;¹¹ Derir of Dam-inis,¹² a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,¹³ and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,¹⁴ died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faelan of Martartech,¹⁵ Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,¹⁶ died. The battle of Almuin,¹⁷ on the

[721.]

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath." O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 834, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

¹⁰ *Al-Cluathe*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 657, *supra*.

¹¹ *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

¹² *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fermanagh.

¹³ *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drumcullen, bar. of Eglis, King's county.

¹⁴ *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd's ed.; App. to Introd., p. xl.

¹⁵ *Martartech*.—"House of Relics."

The genit. case of the name, μαρταρ-
ταρι, would be Anglicised "Mar-
taray," "Martary," or "Martry;"
forms which are represented in the
Townland Index. (Census of Ireland,
1861.) But the particular place
referred to here has not been identified.

¹⁶ *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

¹⁷ *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill of Allen, a few miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Called *Almu Lagen* ("Almu of Leinster"), *Book of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as one of the residences of Finn Mac Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson's *Ossian*. This battle is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* under the year 718; but Tigernach notices it at 722, which is the proper year, as indicated by the criteria.

Decimbur die uī^e. feriæ, in quo ceciderunt (.i. Ia Murchad mac m-Ḃrain) Ferǵal mac Maeleduin (mic Maileirić mic CeḂa uairiḂnaić), ocyr Conall menn rex generis Coirpri, CloḂgno mac ColḂgen, DuḂḂacrić, Flann mac Rogellnaić, CeḂ Laignen mac Fićcellaiǵ rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirguro, NuāḂo mac Dunchada, Eicneć mac ColḂgen rex Orientalium Ferǵal rex Or̄techta.

¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ii.º Comburtio Clona mic U Noir. Morr Cilchon moniḂtrech Ḃuiti. InḂrechtach mac MuirḂdaiǵ, rex Conacht, moritur. Clericatur Selbach. Sinać Taiten moritur.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianar. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iii.º Paelcu mac Dorbeni abbat Iae dormiuit. Cilleuir longur ei in principatum Iae puceppit. Cucongalt .h. Conmelode, MurḂobur granairc, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn DeilḂgden in quo cecidit Rogartać Ua Cernaig, mac Neill mic Cearraig hḂotail mic Diarmoda mic CeḂa rlane. Cinaeć mac Irgalaiǵ uictor erat. Cunnler abbat Cluana mic Nooir obiit. Iugulatio

¹ *The sixth.*—uī^a, A.

² *Son of Bran.*—mac Ḃrain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Ḃrain. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

³ *Son.*—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dubhdacrigh.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrigh is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (*supra* A.D. 687). For “Dubhdainbher,” the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have “Dubhdabhairn,” which seems incorrect.

⁵ [*Niall.*]—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

⁶ *Airthera.*—The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

⁷ *Death of Aelchu.*—Morr Cilchon. Cilchon is the genit. form of Oelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

⁸ *Manistir-Buti.*—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁹ *The entrance into religion of Selbach.*—Clericatu (for clericatur, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth¹ day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran²), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son³ of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrigh;⁴ Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall⁵] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,⁶ and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U- [722.]
Nois. The death of Aelchu,⁷ of Manistir-Buti.⁸ Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.⁹ Sinach, of Tailtiu,¹⁰ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of [723.] BIS.
Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granase,¹¹ died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,¹² in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,¹³ son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,¹⁴ son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,¹⁵

O'Conor (*Rerum Hib. Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note d). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "*Indrechtach mac Murieadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Tailten* [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] moritur"! O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Tailtiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Conor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=723 *Tig.*)

¹⁰ *Tailtiu*. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Granasc.* — Not identified.

¹² *Cenn-Delgden.* — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

¹³ *Cernach Sotail.* — His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

¹⁴ *Cinaeth.* — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

¹⁵ *Lethaithech.* — In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 28ba. Lečaičič mic Concarat. Caec̃ p̃cuilī p̃p̃iba ʾDaire Calg̃saið quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianar. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iiii.º Cilleneni nepor Collae, abbar Očnae, Alodcu ʾDoimliaz̃s, moriuntur. Ailen mic Craic̃ conp̃truitur. Simul p̃liur ʾOp̃uir̃t conp̃tringitur. Colman h-uamač p̃p̃iba ap̃to Mačae, Rubin mac Connač p̃p̃iba Muñan, p̃liurque ʾBroccain o čaič̃ čeille, qui mačir̃ter bonur euangelii Chp̃iriti ep̃at, et Colman banban p̃p̃iba Cille ʾDaro, omner dormierunt. Morp̃ ʾDRAIN Muimnič̃ ocup̃ Chairp̃ Chobo. Luna tenebroza et rañguinea. xiiii. ¶ Ct. 1 Ianuar. Cončal mac Maeleanp̃aič̃. ʾBrecc ʾPor̃t̃peno, Oan p̃riñcer̃p̃ ʾEzo, moriuntur.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianar. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º u.º Nectan mac ʾDeirile conp̃tringitur ap̃to ʾOp̃uir̃t p̃egem. ʾDuchonna ep̃aib̃deč̃ ep̃ircopur̃ Condepe mor̃tuur̃ ep̃t. Tolap̃z̃san maphan mor̃tuur̃ ep̃t. Iugulatio Craumč̃ain p̃liu Cellaič̃ in bello ʾDealaič̃ licce immatura aetate.

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

² *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

³ *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Ailen M'Craich*.—"Mac Crach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Conor rashly suggests the translation "Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis?" For conp̃truitur, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

⁵ *Son of Drust*.—p̃liur̃ ʾOp̃uir̃t, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Colman Uamach*.—"Colman of

the Cave" (*uaim*, a "cave"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenin [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenin, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 600. See Harris's *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note ¹⁵.

⁷ *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."

⁸ *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or "sage") of Cill-Dara (Kil-

son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,¹ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cillenehi Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] Othan,² and Aldchu of Damliag,³ died. Ailen M'Craich⁴ is built. Simul, son of Drust,⁵ is fettered. Colman Uamach,⁶ scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,⁷ who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,⁸ scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.⁹ A dark and blood-red¹⁰ moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc¹¹ of Fortrenn;¹² Oan, superior of Eg,¹³ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,¹⁴ son of Derile, was put [725.] in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'¹⁵ died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,¹⁶ in the battle of Belachlicce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban *egnaidh*" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

⁹ *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Ui-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, 349-350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

¹⁰ *Blood-red*.— $\tau\epsilon\eta\epsilon\beta\rho\rho\alpha\ \epsilon\tau\ \rho\alpha\eta\gamma\iota\eta\epsilon\alpha$, A., B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Brecc*.—O'Connor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

¹² *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

¹³ *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note 7, at the year 616 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. clvii.

¹⁵ *Tolargan 'maphan'*.—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

¹⁶ *Cellach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7.

Quiet Mancheine Letglinne. iugulatio Ailello mic
Bodbchoða Miðe.

¶ Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ui.º Morp
Ailcon abbaty Cluana ipaipod. Bellum Drama
pornochit inter geny Conaill et Eugain, ubi Flann
mac Ayrtaile et Snetguy dergys nepor m[β]ραχιδι
iugulati sunt. Congregio Ippoy Poiçnae, ubi qui-
dam ceciderunt denoib Airghiallab, inter Selbaçam
et familiam Eçdaç nepoty Domnaill. Conall mac
Moudain martirio coronatur. Adomnam reliquiae
transepuntur in Hiberniam et lex penouatur.
Bellum moī ity dia bullaighiu, in quo cecidit
Laidgnean mac Conmaelðae. Dunchad uictor fuit.
Murhad mac Dprian, rex Laginenyum, moritur.

¹ *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 453.

² *Bodbchadh*.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

³ *Druim-fornocht*.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

⁴ *Ua Braichidi*.—"Descendant of Braichid." Clar. 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the *Four Mast.* have "Ua Brachaidhe."

⁵ *Irros-Foichne*.—Ippoy Poiçnae Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints "Ros-foichne," has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note x.) But Skene identifies it with a "Ross-feochan," the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots.*, Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of "some of the Airghialla" (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

⁶ *Of the Airghialla*.—denoib Air-

Leth-glenn.¹ The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh² of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,³ between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,⁴ were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,⁵ wherein some of the Airghialla⁶ were slain, between Selbach⁷ and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.⁸ Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law⁹ was renewed. The battle of Moin between in Leinster,¹⁰ in which fell Laidgnen¹¹ son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,¹² King of the Leinstermen, [726.]

γιαλλαib. denoiB seems an error for deniB, donaiB, or donaiB ("of the"; see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders denoiB Ἀιρ-γιαλλαib by "utorumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like Clar. 49, "of the two Airgiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

⁷ *Selbach*.—This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

⁸ *Echaid Ua Domnaill*.—Echaid, descendant of Domnall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Domnall Brecc [11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

⁹ *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

¹⁰ *Battle of Moin between . . .*

in Leinster.—This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words *οια बुल्लाξνου* especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have *Cač Maixtin ioir laixniB pēin* ("battle of Maistiu," or Mullaghmast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

¹¹ *Laidgnen*.—The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

¹² *Murchad son of Bran*.—He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scottorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 sq.

Fol. 286b. Dubdairber mac Congalaig, rex Cruithne, iugulatur
 er. Bellum Bairne, no inre Bregainn, in quo ceci-
 derunt Eitirpel mac Cellaiġ Cualann, ocyr Congal
 mac DRAIN. Faelan uictor fuit. Dormitatio Ceili
 Cruith.

b. |ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uii.º Bellum
 Droima corcain inter Flaithbertaċ mac Loingisig et
 Cinaeð filium Irgalaig (mic Conaing cumach mic
 Congalaig mic Ceða rlane), in quo Cinaeð et Eudur
 mac Ailello, Maeluin mac Feraðaiċ, Dunchad mac
 Cormaic ceciderunt. Bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-
 manor filior Murċaċo mic DRAIN, 7 Dunchad renior
 iugulatur er. Iunior Faelanur regnat. Flann
 Ointrið abbað Benncuir obiit. Bellum Mónio ċroið
 inter Pictorey inuicem, ubi Oenġur uictor fuit, et
 multi ex parte Eilpini regiy perempti sunt. Bel-
 lum lacrimabile inter eorðem ġertum er iuxta
 cartellum Credi, ubi Eilpinur eruzit. Domnall mac
 Cellaiġ rex Connacht moritur. Quier filii Beðaiċ
 uiri rariuentiy Muman.

|ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uii.º Eicbericġ
 Chruiti miles inn parca die pausat. Bellum Moniċ
 carno iuxta rtagnum loogðae, inter horrem Nectain

¹ *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

² *Bairin*—*Inis-Bregainn*. — Bairin seems to be here put for "Bairend," a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (*Inis-Bregainn*, or *Bregann's Island*, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

³ *Cellach Cualann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

⁴ *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note¹², last page.

⁵ *Faelan*.—The Faelan mentioned under the next year.

⁶ *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

gal, at March 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, 1 ϣορταιβ 1 λαḡ-
 nib (for 1 ϣορταιαιβ 1 λαḡnib, in Fortuatha ["border territories"] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note l.

⁷ *Druim - Corcain*. — "Corcan's Ridge." The *Four Mast.* have "Druim-Corcrain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedh) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,¹ was slain. The battle of Bairin,² or of Inis-Bregainn,² in which Etirscel son of Cellach Cualann,³ and Congal⁴ son of Bran, were slain. Faelan⁵ was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,⁷ [727.] MS. between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,⁸ son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran;⁹ and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,¹⁰ the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointrebh,¹¹ abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidcroibh¹² between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,¹³ where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Egebericht,¹⁴ a soldier of Christ, [728.] rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,¹⁵ near

⁸ *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.²

⁹ *Son of Bran*.—See note ¹², p. 179.

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

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

¹² *Monidcroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *y*.

¹³ *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*rectè* "Moot-hill"), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *z*.

¹⁴ *Egebericht*.—The Egbert, or Egeberct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Eccles. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Egeberht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

¹⁵ *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengura, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc εἶπε δῖος μακ Μονεῖτ ἐτ φίλιυ εἰυρ, Πῖνγυινε μακ Ὀρορταῖν, Ρεροτ̄ μακ Πῖνγυιννε, ἐτ αἰσάμ μὺλτι; ἐτ φαμίλια Οἰγγυρα τριυμφαυτ. Βελλυμ Ὀρομο δερξξ βλατ̄υυξ ἰν ρεγιονῖβυρ Πῖκτορυμ, ἰντερ Οἰγγυρ ἐτ Ὀρυρτ ρεξेम Πῖκτορυμ, ἐτ κειδῖτ Ὀρυρτ. Ἰυγυλατῖο Κατ̄αῖλ κυρὸ ρῖλι Νεῖλλ.

Κτ. Ἰαναιρ. Ἀννο δομῖνι dcc.º xx.º ix.º Τετρῆμοτυρ .υι. ιθ. Ρεβρυαρι, ιιι. ρερα. Ρευερρῖο ρελικυαρυμ Ἀδομναι δε Ἰῖβερνῖα ἰν μερῖε Οκτῖμβρυρ. Ὀραν φίλυρ Ευγαῖν, Σελβατ̄ μακ Ρερκαῖρ, μορτυῖ ρυντ. Συῖβνε νεπορ Μρυῖδεραιτ̄ (αἰαῖρ μακ Κρυννμαῖλ) ἐπῖρκορυρ Ἀῖρτο ματ̄αε, μακ Ονκον ρεῖββα Χῖλλε ταρα, ἰν γαλλ ο Λῖλατ̄, φίλυρ Κονκυμβυ ρεῖββα Κλυανα μῖε Ὑ Νοῖρ τορμῖερυντ. Οῖτετ̄δε μακ Βαιτ̄ετ̄δε ρῖλι Βλατ̄μῖεκ, Οἰγγυρ μακ Βεκε βαρτ̄ε, κυευερυντ. Ἰντερρεκτῖο ρῖλι Κῖνατον. Κομμῖατῖο τῖοναῖο ρορ Ὀομναῖλ μακ Μυρτ̄ατ̄ο ἰ κυλαῖτ̄, ιθ εἶπε

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

¹ *Loch-Loegde*.—Λοχ Λογδοε, A.

² 'Exactors.'—εἰσπληροῦντες, A., and Clar. 49. εἰσπληροῦντες, B.

³ *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriads. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 434.

⁴ *Triumphed*.—τρυφῆσαντες, B.

⁵ *Drum-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Isla [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

⁶ *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note Βετα κλαυτ̄ is

added in the margin in A., in *al. man*.

⁷ *In*.—Supplied from B.

⁸ *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

⁹ *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarbs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Celepetair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.

Loch-Loegdae,¹ between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'² of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus³ triumphed.⁴ The battle of Druim-Dergblathug⁵ in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Core son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics⁶ of Adamnan from Ireland, in⁷ the month of October. Bran son of Eujan, Selbach⁸ son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,⁹ descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunmael),¹⁰ bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,¹¹ and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,¹² in the Cula, *i.e.*, 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'¹³ or of Imlech-Senaich. [729.]

¹⁰ *Crunmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

¹¹ *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *Ḡall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *Ḡallcach* in A., there is a mark like *†*, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *ετ*.

¹² *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

¹³ 'Adaigh noidhe nephain.'—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, "Prælium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaic;" a translation entirely misleading.

αἰῶνι νοῖδε nephain, no imlečo Senaič. Cočul ođor
 řepiba familie Đenncair dormitauit. Bellum řepn-
 muiži in quo cecidit Cetomun.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º Comburtio
 Cuile řaičín. Clericatur Ečdač řili Cuidini, řex
 Saxon, et conřtřingitur. Comburtio Tairpirt boit-
 tir apud Đunžal. Bellum inter Cruithne et Dal
 Riati in Murbuilgg, ubi Cruithni deuicti fuerunt.
 Bellum inter řilium Oengurra et řilium Congurra,
 řed Đruirdeur uicit Talorcum řugientem. Đonngal
 mac Congaile řili řergura moritur. řaeldobur
 becc řapienř řobair, Adomnanur episcopus Račo
 maiže oinaž, Colman nepos Littain řelegionir doctop,
 řaurauerunt. Iugulatio Moenaž mic Sečnuraiž.
 Morř Ečdač mic Colggen ančopitae apud Mačae.
 Colman Telča h-Ualano, Đrecc Đepčā, dormitabant.
 Coblaič řilia Ceallaič Cualano moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º 1.º Morř
 řlano řinnae aui Collae, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.
 Iugulatio Đaičgurra mic Đaič, řegir na n-Đeirpe.
 Đuđdalečē mac Đunchon, řlann cuiřpiž mac Aičēčđai,
 moriuntur. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Muređač
 mac Inđrechtaiž. Pontifex maiže hEu Saxonum
 řaraalt obiit. Magnur řilorořop ři Điberriac, nepos

¹ *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

² *Cuidin*. — This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Conor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

³ *Tairpert-boitter*.—See above, at the year 711.

⁴ *Cruithni and Dal-Riata*. — The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the cos. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

⁵ *Murbulgg*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-maighe-oenaiigh*. — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

⁷ *Cluain-mic-Nois*. — Cluana m̄ Nuir, A. Cluana m̄ cunoir, B.

⁸ *Indrechtach*. — Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,¹ in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The [730.] entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,² King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter³ by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,⁴ in Murbulgg,⁵ wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Bruide conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenagh,⁶ and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggú, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblath, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.⁷ The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach⁸ was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,⁹ Gerald, died. A great philo-

obit, "*in clericatu*," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Connor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:-- "*Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muiredach mc Inrechaig Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit.*"

⁹ *Magh-Eo of the Saxons.*--Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note *b*, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166-168.

Μιτρεβτῆα, extinctur ερτ. Ceallač ingen Dunchada
 δι αuib Λιατῆαν, regia optima et benigna, dormitur.
 Teimnen Cille Γαραδ, religioſur clericur, quieuit.
 Cellač mac Tuatῆail, rex nepotum Craumtain, iuſu-
 Fol. 29 ab. latur ερτ. Bellum inter genur Conaill et Eugain, in
 quo filiuſ Pεrſaile Aio (.i. Aed) de Flaithbertačo filio
 Loingrič (mic Aengura mic Domnaill mic Aedῶ mic
 Ainmireač) triumphauit; huiſ ducibus cerryr a dione
 eiuſ, Flann zohan filiuſ Congaile mic Pεrſurra,
 Flaithſur mac Duibdibergz. Tomaltač mac Duinečdo
 moritur. Bellum inter Laigniu derſaβair et Muim-
 nečū, in quo Aed mac Colſgen uictor erat. Sebdoann
 filia Chuiric, dominaτρια Cille dapo, obiit. Pεrſur
 mac Conaill oipenič, ocuſ Pεppdomnach pεrba aipdo
 Mačae, obierunt. Congalač Cnučo moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º ii.º Dungal
 mac Selbač dehonorauit Topač cum traxit Druideum
 ex ea, et eadem uice inſola Cuilen pizi inuarrit.
 Muiredač mac Ainpellač regnum genetur Loairno
 arripuit. Congreppio iterum inter Aed mac Pεrſaile
 et genur Conaill in campo Ičo, ubi ceciderunt Conaing
 mac Congaile mic Pεrſurro et ceteri multi. Natiui-
 tar Donnchada mic Domnaill. Occiſſio Aedo mic

¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the Uí-Fidhgeinte), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

² *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the Cinn-Garadh (Kingham, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

³ *Devout*.—religioſur, A. Reli-ſioſurur, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Aed. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form Aio. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

⁵ *Over Flaithbertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. de Flaithbertac, A. de Flaithbertaco, B.

⁶ *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

⁷ *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the Uí-Ceinnſelaigh, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,¹ a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,² a devout cleric,³ rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),⁴ triumphed over Flaithbertach,⁵ son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,⁷ was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Core, abbess⁸ of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,⁹ and Ferdornach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,¹⁰ son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.¹¹ Muiredach, son of Aincellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loaird. Another encounter¹² between Aedh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,¹³ son of Domnall.

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⁸ *Abbess.* — τολινατρηα. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

⁹ *Conall Oircnech.*—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Conor translates the epithet οἰρνεχ "Præpositus, vulgo *Erenach*," which is incorrect, as οἰρνεχ is an adj. derived from οἰραν, or οἰρυν, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

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

¹¹ *Cuilen-rigi.*—Originally written κυλην ριγι in A., but corrected to κυλην ριγι, or κυλην ριγι, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note *f*. MS. B. has κυλην ριγι.

¹² *Another encounter.*—Congrer-ριο ιτερυν. The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

¹³ *Donnchad.*—Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]cc pegyr Irloërae. Occipio Eēdaē cobo filii
 Dperail. Corepaē Cačail do Domnall a Tailtae, ocur
 corepaē Pallomuin do Chatal a Tlaētzu. Iugulatio
 Dunlaigne filii Dunčon. Plann fine abbar Cluana
 mic U Noir obuit. Dočumai bolzgan ancoruta aipdo
 Mačae paupauit. Uacca uira ert i n-Delzgenir
 Cualann, re corra leae .i. da corp iar n-iarčur, oen
 čenn rair; doomlaēt po tri ol nair caič m-blezun.

Fol. 29ba. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Rečtabrae
 nepoy Cačaraiž rex nepotum Tuirtri moritur.
 Eclippir lunae in .xi. Kt. Februarii. Commotatio
 martirum Petir ocur Phoil ocur Phatpauce ad legem
 perpicientiam; et occipio Coibdenaiž filii Plann hui
 Congaile. Caintigernd ingen Ceallaiz Cualann mori-
 tur. Talorzz mac Congurro a ppatre suo uinctur
 ert, traditur in manus Pictorum, et cum illis in
 aqua demeritur ert. Talorzzan filius Dpoytani
 comprehentur alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaiž. Dun
 leičrinn dirruitur port uulnerationem Dungaile,
 et in Hiberniam a potestate Oengurro fugatur ert.
 Congurro in campo Ičo inter Plaičberdach filium
 Loingrich et Aed Allain mac Pergaile, ubi nepoter
 Eēdaē (do cinel Eozain) ceciderunt, et ceteri. Taičleač

¹ *Ir-Luachair*.—“Eastern Luachair.” A district anciently comprising the S.E. part of the present co. Kerry, with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork. The Paps Mountains in Kerry, and the country around King-williamstown (bar. of Duhallow), co. Cork, was included within it. See O’Donovan’s ed. of *O’Dugan and O’Huidhrin*, note 656.

² *Domnall*.—Most likely the “Domnall, son of Murchad” referred to above at the year 729, and whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is recorded under 742 *infra*.

³ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath,

where national games were anciently celebrated.

⁴ *Tlachtga*.—The old name of the “Hill of Ward,” near Athboy, co. Meath.

⁵ *Delginis-Cualand*.—Dalkey Island, near Dublin.

⁶ *Having six legs*.—The orig., re corra leae, is roughly translated “six feet with her,” in Clar. 49, which adds “and would yeald milk thrice a yeare.” The construction of the Irish part of the entry is very faulty in A. and B.

⁷ *Greater*.—ol nair caič m-blezun. The meaning is that the

The killing of Aedh, son of Conai[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.¹ The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,² in Taitiu;³ and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.⁴ The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,⁵ having six legs,⁶ viz. :—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition⁸ of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,⁹ daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Piets, and drowned by¹⁰ them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn¹¹ was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,¹² son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain¹³), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

[733.]

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

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

⁹ *Caintigernd*.—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-caileoch ("Nuns' Island") in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

¹⁰ *By*.—cum, A., B. *Ab.*, Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Dun-Leithfinn*.—Not identified.

¹² *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

¹³ *Of the Cinel-Eogain*. — The

mac Cinnraelað rex Luígne moritur. Aedó ollan regnare incipit.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΡ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º iiii.º Ogedchar episcopus Noindromma pausat. Bellum in regionibus Murtheimne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ultu, ubi Aedó rex Ulta 7 Conchad mac Cuanač, rex Cobo, ceciderunt. Aedó mac Berzale uictor fuit. Bellum inter Muman 7 Laigniu, ubi multi di Laigniů 7 pene innumerabiles de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallač mac Paelčair rex Orraiđi cecidit; rex Cačal filius Finngaine, rex Muman, euarrit. Airchtač nepos Duncado Murree, rex nepotum Riačrač, 7 Cačal filius Muiredaiđ, rex Connacht (a quo clann Cačail muigi hCci), moriuntur. Iugulatio Flainn mic Conaing, abbaty Cille more dičriů. Oraco ingeny in fine autumnu cum tonitruo magno port re uirur ert. Beta rapienty Saxonum quieuit.

.b. Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΡ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º u.º Oengur mac Berzuro rex Pictorum uartauit regioney Dalriatai, 7 obtenuit Dun at, 7 comburrit Creic, 7 duoy filioy Selbač cateny alligauit .i. Donngal 7 Beradač; 7 paulo port hrudeur mac Oengura filu Berzuro obiit.

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

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

² *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muirtheimhne." See above at the year 696. A large plain comprising nearly the whole of the district forming the present co. of Louth.

³ *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Roin, after a reign of 26 years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the battle of Fochard" (now Faughard, a village about two miles to the north of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle the "battle of Fochart in Magh-Muirtheimhne." See last note.

⁴ *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is called "King of the Cruithne" (or Picts, of Uister).

⁵ *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, who assumed the sovereignty in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Ogedchar,¹ bishop of Nendrum, [734.] rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,² between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,³ King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,⁴ were slain. Aedh,⁵ son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen⁶ almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsece,⁷ King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai⁸), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.⁹ A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] BRS. the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,¹⁰ and burned Creic;¹¹ and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz.:—Donngal¹² and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

⁶ *Munstermen*. — οε mume, A.; οε momonia, B.

⁷ *Dunchad Muirsece*.—The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

⁸ *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*.—Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

⁹ *Cillmor-dithribh*. — The "Great church of the Wilderness." Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 99, note *g*.

¹⁰ *Dun-At*, or Dun-Att, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Conor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by "arces," not considering it a proper name.

¹¹ *Creic*. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxii. O'Conor, mistaking the name *creic* for *crich* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

¹² *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.

Fol. 296b. *Bellum Cnuice Coirpři i Calathros uc Etarlindou, iur Dalriata 7 Forrenno, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro filium Ainfeallaiċ fugientem cum exercitu persequitur; in qua congressione multi nobiles conciderunt. Morp Fianamla mic Ferpindi abbatir Cluana Iriarod, 7 morp Crunnmal filii Colggen abb Lurcan. Danel mac Colmain in dnuin abb aird Breccan, 7 Colman mac Murcon abb maigi hile, quieuerunt. Iugulatio Maelepoċartaiċ filii Maeletuile di Laiguib. Uir rarieny 7 anchorita Inrole uaccae albae, Dublittir, 7 Samron nepor Corerain, dormierunt. Dodbtaċ mac Conaill gabrai, rex Coirpři, moritur.*

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno Domini dcc. xxx. ii. Morp Ronan abbatir Cinngaraċ. Paelbe filius Suairne .i. heper Maelrubi [Apor]cporan in profundo pelagi dimepſur erit, cum suis nauis numero xx. ii. Conmal nepor Locheni abbat Clona mic U Noir pausat. Congressio inuicem inter nepotes Aedo plane, ubi Conaing mac Amalċaiċ Cernaċum uicit, 7 Caċal mac Aedo cecidit; iuxta lapidem Cilbe ab orientali parte zeta erit. Muirgſir mac Fergurro poreraiċ iugulatur erit. Dſepal mac Concobair aird occisus erit.

¹ *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that Calathros was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

² *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between linns (or lakes)."

³ *Fortrenns*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note ⁸, p. 118, *supra*.

⁴ *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

⁵ *Son of Ainfeallach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfeallach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

⁶ *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 731, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros¹ at Etarlindu,² between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,³ and Talorgan,⁴ son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Aincellach,⁵ who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail⁶ son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk-Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'⁷ abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,⁸ king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenngaradh.⁹ Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor¹⁰ of Maelruba of [Apor]crosan,¹¹ was submerged in the depth of the sea¹² with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Connal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalghaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,¹³ on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,¹⁴ was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.¹⁵ Oengus, son of Ailill, king

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of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

⁷ *Indinin*. — Printed *indmin* by O'Conor. "Indinin" is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, "the little ivy" (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

⁸ *Conall Gabra*.—Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

⁹ *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

¹⁰ *Successor*.—The Latin equivalent, *heres*, is misplaced in the entry.

¹¹ *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan*.—See note ⁶ at the year 672 *supra*.

¹² *Of the sea*.—πιλασι, A.

¹³ *Lic-Ailbhe*.—This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Maelsechlainn.

¹⁴ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

¹⁵ *Was slain*.—οccιγγυρ ερτ, A.

Oengur mac Clifello ἢ ἀρθοῶς Γιανναῶτα μοριτυρ. Μορρ Σραιῖνιῖ abbatir imleō fia. Dal ιτιρ Αεῶ ἡ-αλδοῶν 7 Cačal oc Τιρ ὁα ἑλαρ. Lex πατριεῖ tenuit hiberniam. Ριανῖαλαῖ mac Μυρκαῶ, rex hū Mail, μοριτυρ.

†ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° uii.° Ραελαῖν νεπορ Ὀραιν, Laginenrium rex, immatura aetate ac inopinata morte interit. Tole episcopur Cluana ιραιρσο, διῖνυρ Ὀει μιλερ, παυρατ. Cernač piliur Ροῖαρταῖῖ α ρυιρ ρελερατιρ ροκυρ ὁλορε ιυῖυλατυρ, quem uaccarum uitulι 7 ινρμιι ορβιρ muliereρ τεδιορε ρλευερυντ. Bellum αῶ Senač (.i. cač Učbač .xiiii. ρερτιμβριρ die .uι. ρερια) ιντερ νεποτερ Neill 7 Laginenreρ cruῖeliter ζερτυμ ερτ, in quo binaleρ ρεζερ celρι υιζοριρ ρετοριρ αρμιρ αλτερνατιμ congρερρι ρυντ .i. Αεῶ αλδοῶν ἢ Τεῖνραχ 7 Αεῶ mac Colῖzen .i. ἢ Λαιzen, e quibus unur ρυπερρτερ uulneratur uixit, .i. Αεῶ allan: αλιρ uero, .i. Αεῶ mac Colῖzan, μιλιταρι mucρone capite truncatur ερτ. Tunc nepoteρ Cuinn ιmmenρα uictoria διτατι ρυντ cum Λαιzenορ ρυορ emuloρ ινρολιτο more ιν ρυζαμ μιττυντ, calcant, ρτερνυντ, ρυβυερτυντ, congρυνυντ, ιτα ut urque ad ιντερνιcionem uniuερσυρ hoρτιλιρ pene deletur exερ- ciτυρ, ραυκιρ nuntιυρ ρενυντιαντιβυρ; 7 ιν ταλι bello

Fol. 30aa.

¹ *Graiphnech*.—Gen. form Graiph-nigh. This name signifies "writer." The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 732, write the name "Graiphnidh."

² *Imlech-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

³ *Aedh Aldan*; or Aedh Allan. King of Ireland at the time.

⁴ *Cathal*.—*Cathal Mac Finguine*, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. Cathal is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaisitic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called "Mac Conglinne's Vision"; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser's Mag.* for September, 1873.

⁵ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass.

⁶ *Ui-Mail*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mal, ancestor of most of the ancient septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mail.

of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,¹ abbot of Imlech-Fia.² A meeting between Aedh Aldan³ and Cathal,⁴ at Tir-da-glas.⁵ The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangalach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,⁶ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson⁷ of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,⁸ bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,⁹ is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh¹⁰ (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,¹¹ on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,¹² encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,¹³ had his head severed by the sword¹⁴ of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

⁷ *Grandson*.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. 692, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

⁸ *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lè. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

⁹ *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723.

¹⁰ *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshan-non, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

¹¹ *Uchbadh*.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

¹² *Of heroic valour*.—*celci pu-gorur rectores*, A., B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

¹³ *Aedh son of Colgu*.—The original of this is not in B.

¹⁴ *By the sword*.—*mocpone*, A.

ταντορ cecididire ferunt quantor per τρανραατα petro
 recula in uno subcubuidire impetu 7 peroci puidire
 conflictu non comperimur. Ceciderunt autem in hoc
 bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, Dran becc
 mac Murcaado (.i. da ruz laigen), Ferzur mac Moinalg,
 Dubdaciuc mac aui Cellaiuc mic Triaen, da tizerua
 Fotharta, Fiangalac .h. Maeleatcen, Conall .h.
 Aitecdai, ceitpe meic Flainn aui Congaile, Elaadaic aui
 Maeluioir, 7 ceteri multi qui compendii causa omirri
 runt. Iugulatio Ferzurra mic Craumtain. Mopur
 Corcpaiuc mic Noindenaic regir Galeng. Bellum Inreo
 in quo cecidit Fernbeand. Mopur Soicaic aui
 Maeletoiui. Slogad Caicail mic Finnguine co laigiu
 co pucc giallu O Faelain, 7 corpucc maine mapra.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc°. xxx°. uiii°. Ferzur
 glutt, rex Cobdo, rputir uenenatir maleficorum homi-
 num obiit. Cuana nepor Derrain rcriba Triaen
 pauuat. Dormitatio Samdanne cluano Dronaig, 7
 dormitatio nepotir Maeleatcnein epircopi. Com-
 burtio muinnteri Domnail i m-Dobraiuc, ubi cecidit
 Ailill Dreg leit in domo cenae. Mopur Ailello mic
 Tuacail, regir nepotum Cremtain. Flann mac Cel-

¹ *Aedh*.—Aedh, son of Colgu, other-
 wise called Aedh Mend, was only
 king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern
 Leinster, according to a list of kings of
 that province contained in the Book
 of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

² *Fotharta*.—The principal tribes of
 the Fotharta at the time of the above-
 mentioned battle, were the two septs
 who gave name to the districts now
 represented by the baronies of Forth
 in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

³ *Who*.—qui. Represented by 7,
 the sign for *et* or *ocur*, in A. and B.
 Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

⁴ *Of Inis*.—Inreo. Inis means an

“Island.” But there is nothing in
 either MS. to indicate what island is
 here referred to.

⁵ *Cathal, son of Finguine*.—King
 of Munster. See under the year
 736.

⁶ *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the tribe-
 name of the powerful sept descended
 from Faelan, king of Leinster, whose
 obit is given among the entries for
 this year. The name was also applied
 to the territory occupied by the clan,
 which included the northern part of
 the co. of Kildare until shortly after
 the English invasion, when they were
 driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz. :—Aedh,¹ son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta ;² Fiangalach Ua Maelaithecn ; Conall Ua Aitechta ; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal ; Eladach, descendant of Macluidhir, and many others who,³ for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,⁴ in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguine,⁵ to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,⁶ and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, died from the envenomed spittles⁷ of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,⁸ rests. The ‘falling asleep’ of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh ; and the ‘falling asleep’ of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall⁹ in Bodbrath,¹⁰ where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

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in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O’Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec (“Bran the Little”), whose death is recorded under this year.

¹ *Envenomed spittles*.— $\rho\pi\tau\iota\rho$ uen-en- $\sigma\tau\iota\rho$. uenen- $\sigma\tau\iota\rho$, A. The *Four Masters* explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

⁸ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁹ *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

¹⁰ *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.

λαῖξ ρίλι Ορυνδοῖαιλ, ἐπιρκορρ Ρεῖρραῖνε, μορρτυρ.
 Ταλορρζαν μαρ Ορρορταιν ρεα Αῖ ροῖελε οἰμερρτυρ .ι.
 λα Οεγγυρ. Μορρ Αῖδ ρίλι Ζαρβαιν.

Fol. 30^{ab}.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ix.° In cleri-
 catum Domnall exiit. Iugulatio nepotyr Ailello
 τῖζερναε ceniuil Ριαῖῶ. Τερρρμωοτυρ ιν Ιλι .ιι. ιο.
 Αρρρλιρ. Ρλανν νεπορ Congaile μορρτυρ ερτ. Cubre-
 ταν μαρ Congurro μορρτυρ ερτ, 7 μορρ Cellaiξ ρίλι
 Secḡoi, abbatyr Cluano mic Hoair. Dubdabairenn
 abbar Ροβαιρ. Dorpmittatio Manḡeine tomæ zneine.
 Dorpmittatio ρανcti ḡραιν Ιαιinne Ela. Ρλανο ρεblae
 abbar Ζοῖρτ chonaich μορρτυρ.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° Μορρ Conli
 Τεῖβα 7 Αμαλγαḡο ρεζῖρ Conaille. Iugulatio Mur-
 chada ρίλι Ρερζαῖλε ρίλι Μαελεδουιν, 7 Conall μαρ
 Ιαρλαῖῖ μορρτυρ. Μορρ Ρλαινν Αῖγλε, ἐπιρκορρ
 Εῖδρομα. Μορρ Ρuirpectaiξ ρρincipῖρ ιννρρο Coil.
 ḡραιλ ιngen δεῖνυραῖξ μορρτυρ. Bellum Ρορβορορ
 ιν quo ceciderunt .ιι. ρίλι Ριανnamlo .ι. Ινορpectaḡ 7
 Conall, 7 ceteri. Iugulatio ḡρνανι νεποτῖρ ḡcuilp.
 Bellum cairn Ρεραḡaiξ ιν quo cecidit Τορcan τῖμῖρρο.

¹ *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

² *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note j.

³ *By Oengus*.—O'Conor reads the orig. (λα Οεγγυρ) "in *Laaengi*," and translates "in nave"!

⁴ *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain, note 30.

⁶ *Ile*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

⁷ *Flann Ua Congaile*. "Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,¹ dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,² was drowned, viz., by Oengus.³ Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall⁴ entered into religion. [739.] MS. The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.⁵ An earthquake in Ile,⁶ on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile⁷ died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.⁸ The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.] of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.¹⁰ Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.¹¹ Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,¹² in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrech-tach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,¹³ in

scendant of Congal;" the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

⁸ *Tuaim-greine*.—Tomgrancy, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cillin, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

⁹ *Fergal*.—Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Echdruim*.—Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous "battle of Aughrim," fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

¹¹ *Inis-Coil*.—Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal.

¹² *Forboros*.—This place has not been identified.

¹³ *Carn-Feradhaigh*.—See note ⁴ at the year 626 *supra*.

1ugulatio Ailello corraiz mic Flainn, rezir Oa Failge. Bellum drama Caemal inter Cruithniu 7 Dalriati rri 1nopechtae. Percussio Dalriati la hOengur mac Forzsurro. Corp Petronille in fine Beadair d'arugao hoc anno, 7 na roccail ro d'raibail peripha do litir Beadair rein anhran adlacaad marmur ar ar togaad hi .i. area Petronille dilectissime filie.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. xl. i. Morp Aipechtaiz rili Cuanac principir Fernand. Poirthe ceniul Fiaac 7 Delmne la Orraize. Morp Caemal mic Finngaine rezir Cairil. Morp Maileoctriz abbatir Cille pobriz. Morp Cuiozile periba 7 abbatir Luizmarid. Morp Aedo bailb rezir Conacht .i. mac 1nopechtaiz mic Muireadaiz. Strangulatio Conanz mic Amalzaid rezir Ciannaetae. 1ugulatio Artrae rili Aitecda, riz nepotum Craumtaann. Lepra in

¹ *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

² *Cruithni--Dalriata*.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septa of Ireland. "Dalriata" is written *Dal reri* in A., *Dal riati* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

³ *'Smiting.'*—*percussio*, A. *percussio*, B. "Percussio," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Petronilla*.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as Drusilla and Priscilla; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman "familia Petronia." And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as "Marcus filius meus." This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b—ed. Lucae 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Actt. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *arugao*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Sigebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctae Petronillae, Petri apostoli filiae, a Paulo papa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureae Petronillae, dilectissimae filiae. —Pistorius, *Rev. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the 'translation' of the remains of St. Petronilla

which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,¹ king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni² and Dalriata,² against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'³ of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forghus. The body of Petronilla,⁴ daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter's own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—"the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach⁵ and Delbna,⁶ by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobriugh. Death of Cudgilè, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,⁷ son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

[741.]

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. "Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." *Annales*, J. C. 758 (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stoke's ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, l. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757-766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Sigebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aureæ*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmeterium, or sepulchrum.

⁵ *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

⁶ *Delbna*.—*Deilmne*, A., B. *Delvna*, Clar. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably Delbna-Ethra, in later times called MacCochlan's country, and now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, which adjoined the territory of Cinel-Fiachach.

⁷ *Conaing*.—Apparently the Conaing mentioned above at the year 736.

hibernica. Obsequio Cuiuslibet filii Cruip. iugulatio
Ceniul Choirpui i n-Granairer.

Fol. 30ba. **Κτ. 1an.** Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ii.º Μορρ Αρρρι-
cae dominatrici Cille παρο. Bellum Daim derg
in quo ceciderunt Dungal mac Flaind, μi Cul, 7
Pergur mac Ortič. Innečtač nepor Conaing uictor
erat. Μορρ Cumene nepotij Ciarain, abbatij Red-
rainne. Bellum Seretmaige (.i. i Cenannar, la
Domnall mac Murchada), in quo ceciderunt Aed
oldain mac Pergaile, 7 Cumurcač mac Concobair
μi na n-Αιρčep, 7 Moenač mac Conlaič rex nepotum
Cremčain [7], Muireadač mac Pergura foreraid, rex
nepotum Tuirtri.

Τιςρανθ Αεδα Αλδαιν πο :—

Δια nommanred mo Δια δι,
Ρορ bpu loca Sailcedain,
Iarum diambemhri ppi col,
Ropač main ap mod m'anasol.

Bellum itir auu Maine, 7 Ua Riachrač Aične. Bellum
Luirs hitir uu Ailello 7 Sailengo. Haec .iiii. bella
pene in una aetate perfecta sunt. Lex nepotij

¹ *Son of Crop.* — μιλι Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

² *Granairer.* — "Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

³ *Abess.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatrici.

⁴ *Dam-Derg.* — This place has not been identified. The *Four Mast.* (738) state that it was in Breagh. See next note. The name would signify "Red Ox" (or Red Deer).

⁵ *Cul.* — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 738, where the battle of Dam-Derg is entered, this name is represented by Ρep Cul (genit. of Ριρ Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Ρεαρα Cul Δρεξ,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

⁶ *Rechra.* — Either Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

⁷ *Cenannas.* — This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. Clar. 49 has "Bellum Sretmaii at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has Domnall mac Murchada uictor fuit.

⁸ *Aedh Aldan,* or *Aedh Allan* — Monarch of Ireland.

⁹ *Airthera.* — The Oriors. The name of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.¹ The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairét.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess³ of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,⁴ in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,⁵ and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.⁶ The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,⁷ by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,⁸ son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,⁹ and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh,¹⁰ King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

[742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse¹¹:—

“If my dear God protected me,
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan ;¹²
If I were afterwards given to sin,
My protection would be beyond rule.”

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,¹³ between the Ui-Aillello,¹⁴ and Gailenga.¹⁵ These four battles were fought almost

to as “Orientales,” *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

¹⁰ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

¹¹ *Last verse*. — The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 *d*. They are not in B.

¹² *Loch-Sailcedan*. — Now Loughsallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 738, note *i*.

¹³ *Lorg*.—This place has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Ui-Aillello*. — “Descendants of Ailill.” The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Ṭír Ceilella*, or the land of Ailill).

¹⁵ *Gailenga*. — This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Suanaigh. Conðenn inzen Cellaiğ Cualann moritur. Iugulatio Dubdoithre regis nepotum ðriuin. Αφριατ̃ abbar Maiği bile [moritur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilge, 7 in bolgach. Domnall mac Murchada regnare incipit.

b. |ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Lairdgnein filii Doimennaiğ, episcopi, abbatir Saiğrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colman episcopi Ierrain, la u Tuirtiri. Bellum Cliaç in quo cecidit Concobar di auib Pirogenti. Bellum Ailiuin daberraç in quo cecidit Dubdadoiff mac Murgale. Da auae Ceallaiğ cualand, Caçal 7 Ailill, interpreti punt. Iugulatio Muirgiurra filii Anluain i Tuilain. Poirðobe Corcumuruað don Deirr. Lex Ciapan filii artipicir, 7 lex ðrendain simul, la Pertzur mac Ceallaiğ. Morf Pertzurra mic Colman cutlaiğ rapientir.

|ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte riğnum horribile 7 mirabile uirum erit in rcellir. Porannan abbar Cluana irairðo obuit, 7 Conğur ançorita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene auia Moenaiğ, abbar Lanne leire, moritur. Bellum inter nepotey

¹ *Ua Suanaigh*.—"Descendant of Suanaich." The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanaich," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh is again mentioned at the year 747.

² *Dubhdoithre*.—The "Black [man] of the Dothra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Uibriuin-Cualand.

³ *Bolgach*.—See above, at the year 679.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁵ *Again*.—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a "pilgrimage," and does not always mean the state of being in priest's orders.

⁶ *Lessan*.—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dunganon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Clin*.—See note ⁴, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailen-daberrach*.—The "two-peaked Island." Situation unknown. The *Four Mast*. (O'Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* ("two-gapped Island").

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanagh,¹ Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,² King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach.'³ Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] BIS. Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.⁴ Domnall enters again⁵ into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,⁶ by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,⁷ in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailendaberrach,⁸ in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,⁹ Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.¹⁰ Devastation of the Corca-Modhruadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,¹¹ son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,¹² at the same time, by Fergus,¹³ son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.¹⁴ Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁵ dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

⁹ *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

¹⁰ *Tuilan*.— $\tau\upsilon\iota\lambda\alpha\eta\eta$, A., B. Clar. 49 has "at the hill Tula aoin." The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

¹² *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

¹³ *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

¹⁴ *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Moenach*, abbot of Lann-leire.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*

Τυρτηρι 7 να ἠλλιρῆερυ. Congal mac Eicniḡ uictop
 puit; 7 Cuḡongalt filiur nepotir Caḡaraiḡ fugitiuuy
 euarrit; 7 ceciderunt Doḡaill mac Concoḡair, 7 Ailill
 nepor Caḡaraiḡ. 1 n-inir itir da Dabul zertum erc.
 Morp Conaill poltḡan pcribae. Morp Cinnḡaelad
 principir Oromo Cuilinn. Morp filu inḡferḡaisre
 abbatir tiḡe Taille.

Fol. 30 bb

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º u.º Dormitatio
 Cormaicc Aḡo Truim. Oraconer in coelo uiri punit.
 Morp Doḡaill Aḡo achaiḡ. Imthoitim Dungaile
 reillae 7 Muirceḡaraiḡ filu Caḡail. Conmaicne cecid-
 derunt, 7 Ferḡsur uictur euarrit. Ar. h. Druiin in
 deirceirḡ la Ferḡsur. Morp Maeleanḡaraiḡ Cille aḡaiḡ
 orommo poto. Pinḡal Lirr moer. Morp Duibḡaḡaireno
 nepotir Deccan, abb Cluana auir. Morp Oengura filu
 Tirraiti, abbatir Cluana pota, 7 Cialltroḡ abbatir
 Glairre noide moritur. Morp Seḡnuraiḡ mic Colḡzen
 reḡir nepotum Cennḡelaiḡ. Sapuḡaḡo domnaiḡ Phat-
 raicc, ui. cimmiḡo cruciati.

Gaedhel re Gallaihb, Introd., p. xl.,
 note 2, and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hen-
 nessy), page 136, note 2.

¹ *Airthera*.—Clar. 49 translates
Airthera by "the East partes." See
 note under the year 742.

² *Congal*.—His death is recorded
 under 747, *infra*.

³ *Inis-itir-da-Dabul*.—The "Island
 between two Dabals." In Clar. 49 it
 is stated that the battle was fought
 "at Inis between the two Davuls." Dabhal was the ancient Irish name of the River Blackwater, which forms the boundary, for a long distance, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. A tributary to this river, called the "River Tall," which joins the Blackwater, after a circuitous

course, a few miles to the north of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, may be the second Dabhal.

⁴ *Conall Foltchain*.—"Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair."

⁵ *Drum-Cuilinn*.—Drumcullen, in the south of the barony of Eglisli, King's County.

⁶ *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name would signify "Son of the Economist (or steward)." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁷ *Tech-Taille*.—See note 13, under the year 671, *supra*.

⁸ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁹ *Ard-achadh*.—"High-field." Ardagh, co. Longford.

¹⁰ *Escaped*.—The Author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49

the Airthera.¹ Congal,² son of Eicnech, was victor; and Cuchongalt, son of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped by flight; and Bochaill, son of Conchobhar, and Ailill Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. In Inis-itir-da-Dabul³ it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain,⁴ a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuilinn.⁵ Death of Mac-ind-ferthaigse,⁶ abbot of Tech-Taille.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac of Ath-truim.⁸ Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.⁹ The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.¹⁰ A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,¹¹ by Fergus.¹² Death of Maelanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.¹³ Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairenn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraití, abbot of Cluain-fota;¹⁴ and Cialltrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,¹⁵ dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraicc,¹⁶ and six prisoners tortured.¹⁷

[745.]

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders $\text{Fergusur uictur euarrit}$ by "Fergus went away conqueror."

¹¹ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—Probably the Ui-Briuin-Seola, who were seated in the present barony of Clare, co. Galway; and therefore the most southern of all the septs of the Ui-Briuin in Connaught.

¹² *Fergus*.—This must have been the Fergus, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, mentioned above at the year 743.

¹³ *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.—'The church of the field of the long ridge.' Now Killeigh, in the parish of Geashill, King's County.

¹⁴ *Cluain-fota*.—Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

¹⁵ *Glais-noide* — *Rectè* "Glaisnoiden." Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁶ *Domnach-Patraicc*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

¹⁷ *Six prisoners tortured*.— u. cimmotoi cruci (for cruciatu), A., B. The entry is translated in Clar. 49, "The forcible entry ($\text{\gamma\alpha\rho\upsilon\zeta\alpha\theta\omicron}$) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented." O'Conor renders it by "Violatio Ecclesie Dunpatric. Sex primariorum Midie suspensi."!

†ct. 1an. (i p., l. au.) Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ui.º
 aλιαρ 747. Μορρ Αβειλ αββατιρ Ιμλεχο φα. Μορρ
 Μυρεδοιθ μινν, ρεζιρ νεροτυμ Μειτ. Cuanan Γλιννε
 abbar μαγι θιλε μορτυρ επτ. Αεθ μιννδεργ μακ
 Ρλαιθβερταιθ ρεα ιν τυαιριρτ [οβιτ]. Σεχνυραθ μακ
 Colzen ρεα Λαιζεν οβιτ. Cucuimne ραριενρ οβιτ.
 Muime cõncuimne ceciniτ:—

Cucuimne
 Rolez ριιτε co τριυμνε ;
 Αλειτθ ναιλλ ηιαρατα
 Roleici an εαιλλεα.

Αντο Cõncuimne ρομβοι
 Ιμρυαλαιτ δε conit ροι ;
 Roleic cailleα ha ραιλλ,
 Roleiz αλαιλλ αριτθμβοι

Ruman μακ Colman poeta ορτιμυρ 'quieuit. Μορρ
 Sarrain αββατιρ θενναιρ. Bellum Cairn αιλε Ια
 Mumain, in quo cecidiτ Cairpρι μακ Cõndinairc.
 Μορρ Dunlainzi ριλι Duncon, ρεζιρ cenuil Αρδοζαιλ.
 Μορρ Tuatalain αββατιρ Cιρριζμοναι. Ιυγυλατιο
 Αεθα τυιθ ριλι Caταιλ. Ραυρατιο Coman ρελιζιορι .ι.
 ινο Ρόερ, 7 quier Ριρδαριθ αββατιρ Ταρριρ. Μορρ

¹ *Alias 747.*—Added in *al. man.* in A.

² *Imlech-Fea.*—The same as the Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the year 687, where see note.

³ *Magh-Bilè.*—The plain of the *bilè*, or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

⁴ *Tuaiscert.*—“The North.” This term was anciently applied to the North of Ireland in general; but in later times it was used to indicate the northern part of the co. Antrim, with the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*, see Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 71, 324.

⁵ *King of Leinster.*—The name of Sechuasach does not appear in the list of the Kings of Leinster, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but his name is included among the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig (or South Leinster) in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have reigned two years.

⁶ *Cucuimne.*—The original of these lines, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin, fol. 30 b, in A.

Kal. Jan, (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.¹ Death [746.] of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.² Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,³ died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,⁴ [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,⁵ died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:—

Cucuimne⁶
 Read knowledge half through ;
 The other half
 He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cucuimne, as he was,
 When it chanced that he was a sage,
 He abandoned hags,
 He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,⁷ son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche⁸ in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaise, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.⁹ The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest¹⁰ of Coman the Pious, *i.e.*, of the Róes,¹¹ and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.¹² The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

¹ *Ruman*.—Called the “Virgil of the Gaedhil.”

⁸ *Carn-Ailche*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note *l*) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

⁹ *Cinnrighmona*. —Called “Cell-Rigmonaig” in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adarnan*, p. 385, note *l*.

¹⁰ *Rest*.—Ῥαυρατιο.

¹¹ *Róes*.—Ἰνσ ροιρ, “of the Ros,” *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note *i*.

¹² *Dairinis*.—“Oak Island.” Otherwise called *Dairinis-Maelanfaidh*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.

Κυδογαίλε δι Λυιζνιῖ. Quier Iacobi 1 Παρannaίν, πρεδι-
 catoriy maximi tempore suo.

b. **Κε.** 1 αναρ. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º uii.º βαῦου
 Αραρκαῖῃ ἀβατ Μυικκιννρε Reguil. Quier Cuan
 caimb παριεντιρ. Νία ινπολιταε μαζνιτυδιουρ, ιτα ut
 pene pecora deleta sunt totiuρ hiberne; ut portea
 ινπολιτα ρικκιτατε μυντουρ εξαρριτ. Μορρ Ινδρεα-
 ταιῖ νεποτιρ Conainz ρεζιρ Ciannaῖτε. Ὅορμιτατιο
 Ὅοδιμόε ἀνῃορταε, ἀβατιρ Cluana ιραιρτο 7 Cille
 ταιο. Ὅοcμαι παριενρ, Μυιρενν ριλια Cellaiῖ
 Fol. 31aa. Cualann, ρεζινα Ιρζαῖλαιῖ, μορμυντουρ. Occιρριο Con-
 ζαίλε mic Θικνιῖ, ρεζιρ να η-αιρῃερ, ιραιῖ Ἐρclai.
 Lex αυι Suanaῖῃ ρορ leiῖ Cuinn. Πlann ρορbῃε mac
 Ροζερταιῖ, Cuan anchoιριτα ο Lileacῃ, μορμυντουρ.

Κε. 1 αναρ. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º uii.º Ιυγυλατιο
 Caῖυραιῖ ριλι Αilello ιραιῖ βειῖεῖῃ ρεζιρ Cρυιῖνε.
 Μορρ Ὁρεραι mic Colzgen, ἀβατιρ Ρερνανο. Com-
 buyρτιο Cluana ρερτα Ὁρενδαιν. Combuyρτιο Cille
 μοιρε Αεδαιν ριλι Oengurra. Bellum αιρδε Cian-
 nachtae, in quo cecidit Αilill mac Ὅuibῃαερῖῃ, ρι
 Αρτοδα οα Cινηραελαῖῃ, in quo cecidit Ὅomnall mac
 Cινατον 1 ρρῖοδγυιι, ιο ερτ ρεα qui uicιτ ρρῖυρ. Μορρ

¹ *Jacob*.—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

² *Mucinis Riagail*.—"Riagal's Pig-island." The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgdeire, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O'Conor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by "ab alienigenis," as if he thought it represented the words ρια ζαλλαῖb, "by Foreigners."

³ *Dodimóc*.—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

⁴ *Docmuai*.—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Conor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "mœrore," thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimóc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died "of grief"! O'Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast.*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

⁵ *Muirenn*.—She was the mother of Cínaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

⁶ "Law" of *Ua Suanaigh*—See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,¹ descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] BIS. Mucinis-Riagail.² The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,³ anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,⁴ the Wise, Muirenn,⁵ daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh⁶ over Leth-Chuinn.⁷ Flann Forbthe,⁸ son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of [748.] Ailill, King of the Cruithni,⁹ in Rath-beithech.¹⁰ Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan¹¹ the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,¹² in

¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

² *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a "Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach," is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

⁹ *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him "King of Ulad." His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

¹⁰ *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *w*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rath-betha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

¹¹ *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Ui-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

¹² *Cinadon*.—C̄īāō (for C̄īāōn), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," *Clar.* 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Cionaodo" (gen. form), *i.e.*, "of Cionadh," or Cinaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirpri mic Murcaðo Mide 7 becc ðaali mic Eðað,
7 Libir abbatir maigi ðile; 7 uentur magnur. ðimep-
rio familie lae. Morp Conaill abbatir Tome greine.
Nauer in aere uirae runt cum ruir uirir, of cinn
Cluana mic Noir.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ix.º Comburtio
Fobair 7 comburtio ðomnaiz Phatraiz. Morp Suair-
lic eprcoip Fobair. Quier Congurro eprcoip aipð
Maðae. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictonez 7 Brittonez,
in quo cecidit Talorzzan mac Ferzzurra, pater
Oengurra. Morp Caðail Mainmaizze, rezir nepotum
Maine. Au inir deperitur. Morp au Cuirc Cille
ðaro. Morp comarraið rilu Ceallain, abbatir Cille
more Einir. Morp Conðinairc nepotir Ferzzurro, ði
auib Piacrað. Iugulatio Piacrað mic Aileni rezir
Moððairne, 7 ðperaill mic Aedo roin. Aibe plaðo
Oengurra. Morp ðuibðaleiti abbatir cille Scire.
Mac Nemnaill abbatir ðipor morpuur erc. Morp
Conçotaið rilu Moirið.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º l.º Morp Flainð
nepotir Congaile rezir nepotum Foilzi. Morp
Ferzura rilu Fogertaið rezir ðeircepo ðpez. Com-

¹ *Family*.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say "a great number of the family."

² *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

³ *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

⁴ *Congus*. — In the list of the *Comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet *rcubnoir*, or "scribe." See Todd's *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

⁵ *Cato*. — The MSS. A. and B. have *Catohic*; but Clar. 49 has "Bellum Cato hic." *Catohic* may possibly be a mistake for *Catonic*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *m*.

⁶ *Au-inis*.—The "Island of Au." Not identified.

⁷ *Ua Cuirc*. — "Descendant (or grandson) of Corc." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

⁸ *Cill-mor-Einir*. — Or Cill-mor-

the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family¹ of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,² and burning of Domnach-Patraic.³ Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.² The rest of Congus,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,⁵ in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis⁶ is deserted. Death of Ua Cuirc,⁷ of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.⁸ Death of Cudinaise, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End⁹ of the reign of Oengus.¹⁰ Death of Dubhaleithe,¹¹ abbot of Cill-Scirè.¹² Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach.

[749.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,¹³ King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus¹⁴ son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

[750]

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

⁹ *End.*—*at̃be*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Conor inaccurately renders the entry by "Atbii ducis Oengusii."

¹⁰ *Oengus*—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

¹¹ *Dubhdaleithe.*—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdá'leithe "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

¹² *Cill-Scire.*—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

¹³ *Congal.*—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

¹⁴ *Fergus.*—Originally written *Ʋer̃ḡar̃le* (gen. of *Ʋer̃ḡal*) in A., over which name uel *Ʋer̃ḡara* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "Mors Fergail."

Fol. 31ab. *burzio lethairle Cluana iraird in ballenio. Morp Eōdāc Cille tomāe. Morp Celi Dulassi o Daiminir. Morp Colman na m-ōretan mic Paelain, abbatir Slaine, 7 ōran mac ōaeēbetri moritur. Morp Nuadāt fili Duibrleibe, abbatir Cluana auir. Morp Purrui abbatir Lecnāe Miðe. Morp Maeleimorēair eprcoir Eēōroma.*

.b. *† Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º 1.º Morp Cilleine orocitig anōoritae Iae. Cačal mac Porindan abbatir Cille dapo, Cummene nepor Decce religiorur Ego, morptui runt. Morp Dičolla fili Menoi, abbatir inhre Muiredaiž, 7 morp Conžurro ceci rcribae, abbatir Leič moir Močomec. Morp Piacna nepotir Macniač, abbatir clona perca ōrenainn. Morp Pliēberpaiž fili Conaill minn, rezir zenerir Coirpui. Inōrechtač mac Muiredaiž minn moritur. Morp Poidminn mic Pallaig, rezir Conaile Murteimne. Morp Cillenī fili Congaile in hi. Morp Conaing nepotir Duibduin, rezir Coirpui Tečbae. Morp Maeletuile abbatir Tiru da glar. Morp ōrbrain*

¹ *leth-airle.*—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

² *In ballenio.*—"In vellenio," *Tigernach*. The meaning is not very clear. *Clar.* 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraid m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

³ *Cele-Dulassi.*—This name signifies the "cele" (*socius*) of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daimhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-erne).

⁴ *Cluain-eois.*—Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Lecan-Midhe.*—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leekin, "an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note *g*.

⁶ *Echdhrum.* — "Horse-ridge." Now Aughrim, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

⁷ *Cillene 'droctech.'*—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle'¹ of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.'² Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulassi³ of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.⁴ Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.⁵ Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhruim.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,'⁷ [751] BIS. anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,⁸ died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;⁹ and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.¹⁰ Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,¹¹ son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.¹² Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

⁸ *Devout man of Egg*.—*pelesiorur* *Εγο*, A. *pelesiorur*, B., which omits *Εγο*. The copy of the entry in *Clar*. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Egg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

⁹ *Inis-Muiredhaigh*.—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

¹⁰ *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc*.—Now Leamokevoige, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

¹¹ *Cillene*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adarnan*, p. 385.

¹² *Coirpri of Tethbha*.—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written *Tebhtha*, was in later times known as "Teffia." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's *Topog. Poem*, note ³⁵,

ανδουτε 7 επισκοπι Cluana cpeaḡa. Μορρ Recta-
brat nepotir Ἰουαιρε, abbatir Tommae ἡρεινε. Μορρ
Ἰεδιμι nepotir Λιζαιν, ραριεντιρ Cluana. Ροιρσοβε
Ἰρεκριζε το ḡeniul Coirpri 1 τελαιḡ Ρινδιν. Ροιρσοβε
Cailriḡe Luirḡ la uu Ἰριuin.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ii.º Sol tene-
brosur. Ἰορμιτατιο Maccoiged abbatir Lirr Μοιρ.
Quier Lucrid abbatir clona mic U Noir. Lex Colum
cille la Ἰomnall Μιδε. Μορρ Cellain abbatir
cluana ρεpta Ἰρεναιinn. Μορρ Scannlain ḡuin leḡ-
ḡlairi. Ἰḡaid nepor Μοιραιḡ rex nepotum maccu
Uair μοριτυρ. Μορρ Μοβαι. Μορρ Ρερblai mic
Narḡura, ραριεντιρ. Interfectio nepotum Ailello
la Ἰρεccraiḡi. Μορρ Scannlaiḡi cluana Ἰαιρenn.
Μορρ Ρυιρri Ἰρρο mac n-Ἰιρc. Μιλ μορ τορала docum
τιρε 1 m-Ἰαιρḡiu inḡ αιμριρ Ριαḡnai mic Ἰεḡa ροιν ριḡ
Ulaḡ, 7 τρι ριαḡa οιρ ina chinn, 7 .l. unḡa in ḡach
ριαḡail διḡ, co ρυḡad ριαḡail διḡ, co ραιbi ρορ alτοιρ
Ἰennchar an bliadain ρι, ρcilicet anno domini 752.

¹ *Tir-da-glass*.—This name signifies the “land of the two streams.” Terry-glass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Cluain-creamha*. — Now Cloon-craff, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the “Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic.”

³ *Cluain, i.e.*, Clonmacnoise, in the King's county.

⁴ *Brecraighe*.—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O'Conor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

⁵ *Telach-Findin*. — This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullafinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

⁶ *Calraighe of Lurg*.—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Luirg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

⁷ *Domnall of Meath*.—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* (“Domnall of Meath”), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

⁸ *Dun-lethglaisi*. — Downpatrick, co. Down. See note ¹, at the year 583, *supra*.

⁹ *Ui-mic-Uais*.—See note ¹², at A.D. 597, *supra*,

da-glas.¹ Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.² Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.³ The annihilation of the Brecrighe⁴ by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin.⁵ The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,⁶ by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Macoige, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.⁷ Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.⁸ Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,⁹ dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferbla son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella¹⁰ by the Greccraighi.¹¹ Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.¹² Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.¹³ A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,¹⁴ in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair¹⁵ this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

¹⁰ *Ui-Ailella*. — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

¹¹ *The Greccraighi*. — Otherwise called the "Greccraighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Greccraighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlvi.

¹² *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moy-carnan, co. Roscommon.

¹³ *Es-mac-nEirc*.—The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

¹⁴ *Bairche*.—Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Ecl. Antiqq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 788 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. Clar. 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

¹⁵ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Μορρ
 ἴλαινο φίλι Concobair rexir μαῖξι Αἰι. Loingreð
 mac Flaithbertaig rex generis Conaill moritur.
 Sleibene abbar íae in Hiberniam uenit. Quier
 Fol. 31ba. Cerrain Doimlacc. Iugulatio Cinnraelað nepotir
 Cuilem. Ροιρτβε Ροτάρτ ρεαε το Ορριγιυ. Bellum
 αιρτο Νοιρκαν ιντερ νεποτερ Ὀρμιυιν 7 γενυρ Κοιρρρι,
 in quo ceciderunt multi. Μορρ Αβελ ατο Ομναε.
 Bellum ιντερ νεποτερ Τυιρτρι ινυικεμ.

Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Μορρ
 Flaithriað mic Tnuðtaig, rexir nepotum Meit. Com-
 burtio cluana mic Noir in xii Ἰκτ. Αρριλιρ. Μορρ
 Ριαðραð Μαρταρταίγε. Ρελcmaire mac Comgail,
 Caðal mac Διαρματα ραριενρ, Doelgur abbar cille
 Scipe, μορτυι ρυнт. Ινδρεταð mac Ὀλυταίγ ρεx
 nepotum Μανι, Flaithria mac Flainn nepotir Congaile
 rex nepotum Ροιλξι, Ριανγαλαð mac Αnmchaða φίλι
 Maelecuraið, abb Ιnnpe bo ρinne ρορ loð Ρι, Macc
 Ronðon τι ðeniul Κοιρρρι, Sneiðceirt abb η-Οινορομα,
 μορτυι ρυнт.

.ο. Ἰκτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º u.º Comburtio
 Denncair moer in ρερια Ρατριου. Ρεργυρ mac
 Ceallaið (no Ροthaið γαιðειρξ mic Μυιρδαίγ) ρι
 Connaçt, Αιλγαλ ancοριτα Cluana Cormaic, Ρορινðan
 epircopyr μεθυιρ τυιρμ, Baethallað mac Colmain

¹ *Daim-liacc*.—"Stone-house" (or "church"). Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Forth, co. Carlow.

³ *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O'Donovan; *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneaskan*, in the barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

⁴ *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

⁵ *Cill-Scirè*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁶ *Bangor the Great*.—Denncair moer. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

⁷ *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. "Fothad of the red dart" (or "spear").—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes

Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Concho- [753.]
bar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach,
King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes
to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.¹ The
killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devas-
tation of the Fotharta-Fea,² by the Osraigi. The battle
of Ard-Noiscan,³ between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-
Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Ath-
omna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of [754.]
Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-
Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of
Fiachra of Martar-tech,⁴ Felcmaire son of Comgall;
Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of
Cill-Scirè,⁵ died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of
the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile,
King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad,
son of Maelcuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri;
Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheist
abbot of Nendrum, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,⁶ [755] BIS.
on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of
Fothadh Gai-deirg,⁷ son of Muiredach), King of Con-
naught; Ailgal, anchorite⁸ of Cluain-Cormaic;⁹ Forindan,
bishop of Methus-tuirm,¹⁰ and Baethallach, son of Colman

Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-
spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49
says "Fergus son of Cella," and
does not notice the alteration suggested
in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give
the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach,
King of Connaught." Fergus is also
called "son of Cellach" (mac
Ceλλαγ) in the *Book of Leinster*,
(p. 41, col. 1). He was probably
the "Fergus son of Cellach" men-
tioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran,
and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

⁸ *Anchorite*.—αγκοιριτα, A.

⁹ *Cluain-Cormaic*.—The "Lawn
(or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four
Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal
was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach.
But neither place has been identified.

¹⁰ *Methus-tuirm*.—So in A. and B.
"Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-
Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751).
This place has not been identified.

nepotiu suibne, moztui runt. Slozao laižen la
 Domnall ppi Niall, co rabadar i maiž Muirčeimne.
 Naupragium Delbnae in rtagno Ri epza ducem .i.
 Duimarač, (.i. xxx. ečar, 7 ni terna dib acht lucht
 aen ečar). Bellum Gronnae magnaē in quo genur
 Coirppi pporatatum epz.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ui.º Quier
 Pionuine ancoritae Rašin, id epz nepotiu Sunač.
 Eoalbaldo rex Saxonum moztur. Comburtio Cille
 mópe dičraið o auib Cremčainn. Mozp Pincōn
 abbatiu Lipp moip. Bellum Cinn febrat inter
 Muñunenepz inuicem, in quo cecidit Doobzal pprin-
 cepz Munzairt. Dormitatio Siačail linde duačail.
 Feržur mac Conžail, Tomaltač pi Ciainachta zlinne
 zaiñin, Curožal ancorita, Ciltoobur abbar Muccipt,
 moztui runt. Iugulatio Duinn mic Cumurcaič pi
 .h. mōruin in veipceipt. Lex Columbae cille la
 Sleibene.

Fol. 31bb.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ui.º Niallžur
 mac Doič rex na n-Deippe m-ōpež, Muirpodač mac
 Cormaic plana abbar Lugmaið, Cačal pi nepotum
 Cennrelaiž, Domnall mac Plainn veipzge, Elpin
 Žlaurre noide, Aeð mac Cormaic lečpi Ciannačt,
 Pōbaðað Cille veilze, moztui runt. Celepetar (a

¹ *Over against.* — epza, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im a ttižepna, "with their lord."

² *Boats.* — The original of this clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A., by way of gloss. B. has "xxx ečar ppetep unum," which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

³ *Gronn-mor.* — gronnae magnaē, A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grane magnaē*. The place has not been identified.

⁴ *Ua Suanagh.* — "Descendant (or nepos) of Suanach." See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the 'Law' of Ua Suanagh" is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

⁵ *Cill-mor-dithraibh.* — See note on this name under the year 734 *supra*.

⁶ *Cenn-Febrat.* — "This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork." O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A. D. 186, note x.

⁷ *Between each other.* — inuicem, A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against their leader, *i.e.*, Diumasach (viz., 30 boats,² and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,³ in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua Suanaigh,⁴ anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh⁵ by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lis-mor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat⁶ among the Munstermen, between each other,⁷ in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,⁸ was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhail of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;⁹ Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.¹⁰ [756.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of the Deisi-Bregh;¹¹ Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,¹² abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirgge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;¹³ Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbadhach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),¹⁴ [757.]

⁸ *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

⁹ *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

¹¹ *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrach* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

¹² *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

¹³ *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

¹⁴ *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Druim-

crich 6ρεαριλ)αββαρ αρτο Μαάε [οβιη]. Μαρτ̃ου ριλια
 μαεε Dubain, δυνατρια Cille ταιο, οβιη. Bellum
 6ρομα ροβαιξ̃ ιντερ νεποτερ Ριαεραχ 7 νεποτερ 6ριυιη,
 in quo ceciderunt Ταδξ̃ μαε Μιυρδιβιυιρ 7 νεποτερ
 τρερ Cellαι̃, Κα̃ραμμα̃, Κα̃τμυ̃ξ̃, Αρτβραη. Αιλιλ
 νεπορ 6υνκο̃δα υιετορ ριητ.

Κε. Ιαναρ. Αηνο δυναμι οεε.° Λ.° υιη.° Σλογαδα̃
 μαε 6ονηγαλε δε γεηερε 6οιρρρι, Ε̃αι̃ο̃ μαε Conaill
 μιηη αββαρ Ροιβραη, Ρορδουβαν λιϕε̃αιρε, 6ομναλλ
 μαε Αε̃δα Ιαγεν, Σιαδαη μαε Λυαι̃τ̃ δοετορ, Ε̃αι̃ο̃
 μαε Ρια̃ρα̃ ραριεηρ, μορτυι ρυητ. Bellum Emnae
 Μαάε, ubi 6ουηγαλ νεπορ Conaηξ̃ 7 6οηηβο ιντερ-
 ρεετι ρυητ. Ρια̃να μαε Αε̃ο̃ ροιη υιετορ ριητ.

Ηιματυλαιξ̃ 6οηη βο βαρε

Co ραρζαι̃β̃ α ριξε ;

Conηο ραι̃λ ιη α̃οβα ηυιρε,

Ιαρ κα̃τ Chuile ciρε.

Techt ηι ρ̃λια̃β̃ ταρ ειρ̃ι,

Ηο αε δειρζι ιη ταιη λιαε ;

6ολλοταρ ηι ειυηη ηιταατ ;

Συη̃ι εαιη ηο̃δ̃ιατ.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

¹ *Abbss.* — δυνατρια, A., B., and Clar. 49.

² *Grandsons of Cellach.*—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallach. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, *supra*] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, *supra*], son of Raghallach [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 648.

³ *Dunchadh, i.e.*, Dunchadh Mursce, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note ¹⁶, under the year 682, *supra*.

⁴ *Foibhran.*—At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written *Foibrein*, (genit. of *Foibren*), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigi (or Gregraidhi), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

⁵ *Emain-Macha.*—Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh, [died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess¹ of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach²—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,³ was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran;⁴ Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,⁵ in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,⁶ wereslain. Fiachna,⁷ son of Aedh Roin, was victor. [758.]

Not well⁸ did Donn-bo go [on his] career
Until he left his kingship;
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,⁹
After the battle of Cul-Círe.¹⁰

Going into a sliabh afterwards,
On abandoning the daim-liac,¹¹
They went to the point where they are—
The eyes of all see them.

Navan from *Emain*), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 83.

⁶ *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eigneche, lord of the Airthera (or Oriors) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M*. The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, sq.), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

⁷ *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

⁸ *Not well*.—*nímaíuáí*, probably

for *nímaíuáí* (“not well did he go”), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nímaíuáí*, *nímaíuáí*, *nímaíuáí* (*o*) *gáíuáí* (“not well have we gained,” “—passed,” “—taken”). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 31 *d* in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

⁹ *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

¹⁰ *Cul-Círe*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

¹¹ *Daim-liac*.—The name ‘Daim-liac,’ which means “stone-church,”

Σίρραν δuit α χειρchen chochlaic,
 Αγ nar ιοιρ naτραιc,
 Τεταν ρριασ βοσβαι ηδοειραιo,
 Το eul ρριρ ιη caτραιg.
 Του λειτne ρρι λοcα ειρne,
 ηειρim δuit ι Μiδε,
 Ιρ το λειτne αλαιe
 Ρρι Γλεανη ρογlach ριγε.

Iugulatio Rectabrat mic Dunchon, ρεγiρ Μυgδopne.
 Dubdormman abbar Tuilian μοριτυρ. Αερταρ
 pluuialιρ. Denn Muilt eppuδιτ amnem cum ριρciβυρ.
 Iugulatio Ρερδamail mic Cinnpaelad.

- .b. Kt. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ix.º Ηix μαgνα
 ηι ιιι. nonαρ Ρεβρυαριι. Ιμαιρεcc Ρολιηg ιη quo
 ceciderunt Dunchad mac Caτal 7 Ceιτερnaç mac
 Doτair. Μορρ Ταρceλλταιg ραριεντιρ. Occipio
 Congalaig mic Conaill ρεγiρ Διατραιβ. Μορρ
 Μυιρεδαig nepotiρ Δραηη ρεγiρ Λαgen. Ραμερ 7
 μερρ μαρ. Μορρ Concoβαιρ nepotiρ Ταιουg τειμιη ;
 7 Conaιτ abbar Λιρρ μοερ, 7 Γαιμδιβαλ abbar αιρne
 Ενδαι, μορτυι ρυητ. Bellum ηιτιρ μυηητιρ Clono 7
 Διροιρ, ιη Moιηη choιρρε blaε. Condam cluana Cuiρτιη
 μοριτυρ.

when not used in connexion with any
 establishment in particular, is usually
 understood as indicating "Daim-
 liac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

¹ *Amongst worms.*—ιοιρ naτραιc. Ηατραιc is put for naτραιg, to
 rhyme with caτραιg, the last word
 in the stanza. The proper form of
 the accus. plural of naτηιρ (*natrix*),
 however, is naτηραχα.

² *The city, i.e., the "city" of Ar-
 magh; or probably by "the city" was
 meant Emain-Macha, or Emania, the
 ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.*

³ *Glenn-rige.*—This was the old
 name of the valley of the Newry

river. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*,
 p. 253.

⁴ *Benn-muilt.*—The "point of
 molt" (*molt* being the Irish for a
 "wether"; comp. Fr. *mouton*, old Fr.
moulton, or *multon*). Clar. 49 describes
Benn-muilt as "a mountain," but
 gives no clue as to its situation.

⁵ *Conflict of Foling.*—Clar. 49 has
 "the Skirmish of Foling"; but
 O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals,
 renders "*Imairec Foling*" by "*Con-
 flictus cruentus.*" Foling was, how-
 ever, the name of a place, which has
 not been identified. This entry is not
 given by the *Four Masters*.

Alas! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !¹
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,
 Thy back towards the city.²

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;
 And thy other side
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.³

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubhdrumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt⁴ poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.] BIS. Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,⁵ in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Conall, King of Diathraibh.⁶ Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,⁷ King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin; and Conait,⁸ abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,⁹ died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain¹⁰ and Biror,¹¹ in Moin-Coisse-Blae.¹² Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin¹³ dies.

⁶ *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Conor blunders, as usual, and for "Diathraibh" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

⁷ *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-eaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

⁸ *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 755).

⁹ *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; *i.e.* Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast.*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

¹¹ *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

¹² *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

¹³ *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin,

Fol. 32^{aa}.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Μορρ Ρινρνεκτι ριλι Ρογερταιξ, nepοτιρ Cερναιξ. Bellum ατο dυμαι ιντερ υλτι 7 nepοτερ Ecač, in quo cecidit αιλιλ mac Ρειδελμτο. Bellum beluit Γαβραιν ιν quo ceciderunt Donngal mac λαιτznaen, rex nepοtum Ceιnnηελαιξ, 7 αλι ρεζερ. Μορρ Oengura mic ρερξυρρα, ρεζιρ Ριc-τορυμ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ι.º Νια μαζνα 7 Luna tenebroρα. Occiριο Ευτιξιρη επιρcορι α ραc-epδοτε, ι η-δερταιξ Cille ταρο. Quier Cορμαic αββατιρ cluana mic υ Νοιρ. Nox lucida ιν αυτυμνο. Bellum Caille τυιδβιξ ubi λυιγνι ρροτρρατι ρυнт. Cenel Cοιρρρι υictοριαμ accepit. Ρερριο mac Ραβρι ραριενρ, abar Cορραιρε Μιδε obiт. Bellum montιρ Τρυιμ. Ροδαρταč mac Cυαναč, ρρινceρr Očnae, μορτυρ epт.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ιι.º Μορρ Tomnall mic Μυρchaδα, (mic Διαρμαδα зуčβιηη, mic Oιρμεαδαιξ čaeič, mic Conall mic Suibne mic Colmain ινοιρ mic Διαρμαδα mic Ρερξυρα cερρθεοιλ), ρεζιρ Temοριαe; ιν xι. Kalendar Decimβριρ μορ-τυρ epт. Dec λαιтne ab Cluana ιραιρτο, 7 Ρaelcu Ριηηγλαιρρι, 7 Ριδαιρle Oa Suanaič, abb Račιη, μορτυι ρυнт. Μορρ Ρεοčαιτι abb Ρερnann. Μορρ

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

¹ *Fogartach*.—See above, under the year 723.

² *Ath - duma*.—“Ford of the Mound.” Not identified.

³ *Belut Gabrain*.—The “Pass (or Road) of Gabran.” The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co. Kilkenny.

⁴ *Oengus*.—The *aithbe* (“ebb,” or “decay”) of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 *infra*.

⁵ *A dark moon*.—An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

⁶ *Caill-Tuidbig*.—The “Wood of Tuidbeg.” O’Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mas.*, A.D. 757, note *f*, and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

⁷ *Luigni*.—Clar. 49 has “Luigni of Connacht” [*i.e.* the ancient inhabit-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.] Fogartach,¹ grandson of Cernach. The battle of Athduma,² between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Ailill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabrain,³ in which fell Donngal son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus⁴ son of Fergus, King of the Picts.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.⁵ [761.] The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The battle of Caill-Tuidbig,⁶ where the Luigni⁷ were overthrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory. Ferfio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midè,⁸ died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.⁹ Robhartach, son of Cuanu, superior of Othan,¹⁰ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of [762.] Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,¹¹ son of Airmedach Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he died. Bec-Laitne,¹² abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu of Finnglais,¹³ and Fidairle Ua Suanagh, abbot of Rathin,¹⁴ died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

⁸ *Comrair - Midè*. — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Sliabh-Truim*.—See note ² under the year 614 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Othan*.—Otherwise called *Othan-Mura*. Fahan, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

¹¹ *Diarmaid Guthbhinn*.—Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in Clar.49, is not in B.

¹² *Bec-Laitne*.—"Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

¹³ *Finnglais*, *i.e.* the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

¹⁴ *Rathin*.—Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanagh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

Ἀναβᾶν ἀββατῖρ Ἰννε Ἰουάαλ. Sol tenebrosus
in hora tertia diei. Morf Flann garadh regis
generis mic Ercae. Duceta Lothra. Strages Cuilnige
mare, ubi Connacta prostrati sunt. Bellum hitir
.h. Ptozenti 7 Corcumruadh 7 corco Daircainn.
Druides rex Fortrenn moritur. Niall propra
regname incipit.

.b. Fol. 32ab. } Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Nix magna
tribus fere mensibus. Quies Ronan abbatir Cluana
mice U Noir. Morf Cormaic mic Ailella, abbatir
manistirech Buiti. Int arcait mor 7 famer. Morf
Duibdeilge rapientir. Bellum Arzgamain inter
familiam Cluana mice U Noir 7 Dermaghi, ubi ceci-
derunt Diarmaid dub mac Domnaill, 7 Diglae mac
Duiblirr, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Dermage. Bepal
mac Murchada uictor exiit cum familia Cluana.
Siccitas magna ultra modum. Ailill aua Duncada,
rex Connacht, moritur est. Scannlan Feimin, mac
Aedgale, moritur. Riuth pola in tota Hibernia.
Iugulatio Bepail mic Murchada. Bellum Duimbile
re Donnchad rex riru Telach. Morf Piacrae mic

¹ *Duceta of Lothra.*—Duceta
Lothra, A. B. Duceta Lothra, Clar.
49. O'Conor prints duceta Lothra as
part of the preceding entry recording
the death of Flann Garadh, and trans-
lates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which
is surely wrong. Duceta is not men-
tioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.*
Lothra is now known as Lorrha, in a
parish of the same name, barony of
Lower Ormond, and county of Tip-
perary.

² *Fortrenn.*—Pictland, in Scotland.
See note ³, under the year 663 *supra*.

³ *Niall Frossach.*—"Niall of the
Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes
Frossach "Nimbosus." *Ogygia*, p.
433. See under the next year.

⁴ *Of Clonmacnoise.*—Cluana me-

noir, A. Cluana m̄ noir, B.
Cluana m̄c Nois, Clar. 49. The Irish
form of the name of Clonmacnoise is
variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois*
(the "meadow of the son of Nois's
descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois*
(the "meadow of the son of Nois");
and it is difficult to say which is the
more correct form, as the etymology
of the name, which is sometimes
found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the
"meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncer-
tain.

⁵ *Manistir-Buiti.*—Now Monaster-
boice, in the co. Louth; a few miles
to the N. W. of Drogheda.

⁶ *Famine.*—Probably a return, or
continuation, of the famine mentioned
above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Era. Duceta of Lothra¹ [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Corcumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,² dies. Niall Frossach³ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] BIS. months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.⁴ Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.⁵ The great scarcity and famine.⁶ Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise⁴ and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,⁷ wherein⁸ fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.⁷ Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.⁹ Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,¹⁰ King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux¹¹ in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,¹² son of Murchadh. The battle of Dun-bilè,¹³ by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.¹⁴ Death

⁷ *Dermagh*. — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Columcille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note *b*. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

⁸ *Wherein*. — u1b1 , A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

⁹ *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

¹⁰ *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Inrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, *Geneal. Table*, facing p. 476.

¹¹ *Bloody flux*. — p1u1th p0l0 . Clar.

49 has "A runinge flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

¹² *Bresal*. — Apparently the Bresal referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

¹³ *Dun-bilè*. — This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

¹⁴ *Fera-Tulach*. Or *Fir-Tulach*. — The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.

Ροῦαισ abbatyr Ὀαυlice. Μυρῆαδ mac Inrehtaiξ
(sic). Τρι προρα το περῆαισ 1 ερχιχ Μυρεοαιξ 1 η-ιουρ
Θυγαη .i. προρρ δ'αρξυτ ξιλ, 7 προρ το ερμυῆμυχτ, 7
προρ το ἡιλ.

Τρι προρα αιρσ Υιλιννε,
Αρ ξραδ ἡελλ το ηημ ;
Προρ αρξαιτ, προρ τυρηννε,
Οκυρ προρ το ἡιλ.

Μακ Περξαιλ βα περαιαιλ,
Οε λαεχραιδ α ξαιρμ ;
Ο ξυαιρ cach οια λαναηαισ,
Ἠιαλλ προραχ α ανημ.

Οετ η-ξιαλλ αρ καῖ οεν οοιρεδ
Ρο τοβαιξ Ἠιαλλ ηί ;
Ροβο εροδα ηη ραερ βαεθεο
Α τοβαχ ροῆρι.

Κε. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iiii.º In nocte
rignum horribile 7 mirabile ηη ρελλιρ υιρμ ερτ.
Μορρ Πλαιτβερταιξ ηιε Λοηξριϕ, πεξιρ Τεμοριε, ηη
ελεριεατμ. Ουιερ Τολαι αιρσ Ὀρεκαισ. Ιυξυλατιο
Suibne ηιε Μυρκοδα, cum ουοβυρ ηιλιρ ρυιρ.

¹ *Baslec*.—Baslick, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

² *Three showers*.—This is possibly an amplification of the entry above given, at the year 717, of the falling of *two* showers (one of honey, and one of blood), in celebration, as the story goes, of the birth of Niall Frossach in that year. The record of the accession of Niall Frossach to the monarchy of Ireland is the last entry under the year 762; wherefore it would appear that the prodigy above mentioned was regarded by the

Annalist as signaling Niall's elevation to the throne. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), the three showers are merely stated to have fallen in the reign of Niall (ηηηα ξ'λαιτ). But at p. 274^a, the same MS. contains the statement that the "shrines and precious things" of the saints of Ireland were covered with the silver which fell. These showers may really have been only some phenomena, like showers of shooting stars.

³ *Ard-Uilinne*.—Not identified. The original of these stanzas, which

of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.¹ Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers² were shed in Crich-Muiredaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinne³
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;
With heroes was his calling ;
Since he found all to follow him—
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province
The hero Niall exacted.
Brave was the noble, who boasted
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and wonderful sign⁴ was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.⁵ The repose of Tola of Ard-Breacain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach⁶ between two sons [764.]

are not in B., is written in the top margin of fol. 32^a in A. with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

⁴ *Sign.*—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

⁵ *Religious state.*—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (=734), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (=765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

⁶ *Carn-Fiachach.*—The "Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha." This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.

bellum capri fiačāc in ter duor filiōr Donnaiil, id est, Donnchad 7 Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Ailgal la Murchad. In bello cecidit Murchad; Ailgal in pugam uerrur est. Folačtač abbar dīpor mortuur est. Loarinn abbar Clona iraird quieuit. Cellbil cluana dironaiž [obuit]. Delectio panir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º Dormitatio Craumtain abbatir Cluana perita. Iugulatio Pollamhain mic Concongalt, regir Mīdi, dolope. bellum Spruērae itir .h. dīruin 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi ceciderunt di Conmaicniβ, 7 Aeđ duβ mac Toičlič cecidit. Dubinnrečt mac Cačail uictor fuit. bellum itir Mīdi 7 dīregu, ubi ceciderunt Maeluñai mac Točail 7 Donngal mac Doreit. Morir Cernaiž mic Cačail 7 Cernaiž mic Flainn. Suibne abbar Iae in hiberniam uenit.

Fol. 32ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ui.º. Conbrann abbar Cille aciđ mortuur est. Iugulatio Murčada mic Flaičbertaiž rīgh cenul Conaill. Fīodačāc abbar Denncair quieuit. Dubdambep mac Copmac abbar mainirreč dūiti. Quier Sleiben Iae. Mac ino řaer, abbar Enaič dūiβ [obuit]. Glainuibur abbar lačraiž dīruin paupat. Cellač mac Coirppi rīli

¹ *Donnall*; i.e. Donnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

² *Donnchad*.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

³ *Falloman*.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been *slain by* Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

⁴ *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

⁵ *Failure*.—delectio, A. delectur, B.

⁶ *Cluain-ferta*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁷ *Follamhan*.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

⁸ *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbey-shrule, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note *v.*

of Domnall,¹ to wit, Donnchad² and Murchad. Falloman³ was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle, Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,⁴ [died]. Failure⁵ of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, abbot of Cluain-ferta.⁶ The killing of Follamhan,⁷ son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,⁸ between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,⁹ son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland. [765.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,¹⁰ abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹¹ died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,¹² rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹³ [died]. The repose of Sleibene¹⁴ of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,¹⁵ abbot of Enach-dubh,¹⁶ [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,¹⁷ rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri, [766.]

⁹ *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written "Dubhindrechtach" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

¹⁰ *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written "Cubran" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of "Cubran" is "Conbran."

¹¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—The "Church of the Field." Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹² *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹³ *Manistir-Buiti*.—The "Monastery of Buite" (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

¹⁴ *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 *supra*.

¹⁵ *Mac-ind-sair*.—"Son of the Carpenter."

¹⁶ *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co. Kildare.

Ροῖερταιῖ α λατρone iugulatur erτ. Ρλατῖγυρ mac Ριαῖραῖ mic Caῖail iugulatur erτ dolore. Lex Ρατρone.

b. Κτ. Ιαναρη. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uii.º Dubinnrecht mac Caῖail, rex Connaῖt, mortuus erτ .i. a fluxu sanguinis. Γορμαῖal mac Ailello mortuus erτ. Aῖoain abbas Λη μοιρ, hUae Miannaῖi abbas ΡΡυιῖti Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. Ρερδαριῖ mac Suibne abbas αιρσο Μαῖae quiescit. Eῖtne ingen ὀρεραι ὀρεῖ, regina regum Temoraῖe, regnum celeste αιριρci meruit πορτ poenitentiam. Coibdenaῖ abbas cille Tomae paupat. Bellum i Ρορτρinne ιτιρ Aeῖ 7 Cinaeῖ.

Κτ. Ιαναρη. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uiii.º Κορραῖῖ ιτιρ Ορραιῖi inuicem, ubi Ριλι Ceallaῖi Ριλι Ρaelcair in Ρυῖam uerri sunt. Τοιμρnam a uictor euarrit. Bellum Ρερnand, in quo cecidit Dubcalῖῖaῖ mac Λαιδῖῖnen. Cennrelaῖi uictor Ριit. Quier Μυρῖaile mic Μινδεδο abbatir ReῖΡainne. Encoraῖ huae Ὅοαοain, abbas ῖinne ὀa loῖa, mortuus erτ. Longuy Κοιρρη mic Ροῖερταιῖ ρe n-Donnchaῖ. Τερρηmotuy 7 Ρamer, 7 μορbuρ leppae multor inuariτ. hCῖbundantia

¹ The 'Law' of Patrick.—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., sq.

² *Dubhinnrecht*.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

³ *Aedan*.—Written Aῖoain in A. and B., and "Aoa" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Aeῖoan, which seems more correct. The form Aῖoain in the text is the genit. of Aῖoan, or Aeῖoan.

⁴ *Ua Miannaigh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have Ρορῖλα ΡΡυιῖte (the "majority of the

sruithe," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note *g*, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "*Hue* (for *Ua*) abbas et sapiens," the name *Miannaigh* being omitted after *Ua*.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

⁶ *Of kings*.—Ρεῖῖum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben Ρι Temraῖ; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus, son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain. The 'Law' of Patrick.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhinnrecht,² son of Cathal, [767.] BIS. King of Connaught, died, *i.e.*, from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Ailill, died. Aedan,³ abbot of Lis-mor, Ua Miannaigh,⁴ the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,⁵ abbot of Armagh, rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregb, the queen of kings⁶ of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,⁷ between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight⁸ among the [768.] Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,⁹ in which fell Dubhcalgaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach¹⁰ was victor. Repose of Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.¹¹ Encorach Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banishment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.¹² An earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

of the King of Teamhair [Tara]." But Eithne may have been the wife of more than one King of Tara.

⁷ *Fortrenn*. — For Fortrenn, a name for the country of the Scotch Picts, see note ⁸, under the year 663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn was in Leinster; which seems doubtful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an incident in Scotch history; but it does not follow, from Skene's quotation, that the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

⁸ *Destructive fight*. — Κορυφαῖο. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term ἰομαίρεcc, which means "conflict."

⁹ *Ferna*. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

¹⁰ *Cennselach*. — Cennselach (for "Ui-Cennselaigh," the tribe-name of the people of South Leinster), A., B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the person meant, no doubt, in the foregoing entry) is recorded among the events of the next year.

¹¹ *Rechra*. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

¹² *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland at the time.

δαιρμερα. Comman Enaiξ δατε, Concobur mac Cumarc-
caic rex Aithne, mortui sunt.

Fol. 32bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ix.º Narzal
mac Natrluaiξ mortuus est a fluxu ranzuiniy.
Toimrnamha mac Flainn, rex Orraisi, iugulatur est.
Arzagal, abbas Clochar mac Doimheni, mortuus est.
Bellum inter Laginenfer inuicem rex aθ Orc, ubi
Ceallaic mac Dunchada uictor fuit, 7 ceciderunt
Cinaeθ filius Flainn 7 pater eius Ceallaic, 7 Caenio
mac Decce, 7 ceteri multi. Piacrai Granairit, Perygil
Cille more eius, Peryur episcopus filius Caenil,
mortui sunt. Polactach tige Tuac, abbas Clona
macc U Noir, mortuus est. Bellum inter nepotes
Cennrelaiξ, ubi cecidit Cennrelach mac Druin, 7
Etirrcel mac Aeda filii Colggen uictor fuit. Con-
zerrio etir Donnchad mac Donnail 7 Cellaic mac
n-Donnchada, 7 exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum
Neill cu Laigniu, 7 effugerunt eum Laginenfer, 7
exierunt i Sciailξ Nectin; 7 manserunt hui Neill .iiii.
diebus i raic Ailinne, 7 accenderunt igni omnes
terminos Laginentium. Corraic Duilgg boinne rex
puru deirceird Dreg, ubi ceciderunt Flaibertaic mac
Flainn filii Rogelluiξ, 7 Uaperioe mac Daiθ, 7

¹ *Acorns*.—δαιρμερα, genit. of δαιρμερ, "oak fruit."

² *Enach-Dathe*.—This place has not been identified.

³ *Toimnamha*.—Or *Tuaimsnama*, See Shearman's *Ossorian Genealogy*, Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

⁴ *Clochar-mac-Doimheni*.—Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

⁵ *Ath-Orc*.—The "Ford of Orc." Not identified. It was probably the name of some ford on the Liffey, or Barrow.

⁶ *Cellach*.—King of Leinster, and son of Dunchad, whose death is recorded above at the year 727.

⁷ *Granairit*.—Granard, in the co. Longford.

⁸ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—Now Kilmore, in the parish of the same name, barony of Oneilland West, co. Armagh.

⁹ *Tech-Tua*.—The "House of St. Tua." Now Taghadoe, in the par. of the same name, barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Cennselach*.—See note ¹⁰, under the preceding year.

¹¹ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at this time.

¹² *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See note ⁶.

¹³ *Sciach - Nechtin*.— "Nechtan's

many. Abundance of acorns.¹ Comman of Enach-Dathe,² Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,³ son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,⁴ died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,⁵ where Cellach⁶ son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granairret,⁷ Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,⁸ Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,⁹ abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Cennselach¹⁰ son of Bran was slain, and Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad¹¹ son of Domnall, and Cellach¹² son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtín.¹³ And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,¹⁴ and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter¹⁵ of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,¹⁶ and Uarcrídhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,¹⁷

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name ριαῶ Νεαῶταν, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*). But *Sciach Nechtín* seems more correct.

¹⁴ *Rath-Alinne.* — The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

¹⁵ *Slaughter.*—*κορρηαῶ.* Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates *κορρηαῶ* "battle." But *κορρηαῶ* signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly, v.* *κορρηαῶ.* The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

¹⁶ *Son of Rogellnach.*—The *F. M.* (at 765) have *μιε Ρογαλλαιῆς*, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written *Ρογελλναιῶ*, in the genit. case (nom. *Ρογελλναιῶ*), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

¹⁷ *Son of Ainftech.*—*μαε Ἀινῆτιῆς* (for *μαε Ἀινῶτιῆς*, "son of Ainbhtech," in A). The form in B. would represent *μαε Ἀινῆριτιῆς*, "son of Anfrittech," which would be incorrect.

Sneidgur mac Ainriū, 7 Cernač mac Flainn foirbē. Corcrað ača Cliač rīa Ciannacht for hū Teig. Ar mor di Laigniū. Robbaðao rocharoi di Ciannacht illan mora oc tinnuio. Formman ingen Flainn mic Cleða morua er. Crunnmael epircopur, abbar Cille more einir, quieuit. Morp Conmaič mic Drendan, abbatir Cluana dochre. Maelduin mac Duibinnrecht iugulatur er. Morp hui Decce abbatir Pobair.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º Morp Flainn hui Dočuae, abbatir iniri cain Deža. Cleogen Pobair obuit. Decce mac Conlai, ri Težbae, morpuur er. Coirppi mac Pogertauig, rex Dpež, morpuur er. Forbarač nepor Cernaiž, abbar Cluana mic U Noir [obuit]. Oengur mac Pogertauig, ri ceniul Loežaire, rubita morpe peruit. Cačal mac Conaill munn, ri Coirppi moir, Dungalach mac Taičlič, oux Luigne, morpuu runt. Coblaič ingin Cačal, dominatrix Cluana cuičtin obuit. Alcellač telča Olano, 7 Aičleč huac Cinoipraeč, obierunt. Složað irin Počla la Donncharo.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º i.º Morp Airledo Cluana irairo. Iugulatio Concobair .h. Maeleduin. Složað Donncharo co enoc m-bane.

Fol. 33aa.

¹ *Flann Foirbthe*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann me Fogarta."

² *Ath-cliath*. — Dublin.

³ *Cianachta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

⁴ *The full tide*. — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

⁵ *Cill-mor-Einir*. — See note ⁸, p. 236.

⁶ *Cluain - Dochre*. — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clonrane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Clondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. an l county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.¹ The massacre of Ath-eliath,² by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,³ were drowned in the full tide⁴ when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,⁵ rested. Death of Conmach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.⁶ Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Bece, abbot of Fobhar.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.]
 abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.⁸ Aedgen of Fobhar⁷ died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,⁹ King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,¹⁰ [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaith, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,¹¹ died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,¹² and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla¹³ by Donnchad.¹⁴

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraird. [771.]
 The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.¹⁵ The "Fair of the clapping

¹ *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

⁹ *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have mac Ἰεραδῶαξ, "son of Feradhach."

¹⁰ *King of Coirpri-mor*.—Ἰνι Κοιρπρι μορι, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has Ἰνι Κοιρπρι μορι (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est"). Clar. 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

¹¹ *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifthin."

¹² *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note ⁵, p. 160) and 730.

¹³ *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

¹⁴ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note *g*.

Oenač ina lamcomarčae, in quo ignur 7 tonitru
 pumilitudine diei iudicij. Ino lamcomarč hi peil Mičel
 dianeppeo in tene di nom. Morp Suibne abbatir
 Iae. Aenrit Ğoidil da tpedan immelle, 7 oen þraino
 etarru, ar oñun in teinō. Quier Maelačthim abb
 cluana Eioñiğ. Lex Comain 7 Aedain recunda por teora
 Connacht. Aed aicgin rex hile Mane, Art mac
 Flaithniao rex Aioñe, iugulati punt. Lepgur mac
 Duibcombair morpuur ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ii.º Moenač
 mac Colmain, abbat Slane 7 cille Poibrič, a fluxu
 ranguinur morpuur ert. Daniel nepor Poileni, scriba
 Letubai, queuit. Donncočaiō rex Connačt morpuur
 ert. Inpolitā piccitar 7 arpor polir, ut pene panir
 omniur deperuit. Deirmerur mor inna deao. Martan
 inre Eioñeč, Aedain epircopur maige hθu, Ceiternač
 huae Epumon oabbay cluana perca Ğrenainn, morpu
 punt. Lepčan dominatrua Cille dapo obuit. Luna
 tenebroa in .ii. nonay decimbriur. Aed mac Coirpri,
 pincep Rečrainne, morpuur ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º iii.º Morp
 Albrain mic Poiomio, abbatir Treoio moir, in sexta

¹ "Fair of the clapping of hands."
 --This evidently refers to a celebra-
 tion of national games somewhere,
 during which the people present
 thereat were so terrified by excessive
 thunder and lightning, that they
 clapped their hands in token of horror
 and despair. Dr. O'Conor, and the
 so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49,
 considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of
 hands") as the name of the place in
 which the *oenach* (or "fair") was
 held. But they were clearly mistaken.
 A similar incident is noticed at the
 year 798, *infra*.

² *Fasted*.--Aenrit (for aenrit), A.
 B. The so-called "translator" of
 these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of
 their destruction, one meale among
 them in awe of the fyre." Dr.
 O'Conor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates
 Aenrit "consensio spontanea,"
 which is as bad. But the translation
 given in the *Census of Ireland* for
 1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where
 Aenrit is rendered by "all in one
 place" (as if the original was Aen-
 rit) is even worse.

³ *Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of*
three days each. See tredan, i.e. tre-
denus, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in Fel. of
Oengus, at Nov. 16.

⁴ *Cluain - Eithnech*. — Clonenagh,
 near Mountrath, in the Queen's
 County.

of hands,"¹ in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands'¹ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted² two 'tredans'³ together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.⁴ The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,⁵ over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,⁶ rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,⁷ [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lerthan, abbess⁸ of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot⁹ of Rechru, died.

[772.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, abbot of Treoid-mor,¹⁰ on the sixth day between the two

[773.]

⁵ *A second time.*— $\Upsilon\alpha$ (for $\Upsilon\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\nu\theta\alpha$) A. B. O'Conor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

⁶ *Letuba.*—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

⁷ *Magh-Eo.*—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

⁸ *Abbess.*— $\theta\omicron\mu\iota\alpha\tau\Upsilon\iota\chi$. A. B.

⁹ *Abbot.*— $\rho\Upsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\tau\Upsilon\Upsilon$, A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but $\rho\Upsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\tau\Upsilon\Upsilon$

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

¹⁰ *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Dumadergluachra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

Fol. 33ab. *peria inter duo parcha. Ulzan .h. Berodeirss,*
 abbar Oēnae mópe, Eipennač mac Eičin abbar Leit-
 glinne, Forinnan rēriβα 7 epircopur Treoit, perierunt.
 Dūnlait inžen Pōžerταιž obuit. Tomaltač mac Mur-
 žaile, rex Cruačna Ai, Dodbčad mac Ectzura, rex
 ceniul rili Ercae, mortui runt. Suarpleč .h. Con-
 ciarain, abbar Lir moir, Impaitēč glinne Cloitigē,
 anchorita, mortui runt. Platruae mac Piačrač, rex
 Cruične, moritur. Comiatio azonir la Donnchađ.
 Euzan mac Colmain a fluxu ranguinir mortuur ep̄,
 7 ceteri multi ex isto dolore mortui runt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc°. lxx°. iiii°. Morp
 Cinađon rexir Pictorum; 7 Donngal mac Nuadac
 abbar Lužmaiđ, 7 Pīanču abbar Lužmaiđ, 7 Conall
 maigē Luinzi, 7 Suarpleč abbar Linne, perierunt. Com-
 burtio aipod Mačae. Comburtio Cille daro. Com-
 burtio Glinne da loča. Congreppio inter Mumanen-
 rer 7 nepoter Neill, 7 pecit Donnchađ uarationem
 magnam in finibus Muminenrium, 7 ceciderunt multi
 ti Muimnečaiđ. Imarpecc i Cluain ipairpod itir
 Donnchađ 7 muintir Cluana ipairpod. Quier Ciarain
 epairdbtiž .i. Delaiž dūin. Bellum ačaiđ liaz inter

¹ *Two Easters; i.e.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

² *Othan-mor.* — “Great Othan.” Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

³ *Leithglenn.* — Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop’s See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

⁴ *Treoit.* — Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Of Cruachan-Ai.* — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 769) have Maigē hČi, “of Magh-Ai,” the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

⁶ *Glenn-Cloitighe.* — O’Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O’Conor absurdly translates the name “vallis illustrium heroum.”

⁷ *Cruithni*, i.e., the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

⁸ *Fair.* — O’Conor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Easters.¹ Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor²; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,³ [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,⁴ died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,⁵ [and] Bodbhad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Erca, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,⁶ an anchorite, died. Flathree, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,⁷ dies. Disturbance of a fair⁸ by Donnchad. Eugan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Piets; [774.] and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,⁹ and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,¹⁰ and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,¹¹ died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad¹² committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad¹² and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.¹³ The battle of Achadh-liag,¹⁴ between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁰ *Magh-luinge*.—See note ¹, at the year 672, *supra*.

¹¹ *Linn*. — This should evidently be Linn-Duachail, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachail, A.D. 774."

¹² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹³ *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "*dun*" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Connor (in *Ann. Ult. ad. an.*) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note *x*) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.

nepotem Ὀρμιν 7 Μαίνε, ubi Mane prioratatur ep̄t. Strages nepotum filiorum Ὀροcc in tempore Colzgen mic Cellaiḡ. Comburtio inrole Ὀαιḡeni.

.d. ¶ Ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º u.º Quier Colmain ḡinn ancortae. Μορρ ḡοιδιλ Cluana ipaird. Μορρ Ρορβυραιḡ abbatip ραḡο Αἰḡο. Μορρ Colbραινḡ abbatip Cluana micc U Noip. Comotatio martipum ρancti Epce Slane, 7 comotatio martipum Uimian Cluana ipaird. Μορρ Μαελεμαναḡ abbatip Cinnḡαραḡ. Bellum inter dal n-Αρραιδε inuicem, i ρleib Μιρρ, in quo cecidit Νια mac Conalta. Bellum Ὀρμινḡ iterum in eodem anno, itip dal n-Αρραιδε, in quo ceciderunt Cinaeḡ cairḡḡe mac Caḡαραḡḡ, 7 Ὀunḡal .h. Ρερḡυρα ρορρραιḡ. Tomaltaḡ mac Inḡpechtaḡ 7 Eḡaiḡ mac Ριαḡnae uictorep epant. Cellaiḡ mac Ὀunchada, ρex Λαιḡen, moρtuup ep̄t. Fol. 33ba. Bellum Αḡḡa duma itip na hΑἰρḡepu 7 .h. Eḡoḡ Coḡo, in quo cecidit ḡormḡal mac Conaill epui, ρex Coḡo. Euzan mac Roncinn abbar Λιρρ ḡοιρ, 7 Μαερρυḡai .h. Moimaiḡ, ρepierunt. Caḡcor[c]p̄at itip U Neill 7 Muime, in quo ρamilia Ὀερμαḡḡi ρuit, 7 ρilu Tobaiḡ, io ep̄t Ὀuineḡaiḡ 7 Caρpannaḡ, 7 αἰυ de ρiluy

¹ *Were overthrown.*—*pporpatatur* ep̄t, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Mane (or Maine), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in ρο meabaiḡ ρορ Uib Maine (“in which the Ui-Maine were defeated”).

² *Colgu.*—King of the Ui-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

³ *Inis-Baithin.*—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

⁴ *Cluain-Iraird.*—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

⁵ *Rath-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

⁶ *Of Finian.*—Uimian, A. Finian, B. “Finiani,” Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

⁷ *Cenngaradh.*—Kingarth in Scotland.

⁸ *Themselves.*—*inuicem*, A. B. For *invicem* the *Four Masters* generally use *pepin* (“themselves”), as in this case.

⁹ *Sliabh-Mis.*—Slemish, a mouu-

were overthrown.¹ A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,² son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] BIS. anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.⁴ Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.⁵ Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian⁶ of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.⁷ A battle among the Dalaraide themselves,⁸ at Sliabh-Mis,⁹ in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung¹⁰ again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraidh.¹¹ Tomaltach,¹² son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh,¹³ son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma¹⁴ between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Cruí, King of Cobha. Eujan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,¹⁵ in which were the 'family' of Dermagh,¹⁶ and the sons of Tobath, *i.e.* Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

¹⁰ *Drung*.—See note¹, p. 96, *supra*.

¹¹ *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

¹² *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraide (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

¹³ *Echaidh*.—Called "Eocho" in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

¹⁴ *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

¹⁵ *Munstermen*.—MUMME, A. B. has the abbrev. for MUMNECU (accus. pl. of MUMNEC, a "Munsterman").

¹⁶ 'Family' of *Dermagh*.—The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

Domnaill; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mume, 7 uictores fuerunt nepotes Neill. Conbað inna con.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º Jugulatio mac Cumaraeð oc oðraib, aliuir uiait aliuir moztuuir ert. Compoio cathimaircecc itir da ua Cernaiξ, io ert Niall 7 Cumuraeð, in quo ceciderunt Ectξur mac Ðaič, 7 ceteri multi, hi paicci Calatpomo. Slogao lazen la Donncharo por Ðrega. Ino ule zaim irpino rampað .i. flečoð moir 7 zaeč moir. Flačruir fili Ðoñnaill rezir Connact. Cumurcec ino oenaiξ la Donncharo por Ciannačt. In coccað itir Donncharo 7 Congalač. Strager Calraizi la hu Piacrač. Ðanboðßzni rapienir obuit. Ino muč pola. Zalrai imða olchena, pene moztalitay. In bo ar máir.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º In coccað cedna itir Donncharo 7 Congalač .i. mac Conainz, 7 bellum porcalaid inna porciunn, ubi ceciderunt Congalač mac Conainz, 7 Cuanu mac Eciio, 7 Ðermait mac Cločzni, 7 Ðuncharo mac Ocléni, 7 Flačnia mac Maeleduin, 7 ceteri multi. Ðonncharo uictor fuit.

¹ *Combat of the Cu's.*—Ðbað (for conbað, or combað) inna con. This would also mean "battle of the dogs," *cu* (gen. pl. and sg. *con.*) a "dog," being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

² *'Jugulatio.'*—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

³ *Odhra.*—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

⁴ *Cernach.*—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

⁵ *Caladruim.*—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

⁶ *King.*—ρεξιρ, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms ριλι and ρεξιρ are used in connection with "Flathrui" (the genit. form of Flathrue, or Flathru), it follows

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.¹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio'² of Cumuscach's [776.] sons, at Odhra,³—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,⁴ viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.⁵ The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathruí, son of Domnall, King⁶ of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,⁷ by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.⁸ Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodhbhagna,⁹ a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donn- [777.] chad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing¹⁰); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Eened, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor.

that some word like μορρ, or οβιτυρ, has been omitted before Πλαθρουι. But the death of Flaithruae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

¹ *The fair.* — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailltiu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Connor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "Levis pugna, seu

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Dunnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses."

⁸ *Congalach.*—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

⁹ *Ban-Bodhbhagna.*—"Ban of 'Bodhbhagna.'" Bodhbhagna is now known as Sliabh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Son of Conaing.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Ὅσο ἑατὴ φορκαλαίτ φοροίρετ
 Ὅμοναχ δυβαὶ δεραχ;
 Ὑα ἰμοδα ματαίρ βοεδ βροναὶ
 Ἰν λυαν ἰαρ να ὕρααχ.

Comburzio cluana micc U Noir hi .ui. idur iuil. Ino
 ruic rola. In bo ar mār. Lex Colum Cille la
 Donnchad 7 ὕρεαλ. Μορρ ἑτιρρείλι mic Ἀεδο mic
 Colsgene, ρεζιρ .η. Cennrelaiḡ. Ὅρμιτατιο Ἀινρḡel-
 laiḡ, abbatir Connoirpe 7 Lanne ela. Niall ρροραḡ
 mac ρεργαίε (ann 1 ḡolaim ḡille), 7 Niall mac Conaill
 ζραιντ ρεα δειρρείρτ ὕρεḡ, 7 Τυαḡαλ mac ḡρεḡτταιν
 ρεα ḡυαλανδ, 7 ρλανναβρα ρεα .η. Μαίλ, 7 Ἀεḡ ριιν
 mac Ἐḡδαḡ ρεα Ὅαλ Ριατι, omner μορτυι ρυντ.
 Σιḡμαḡḡ abatiρα cluana ὕαιρηνν μορτυα ερτ. Ριinan
 abbaρ Cluana αιιρ, 7 Conρταηρ ραριηνρ loḡa η-ḡιρνε,
 ριιευερυντ. ḡεδιρ nepotum Μανι in campo Ὅαιρβεν,
 ubi Ἀρτḡαλ υιετορ ερατ. Ἐιḡηι ἰηḡεν ḡιναḡον μορτυα
 ερτ.

Fol. 33bb. Ἰϰτ. ἰαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º uiu.º Μορρ
 Ρυλαρταιḡ εριρκορι Cluana ἰραιρδ. Oengur mac Ἀλεμ

¹ *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was un-
 certain whether this should be "For-
 calad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad");
 which ("Calad") he regarded as
 "probably the . . . Caladh of
 Calraighe . . . in the present
 parish of Ballyloughloe [co. West-
 meath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773,
 note o. This stanza, which is not in
 B., is added, in the original hand, in
 the lower margin of fol. 33b in A.,
 with a mark of reference to its place
 in the text.

² *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland.
 The enforcement, or promulgation, of
 the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum-
 Cille by his father Donnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above
 at the year 752.

³ *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the
 barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

⁴ *Niall Frosach*.—Niall "of the
 Showers." His accession to the
 kingship of Ireland is recorded above
 at the year 762 (=763). In the
Book of Leinster (p. 25, col. 2),
 Niall is stated to have died in Hi
 (Iona), να αιλιτηρι, "in his pil-
 grimage;" and it is added that three
 remarkable showers fell in his reign,
 namely, a shower of "white silver,"
 a shower of honey, and a shower of
 wheat. See under the years 717 and
 763, *supra*.

By the battle of Forcalad¹ was caused
 A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.
 Many a fond mother was sad
 On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchad² and Bresal. Death of Etirseel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Ainfeallach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela³. Niall Frosach,⁴ son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille⁵), and Niall son of Conall Grant,⁶ King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan,⁷ King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata⁸—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn,⁹ died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-auis,¹⁰ and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne,¹¹ rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben,¹² where Artgal¹³ was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon,¹⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne; [778.]

⁵ *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

⁶ *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

⁷ *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

⁸ *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 318, *sq.*

⁹ *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Cluain-auis*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

¹¹ *Loch-Eirne*.—Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of "Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;" evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eanish, O'Donov. note *e ad an.*] was in Lough-Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

¹² *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

¹³ *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

¹⁴ *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.

rex Muḡdorpe, Conall hua Orpeni abbat Letubai, Ainmepi abbat Raṯo nuae, Conna mac Conain, Moinan mac Cormaic abbat caṯraḯ Fursi i Francia, Flaṯruae rex Connacht, deperuncti sunt. Douum mortali-
tar non deperunt, 7 mortaliatar hominum de pennuria. Comburtio Cille dapo hi .iii. idur iuin. Comburtio cluana moep Maeḯocc. Comburtio Cille deilgse. In bolggach por Erin hui. Uentur maximur in fine autumnu. Muiredaḯ mac Oengura, rex arda Cianachta, iugulatur ep. Sloḡaḯ la Donnchad ipin foḯla, co tucc giallu o Donnall mac Aeḯo muindeirg, rege aquilonur. Bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecidit Pergal mac Eladaiḡ rex Derrmuman. Dreipen Berri uictor fuit. Porboraḯ mac Maeletolai, abbat Roir chaimm, moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ix.° Comburtio Clocluaḯe in Kalendur Ianuaru. Comburtio cluana Bairenn 7 comburtio Balni. Morr Muireḯda mic Duireḯatuac. Bellum do maḯmairm pe Colgzen mac Cellaiḡ porr na hAipḯeru, ubi ceciderunt multi ignobiles. Eipin rex Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne abbat innre Bairenn obiit. Fuga Ruadaḯ a Oḯtur ochae, 7 Coirppi mic Laiḯḡnein, cum duobur generibur

¹ *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

² *Fursa's City*. — Peronne, in France. St. Fursa is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

³ *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

⁴ *Ceased not*.—non deperunt, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

⁵ *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

⁷ *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

⁸ *Ros-caimm*. — Plainly written Roir chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have πορα Comám ("of Rosecommou"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba;¹ Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City² in France, [and] Flaithrúa,³ King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;⁴ and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maedhog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,⁵ so that he brought hostages from Donnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.⁶ Breislen of Berre⁷ was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,⁸ dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,⁹ on the Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,¹⁰ and burning of Balne.¹¹ Death of Murchadh, son of Dubh-datuath. A battle was broken¹² by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,¹³ dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,¹⁴ and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

[779.]

been intended for Ros-Comain (Roscommon).

⁹ *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written Al-Cluaithe, or Al-Cluathe. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

¹² *Was broken*.—*Ṫoo maōmam*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates "Prælium Domadhmanense"!

¹³ *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

¹⁴ *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or Uachtar-Ocha ("upper Ocha"). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O'Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note s) that Ocha was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note ⁴ under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to

Laiginentium. Donnchad persecutus est eos cum suis sociis, uartauique et comburrit fines eorum et aedificiarum. Nix magna in Appulio. Peritur Maius summa mortuus est. Porphyrius in sinu Connlae, dominatrix cluana hronaig, mortua est. Augustinus hennair, et Sedrae mac Sobairian, et Nadarcu rapient, mortui sunt. Congregatio synodorum nepotum Neill Laiginentiumque in ordo Tempore, ubi fuerunt ancoritae et scribitur multi, quibus duae erant Dublitter. Macno mac Ceallai, abbas Duim le tglairri, quiescit. Lex tertia Comman et Ceoain incipit.

Fol. 34aa. **Κτ.** Ianuar. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° Tungala mac Congaile mortuus est. Magna commotio in ardo Machae, in quinquagesima die, in qua cecidit Congala mac Cillello. Senchan abbas Imlecho Ibaire, et Orae abbas Lir moere, abbas innye Daimele, et Saergal hue Eoirngnae abbas cluana septa Moluae, et Duibinnrecht mac Pergrua abbas Fernann, et Celnaga episcopus ardo Breccan, et Moena .h. Monach abbas Lanne leire, et Pectae abbas Fobair, et Colgu mac Cellai .h. Cerehtan, et Cibran .h. Lugadon abbas cluana Dolcan, Nuada .h. Dolcan abbas Tommae da olann, Tungal mac Flaithne rex .h. Mail, Soergal

Ochtar-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

¹ *The two tribes of the Leinstermen, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Uicennslaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 infra), and Coirpri King of Uicennslaigh. (Book of Leinster, p. 39, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)*

² *Donnchad.*—King of Ireland at the time.

³ *Of the synods.*—synodorum, A. and B., (though O'Conor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodarum," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Dublitter.*—Probably Dublitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.

⁵ *President.*—dux. Clar. 49 translates "Captain."

⁶ *Third.*—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.

⁷ *Quinquagesima.*—"Shrovetide," *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, A.D. 778.

⁸ *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

two tribes of the Leinstermen.¹ Donnchad² pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods³ of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter⁴ was president.⁵ Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, rested. The third⁶ 'Law' of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Machá on Quinquagesima⁷ day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;⁸ Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle;⁹ Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua¹⁰; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Breacain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire;¹¹ Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;¹² Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;¹³ Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;¹⁴ Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;¹⁵ Saergal Ua Cathail, a

⁹ *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, Introd., xxxvii., note ².

¹⁰ *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 85, *supra*.

¹¹ *Lann-leire*,—Or *Lann-levi*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note ².

¹² *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹³ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

¹⁴ *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

¹⁵ *Ui-Mail*.—This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Caṣail rapienr, 7 Pēp̄sur mac Eṣāc̄ rī Dal Riati, omney dēpuncti r̄unt. Bellum r̄iḡe rē p̄p̄raib̄ ḡrēḡ r̄or Laiḡniu, die ramnae, in quo cedidit Cucongalt rī Raṣo inb̄ir. Diar̄maiz mac Conaing 7 Conaing mac D̄unḡaile, ḡa ua Conaing, 7 Mael̄d̄uim mac P̄p̄sura 7 P̄ozep̄taḡ mac Cumap̄caiz, duo nepoter Cerp̄naiz, uictorer erant belli Riḡi.

Λοταρ Λαιḡιν αρ ραḡιαν
 Ḳο ṡαιḡ ḡαḡ̄p̄r̄ naḡ cap̄rat;
 Πιρροḡab λυḡa ḡιḡi,
 P̄or b̄ru Riḡi ρo an̄rat.

Eicneḡ mac Eir̄tenaiz equonimur D̄oim̄liacc, 7 C̄uḡinaire .h. Ciap̄raizē, moriuntur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° i.° Ἡσαρηιḡe .h. Mailetoile, 7 Cormac mac ḡp̄erail abbar aip̄ḡ ḡp̄eccain 7 aliarum ciuitatum, 7 D̄ubḡolarḡz r̄ex p̄ictorum ciṡra Monoḡ, 7 Muir̄eḡaḡ mac Ἡσαḡaile equonimur Iae, 7 ḡeccan Lip̄p̄eḡairi, 7 Scannal nepor Taiḡḡz abbar Aḡhaid bo in p̄eria Comḡaill, dominatur xl.° in anno, 7 ḡan[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Aḡeḡan abbar ρoir̄r Commain, 7 Ul̄tan equonimur ḡennḡair, 7 P̄er̄domnaḡ Tomae ḡa ḡualann, omney p̄er̄ierunt.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Muresk and Bur-rishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

¹ *Righe*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note *g*) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

² *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. *a*) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

³ *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

⁴ *Desire of drink* [i.e., *thirst*] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the

wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righe¹ [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhir.² Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.¹

The Leinstermen went on Samhain³
To the house of a good man they loved not ;
Desire of drink seized them not ;⁴
They remained on the brink of Righe.¹

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward⁵ of Daimliacc, and Cudinaisc Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcriðhe Ua Mailletoile ; Cormac [781.]
son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries ; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth ;⁶ Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward⁷ of Ia ; Beccan Liffechaire ; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadhbo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government) ; Ban[ban],⁸ abbot of Cloenad ;⁹ Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain ; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdornach of Tuaim-da-ghualann¹⁰—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righe* could not have suffered from thirst.

⁵ *Steward*. — Or House-steward. *equonimuy*, for *oeconomuy*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

⁶ *Monoth*.—One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

⁷ *Steward*. — *equonimuy*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *ppuioir*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁸ *Ban[ban]*. — *Ḃan*, A., B. "Ban-ab," Clar. 49 ; which adds the title "Airchinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Cloenad*. — Clane, co. Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, co. Galway.

Ἰακώβου Ἀρτζαίλου μὴ Καθαίου περὶ τὴν Connacht, περι-
 γρηγορησίου ἐπιπέσει ἐν ἑσπερίῳ ἀπὸ ἰνδολαμίας. Ἰε-
 ρουλοῦ Κουρρὶχ ἐν κορυφῇ Ἰλλε τὰρο ἐν υἱ. Ἰαλεντὰρ
 περὶ τὴν Μερτίν, τερτία περὶ αἰ, ἰτὶρ Ρουαδραϊχ μὰκ Ραλαϊν
 7 Ἰραν μὰκ Μουρεδραϊχ, ὅπου κέκοιπον Μουρρον μὰκ
 Ραϊνν περὶ ἡ. Ροϊλξί, 7 Ἰουδραϊχ μὰκ Λαϊδξνεϊν, ἡ
 Ἰρεκρ. Ρουαϊδρὶ υἱετορ ριτ. Ἰραν κερτιυρ δυκτυρ ἐρτ.

Ἰκτ. Ἰαναρ. Ἀννο δόμου δcc.° lxxx.° ii.° Ὀκκίρ
 Ἰουμνὰλλ ριλι Ρλαϊτνὰδ, ριξ ἡ. Ροϊλξί, 1 cluain Conaire
 Μαιλδουϊβ 1 η-ξερλιννι. Οἰγγυρ μὰκ Κρυννὴναιλ
 Fol 34ab. abbar Ἰουμνὰλλ, 7 Ἀϊλὶλ ἡ. Ἰιρραϊτ, 7 Σουϊρλεχ
 ἀνεορῖτα κελίβριρ Ἰιρρ μοερ, 7 Ἰατὰλλαχ ραρίενρ
 Σενχουαε, 7 Ἰουμνὰλλ μὰκ Κεϊτερνὰϊξ περὶ νεποτὺμ
 Κερρκεν ἐν κλερκατῷ, 7 Ρεκτλαϊτεν Ροδαιρ ραρίενρ,
 7 Ἀορον ραρίενρ, 7 Ραελγυρ μὰκ Ἰνουτξαίλε ραρίενρ
 Κλουὰν ἰραϊρδ, 7 Ρεργυρ ἐπιρκεορῖτ Ἰουμνὰλλ, 7
 Ἰεκκ μὰκ Κουμυρκαϊξ, ὅμνερ μορτυι ρυντ. Κομβυρτῖο
 αἰρδ Μαχάε 7 μαϊξί ἡθου ραξονὺμ. Ἰγγρ ἡορρῖβίλρ
 τὸτα νοκτε ραββατῖ, 7 τὸνῖρτυμ, ἡ. ιιι. νοναρ αὐγγυρτῖ,
 7 υεντυρ μαγγυρ 7 υαλῖδρρῖμυρ δῖρτρυαῖτ μοναρ-
 τερῖμ κλουὰν Ἰρονὰϊξ. Ἰελλὺμ Ἰουμὰι ἀτὰδ ἰτερ
 Ἰαλ νἈρὰϊδε ἰνυκεμ, ἐν κὺο κέκοιδτ Ροκαρτα νεπορ

¹ *Bachall* of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim's staff (*bachal*=baculum). See a similar expression used in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *supra*. The obit of Artgal (whose victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

² *Ia*.—Iona, in Scotland.

³ *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kildare.

⁴ *In mutual combat*.—ἡ Ἰρεκρ, A., B. Literally meaning "in response" (or "in opposition"). The blundering author of the version in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of ἡ Ἰρεκρ, and writes "Duvdaerich Mc Laignen O'Frecar."

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh*.—The "Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's meadow") of Maeldubh, a saint whose festival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the parish of the same name, barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the same county, which was anciently known as *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 43a.

⁶ *In geislinne*.—1 ηξερλιννι,

'bachall' of Artgal,¹ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia² in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech³ in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnen, were slain in mutual combat.⁴ Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,⁵ in 'geislinne.'⁶ Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ui-Carrcon, in religion; Rechlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faergus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,⁷ and Becc, son of Cumascach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo⁸ of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,⁹ and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh¹⁰ among the Dalaraidhe them-

[782.]

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

⁷ *Daimliacc.*—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁸ *Magh-eo.*—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184-5 *supra*.

⁹ *Saturday.* — nocte $\rho\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\tau\iota$. Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c., Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E., the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

¹⁰ *Duma-achadh.*—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 778,

Conalta. Bellum hi Fernae moer inter abbatem 7 equonimum, id est, Cačal 7 Fiannachtač. Moinach nepor Moinaliž rex nepotum filiorum Cuair, mac Flaitniač abbat Cluana perita, morptui sunt. Scamač. Porur čano Patrici hi Cruačnič, la Dubdaleiti 7 la Tipraiti filium Tairiž.

- .b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iii.° Rečtnia abbat cluana mac U Noir obiit. Maelduin mac Oengura, pi cenel Loižaire, 7 Innechtač mac Dunchada, 7 Ciaran abb Račo maiže oenaž 7 tiže Morinnu, 7 Aeđgal pi hUmall, 7 Cernač mac Suibne equonimur airtod Mačae, 7 Coirenmeč nepor Ppedeni rex nepotum Ečdač Ulait, 7 Maelcaē mac Cypcraič minn, 7 Conall mac Cprunnmail abbat Lurcan, 7 Cugaīnnae mac Noennenaiž rex generis čoirpui, omnes defuncti sunt. Comburtio Ačo truum. Bellum pe n-Domnall mac Aeđo muindeiž por cenel mĐožaine. Đačall Dunačo mic Duibdačuač, pežir nepotum Maine. Plann episcopur rarieny, abbat innye cain Dežo, ueneno mortificatur est. Bellum cairn Conall in Ačonu, ubi Tipraiti uictor, 7 nepotes Riačrač uicti. Riždal itir Donnchač mac n-Domnall

note *t*. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

¹ *Ferna-mor*.—Ferns, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

² *Son of Flaithniadh*.—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

³ *Scamach*.—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "Lorica of Gildas" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cusin scaman* ("with the lungs"). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

⁴ *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tipraiti*.—The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Conor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,¹ between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moinach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,² abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The ‘Scamach.’³ The promulgation of Patrick’s ‘Law’ in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,⁴ and by Tipraiti⁴ son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechnia, abbot of Clonmac- [783.] BIS. noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-oenaign and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscracl Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noenenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,⁵ son of Aedh Muinderg, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The ‘bachall’ of Dunchad,⁶ son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Degeo, was put to death by poison.⁷ The battle of Carn-Conaill⁸ in Aidhne,⁹ where Tipraiti¹⁰ was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

⁵ *Domnall*. — Originally written *Donnchar* in A., but properly corrected to *Domnall*.

⁶ *The ‘bachall’ of Dunchad*.— This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the ‘baculum’ or pilgrim’s staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Connaught.

⁷ *By poison*.—uenino, A.

⁸ *Carn-Conaill*.—See under the year 648 *supra*, and O’Donovan’s ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note *x*.

⁹ *Aidhne*.—This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

¹⁰ *Tipraiti*.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 Φιαχναε mac nAeðo poen, occ Innyri naryið 1
n-aryteru ðreð.

Orri bryð
In ðál occ Innyri na ryð;
Donnchað ni ðichet for muir,
Fiachna ni tuidecht hi tiri.

Aduentur reliquiarum fili Eire ad ciuitatem
Tailten.

Fol. 34 *la* | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Donnchað
nepor Daimeni rex nepotum Mani, Maeloçtaraið
mac Conaill abbar cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manaç
reuba, 7 Maelouin mac Ferzura rex loça gabor, 7
foelgur nepor Roiclic rapieny, 7 Muðtizerno mac
Cellaið rapieny abbar Innyre celtrae, 7 Ioreð .h.
foileni rapieny abbar ðipor, 7 Ruairi mac Paelan
rex cunctorum Laginencium, 7 Concobar mac Colgen,
omnes perierunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultoni.
Bellum Muairde, ubi Tirpaiti uictor fuit. Eðaið
mac Pocartaið, abbar foçlato 7 innyri Croçrann,
mortuus est. Ellbryð abatirra cluana ðronaið
mortuus est.

Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º u.º Maelouin
mac Aeða bennain rex Iploçre, Scannlan mac Flainn

¹ *Donnchað.* — Monarch of Ire-
land.

² *Fiachna.* — King of Ulidia. His
obit is recorded under the year 788
infra.

³ *Inis-na-righ.* — The "Island of
the Kings." Some island off the
N.E. coast of the county of Dublin;
probably one of the group near
Skerries.

⁴ *Of what.* — Orri, A. The *Four
Mast.* write Ciri, which is un-
doubtedly more correct. This stanza,
which is not in B., is added in the
lower margin of fol. 34*a* in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place
in the text.

⁵ *Would not come.* — ni tuidecht
is seemingly a mistake for ni tuidechet,
the proper form.

⁶ *Of the son.* — rbi, for fili, A.
and B. Dean Reeves, however,
prints "filiorum Eire" ("of the sons
of Eire"). *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

⁷ *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown,
in the parish of the same name,
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 194,
note d.

⁸ *Cill-manach.* — The *Four Mast.*

Donnchad,¹ son of Domnall, and Fiachna² son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,³ in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what⁴ effect

Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?

Donnchad would not go upon the sea?

Fiachna would not come⁵ ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son⁶ of Ere at the city of Tailltiu.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn and Cill-manach,⁸ a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faelgus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri⁹ son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan.¹⁰ The battle of Muaidh,¹¹ where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,¹² died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died.

[784.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, king of Ir-Luachair,¹³ Scannlan, son of Flann, king of

[785.]

(at A.D. 780=785) write "Cill-namanach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnamanagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Girald. *Cambr. Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

⁹ *Ruadri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

¹⁰ *Ultan*. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

¹¹ *Muaidh*. — The River Moy, in Connaught.

¹² *Inis-Clothrann*. — Inishelohran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written *innri Cnothrann* in A., B., and Clar. 49.

¹³ *Ir-Luachair*. — See note¹, p. 188 *supra*.

μη .η. Ριθζεντι, 7 Τηρραιτι μαε Ρερῆαιρ αββαρ ελυανα
 Ρερτα Ὕρεναιην, 7 Cellaḗ μαε Μοιναῖζ, 7 Τηρραιτι
 μαε Ταῖδζς μη Connacht, Sνειορμαῖζαιλ αββαρ ελυανα
 μαε Νοιρ, Cellaḗ μαε Κορμαε μη αρῶαε Cιανναχτα,
 μορμυντυρ. Uεντυρ μαξιμυρ ιη Ιανουαριο. Ιηουνῶατιο
 ηη Ὀαιρηνιρ. Ὑιριο τερριβιλιρ ηι ελυαιη μαε Νοιρ, 7
 ροενιτεντια μαζνα Ρερ τοταμ Ηιβερνιαμ. Bellum
 ιητερ Ορραιζε ιηιυεμ, ιη quo cecidit Ρaelan μαε
 Ρορβαραιῖ. Ρεβορῶαῖ αββαρ Τυιλιαν ιυγυλατυρ ερτ,
 7 υλτιονεμ ειυρ (.ι. Τυιλεαν, Ὀονηχαῖ υιτορ ρυιτ).
 Bellum Λιαρηνῶ ιητερ Ὀονηχαῖ 7 ζενυρ Αεῖῶα ρlane,
 ιη quo ceciderunt Ριαῖραι μαε Cαῖαιλ, 7 Ροζαρταῖ μαε
 Cυμαρκαῖζ Ρεα Λοῖα ζαῖβορ, 7 δυο νεποτερ Cοναηζ, ιῶ
 ερτ, Cοναηζ 7 Ὀιαρμαετ. Bellum Cενοῶ ιηιρ .η.
 Εῖαῖ [7] Cοναλλε, ιη quo ceciderunt Cαῖρue Ρεα
 Μυζῶορναε, 7 Ριμιοῖ μαε Cερναηζ. Μορρ Ρορβαραιῖ
 μηε Σεῖνυραιῖ, Ρεζιρ ζεντιρ Ὀόζαιηε. Ρερτιρ que
 διετυρ ρεαμαῖ.

Κετ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º ui.º Colggu
 μαε Cρυννηῖαιλ αββαρ Λυρκαν, Clemenρ μαε Κορββενι,
 Λερζυρ νεπορ Ριῖεαιη ραριενρ ῖιλλε Μαῖζηνενν,
 Ροβαρταῖ μαε Μόιναῖζ equomυρ Slane 7 αββαρ
 ῖιλλε Ροιβριῖ, Μυιρῶαῖ μαε Cαῖαιλ αββαρ ῖιλλε Ὀαρῶ,

¹ *Died.*—μορμυντυρ, A., B., (though O'Conor prints μορμυι ρυντ). "moriuntur," Clar. 49.

² *Dairinis.*—"Oak-island." This seems to be the Dairinis, otherwise called Dairinis-Maelanfaidh, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron; now known as Molana, an island in the southern River Blackwater, a couple of miles to the north of Youghal.

³ *Tuilan.*—Dulane, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath. The original of the parenthetic clause is added in the margin in A.

⁴ *Killed.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.

⁵ *And the avenging of him.*—7 υλτιονεμ ειυρ. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.

⁶ *Donnchad.*—Called "Donnchad, son of Murchad," by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786). But according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42 col. 1), the Donnchad here referred to was Donnchad (son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh), King of Ireland at the time.

Ui-Fidhgenti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluainferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.¹ A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.² A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,³ was killed;⁴ and the avenging of him⁵ (*i.e.*, at Tuilan;³ Donnchad⁶ was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad⁶ and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,⁷ and two descendants of Conaing, viz.:—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,⁸ between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called ‘scamach.’⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corbben; Lerghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;¹⁰ Robhartach son of Moenach, steward¹¹ of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;¹² Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

[786.]

¹ *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

² *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784).

³ ‘*Scamach*.’—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan’s Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note ³, p. 258 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-Maighnenn*; *i.e.*, the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn’s day in the Calendar is December 18.

¹¹ *Steward*. — equonimur (for oconomur), MSS.

¹² *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written “Kill-favar,” in Clar. 49; but incorrectly. O’Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast*, A.D. 768, note k.

Fol. 34 *ba.* Lomthúil episcopus Cille Daro, Snerdbrán episcopus Cille Daro, Alldcu ancoryta Ražo oinbo, Conall mac Ríogáile rex nepotum Manu, mortui sunt. Bellum inter genus Conall 7 Eogain, in quo victor fuit Maeluinn mac Ceđa aldoain, 7 Domnall mac Ceđa muinbeirg in pugnam uerfur erit. Bellum Goli in quo nepotes Briuin uicti sunt. Cačmuğ mac Duinncođaiğ, 7 Dubdibeirgğ mac Cačail, inuicem ceciderunt. Dubđabairenn abbat Cluana irairto aduiritauit paruđiam cričae Muman. Ar nepotum Briuin hūmil apud nepotes Riagrađ Muirre, ubi omnes optimi circa regem Flačgalum filium Planabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibčombair abbat Eđroma obiit.

b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Morp Maeluinn mic Ceđa aldoain rexir ino řođlai. Morp Cernaig mic Cačail. Morp Ectgáile filii Đaič, abbatir Muccirt. Luna pubra similitudine ranguinir in .xii. Kalendar Martii. Macoac abbat Saigre mortuus erit. Colum mac Paelgura episcopus Lođri mortuus erit. Morp Đuair mic Đungalaiğ rexir nepotum Briuin Cualano. Dubđatuac episcopus

¹ *Aldchu.* — Alldcu, A. "Allchu," Clar. 49. The name is Alldhcu (Aladhchu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

² *Rath-oenbo.* — The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

³ *Died.* — moř 2, for mortuus erit, A. and B. "mortui sunt," Clar. 49.

⁴ *Ui-Briuin.* — There were several septs the tribe-name of which was Ui-Briuin ("descendants of Brian"). But the site of the battle (Goli) not having been identified, it is impossible to specify the sept here referred to.

⁵ '*Parochia.*' — 'Parochia' (now understood as simply meaning 'parish'), was used in old Irish records to

signify 'diocese,' the corresponding (loan) form in Irish being řairče. But as regards its use in the above context, Dean Reeves observes "in monastic language a *parochia* was the jurisdiction of a Superior over the detached monasteries of the order." *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

⁶ *Ui-Briuin of Umal.* — The descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin (King of Ireland in the 4th cent.), who were seated in the 'Owles,' in the co. Mayo. The prevailing surname in later times was (and is) O'Malley.

⁷ *Where all.* — ube omnes, A. ubi homines, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,¹ anchorite of Rath-oenbo,² and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.³ A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin⁴ were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia'⁵ of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal⁶ by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce, where all⁷ the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.]^{BIS.} Aldan, King of the Fochla.⁹ Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,¹⁰ died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra,¹¹ died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.¹² Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

⁸ *Echdruim*.—Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

⁹ *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

¹⁰ *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

¹¹ *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O'Conor (note (2) ad. an.) states that "the

O'Byrne's of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. Ui-Briuin-Cualand was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.

abbay paxo Aido, paupat. Lex Ciariani poy Connachta. Comburzio Daire calzaid.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° uiii.° Μορρ Μυρζαλε αβατιρ ελυανα μαεε υ Νοιρ. Ριαχναε μαε Αεδο ροεν, ρεχ υλασ, μορτυυρ ερτ. Ρεδαχ μαε Κορμαε, αββαρ Λυζμαιδ 7 Σlane 7 Τοιμλιαεε, 7 Σλοιζεδαχ ρεχ Κοναλλι, μορτυι ρυντ. Ζορμζαλ μαε Ελαδαζ, ρεχ Κνοδβα, ιν κλερικατυ οβιυτ. Ρερρυζαλλ επιρκορυρ ελυανο Τολκαιν [οβιυτ]. Comburzio ελυανα ιραιρσδ ιν nocte παρκα. Νιχ μαζνα .ιιι. Καλενταρ Μαυ. Contentio ι η-αρδ Μαδαε, ιν qua ιυγυλατυρ ερτ υιρ ιν χορτιο ορατοριυ λαριδει. Bellum ιντερ υλτυ ινυιεμ, ιν quo cecidiτ Tomaltach mac Caithil. Εδυιδ υιετορ ρυιτ. Occiριο ελυανο ρερταε Μοηζαιν λα Οεγγυρ μαε Μυζροιν, ιν qua cecidiτ Αεδ μαε Τομαλταιζ, 7 ορατοριυμ comburzum. Bellum ιντερ Ριετορ υβι Κοναλλ μαε Ταιδζ υιετυρ ερτ 7 ευαριτ, 7 Κορταντιν υιετορ ρυιτ. Bellum Cloitizi ιντερ ζενυρ Ευζαιν 7 Κοναλλ, ιν quo ζενυρ Κοναλλ προρτρατυμ

Fol. 35aa.

¹ *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

² *The 'Law' of Ciaran*.—See above under the year 743; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."

³ *Daire-Culgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry.

⁴ *Cnodhba*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁵ *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

⁶ *Easter night*.—In nocte παρκα A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

⁷ *Oratory*.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratorie doore."

⁸ *Son of Cathal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Innrechtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiachna son of Aedh Roen, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.

Aedha,¹ rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran² over the Connaughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidh.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 788. Death of Murgal, abbot of Clonmacnoise. [788.] Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliace, and Sloighedhach, King of Conailli, died. Gormgal, son of Eladhach, King of Cnodhba,⁴ died in religion. Ferfughail, bishop of Cluain-Dolcain,⁵ [died]. Burning of Cluain-Iraird, on Easter night.⁶ Great snow on the 3rd of the Kalends of May. A quarrel in Ard-Macha, in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.⁷ A battle among the Ulidians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal⁸ was slain. Echaidh⁹ was victor. The destruction¹⁰ of Cluain-ferta-Mongain,¹¹ by Oengus,¹² son of Mugron, in which Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was slain; and the oratory was burned. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadhg was vanquished, and escaped,¹³ and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech¹⁴ between the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill, in which the Cinel-

⁹ *Echaidh*.—The son of the Fiachna referred to in the last note. According to the *Book of Leinster* list, he succeeded Tomaltach, and reigned 10 years. His obit is given at the year 809 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Destruction*. — Occyrrio, A. Translated "burning," Clar. 49.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kilelonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County, part of the territory of Ui-Failghe.

¹² *Oengus*.—The name of Oengus son of Mugron appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failghe at this period, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

¹³ *Escaped*. — ευαγγιτ, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

¹⁴ *Cloitech*.—The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 784=789) have ιομαρειεε κλαριγε ("battle of Claidech," which place O'Donovan, note d, *ad an.*, identifies with "Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford." A marginal note in MS. B. has K. Cleτiγ λα ηΟεο οiρiνiγε (the "battle of Cletech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Cletech was the name of a place on the Boyne, in Meath, whereas the battle in question must have been fought in the north of Ireland.

εἶπε, 7 Domnall ευαρίτ. Comburtio innre cáin Dege. Fergil abbar Acaíð boo moptuyp εἶπε. Bellum inter Lagenenreyp dergabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id εἶπε Droma zoire, quo Rogartač mac Cačail uictur ευαρίτ. Strager Luigne la .h. Ailello in Ačáð ablae. Saruzao bačlu 1ru 7 minn Patraic, la Donnchad mac n-Domnall, oc paíč airčir ar oenač.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º ix.º Moyp Noe abbatir Cinnzarač. Cormac mac Fergaile, Dungal mac Lozairre abbar Duin lečglairi, Maelcombair abbar Glinne da loča, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siadaíl abbar Duiblinne, Cinaeč mac Annchada ru .h. Liačan, Tomaltač mac Innepechtaiz ru dal n-Araide, moptui punt omner. Bellum Ačto roir pe n-Oaib Ailello rop Luigniu, in quo cecidit Dubdarauač mac Flačzura, dua na tri rloinnre. Comburtio EčDroma mac n-Aečo. Comotatio reliquiarum Coimzín 7 Mochuae mic U Lugedon. Caeder

¹ *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

² *Inis-cáin-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

³ *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784) style him an γεόμετερ (“the geometer”). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware’s *Writers of Ireland* (Harris’s ed.), p. 49, and O’Conor’s *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called ‘translator’ of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name “Ferall,” thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of “Fergil the geometer” with the “Virgilius Solivagus” of history.

⁴ *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

⁵ *Luighni*.—Otherwise called “Luighni-Connacht;” a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O’Hara.

⁶ *Ui-Ailella*.—A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

⁷ *Achadh-abla*.—The “Field of the apple-tree.” According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall¹ escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.² Fergil,³ abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, *i.e.*, [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal⁴ escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,⁵ by the Ui-Ailella,⁶ in Achadh-abla.⁷ Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu⁸ and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,⁹ son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,¹⁰ at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenn-garadh.¹¹ Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;¹² Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Ui-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraide—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella⁷ over the Luighni,⁵ in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.¹³ Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.¹⁴ ‘Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of MochuaMac-U-Lugedon.’¹⁵ [789.]

col. b.), there was a place called “Achadh-abhall” in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

⁸ *Bachall-Isu.*—“Baculus Iesu,” the name of St. Patrick’s crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1588, and Todd’s *Obits, &c., of Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., sq.

⁹ *Donnchad.*—King of Ireland at the time.

¹⁰ *Rath-airthir.*—The “Eastern Rath (or Fort).” Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O’Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

¹¹ *Cenngaradh.*—Kingarth, in Bute.

¹² *Dubhlinn.*—Dublin. The name signifies “black-pool.”

¹³ *Three Tribes.*— να τρι γλωσσων ; lit. the “three denominations.” Probably a variation of the term “*Teora Connacht*” (“Tripartite Connaught,” or “Three Connaughts”), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the “Gamanraide of Irras [Erris],” the “Fir-craibhi,” and the “Tuatha-Taidhen.” See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 175. Clar. 49 renders να τρι γλωσσων by “The Three Surnames.”

¹⁴ *Echdruim-mac-nAedha.*—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

¹⁵ *Mac-U-Lugedon.*—“Son of the descendant of Lugedo.” The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.

μαгна ὑλαθ λα θαλ η-Αραιδε. Bellum Conaill 7 Cyprianin hic scriptum est in alior libris.

¶ Ct. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º Cernach mac Muireadaigh, Ppccmarc eppcop Lurcan, Cudinaire mac Conaraidh abbar apud Maçae, Donnghal mac Doçallo rex na η-Αιρτερ, Αρτζαλ mac Caçail rex Connaçt in h1, Soerberghs abbar cluana macc U Noir, Caincompacc eppcop Finnghlairri, Sine abbar Dennaich, Muireadhac mac Oengura ab Lurcan, omnes depuncti sunt. Daçail mac Tuadhail moriturus est. Amalgaidh rex .h. Mani moriturus est. Bellum apud ablae, ubi ceciderit Diarmaid mac Deice rex Teçbae, 7 Ferghur mac Ailghaile uictor fuit. Caçcorpaadh pe η-Donnchad a Tailti du cairn mic Cairçin, for Aeð ningor, in quo ceciderunt Caçal mac Eçdaç rex nepotum Cpeñçain, Maelroçartaich mac Αρτραç, 7 Domnall mac Colghen. Dinerpac mac Mogaadaigh, ancoriga, paupauit.

Fol. 35 ab.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianuar. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º i.º Maelruain Tamlaçta, Aithain Raçain, Aeðan .h. Concumbu, episcopi 7 milites Chpirt, in pace dormierunt; 7 Soerihugh Thaidh duib moritur. Bellum rruichs Cluana arçai ubi ceciderit Cinaeð mac Αρτçaile, 7 Muirghur mac Tomaltaidh uictor fuit, 7 initium regni eius.

¹ Slaughter.—Caçoir, A. Ceðer, B.

² Conall and Constantine.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Piets of Fortrenn. The “Jugulatio” of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or “Custantin,” as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

³ In other books.—in alior libror, B. A. recundum alior libror, B.

⁴ Conasach.—Called “Concas, descendant of Cathbath son of Echaid,” in the list of the “Comarbs” (or

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3.

⁵ Artgal.—The assumption of the pilgrim’s staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Colum-Cille.

⁶ Ard-abla.—The “height (or hill) of the apple tree.” O’Donovan identifies this place with “Lis-ard-abhla,” now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A. D. 786, note q.

⁷ By Donnchad.—pe η-Donnchad. The so-called ‘translator’ of these

A great slaughter¹ of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall² and Constantine³ is written in this place in other³ books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaise, son of Conasach,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochall, King of the Airthera; Artgal,⁵ son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomracc, bishop of Finnglais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,⁶ where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,⁷ from Taitiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,⁸ over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothart-aigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,⁹ Aedhan [791.] BIS. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh¹⁰ died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,¹¹ where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,¹² was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in Clar. 49, mistaking the preposition *pe-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ren*."

⁸ *Carn-mic-Cairthin*; i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Connor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

⁹ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

¹⁰ *Enagh-dubh*; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

¹¹ *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-arg-gaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-arggaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

¹² *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose obit is given at the year 790. See note ⁵, p. 270.

bellum Ardo maiccrime, ubi nepotes Ailello prop-
 trati sunt, 7 Concobar 7 Aipechtač nepotes Cačail
 ceciderunt, 7 Cačmuš mac Flaitbertauš, rex Coirpri,
 7 Cormac mac Duibdaeriuč, 7i Dreibri, ceciderunt.
 Uperal mac Flaitri rex dal Araidre, Maelberail mac
 Aeđo fili Cricain 7i .h. Fiachrach, Donncoiri rex dal
 Riatai, Cačmuš rex Calraiši, Teroc princeps Corcaš
 more, obierunt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ii.º Dubda-
 leiči mac Sinaič abbar ardo Mačae, Crunnmail
 Droma in arclann abbar Cluana irairdo, Coirpri mac
 Laiđgnein 7i Laižen dergabair, Doimteč princeps
 Treoit moer, Cinaeđ mac Cumurcaiš abbar Deriňaiši,
 Flaitgel mac Taičlič abbar Droma račae, perierunt.
 Lex Comain la Ailobur 7 Muiršiu, for teora
 Connačt. Lex Ailbi for Mumain, 7 ordinao
 Artroiš mic Cačail in regnum Mumen. Sarugao
 Faindelaiš la Šormgal mac n-Dindanaiš, 7 eccur 7
 innreo ardo Mačae, 7 šiun duine ann la hU Creňtain.
 Receptio Faindelaiš iterum i n-Ardo Mačae. Como-
 tatio reliquiarum Toli.

¹ *Reign.*—*i.e.* as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

² *Cathal.*—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

³ *Ui-Fiachrach.*—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

⁴ *Corcach-mor.*—Cork, in Munster.

⁵ *Dubhdaleithi.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

⁶ *Druim-Inasclainn.*—Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

⁷ *Ladhgnen.*—The words 7i Laiđgnein, "King of Ladhgnen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

⁸ *South-Leinster.*—Coirpri son of "Ladnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

⁹ *Treit-mor.*—"Great Trevet." Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *The 'Law' of Coman.*—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this 'Law,' 'lex,' or tribute.

ghis's] reign.¹ The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,² were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrigh, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dálaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;³ Donncoirci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,⁵ son of Sinach, abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,⁷ King of South Leinster;⁸ Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;⁹ Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,¹⁰ by Aildobur¹¹ and Muirghis, over the three divisions¹² of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal¹³ son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.¹⁴

[792.]

¹¹ *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

¹² *Three Divisions*. — See note ¹³ under the year 789 *supra*.

¹³ *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Airchinnechs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the *Mass*. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

¹⁴ *Tole*. — See note ⁸ under A.D. 737 *supra*. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.

Fol 35 *ba*.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° Αιρετταῖ ἡ. Faelain abbar αιρδ Μαῖαε, 7 Αρριαῖ εριρεορ αιρδ Μαῖαε, in pace dormierunt in una nocte. Τομαρ abbar Βεννῆαιρ, Ιορεῖ νερορ Cernaε abbar cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Caῖνια νερορ Συαιρε, abbar Τομαε ζρεινε, 7 Lerben banaircinneῖ cluana Bairenn, παρραυερunt. Ιυγυλατιο Αρτραῖ ριλι Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Τρενο. Sloḡaḏ la Donnchaḏ ad auxilium Laginentium contra Mumenenreῖr. Uarḡatio omnium inrolarum ὀριταν-νιαε α ζεντιλιβυρ. Ινορετ Μυζοορinne μαḡεν la Αεḏ mac Neill.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° ὀρann αρδοcenn rex Laginentium occirur ερτ, 7 ρεγινα ειυρ, ειῖνε ινζιν Donnall Μιḏε. Ριηῖνεχτα cetaρδερε, mac Ceallaiḡ, occidit eor hi Cill ḡule duma in ρεατα nocte πορτ Ιαlenḡar Μαι, ιο ερτ .iiii. ρερια. Occirio Cuinn mic Donnchaḏa hi εριῖ Οα η-Ολcan la Ρlann mac Congalaḡ. Ιορcaḏ Reḡ-ραιinne ο ζεινντιḏ, 7 Sci τορεραḏ 7 το Ιομραḏ.

¹ *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes αλιαρ Ο ρλεαḡαιḡ ("alias Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Fleai. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), in which Airectach Ua Faeláin is stated to have been of the Ui-Bresail (a sept which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one year. The name of Airectach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

² *Abbess.* — banaircinneḡ. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinneḡ they make learbanban aircinnḡ-εεḡ ("Learbanbhan, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789). But the office of *airchinnech*, as O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl. to O'Reilly* in voce) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas *banairchinnech* is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Cluan Bairenn." Besides, Cluain-Bairenn (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moyearn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Connor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

³ *By Gentiles.* — α ζεντιβυρ, B. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danes."

⁴ *Mughdorna Maghen.* — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,¹ abbot [793.] of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathua Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess² of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.³ Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen⁴ by Aedh,⁵ son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,⁶ King of the [794.] Leinstermen was slain, and his queen, Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath. Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'⁷ son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,⁸ on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n Olcan,⁹ by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci¹⁰ was pillaged and wasted.

⁵ *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

⁶ *Brann Ardcenn*.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note ⁵.

⁷ *Cethar-derc*.—"Of the four eyes." See next note.

⁸ *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The "Church of Cuil-duma." O'Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note l), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of New-castle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcenn, son of Muredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laighis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen's County.

⁹ *Crich-Ua-n Olcan*.—The "territory of the Ui-Olcan." O'Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of "a small district in Meath." But he does not give any authority for the statement.

¹⁰ *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has ϣϣϣ (with a "punctum delens" under the letter ϣ) ϣοϣϣϣ [evidently for ϣο ϣοϣϣϣ] ϣοο λομ ϣαο, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For ϣϣ (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α ϣϣϣϣ ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Forndelach (mac Meanaiġ) abbar aipod Maċae rubita morpe perunt. Murcað mac Feraðaiġ, Tirraiti mac Ferðair o cloin ferpa ðrenainn, ġuairē h. Tirraiti ab Cluana rota, obierunt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° u.° Dublittir Finnglairri, 7 Colġsu nepor Duineċdo, Olcobur mac Flainn fili Eirc, rex Muġhan, peribae 7 epircopi 7 ancoritae, dormierunt. Orpa rex bonur Anglorum morpuur er. Equonimur aipod Maċae, Eċu mac Cernaiġ, morpuur er inmatyra morpe. Senċan abbar Cille aċaið oroma rota 7 ðipor, 7 Suibne abbar Aċta tpuim, 7 Moenaċ mac Oengyra recnar Lurcan, omner obierunt. Mac Ferġġ[u]ra pi .h. mðruim, Duineċaið hoa Ðaire dua Ciarraidhe, morpuu runt. Caċ Aċta ren, ubi Muirġir euairt. Cloċcu epircopur 7 ancorita Cluana ipaipod in pace quieuit.

Fol. 35 bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ui.° Morp Donnchada (mic Domnaill) regir Teimpo 7 Innrechtaġ mic Domnaill pratur eir.

O thur domain cialla cam,
U. mile bliadan borpradaġ,
I for ir ret reirġ rin,
Co clor ec deir mic Domnaill.

Cumurcaċ mac Fogartaiġ, rex ðeirceirt ðres, in clericatu; Rotehtaċ Cpoibe, 7 Muirēdaċ mac Flainn ġarad, rex ġentir mic Eircae, 7 Crunmael mac Firðacriċ, 7 Curoi mac Oengyra rex ġenerur Loigairē,

¹ *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is Meanaiġ, (nomin. Meanach). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is Moenaġ, in the genit. form; nomin. Moenach.

² *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

³ *Of Munster*.—Mumen, A.; Muġhan, B.

⁴ *Offa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁶ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁷ *Ciarraidhe*.—The *Four Masters*

Foendelach (son of Maenach¹), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir² of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster, [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,⁴ a good king of the English, died. Echu, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota,⁵ and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,⁶ and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca—all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaidh Ua Daire, chief of Ciarraidhe,⁷ died. The battle of Ath-fen,⁸ where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,
Five thousand momentous years,
Here in happy way it was,
'Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregb, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Era, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarraighe-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherny.

⁸ *Ath-fen*,—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarraigi-Ai (see last note);

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

⁹ *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7 Αἰλμεῖταιρ equonimur cluana mic Noir, omney morptui punt. Bellum Orroma ruz, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Finnechta 7 Diarmait hoduir frater eius, 7 Finnechta mac Follaman, 7 alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill filii Fergaile uictor fuit.

Για τοποθεταρ Αεῖ λα Domnall, κορκαρ εικαρ ;
 Ρηι Αεῖ ρινν ρηι ι κατ Orroma ruz ρο ηικαῖ.

Conval filia Murcoḡa, abatiyya tige rruite Cille dapo, doirmiuit. Uartatio Miodi la Aed mac Neill rparaiḡ, 7 inotium regni eius.

Κε. Ιαναρη. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º un.º Euduir nepor Diḡolla, abar Cille dapo, morptuir est. Comburatio inre Patraice o zennitib, 7 borime na criḡ do bpeiḡ, 7 rpin Doḡonna do bpiḡeaḡ doaiḡ, 7 innpeta mapa doab cene, eitir Epinn 7 Albain. Popinnan Imleḡo ria, 7 Conḡmaḡ mac Muirneḡo nepor ḡuairp Oidni, rpariba Cluana mic Noir, pperunt.

¹ *Ailmedhair*. — O'Conor misprints this name "*Ailne-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailne* (recte *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (recte *dhair*) as representing Derrensis ("Derry"). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, "Ailmear."

² *Druim-righ*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge. O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 793, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

³ *Odur*. — Translated "yellowe," in Clar. 49.

⁴ *That are not numbered*. — So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

⁵ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

⁶ *Aedh*: i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

⁷ *Domnall*. — A gloss over the name in A. has mac Murchada ("son of Murchad"). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

⁸ *Tech-sruithe*. — The 'translator' in Clar. 49 renders this term by "house of the wise." But over the word

Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,¹ steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,² in which were slain two sons of Donnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,³ his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.⁴ Aedh,⁵ son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh⁶ was slain by Donnall,⁷ a fierce triumph;
By the true, fair Aedh,⁵ in the battle of Druim-righ,² it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe⁸ in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,⁵ son of Niall Frasach,⁹ and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc¹⁰ by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations¹¹ [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,¹² and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,¹³ descendant of Guaire Aidhne,¹⁴ scribe of Clonmacnoise, died. [797.]

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithe* means "house of seniors."

⁹ *Frasach*. — *φραγαξ* (the gen. form of *φραγach*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note ⁸, p. 169, note ², p. 230, and note ⁴, p. 248, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Inis-Patraicc*. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

hel re Gallaibh, *Introd.*, xxxv. note ¹.

¹¹ *Great devastations*. — *ἰννο-ρεσα μαρα*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in *Clar.* 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel*, &c. *Introd.* p. xxxv.

¹² *Imlech-Fia*.—See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

¹³ *Of Muirmidh*.—*Μυρμηθοο*, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Μυρμποθα*; the nomin. of which would be *Μυρποθα*.

¹⁴ *Guaire Aidhne*.—*Οιρονι*, in A. and B. See note ², p. 118 *supra*.

Fol 36 aa. Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° iiii.° Bellum
 Tuin ganiba inter Connaçta inuicem, ubi Corcraç
 mac Tuinn, 7 Gaiceðað, 7 alii multi ceciderunt, 7
 Muirgair mac Tomaltaiç uictor fuit. Bellum
 Finnubraç hi Teçba, ubi peger multi occisii sunt,
 10 ert, Pergus mac Algaile, Corcraç mac Ceiternaiç,
 peger generii Corppri .i. Dubinnrecht mac Arçgaile
 7 Murchad mac Conomaiç. Murchad mac Donnall
 uictor fuit. Iugulatio blaçmic mic Guaire, abbatii
 Cluana fota Doetain, o Maelruanaiç 7 o Pollamain
 filii Donnchada. Nix magna in qua multi homines
 7 pecora perierunt. Donnall mac Donnchada dolore
 a patribus suis iugulatur ert. Peraðað mac Segein,
 abbat Reçrainne, obiit. Anaili abbat cluana mic
 Noir, Ceiternaç abbat Glinne da loça, 7 Siaðal .h.
 Comain abbat Cille açaið, 7 Fiannaçtaç Fernann, 7
 Suibne Cille deilçge, 7 Dreiplen Deirre uitam finierunt.
 Ino lañcomart hi feil Miçeil, dia n-eppeo in tene
 di nim. Lex Patricii rex Connaçta, la Sorngal
 mac Dindataiç. Cilill mac Indrechtaiç, rex .h.
 Maine Connacht, mortuus ert, Dunplaiç filia
 Flaibertaç mic Loi[n]griç dormiuit.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ix.° Airmeaðach
 abbat Bennçair, Connlae mac Arçgaile, Ciltoibur
 abbat roir Comain, Mimtenaça abbat Glinne da loça,

¹ *Dun-Ganiba*.—"Dun-Gainbhe," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

² *Themselves*.—inuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *pepin*, "themselves."

³ *Muirghis*.—King of Connaught at the time.

⁴ *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath," is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

⁶ *Cluain-fota-Baetain*; i.e., "Baetan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rech-rann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba¹ [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,² in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,³ son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair⁴ in Tethba, where many kings were slain, *i.e.*, Fergus son of Algal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,⁵ son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,⁶ by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,⁷ died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhal Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh;⁸ Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-delge, and Breislen of Berre,⁹ ended their lives. The ‘lamchomairt’¹⁰ on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the “fire from Heaven.” The ‘Law’ of Patrick¹¹ over Connaught, by Gormgal,¹² son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,¹³ son of Loingsech, ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair;¹⁴ [799.] Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,¹⁵ abbot of Ros-Comain,

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

⁸ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

⁹ *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

¹⁰ ‘*Lamchomairt*.’—See above under the year 771; p. 240, note ¹.

¹¹ *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 736, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., *sq.*

¹² *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

¹³ *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, “in clericatu,” is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁵ *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.

perierunt. Loingreč mac Fiacnae, abbas Tuin leč-
glairri, Conomač mac Domit abbas Corcaige móire,
perierunt. Feirgil nepos Tairēg, rex Luican,
dormiuit. Ailill mac Ferzura, rex deirceirt breč,
traiectur est de equo suo in circio perie fili Cuilinn
Luican, 7 continuo mortuus est. Belliolum inter
genus Loigaire 7 genus Ardgaill, in quo cecidit
Fiangalac mac Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-
galac mac Cenngura uictores erant, causa inter-
fectionis patris sui, id est Paelbi. Populatio reli-
quiarum Conlaed hi perim omnia arserunt. Caetero-
quodam itur na hAirthera inuicem immāiž Lingen, ubi
cecidereunt Maeloctarac abbas Daire eitniž, 7 Conmal
mac Cernacž

fol. 36 ab. ꝛct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º Populatio reliqui-
arum Ronacn fili Deric in arca auri 7 argenti.
Jerolemito .h. Lugaton, abbas cluana Dolcan,
mortuus est. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepotes Ečdač
Cobo, in quo cecidit Eču mac Ailella rex Cobo, 7

¹ *Dun-lethglaise*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

² *Corcach-mor*; i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.

³ *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn*.—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Cuinnidh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

⁴ *A battle*.—Belliolum, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 795, is *iomaircecc*, a "conflict," or "encounter."

⁵ *His brother*, i.e., *Failbhe*.—Failbhe was apparently the brother of Fiangelach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

⁶ *Conlaed*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 194–201.

⁷ *Airthera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium." The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the "east" of the county Armagh.

⁸ *Magh-Lingsen*.—The "Plain of Lingsen." Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

⁹ *Dairs Eithuigh*. — O'Donovan.

[and] Mimitenacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loingsech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;¹ Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,² died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Bregh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn³ of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle⁴ between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangalach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors. On account of the killing of his brother, *i.e.*, Failbhe⁵ [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed⁶ in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera⁷ themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,⁸ where Maelochtaragh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,⁹ and Connal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan,¹⁰ son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. [800.] Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,¹¹ abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,¹² died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho,¹³ in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Fel'rè of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-fflann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavlan, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

¹⁰ *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the '*buidhe-conaill*,

otherwise called '*cron-conaill*' (see note ⁵, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 664 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at A.D. 661-664.

¹¹ *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

¹² *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

¹³ *Ui-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Eochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 350.

cecidit Cairéall mac Caṡail ex parte aduersa belli, 7 exercitus eius uictor fuit. Bregal mac Segein, abbas Iae, anno principatus sui .xxxv.º dormiuit. Ruamnur abbas domnaig Sechnaill mortuus est. Bepail filia Caṡail, regina Donnchada, mortua est. Bregal mac Sorngail, de genere Loegaire, a patribus suis dolore occisus est. Caṡrannaṡ mac Caṡail Moenmaigi, 7 Ninioṡ ancorita, pauper. Certar pluuiar.

¶ Et. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º i.º Muiredaṡ mac Domnaill pi Miṡe mortuus est. Sloṡaṡ la h Aed for Miṡe, co po rann Miṡe iar da mac Donnchada, io est, Concoṡar 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Cormaic abbas Slane, sapiens 7 iudex optimus, obiit. Ferṡal mac Anmeaṡa rex Orraiṡi mortuus est. Macoigi Apmiṡporan abbas Bennṡar, Muiredaṡ mac Olcobair abbas cluana ferṡa Brenaṡin, Corṡraṡ nepos Froiṡ abbas Luṡmaioṡ, Clemenṡ Tipe da ḡlar, omnes feliciter uitam in pace finierunt. Aṡtri mac Ailella, rex Muṡṡorne maṡan, mortuus est. Euginṡ filia Donnchada, regina regis Temoriae, mortua est. Toṡal

¹ *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

² *Domnach - Sechnaill*; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

³ *Bepail*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruanaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

⁴ *Cathal*.—See last note.

⁵ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

⁶ *Summer*.—Certar, B.

⁷ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

⁸ *Aporcrosan*.—Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporcrosan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aporcrosan, and the etymology

Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,¹ son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,² died. Befáil,³ daughter of Cathal,⁴ queen of Donnchad,⁵ died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Domnall, King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh⁷ upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Anmchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,⁸ abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;⁹ Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughmadh,¹⁰ and Clemens of Tir-da-glas¹¹—all ended¹² their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,¹³ died. Euginis,¹⁴ daughter of Donnchad,¹⁵ Queen of the King of

[801.]

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

⁹ *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹⁰ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹² *All ended, &c.*—B. has merely ομνην ρεφυνκτι. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

¹³ *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written Mughdorna - Maighen, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

¹⁴ *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written ΕΥΓΙΝΙΑ for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Euginia*.

¹⁵ *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Domnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.

loča Riáč la Muirǵiur. 1 Columbae cille a gentibus comburta est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ii.º Quies Flainn mic Nargáile, qui in temptatione dolour .xii.º anno incubuit. Airpinnan abbat̄ Tamlaētai Maelruain paupavit in pace. Dunchad mac Conǵaile, rex loča Cal, a fratribus suis iugulatur est. Artgal mac Caṡuraig, rex inrolae Culenrigi, de genere Eugain, iugulatur est. Bellum ruḃai Conaill inter duos filios Donnchada, ubi Cilill cecidit et Concobar victor fuit. Oengur mac Muḡroin, rex nepotum Paillgi, iugulatur est dolore a rociur Finnechte filii Ceallaič, consilio regis sui. Belliolum inter Sogen et aicme Moenmaiḡi, in quo multi interfecti sunt.

Fol. 36 *ba*.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Doḡnall mac Aēda muindeirḡ, rex aquilonis, mortuus est. Riācra mac Tuātail, rex nepotum Teig, mortuus est. Quies Caratbrain abbat̄ D̄ipor. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimus Lurcan, mortuus est. Uartatio lagmentium apud filium Neill duabus vicibus in uno menſe. Paelan mac Ceallaiḡ princeps Cille daro, et Cernač mac Dunchada rex Muḡdorpe, perierunt. Congreppio renatorum nepotum Neill, cui dua erat Conḡmač

¹ King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

² *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

³ *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.

⁴ *Of Narghal*.—Nargáile, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Naergáile. MS. B. has Nargáile ("of Narghal.")

⁵ *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-laght, in the co. of Dublin.

⁶ *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Armagh.

⁷ *Culen-rigi*.—See note ¹¹, p 187, *supra*.

⁸ *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rathconnell, in the parish of the same

' Temoria,¹ died. The demolition of Loch-Riach² by Muirghis.³ I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of Narghal,⁴ who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,⁵ rested in peace, Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal,⁶ was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,⁷ of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,⁸ between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,⁹ King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,¹⁰ son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen¹¹ and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg,¹² King of the North,¹³ died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,¹³ died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,¹⁴ twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators¹⁵ of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

⁹ *Of Mughron.* -- $\text{U } \text{Domnall}$ ("or of Domnall"), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write Ua Mughroin, "grandson of Mughron."

¹⁰ *Finsnechta.* -- King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

¹¹ *Sogen.* -- *Maenmagh.* Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many). See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and map prefixed.

¹² *King of the North.* -- rex aquilonis , A., B. The words ru in tuaircirt , the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

¹³ *Ui-Teig.* -- This was the tribe-name of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or "descendants of Cellach Cualann," King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

¹⁴ *The son of Niall, i.e.,* Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

¹⁵ *Senators.* -- senatores , A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

abbay Arto macae, i n-dun euasr. Bellum inter nepotes Cremtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Ecu mac Cañail et Donnall mac Ecuac, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnlochar mac Artrae uictor fuit. Slozad n-Ado oirtoniði docum laigen co ru giall fínínechta ru laigen do Ad. Tomitruum ualidum cumuen to 7 igni in nocte p̄cedenti periam Patricii diripante plurimor hominum, id est mille et decem uiror i tir Corco bascinn, et mare diuirit inrolam fitae in tres partes, et illud mare cum harena terram fitae abcondit, id est in eo da boe deac di t̄ir. Inu b̄ladainri dana ro raerað cleirich h̄rend ar fecht 7 ar fluaiged la h̄Ad oirniḡi, do b̄reith f̄athaid na Canoine. Tabairt ceanannra cen cað do coluim eille ceolach, hoc anno.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Muireðach mac Amirgin abbay Leitglinne, Dubdun mac h̄irgura, morui punt. Cuana, abbay mainirpeð buitti, [obuit]. Moenað mac Colgen, abbay Lurcan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.

¹ *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

² *Son of Artri*.—mac Artrae. Not in B.

³ *Oirdnidhe*.—oirniḡi, A.; the words uel Oirtoniḡ being written over it. Oirniði, B.

⁴ *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

⁵ *Dispersing*.—diripante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is go ru mar-

ðad ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co ru marð ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

⁶ *Corco-Bascinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

⁷ *Island of Fita*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,¹ of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnlochair, son of Artri,² was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe³ to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.⁴ Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing⁵ a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn⁶; and the sea divided the Island of Fita⁷ into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine⁸. The giving of Cenannas⁹ in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, abbot of Leithglenn, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died. Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,¹⁰ [died]. Moenach, son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,¹¹ and

[804.]

⁸ *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the marg. of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, sq.; and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

⁹ *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

¹⁰ *Manistir-Buiti*. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

¹¹ *Unhappily*. — ἠνεπιτυχῶς. Not in B.

lector bonur, infelicitur et lacrimabiliter uitam
 finiuit. Fine abatirra Cille dapo obiit. Dubda-
 bairenn .h. Dubain, princeps Cluana iraird, patri-
 bur suir adoitur ert. Cernač mac Ferzurr, rex
 Loča gabor, mortuur ert. Slozač n-Oeča co Dun
 Cuair, co ro rann Laižniu itir da Muiređač, id ert.
 Muiređač mac Ruadrač, 7 Muiređač mac DRAIN.
 Iugulatio Cormaic mic Muirgiurra abbatir Darlice,
 et uaratio portea Ciaraide la Muirgiz. Muirger-
 tač mac Donngaile, rex Dreibne, mortuur ert. Cell
 achaid cum oratorio nouo ardercit.

Fol. 366b.

¶ Et. Ianuar. Anno domini dccc.º u.º In quibus
 pertilentia magna in Hibernia inrola orta ert.
 Gormgal mac Dindagaid, abbat aird Mačae 7 Cluana
 auir, obiit. Conžal mac Moenaiž, abbat Slane,
 rapient, in uirginitate dormiuit. Finrnechta mac
 Ceallaiž regnum suum accepit. Lex Patrici la hČeđ
 mac Neill. Merr moer. Loiteč doctur Dennaair
 quieuit. Familia lae occira ert a gentilibur, id ert
 .lxiiii. Connmač, iudex nepotum Driuin, mortuur ert.

¹ Was added.—adroitur ert, A.

² Loch-Gabor.—New Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

³ Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 803.

⁴ Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

⁵ Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

⁶ Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

⁷ Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

⁸ Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught.

⁹ Died. -- mortui sunt (for mortuur ert), A. B.

¹⁰ Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹¹ In which.—in quibus, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

¹² Broke out.—The words inrola orta ert are not in B.

¹³ Gormgal.—See above at the years 792, and 798.

¹⁴ Dindagad.—Written *Dindanaigh* in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanach), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

¹⁵ Cluain-avis.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.

lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abbess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added¹ to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,³ died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,³ when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz :—Muiredach⁴ son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach⁵ son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec;⁶ and the devastation of Ciarraidhe⁷ afterwards by Muirgis.⁸ Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.⁹ Cill-achaidh,¹⁰ with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which¹¹ a great plague broke out¹² in the island of Ireland. Gormgal¹³ son of Dindagad,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-auis,¹⁵ died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.¹⁶ The 'Law' of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The 'family' of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

[805.]

¹⁶ *Obtained his kingdom.* —*regnum puum accepit.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muiredach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between "two Muiredachs." The

Four Masters, at A.D. 800 (=804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the List of Kings of Leinster, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word "accepit" in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.

ῥλαιῆνια mac Cínacéda, rex nepotum ῥοιλζι, iugulatur
 ep̄t ῥῥραιῆ Imgain. Τῖρ ὡα ḡλαρ ἀρῡετ.

¶ Ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Conomač
 mac Duibdaireiṯi, ab aip̄o Mačae, ῥubita morte per̄iit.
 Occipio Aῥtḡaile mic Cačaraiḡ, ῥεḡιρ nepotum Cῥuinn
 na n-Aip̄ṯep. Iugulatio Conaill mic Taiḡ o Chonall
 mac Aed̄aein i Ciuinn tῖpe. Conῥῥuctio nouae ciuita-
 tῖρ Columbae cille hῖ Ceninnur. Elaῖur, ancorita
 et ῥῥiba loča cῥeae, doῥmiuit. Luna in sanguinem
 uer̄ra ep̄t. Murchad mac Flainn, ῥι .h. ῥiḡgente,
 [obit]. Gentiles comburepunt inῥolam Muireḡaiḡ,
 et inuaderunt ῥoῥr Comain. Bellum inṯep fam̄liam
 Corcaide et fam̄liam cluana ῥer̄ta ḡrendain, inṯep
 quar̄ ceder̄ innumerabilῖr hominum aecleῖariar̄ticor̄um
 et ῥublimum ḡe fam̄lia Corcaiḡi.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Obitur Tor-
 baiḡ (aliaρ Kalḡaič, o Cluain cῥacha) ῥῥibae,
 abbatῖρ Aip̄o Mačae. Tomar ep̄iῥcopur, ῥῥiba,
 abbar Linne Duacal, quieuit. Paelḡur ῥῥinceῥr Cille
 achaid doῥmiuit. Slogad Muireḡiurra mic Tomaltaiḡ
 co Connachtaiḡ, la Cončobar mac n-Donnchada, cop̄ici

¹ *Rath-Imgain.* — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

² *Was burned.*—ἀρῡετ. ὡο λοῤ-
 ccaḡ, "was burned," *Four Mast.*
 (A.D. 800=805).

³ *Airthera.*—A territory now partly
 represented by the baronies of Orior,
 in the co. Armagh.

⁴ *Cenn-tire.*—"Head of the land."
 Latinized "Caput Regionis" by
 Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See
 Reeves' ed. p. 57, note e. Cantyre,
 or Kintyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Cenannus.*—hῖ Ceninnur, A. B.
 Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves'
Adamnan, p. 278. The corresponding
 entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802)
 represents the church as having been
 razed, or demolished.

⁶ *Loch-Crea.* — Otherwise called
 Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as
 Monahincha, a couple of miles to the
 s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Inis-Muiredaigh.* — Inishmurray,
 off the coast of the barony of Car-
 bury, co. Sligo.

⁸ *Ros-Comain.* — Roscommon, co.
 Roscommon. It is not easy to under-
 stand how the "Gentiles" (or
 Foreigners), who generally committed
 their depredations from the sea, or
 from navigable rivers, could have
 made their way inland as far as the
 town of Roscommon. Instead of
 'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*,
 (A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the
 genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

⁹ *Corcach.*—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.¹ Tir-da-glas was burned.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.³ The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.⁴ Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.⁵ Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,⁶ slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh,⁷ and invaded Ros-Comain.⁸ A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,⁹ and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter¹⁰ of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise Calbhach¹¹ from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,¹² 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis¹³ son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar¹⁴ son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenaiigh.¹⁵ And after three

¹⁰ *Slaughter*.—ϣεοεϣ, for ceoεϣ (caeoεϣ), A., B.

¹¹ *Calbhach*.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has οβιτυϣ Καλυαῑ. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174–179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

¹² *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

¹³ *Muirgis*.—King of Connaught.

¹⁴ *Concobhar*.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ *Tir-in-oenaiigh*, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailltiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-aenaigh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 803, note y.

[806.]

[807] BIS

Fol. 37^{aa}. ἔτη in oenaiḡ, et fugerunt repente portu tref nocter; et migravit Aed mac Neill in ob[u]ham eorum, et comburrit terminos Mithi, eorumque fuga caprarum et hinulir simulata est. Infulatio Cinea pili Conco-bair in campo Cobo, o Cruithniḡ. Finsnechta mac Ceallaig, rex Lagen, hi Cill para de piau mortuus est.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° un.° Dormitatio Toichtiḡ (αλιαρ Ταϊλιḡ, α Τιρ ιμδλιαρ), abbatir apud Maḡae. Bellum inter U Cennrelais inuicem, ubi cecidit Ceallaḡ toraḡ mac Donnḡaile, pī rāḡa Etain. Occisio Dunḡon principir Telḡa lirr, hi pail peline Patraic i tig abait Telḡa lirr. Baetan Cluana tuairir, Cui quia pāen pēcnabb Cluana, dormierunt. Ignis celeritir percussit uirum in oratorio Nodan. Fimbil abaitira cluano ḡronaiḡ mortua est. Inḡreḡ n-ḡlao la hAed mac Neill, oī rāpuzat peline Patraic pōr Dunḡoin.

Σοιρριτ φαερ φαετ λαεχθαιḡ,
 Ὑλαιο λα hAed pōr pūbtaio,
 Ιη απο ανριτ πο μελαι
 . . congail ḡreni bhuḡmair.

¹ *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

² *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.* 334-348.

³ *Finsnechta*.—See the note regarding Finsnechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

⁴ *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, 174-182) But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who 'rested during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters* and *Chron.*

Scotorum, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called pērlēgin, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

⁵ *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

⁶ *Cellach*. — The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of Uí-Cennselagh (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidcnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,¹ son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.² Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toich-tech⁴ (alias Taichlech,⁵ from Tir-Imchclair), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach⁶ Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,⁷ was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,⁸ beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.⁸ Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,⁹ [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.¹¹ Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu.

[808.]

Heroic¹² nobles return sadly,
Ulidians, injured by Aedh.
Where they stayed, under disgrace,
Was [at]¹³ of the active Brenè.¹⁴

⁷ *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

⁸ *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

⁹ *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

¹¹ *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

¹² *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

¹³ [*At*] — The original seems like *e congaíl* (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or *ec congaíl* ("at Congal," *ec* for *ic*, *ac*, *oc*, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

¹⁴ *Brenè*. — "Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Τηρεανρατ ιμτεαχτ χαλαθ,
 Ιν ραιτε υαλλαχ υλαχ ;
 Αττερρα ζυιθ κο η-ζρηενναϊθ
 Οε τεετ το σεαλλαϊθ υλαθ.

Μαελροτάρταιζ μαε ρλαινο, abbar ρινδουβραč abae 7 čille Moinni, obuit. Bellum la hUltau etip da mac ριαčναε. Cairill uictop ρuit. Εčαιθ ευαριτ.

¶ Ct. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º ix.º Καθινα abbar Doimliacc, et Τιζερναč ρυνδοατορ δαιρε Meilli, abbar Cille ačio, et Μαελροτάρταιζ μαε Αεδζαιλε ρρυννκερρ ινο απεκυιλ Τοοιαροσ ρερβα, Καταλ μαε ριαčραč ρεα Ραčο απčιρ et υιρορυμ Cul, et Εčαιθ μαε ριαčναε ρεα υλοθ, et Μαελουιν μαε Τοηνζαιλε equonimur απρ Μαčαι, et Ανλον μαε Concobair ρεα Αιθνε, Μακοιρbb ριλιρ Neutip, et Cellač .h. Concoδαιζ, μορυντυρ. Ζυαρε abbar Glinne da loča δορμιυιτ. Ταδζζ et ρλαčνια, δυο ριλι Μυιρζιυρρρ, ιυγυλατι ρυντ ο λυιζνιθ. Υαρτατιο λυιζνε la Μυιρζιυρ. Laeč de λυιζνιθ Conacht cecinιτ :—

Ro μαρθ Μυιρζιρ μο μαρρα,
 Θα ρομορ ροδομθειρρι ;
 Ιρ μειρι ιμρυβαρτ αιλζ
 Ρορ ηραζαιτ Ταρδζ ταρ α ειρρι.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note ⁸, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. ⁴.

¹ *Beaks*; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the slain.

² *Finnabhar-abha*.—Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

³ *Cill-Moinni*.—Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmooone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ *Cathina*.—The name is “Caithinia in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 805 = 810).

⁵ *Doimliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁶ *Daire-Meilli*.—Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Logh-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

⁷ *Airecul-Dochiaroc*.—“Dochiaroc's Chamber.” Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O'Conor's edition of this Chronicle.

⁸ *Rath-airthir*.—See above at A.D. 788.

They tried to go by the shore,
The proud Ulidian host.
Beaks¹ were seen, with fragments,
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha² and Cill-Moinni,³ died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,⁴ abbot of Doimliacc;⁵ [809.]
and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,⁶ abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,⁷ a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,⁸ and Fera-Cul;⁹ and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward¹⁰ of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg¹¹ and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,¹² were slain by the Luighni.¹³ Devastation of the Luighni¹³ by Muirgis.¹² A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,
Which grieved me very much.
It was I that placed a sword
On Tadhg's neck therefor.¹⁴

⁹ *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *House-steward*. — equonimur (for oconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) περσιζιγ, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

¹¹ *Tadhg*.—ταεὸς, B.

¹² *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

¹³ *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

¹⁴ *Therefor*.—ταρ α ειγρι. The *Four Mast.* write ταρ ειγρι. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 37ab. Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕΚΚ.° Χ.° ΝΥΑΘΑ ΑΒΒΑΥ
ΑΙΡΟ ΜΑΘΑΕ ΜΙΣΡΑΥΙΤ ΕΙΥ. ΔΕΡΒΑΙΟ ΑΙΣΕ ΤΙΑ ΡΑΤΑΙΡΗΝ
ΟΙΝΙΞ ΤΑΙΛΤΕΝ, ΚΟΝΑ ΡΕΘΤ ΕΘ ΝΑ ΚΑΡΡΑΤ, ΛΑ ΑΕΘ ΜΑΚ
ΝΕΙΛΛ, ΙΘ ΕΡΤ, ΜΙΝΝΗΤΕΡ ΤΑΜΛΑΘΤΑ ΤΟΔΡΟΡΒΑΙ ΙΑΡ
ΡΑΡΥΖΑΘ ΤΕΡΜΑΙΝΗ ΤΑΜΛΑΘΤΑΙ ΜΑΕΛΕΡΥΑΙΝ ΔΟΥ ΝΕΙΛΛ,
ΕΤ ΡΟΡΤΕΑ ΡΑΜΙΛΙΑΣ ΤΑΜΛΑΘΤΑΕ ΜΥΛΤΑ ΜΥΝΕΡΑ
ΡΕΘΔΙΤΑ ΡΥΝΤ. ΑΔΜΟΕΡ ΙΝΣΙΝ ΑΙΔΑ ΙΑΓΕΝ ΙΝ ΡΕΝΕΚΤΥΤΕ
ΒΟΝΑ ΜΟΡΤΥΑ ΕΡΤ. ΔΙΜΜΑΝ ΑΡΑΘ, ΜΥΜΙΝΕΝΡΥΡ ΑΝΚΟ-
ΡΙΤΑ, ΥΙΤΑΜ ΡΕΛΙΟΙΤΕΡ ΡΙΝΙΥΙΤ. ΤΥΑΘΖΑΛ ΑΒΒΑΥ ΡΡΥΙΘΕ
ΚΛΥΑΝΑ ΜΟΡΤΥΥΡ ΕΡΤ. ΣΤΡΑΖΕΡ ΓΕΝΤΙΛΙΥΜ ΑΡΥΘ ΥΛΤΥ.
ΔΛΑΘΜΑΚ ΝΕΡΟΡ ΜΥΙΡΔΙΒΥΙΡ, ΑΒΒΑΥ ΔΕΡΜΑΙΞΙ, [ΟΒΥΙΤ].

b. Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ ΔΕΚΚ.° Χ.° Ι.° ΡΛΑΝΝ ΜΑΚ
ΚΕΛΛΑΙΘ ΑΒΒΑΥ ΡΙΝΝΖΛΑΙΡΕ, ΡΕΡΥΒΑ ΕΤ ΑΝΚΟΡΙΤΑ ΕΤ
ΕΡΥΚΟΡΥΡ, ΡΥΒΙΤΑ ΜΟΡΤΕ ΡΕΡΥΙΤ. ΙΤΕΜ ΕΘΑΙΘ ΕΡΥΚΟ-
ΡΥΡ ΕΤ ΑΝΚΟΡΙΤΑ ΡΡΥΝΝΚΕΡΥ ΤΑΜΛΑΘΤΑ, ΚΥΙΕΥΙΤ. ΚΟΡΕΡΑΘ
ΜΑΚ ΝΙΑΛΛΞΥΡΑ ΡΕΧ ΖΑΡΒΡΟΙΡ, ΕΤ ΚΕΡΝΑΘ ΜΑΚ ΡΛΑΘΝΙΑ,
ΡΕΧ ΜΥΞΘΟΡΝΑΕ ΜΘΡΕΖ, ΜΟΡΤΥΙ ΡΥΝΤ. ΝΥΑΘΑ ΛΟΘΑ
ΗΥΑΜΑΕ ΕΡΥΚΟΡΥΡ ΕΤ ΑΝΚΟΡΙΤΑ, ΑΒΒΑΥ ΑΙΡΟ ΜΑΘΑΕ,
ΤΟΡΜΙΥΙΤ. ΡΛΑΝΝ ΜΑΚ ΚΟΝΖΑΛΑΙΞ ΡΕΧ ΚΙΑΝΝΑΘΤΑΙ
ΜΟΡΥΤΥΡ. ΟΕΝΖΥΡ ΜΑΚ ΔΥΝΛΑΙΝΖΕ ΡΕΧ ΓΕΝΕΡΥΡ ΑΡΤ-
ΖΑΛ, ΡΛΑΙΘΒΕΡΤΑΘ ΜΑΚ ΚΟΙΡΡΥ, ΡΡΥΝΚΕΡΥ ΚΙΛΛΕ ΜΟΡΕ

¹ *Nuadha* *went*.—μίσ-
ραυιτ, A. μοι (for μορτυυρ
ερτ), B. The name of Nuadha does
not occur in the *Book of Leinster*
list (p. 42) of successors of St.
Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh.
But at p. 25 b of the same MS.,
“Nuado” is mentioned among the
abbots of Armagh who died during
the reign of “Aed Ordnode,” who
began to reign in A.D. 796, and died
in 818, according to these Annals.
The *Chron. Scot.* has Nuadha’s obit
at the year 812. It is entered under
the next year in this chronicle.

² *To Connaught*.—The MSS. A.
and B. have cu cónnaçta, the first

c in cónnaçta being wrongly mar-
ked with the sign of ‘infection.’

³ *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, in the barony
of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁴ *Tamlacht*; or Tamlacht-Mael-
ruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

⁵ “*Termon*”; i.e., the right of
sanctuary, asylum, or protection.
The term was also applied to a certain
portion of the lands of a monastery.
In *Clar*, 49 *Termon*’ is translated
by “privilege.”

⁶ *Aedh Lagen*, i.e., “Aedh of Lein-
ster.” The death of Aedh Laigen,
son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine,
is entered above at the year 721. In
the corresponding entries in *Ann. F.M.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went¹ to Connaught,² with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu,³ on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht⁴ that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'⁵ of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.⁴ Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,⁶ died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,⁷ a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,⁸ died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh⁹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of [811] BIS. Finnglais,¹⁰ a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coscrach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,¹¹ and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,¹² bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,¹³ died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

⁷ *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Owney [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

⁸ *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

⁹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

¹⁰ *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "Ross" (or "wooded district") has not been identified.

¹² *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note¹, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "lake of the cave") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

¹³ *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note⁸, p. 236 *supra*.

enir, moriuntur. Aed roen, ni corco daircinn, mor-
tuur ert. Ar zennite la riru hUñail. Ar Conmaicne
la zenniti. Ar Calraizi Luirgz la hU ðruin. Ar Corco-
roiðe Miðe la hUa Macuair. Ar zennite la Mumain,
io ert, la Cobtaç mac Maeleuin, ni loça Léin.
Inopec in deirceipð la Muirgiur mac Tomaltaiç
.i. ni Connacht. Lex Daru por Connaçtu.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall
mac Daimtziç princepꝝ Treoit moritur. Peraðaç mac
Scannail rcriba et racepðor, abbaꝝ Aðaç boo, fel-
citer uitam finiuit. Ceallaç mac Eðaç, princepꝝ
Cille tóme, mortuur ert. Ar nUmill la zenniti, ubi
ceciderunt Corpaç mac Flainðabrat, et Ðunadaç
rex hUmill. Loizaire mac Congamna, rex generiꝝ
Coirpꝝ, moritur. Congaltaç mac Eitguine, pecnab
Cluana perta, moritur. Karaluz rex Francorum,
immo totiuꝝ Europæ imperator, in pace dormiuit.
Lex Daru la hU Neill.

Fol. 37ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Peiril-
mið abbaꝝ Cille Moinni et moep ðpez o ðatpαιc,
ancopita pꝝcipuuz rcribaque optimuz, feliciter
uitam finiuit. Tuaçal filiuz Ðudubtae, pꝝcipuuz

¹ *Umall*.—A district known as the
“Owles,” and “O’Malley’s country;”
and comprising the baronies of Mur-
resk and Burrishoole, in the co. Mayo.

² *Conmaicni*. — Otherwise called
“Conmaicni-Mara,” a name now re-
presented by “Connemara,” in the W.
of the co. Galway.

³ *Corca-Roidhe*. — A tribe which
gave name to the barony of Corkaree,
co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—“Descendants of
the sons of [Colla] Uais.” A sept of
the old Oirgiallian stock, from which
the name of the barony of Moygoish,
co. Westmeath, is derived.

⁵ *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of
the Lakes of Killarney. King of
Loch-Léin was a bardic term for
“King of West Munster.”

⁶ *South*.—Apparently the South of
Connaught, Muirgis being King of
Connaught at the time. Under the
year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis
against the Ui-Maine “of the South”
is recorded.

⁷ *Son of Daimtech*. — O’Conor in-
accurately prints *mac Dainlig*, “son
of Dainlech.”

⁸ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of
the same name, barony of Skreen,
co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.¹ A slaughter of the Conmaicni² by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe³ of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.⁴ A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, *i.e.*, by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.⁵ Devastation of the South⁶ by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,⁷ abbot [812.] of Treoit,⁸ died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cel-lach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,⁹ died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall¹⁰ by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coirpri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,¹¹ dies. Charles,¹² King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari¹³ by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill- [813.] Moinne,¹⁴ and steward¹⁵ of Bregh on the part of Patrick, an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,¹⁶ a famous

⁹ *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Umhall*. — See under the preceding year; note ¹, last page.

¹¹ *Cluain-ferta*; *i.e.* Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

¹² *Charles*. — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

¹³ 'Law' of Dari.—The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

¹⁴ *Cill-Moinne*. — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Steward*. — moep; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (moep) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Bregia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

¹⁶ *Dudubhta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubhta" which seems the more correct form.

γερύβα ἐτ δόκτορ κλυάνα μάκ Ὑ Νόιρ, δόρμιοντ.
 Θιτιργκελ μάκ Σελλάιζ, ἐπιρκοπυρ Γλιννε τὰ λοῦα
 ἐτ Σινάεθ μάκ Σελλάιζ ἐπιρκοπυρ ἐτ ἀββαρ Τρελιε
 μοερ, ὀβιερυντ. Μάελδουιν ἐπιρκοπυρ, αἰρκεννεῖ
 Ἐῶδρῶμα, ιυγυλάτυρ ἐρτ. Σουίβνε μάκ Μοεναίζ
 ἐκϋονίμουρ Σλανῶ, ἐτ Σορμζαλ μάκ Νεῖλλ φίλι Περζαίλε,
 μορτυι ρυντ. Σλόζαδ λα Μυιργίυρ ἐτ Ρορσεάλλαῖ ρορ
 Ὑυ μΜαίνε δειρροίκε, ὕβι πλυρίμι ἰντερρεκτι ρυντ
 ἰννοκενντερ. Ρορσεάλλαῖ Ροβαίρ, ἀββαρ κλυάνα μίε
 Νόιρ, ἐτ Ορῦάναῖ ἀββαρ Σίλλε ροβρίε, Ρονάν νεπορ
 Λοῦῶειρκε ἐπιρκοπυρ, ὀμνερ δόρμιερυντ. Ὀελλυμ ἰντερ
 Λαζενενγερ ἰνυίκεμ, ὕβι νεποτερ Κεννρελαίζ προρ
 τράτι ρυντ, ἐτ φίλι Ὀραιν υἰκτορῖαμ ἀκκεπερυντ.
 Σεάλλακ ἀββαρ Ιάε, ρίνιτα κόνστρυκτιῶνε τεμπλί
 Κεννιῶρα, ρελίκυτ ρρῖνκίπατυμ, ἐτ Διάρμιτιυρ ἀλυμ
 νυρ Δαίγρι προ ἐο ὀρδῖνάτυρ ἐρτ. Ὀρῶεν μάκ Ρυαῶραῖ
 ρατρὰρα Λαζεναρυμ μορῖτυρ. Λεξ Κυιανῖ ρορ
 Κρυαῖῖνα ἐλευάτα ἐρτ λα Μυιργίυρ. Σαεῖ μορ 7
 τρῶμζαλλῖρα. Νιῖαλλ μάκ Ἀεῶθα, ρεα νεποτυμ Κορμαίκε,
 ρερεντινά μορτε μορῖτυρ. Ὀλαῖμακ μάκ Ἀλζυραῖ
 ἀββαρ τῖρε τὰ ζῖλαίρ, ἐτ Ὀλαῖμακ τάλτα Κολζζεν, ἀββαρ
 ἰνρῶλαε υακκαε ἀλβαε, ὀβιερυντ.

¹ *Trelic-mor*; i.e. "great Trelic."
 The place referred to is now called
 Trillick, and is in the barony of
 Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Conor
 turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking
 Trelic as a form of the name of
 Tralee in Kerry. But he was
 wrong.

² *Steward*. — equonimuy, for
 oekonomuy. Muiredhach, son of
 Uargal, called equonimuy of Ia, at
 the year 781 *supra*, is described as
 ρρῖοιρ ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*,
 at the corresponding date (A.D. 777).
 See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

³ *Muirgis*; i.e. Muirgis, son of
 Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the
 next year.

⁴ *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clon-
 macnoise. See next entry.

⁵ *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrich
 Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of
 Ratoath, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath.
 The genit. form Κεννῶρα (nom.
 Κεννῶραρ) is wrong; the more usual
 nom. form being Cenannay (genit.
 Κενανῖρα).

⁷ *Diarmait*. — Διάρμιτιυρ, A.
 Διάρμικυρ, B.

⁸ *Foster-son*. — ἀλμνυρ, A.
 ἀλμπνυρ, B.

⁹ *Ruadhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-

scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dalocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,¹ died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward² of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis³ and Forchellach⁴ upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,⁵ [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas⁶ being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,⁷ foster-son⁸ of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,⁹ a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran¹⁰ was proclaimed over Cruachan¹¹ by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.¹² Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,¹³ and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,¹⁴ died.

dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

¹⁰ *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *quistaran*, A., B.

¹¹ *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed *h1 Cpuac̄nib̄*.

¹² *Heavy diseases*.—*τρομγκαλαρ*, "heavy disease," B.

¹³ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ *Inis-bo-finne*.—"Island of the white cow." There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Logh-Ree (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iiii.º Μορρ
Μυρζιυρα ριζ̄ Connact.

Ρι ρερζ ραιγθεῖ cen ριμβαιζ,
Μυρζιυρ δε Cruachain clannαιζ,
Ρο ραιζ̄ mac Cellαιζ cuiρριζ
Ανδερ ριμ ὀερβα bannαιζ.

Cele iheru abbar cille Moinne [obit]. Iugulatio
Cocraic̄ mic Finnecht. Conall mac Neill, rex deir-
ceird ὄρεζ, μοριτυρ. Colman mac Neill iugulatur
ερτ α γενερε Conail. Slogad la Ceð iarum ρορ cenel
Conail, ιτορραιρ Rogailneῖ mac Flaithgura. Mael-
canaiz̄ ancorita Luzmaið, Cellaῖ mac Congaile abbar
Iae, ρορμιερυντ. Ορζαιν Cluana cpeñ̄a, 7 guin ρυινε
ιντι, ρο ρεραιβ ὀρειβνε 7 ρο ριλ Caṡail. Ροραρτα
mac Cernaic̄, leṡ ρι ρειρρειρτ ὄρεζ, μορτυυρ ερτ.

Fol. 376b.
b.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º x.º u.º Dungal
mac Cuanaḥ rex Roip, Tuat̄al mac Domnaill rex
αιρτερ Lipi, Irgalaḥ mac Maelehuñ̄ai rex cocro
Sogain, Conan mac Ruad̄raḥ rex ὀρυτονυμ, Caṡal
mac Αρτραḥ rex Μυζοορναε, omner ρερυντ ρυντ.

¹ *Cruachan*.—See the entry regard-
ing Cruachan under last year, and the
note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

² *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Fin-
snechta son of Cellach, King of Lein-
ster, whose obit is given at the year
807 *supra*.

³ *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kil-
dare. The Kings of Leinster are
sometimes styled "Kings of Cuirrech,"
in bardic compositions.

⁴ *Cill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the
barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King
of Ireland.

⁶ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county
of Louth.

⁷ *Cluain-cremha*.—See note 2, p.,
216, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.
of these Annals, makes a most extra-
ordinary blunder regarding this entry,
which is plainly written in A. And
O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810,
note u) is scarcely more happy. It is
a pity that the latter did not consult
the MS. A. before constructing the
note in question.

⁸ *Men of Breifni*, i.e. the men of the
Western Breifne, or Breifni-Ui-Ruairc
(Brefny-O'Rourke).

⁹ *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the "Seed (or
descendants) of Cathal." Otherwise
designated by the name of Clann-
Cathail. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814.]
Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;¹
Who helped the son of Cellach² of Cuirrech,³
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne⁴, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh⁵ afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogaille nech son of Flaithgus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmadh,⁶ and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,⁷ and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni⁸ and the Sil-Cathail.⁹ Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan, A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.] BIS.
Ros;¹⁰ Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airther-Liphè;¹¹
Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;¹²
Conan,¹³ son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal,
son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

¹⁰ *Ros*. — A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

¹¹ *Airther-Liphè*. — "East of Liphè

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

¹² *Corco-Soghain*, i.e. the race of Soghan *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"), son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

¹³ *Conan*. — "Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriæ, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.

Ἐυβαλεῖτι mac Tomaltauḡ dux namne, omnes perierunt. Morḡ Ioreḡ peribae roir Commain. Comburtio Cluana mic Noir de media ex maiore parte. Morḡ Suibne mic Cuanač, abbatir Cluana mic Noir. Ceallač mac Muirḡirra, abbatir Ὀρομμα capo, iugulatur est o Serpidiu mac Tuatāil. Uentur magnur in Kalendur Nouembur. Bellum do mađmair for hU Piacrač Muirce pe n-Diarmaid mac Tomaltauḡ, 7 Ioreāḡ 7 orḡḡain Roibrein i crič Graicraigir, ubi plurimi occurrunt ignobiles. Morḡ Cačail mic Ailillo regir nepotum Piacrač. Oratorium Pobair comburtum est.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc. x. u. Morḡ Dačail episcopi, peribae et ancoritae, hui Duibleni. Morḡ Concruične peribae principir Iainne Ela. Tirraiti abbatir cluana perita Brenđain, Cumurcač mac Cernaiḡ equonimur airdo Mačae, obierunt. Belliolum itir riru deirceirt ὄρεḡ et Ciannachtu, i torcepatar il i čiannachtair. Bellum ante Cačail mac Dunlainḡe, et pe muinntir tiḡi Munđu, for muinntir Fernand, ubi .cccc. interfecti sunt. Maeltuile abbatir Denncair exulat. Maelduin mac

¹ *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. *Namne* may have been written in mistake for *U mane* (Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

² *All died*.—omnes perierunt. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

³ *Death*.—morḡ. Not in B.

⁴ *Ros-Comain*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words morḡtu i sunt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

⁵ *Of the half*.—de media. Not in B. The expression "*de media ex maiore parte*" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

⁶ *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "*Druim-cara of Ard-Cianachta*" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of *Ferrard*), under the year 869 *infra*.

⁷ *Foibren*.—*Graicraighe*. See note ⁴, p. 222, *supra*.

⁸ *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Mursce whose death is entered at the year 681. See note ¹⁶, p. 133, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,¹—all died.² Death³ of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.⁴ Burning of the greater part of the half⁵ of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,⁶ was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren⁷ in the district of Graicraighe,⁷ where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,⁸ King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar⁹ was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleni, [8. 6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.¹⁰ Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregh and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by¹¹ Cathal,¹² son of Dunlaing, and by¹¹ the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,¹³ against the 'family' of Ferna,¹³ wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.¹⁴ Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

⁹ *Oratory of Fobhar.* — Ορατορι-
 um Fobair. For ορατορι-
 um the *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 812), have
 Όρητσαδ. Fobhar is now known as
 Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Lann-Ela.*—Lynally, in the par-
 ish of the same name, barony of
 Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ *By.*—ante. This is the ordin-
 ary Latin equivalent of Irish *ria*, or
rié; but the Irish preposition *re*,
 with its variations *ria* and *ra*, has
 also the meaning of "by," and
 "with."

¹² *Cathal.* — King of Ui Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit
 is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*
 under the year 817.

¹³ *Tech-Munnu.*—*Ferna.* Taghmon
 and Ferns, in the present county of
 Wexford. The *Four Masters* have
 no notice of this battle.

¹⁴ *Lived in exile.* — exulτατ (for
 exulατ, or exyulατ), A. B. The
 "quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at
 the year 819 *infra*. The *Four*
Masters (at 812=816 of these An-
 nals) record the obit of Maeltuile,
 and repeat it at the year 818.

Синнраελαδ̄ princep̄p̄ Račo boč, de familia Columbae
cille, iugulatur ep̄t. Μυινηντιρ Colum cille το του
ι Τεμhair το ep̄cuine Αεδα. Maeluim rex Roip
μοριτυρ. Dongall mac Tuaeail, ρι Αρδαε, μοριτυρ.
Cillem̄ abbaρ P̄ernann [οβιτ]. P̄ep̄tyρ πατα Λυραξ̄,
abbaρ P̄innγλαιρρ̄ι, οβιτ. Διαδαλ, abbaρ et ep̄iscop̄tyρ
ροιρρ̄ Commain, διορμουιτ.

Fol. 38 *aa.* 7 ρνεαχτα μαρ ροβαταρ ο νοτλαε ρτελλαε co h-ιιιτ.
Imtech[τ] θοιηθε coραιβ τιρμαιβ̄ 7 αλαναίε n-αβανθ.
P̄on oin cumai ιηθ λοθαε. Ετε 7 ριανλαιξ̄ι ιαρ λοč
Εθοč. Οιρρ̄ αλλτι το čορυνν. Solaič̄ θαυρ̄εζε ιαρμαε
ο čete ιαρ λοčαιβ̄ Ειρνε α τιριβ̄ Connač̄t hi τιρ hUa
Craum̄ταιν; αλιαque ιncogniτα ρερ zelu et γρανθιney
in hoc anno ρατα. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbaρ
cille P̄οιρβριγ, Cernac̄ mac Congalaix̄ rex Cnođbai,
μοριυντυρ. Cuanu abbaρ Λυγμαιβ̄, co ρερην Moč-
ται, το τουα α τιρε Muman ρορ longair. Αρτρι
αιρχιηνεch αιρθ Μαč̄αε, co ρερην P̄ατραιcc, το
του α Connač̄τα. Αεθ̄ mac Neill co ρλυαγαιβ̄ co Dun

¹ *Rath-both.*—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

² *Temhair.*—Tara, co. Meath.

³ *To curse Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. το ep̄cuine (for το ep̄cuine, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

⁴ *Ros.*—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 305.

⁵ *Ard.*—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

⁶ *Finnγlais*—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁷ *Epiphany.*—νοτλαε ρτελλαε, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 815) have ó νοττ-λαε, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

⁸ *Loch-Echach.*—Lough Neagh.

⁹ *Roofing.*—Sołaič̄. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely

Rath-both,¹ of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,² to curse Aedh.³ Maelduin, King of Ros,⁴ died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,⁵ died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finnglais,⁶ died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany⁷ to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,⁸ and wild deer were hunted. The roofing⁹ of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way¹⁰ across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibrigh,¹¹ [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodhba,¹² died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,¹⁴ went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.¹⁵ Artri, superior¹⁶ of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,¹⁷ son of Niall, [went] with

[817.]

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

¹⁰ *Carriage-way*.—o cete. cete is explained by conair, yet, a "road," "way," in the *Féilire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

¹¹ *Cill-Foibrigh*.—See note ¹², p. 263 *supra*.

¹² *Cnodhba*.—See note ⁴, p. 266 *supra*.

¹³ *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

¹⁴ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

¹⁵ *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 534 *supra*.

¹⁶ *Superior*.— $\overline{\alpha\eta\pi}$ (for $\alpha\eta\pi\chi\eta\eta$ -nech), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot ($\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\tau$) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title $\alpha\eta\pi\chi\eta\eta$, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called $\pi\pi\alpha\eta\chi\eta\eta$ ("abbot" or "superior").

¹⁷ *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuaep eo po pando Laigniu itip da huas ̅̅rain. Air-
chinnech Cille moipe Enir do ̅̅aruzao, 7 ̅̅Dubinnrecht
a peccnar do ̅̅uin ar a meai̅̅, la Laigniu. Orzgan
coccas du Cellach mac ̅̅ozertai̅̅ por Concobar mac
Muir̅̅da̅̅ .i. mac pi̅̅ Laignen. Bellum actum est in
regione Del̅̅nae Nodot, .i. ca̅̅ ̅̅ora̅̅, ubi nepotes
Mani cum peze eorum id est Ca̅̅al mac Murca̅̅o, et
alii plurimi nobiles, p̅̅ortrati sunt. Rege nepotum
̅̅riuin, id est ̅̅Diarmait mac Tomaltai̅̅ 7 Maelco̅̅ai̅̅
̅̅iliur ̅̅ozertai̅̅, uictores erant. Recta̅̅ra nepor
An̅̅ola, abbas ̅̅amin̅̅ri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir
iterum .xii. ̅̅alendar Nouembriur ar̅̅it tertia ex
parte ̅̅ui.

̅̅ct. Ianuar. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iiii.º Uartatio
Laignen la h̅̅eo mac Neill .i. tir Cualann urque Glenn
duorum ̅̅taghorum. Mor̅̅ Ce̅̅a mic Neill iuxta
uadum duarum ̅̅iritutum in campo Conaille. Belli-
olum inter genur Euzain 7 genur Conaill, in quo
cecidit Mael̅̅era̅̅il mac Murca̅̅o rex generur
Conaill. Murca̅̅o mac Maeleuin ̅̅uit uictor. Belli-
olum itip Ul̅̅u inuicem, in quo cecidit Cair̅̅ell ̅̅iliur
̅̅ia̅̅nae, et Muir̅̅da̅̅ mac E̅̅a̅̅ uictor ̅̅uit. Catal
mac Dunlaigne rex nepotum Cenn̅̅ela̅̅is et peccnar
̅̅ernann moritur. Crunn̅̅ael mac Ailello ̅̅rin̅̅cepr

¹ *Dun-Cuair*. — See above, at the year 804.

² *Superior*. — airchinnech. See note 16, p. 309.

³ *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note ⁸, p. 212. *supra*.

⁴ *Fought*. — actum est, A. ̅̅er-
tum est, B.

⁵ *Delbna-Nodot*. — Del̅̅nae ̅̅o-
dot, A. B. But the proper form is
Del̅̅na Nodot (= ̅̅. Nuad̅̅at),
the ancient name of a district between
the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the
southern part of the co. Roscommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na
g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

⁶ *Many*. — ̅̅lurimi, A. mul̅̅ti, B.

⁷ *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait son of
Tomaltach, King of Connaught,
whose obit is entered at the year 832
infra.

⁸ *Daiminis*. — Devenish, in Lough
Erne, in Fermanagh county.

⁹ *Of the Kalends*. — ̅̅ct. ̅̅ir, A.
̅̅ct., B.

¹⁰ *Aedh* — Monarch of Ireland.

¹¹ *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uadum
duarum ̅̅iritutum (Mirabilium,

armies to Dun-Cuair,¹ when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior² of Cill-mor-Enir³ was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht, was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, *i.e.*, son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought⁴ in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,⁵ *i.e.* the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, *i.e.* Cathal son of Murchadh, and many⁶ other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait⁷ son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rehtabhra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,⁸ dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends⁹ of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, *i.e.* the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh¹⁰ son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta¹¹ in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maelbresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,¹² was slain. Murchadh,¹³ son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairell¹⁴ son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,¹⁵ died. Crunnmael son of

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O'Conor); over which an old hand has written ας ατ̄ ο̄α ρερα (a literal translation), in A.

¹² *Cinel-Conaill*.—ζενιριϋ Conaill, A.

¹³ *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Neill of the North.

¹⁴ *Cairell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), Cairell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

¹⁵ *Ferna*.—Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

Fol. 38 *ab.* **Doimliacc, et Muireadaċ filiur Cunnmael abbar**
uirirt Teornoc, de puncti punt. Congalaċ mac Fergura
rex Cul moritur. Cengciger airtod Maċae cen aigi cen
tucbaċ ferine, 7 cumyre ann i torċair mac Eċdaċ
mic fiaċnae. Foċud foċnae moritur ert.

b. **Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ix.º Dalac**
mac Conċura, p̄rincep̄r Doimliacc, moritur ert.
Slogad la Murchad do t̄ruim ino eiċ co n-Oib Neill
in tuairirt. Concobar co n-Oib Neill in deirirt
and̄er, 7 co laigniċ, donec deyr eor reparauit per suam
magnam potentiam. Cirtantin mac Fergura, rex
Fortrenn, moritur. Maeluile abbar Dennċair
quieuit. Feidlimiċ mac Creġtain accepit regnum
Cairril.

Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º Cunnmael
mac Oċrain, abbar Cluana irairto, obiit. Comulr
rex Saxonum moritur. Orċgan Etir o ġenntib; p̄raeo
mor ti mnaiċ do b̄rto ar̄r. Ceannraeċ mac
Ruman, feriba et ep̄iscopur et ancorita, abb Aċto
t̄ruim, do r̄muir. Slogad la Conċobar mac n-Donn-

¹ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

² *Disert-Ternóc*.—The “desert,” or hermitage, of Ternóc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb 8, there is mention of Ternóc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

³ *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac Fergaile (“son of Fergal.”)

⁴ *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note ⁵, p. 202 *supra*, and O’Donovan’s *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 693, note p.

⁵ *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger airtod Maċae (literally

“Whitsuntide of Armagh”). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

⁶ *Elevation of a shrine*.—tucbaċ ferine. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

⁷ *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note ⁸, p. 289, *supra*.

⁸ *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁹ *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,¹ and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternóc,² died. Congalach, son of Fergus,³ King of Cul,⁴ died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha⁵ without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine;⁶ and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] ^{BIS} Damliag,⁸ died. A hosting by Murchadh⁹ to Druim-ind-eich,¹⁰ with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar¹¹ [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Custantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,¹² died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fedhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot [820.] of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,¹³ King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,¹⁴ by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,¹⁵ 'fell asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar¹⁶ son of Donnchad to

¹⁰ *Druim-ind-eich*. — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

¹¹ *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland at the time.

¹² *Fortrenn*. — Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹³ *Comulf*. — This name may be also read *comuſp*, as Dr. O'Connor prints it from MS., B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Ceolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 291.

¹⁴ *Etar*. — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Benn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents *οργσαν Ἐταιρ* by *Orggan e tir*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

¹⁵ *Ath-truim*. — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

¹⁶ *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement

chaða co h-αρθ αᾷᾷ Sleibe ρυαιτ. Uarτatio na n-Αιρῆτερ corice Eñain Maᾳae.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º i.º Macriaghoil nepor Magleni, ρριβα et episcopur, abbar θιρορ, περιτ. Αιῖῖ αναιεντα, 7 ρυρετ inna μιυρε 7 inna loᾳa 7 inna αιβηι, co ρυεᾳa ῖραῖγε 7 ετι 7 ρεθ- man ιαρμαῖβ. Sloῖγεθ la Mupcaᾳ mac Maleduin co ρεραῖβ ιηθ ροᾳλι corice αιρθ m-θρεcan. Eλυᾳ ιαρυμ το ρεραῖβ θρεῖ cuice ι. Διαρμαῖτ mac Neill co ριλ Αεᾳa ρlane, co ρυῖαλλρατ ιε θρυιμ ρεργυρρο το Mupcaᾳ. Ιηθρεθ ρερ m-θρεῖ la Concobar mac n-Donncaᾳa, condeppῖᾳ ecc ῖualait. Ιηθρεθ θειρσειρθ θρεῖ leiρ αιῖεppaᾳ in Καλεηθιρ Nouembριρ, co τορᾳαιρ ρλυαῖῖ θιμορ leiρρ ᾳε ρεραῖβ θειρσειρτ θρεῖ, 7 co ρυ ῖαλλρατ ηυι Cερηαιῖ ar ειcιη. Μορρ ρορβυραῖᾳ abbatῖρ Αᾳαιᾳ ᾳό Cαιηηῖ. Cumupcaᾳ mac Tuatail, rex αιρθε Ciannachta, iugulatur ερτ la Mupcaᾳ. bellum Tapbῖ ιητερ Conaᾳta ιηυicem. Nepoter θρυιμ ρρορτρατι ρυητ, plurimi nobileρ ιητεppecti ρυητ ερῖα ᾳuceρ, ιθ ερτ, θunchaᾳ mac Mόιηαιῖ et ῖορmgal mac θuncado. Nepoter Μαιηι υictορερ εραητ, et Διαρμαῖτ mac Tomaltaῖῖ. ῖτραῖερ υιρορυμ

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of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. His death is recorded under the year 832 *infra*.

¹ *Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuaid,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 819, note b.

² *Airthera*.—See note ¹, p. 282, *supra*.

³ *Macriaghail*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Conor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II., p. cxlii.

⁴ *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel-Eoghain.

⁵ *Ard Breccain*.—Ardraccan, co. Meath.

⁶ *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

⁷ *At Cualat*.—ecc ῖualait. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

⁸ *Ui-Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.¹ Devastation of the Air-thera³ as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil³ Ua Magleni, a scribe [821.] and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh⁴ son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Brecain.⁵ The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.⁶ The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,⁴ son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.⁷ The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh⁸ submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.⁹ Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,¹⁰ was slain by Murchadh.¹¹ The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite¹² their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait¹³ son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite¹² their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribe-name from Cernach (ob. A.D. 663 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

⁹ *Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

¹⁰ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note ¹¹, p. 137 *supra*.

¹¹ *Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

¹² *Opposite*.—εργα, B. εργο, A.

¹³ *Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 832 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach

Ἐρεῖβνε εργα ρεgem ρuum, ἰθ ερτ, Μαελουιν mac
 Εἰτγαλε, la cenel ρεῖδilmṑo. Ροιμιῦ ρορ ριρῦ αιρῶ
 Γιανnachta ρε Cumurcaḗ mac Congalaḡ, ubi ceci-
 derunt Ευδυρ mac Τιγερναḡ et alii multi. Ευῆ
 νερορ Τυαῖαιλ, ancorita et epircopur, abbat Luzmaio,
 dorpmiuit. Ροιμιῦ ρε n-οαιb Γαρβαιn 7 Cuireniu 7
 Fella ρορ Delbna.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ii.º Δερματ
 mac Donnchada, abbat Ροιρρ εῖ, obiit. Δουδασριῖ
 mac Maeletoli, abbat Cille achaid, dorpmiuit. Ρεῖ-
 nurcaḗ Loḗa cendin, epircopur et ancorita, παρραιτ.
 Conaing mac Congail, rex Teḗbae, μοριτυρ. Lex
 Ρατριeu ρορ Mumain la ρεῖδilmṑe mac Cnemtain,
 et la hḄρτριḡ mac Concobair (.i. epircop apḗ Maḗa)-
 Ronan abbat cluana mic Noir ρeliquit principatum
 ρuum. Ἀῖρῖ το ḗenum το Μυρῖαḗ mac Maeleduin,
 la Niall mac Ἀεḗo 7 la cenel n-Ευḡain. Γεντιλερ
 muarperunt ḗennḗur μορ. Γαλινne na m ḗpetan

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

¹ *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note ¹¹, p. 137 *supra*.

² *Euchu*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

³ *Anchorite*. — ἀncopριτα, A.

⁴ *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

⁵ *Cuirni*. — A tribe descended from Corc, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuirne, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

⁶ *Fella*. — A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note e.

⁷ *Delbhna*. — The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Loch-Cendin*. — This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

⁹ *Tethba*. — A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the

i.e. Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianachtá,¹ by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigernach, and a great many others. Euchu² Ua Tuathail, an anchorite³ and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,⁴ ‘fell asleep.’ A victory by the Ui-Garbhain, and the Cuireni,⁵ and the Fella,⁶ over the Delbhna.⁷

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrich, son of Maeltoli, abbot of Cill-achaidh, ‘fell asleep.’ Sechnasach of Loch-Cendin,⁸ a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son of Congal, King of Tethba,⁹ died. The ‘Law’ of Patrick¹⁰ [established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh¹¹ son of Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (*i.e.*, bishop¹² of Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was deposed¹³ by Niall¹⁴, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain. The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great¹⁵. Gailinne¹⁶

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county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Tefia). According to the *Táin bo Cualnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in Tethba tuascirt, or Northern Tefia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 35.

¹⁰ ‘Law’ of Patrick.—See note 1, p. 234 *supra*.

¹¹ Feidhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

¹² Bishop.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 832 *infra*, Artri is described as “abbot” of Armagh.

¹³ Murchadh . . . was deposed.—The original is ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄνου τοῦ Μυρσάου; lit. “an ex-king was made of Murchadh.”

¹⁴ Niall.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

¹⁵ Bennchair the Great.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

¹⁶ Gailinne.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called “Gailinne na mBretan” (“Gailinne of the Britons”) from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donegal*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156. Dr. O'Connor blunders greatly (note 1, *Rev. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

exurtum ert o Feidlimtið, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum oratorio. Tene di nim forra foruē n-abbað i n-arto Mačae, conuolouice.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac Ferzura duax nepotum Forindain moritur. Orzgan Benncair ac airtiu o gentið, 7 corerað a derčairi, 7 peilzi Comgail do epotað ar a ferin.

Dið fir fir,
Do deoin airuiz ina riz;
Derčair mo čnama cen čron
O Benncon baža d'Oentrob.

Bellum inter uiror Tečbae inuicem, id est bellum Finubrač, in quo ceciderunt Aeð mac Fogertaiž et alii multi. Rorr Commain exurtum ert magna ex parte. Bellum inter Connačta inuicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Belliolum inter Dunchað et Cumurcač duor peger Ciannachtæ, in quo multi interfecti sunt. Dunchað uictor fuit; Cumurcač euarit. Eochair mac Dperrail, pi dal Araith in tuaircerit, iugulatur ert a rociur fuis. Spelan mac Složaðaiž, rex Conaille Muirčemni, moritur. Eitgal Sceiliz a gentibus paritur ert, et cito mortuus ert fame et riti.

Fol. 38 bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iiii.º Cuamu Lugmaið, rarieny et episcopus, dormiuir. Diarmaid huæ Aeða roin, ančorita et religionis doctor totius

"Gailinne" the same as "Gallogigia" (or Galloway).

¹ Burned.—exaurtum, apparently corrected to exurtum, A.; exhaurtum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exurtum.

² Fedhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

³ Bennchair. — Bangor, in the co. Down.

⁴ True.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comghall himself.

⁵ Oentrobh.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned¹ by Fedhlimidh,² with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair³ in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine. [823.]

'Twill be true, true,⁴

By the will of the supreme King of Kings,

My stainless bones shall be taken

From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobh.⁵

A battle among the men of Tethba⁶ themselves, *i.e.* the battle of Finnabhair,⁷ in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianachta, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.⁸ Eochaid⁹ son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.¹⁰ Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig¹¹ was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite¹² and doctor of religion of all [824.]

⁶ *Tethba.* — See note ⁹ under the year 822.

⁷ *Finnabhair.* — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Escaped.* — εσαγγιτ, A. εσαγγιτ, B.

⁹ *Eochaid.* — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

¹⁰ *By his confederates.* — α ποσιρ ποσιρ, A.

¹¹ *Scelig*; or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaihbh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note ¹, and p. 223, note ¹.

¹² *Anchorite.* — ανκοριτα, B.

Ἠiberniæ, obiit; et Cuimneċ abbat Pinnzlaipri, Aedan abbat Tamlaċtae, Flannabra princeps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Ailello, abbat Slane et aliarum ciuitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, perit. Pergal mac Caċrannaiċ, rex Loċa Riāċ, moritur. Maelbrepail mac Ailello Cobo, rex dal Araidhe, moritur. Magna pertilencia in Hibernia inſola ſenioribus et pueris et inſirmis; magna fame et defectio panis. Oenċur mac Maeleuin rex Loċa gabhor moritur. Slat Duin leċglairi du zenntib. Lorcuċ Maiċi bile cona derċigib o ġentib. Roimiuċ imMaiċ inir pe.n-Ūltaiċ ſor zentib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roimiuċ ſor Orraiċi pe n-zenntib. Flano mac Forceallaiċ, abbat Lir moir, in pace dormiuit. Lex Patrici ſor teora Connaċta la Aſtriċ mac Concobair (.i. epiſcopus apud Maċa). Orċain inſiri Daime o zenntib. Pallomon mac Rogertaċ iugulatur eſt a patre ſuo qui nominatur Ceallaċ. Martre Blainċce mic Flainn o zenntib in hī Colum Cille.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º u.º Διαρματ mac Neill, rex deirceſt Dpeċ, moritur. Niall mac Διαρματα, rex Miċe [obiit]. Mac Loingriċ, abbat

¹ *Of all Ireland.* — τοσιυρ Ἠibernie, B.

² *Magh-Bilè.* — See note ³, p. 80 *supra*.

³ *Pestilence.* — περτιλencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Μαгна περτιλencia in Ἠibernia, 7 magna fameſ panis.

⁴ *Loch-Gabhor.*—See note ⁷, p. 263 *supra*.

⁵ *Dun-lethglaise.*—Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

⁶ *Over Gentiles.*— ſor zenntib, A. ſor zentib, B.

⁷ *The 'Law' of Patrick.*—See note ¹¹, p. 281 *supra*.

⁸ *Three divisions of Connaught.*— See note ¹³, p. 269 *supra*.

⁹ *Artri.*—See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as archinnech ("herenagh") of Ar-magh.

¹⁰ *Bishop.*—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A., over the name Artri.

¹¹ *Inis-Daimhle.*—The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. *The Martyr of Donegal*, at July 4, states that it was *between* Ui-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,¹ died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnghlais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,² died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence³ in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁴ died. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise⁵ by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,⁶ in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Fland son of Forcellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick⁷ [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,⁸ by Artri⁹ son of Conchobar (*i.e.* bishop¹⁰ of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle¹¹ by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,¹² son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,¹³ son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,¹⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, died

[825.]

Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gal-laiibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii., note 2), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 130, note 4.

¹² *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note y.

¹³ *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [*i.e.* of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

¹⁴ *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loing-sech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177-182

αὐτὸ Μαῖαε, in pace obiit. Ἄρτ μαε Διαρματα, rex Teḗbae, per dolum iugulatur ερτ. Clemenḗr episcopuḗr, abbaḗr Cluana ipaiḗrto, feliciter uitam finiuit. Ἄdomnae moḗr poḗr hḗrino n-uile .i. robuḗo plaiḗe o mac Iellaen τοι Mumae. Maelduin mac Ḥormḗaile, rex nepotum Meitḗ, in clericatu obiit. Fol. 39a. Loḗcaḗo Ḅeitḗre la Peiḗlimiḗo, plogaḗo Muman occo. Ḥuin Ἄρτραḗ mic Muirḗera. rix Teḗbae. Lex Ḙari co Connacta iterum. Ruḗnel pḗincepḗr et episcopuḗr cluana pḗpta Ḅrenainḗo moḗritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ui.º. Ἐḗτḗur pḗincepḗr Ταμλαḗταε doḗmḗuit. Saḗugaḗo Eugain i n-αὐτο Μαῖαε, la Cumuḗcaḗ mac Catail 7 la Ἄρτριḗ mac Concobair. Oḗgḗan Luḗcan το ḗennḗtib 7 a loḗcaḗo, 7 innḗcaḗo Ciannachta coḗrici oḗταḗr n-Uḗan, 7 oḗgḗan Ḥall inḗo Ἄιḗḗir olḗena. Bellum Leiḗti ḗaim pe Niall mac Ἄeḗa, poḗr hḗi Cḗemḗain, 7 poḗr Muirḗcaḗ mac Eaḗḗaḗ rix n-Ulaḗ, in quo cecidḗrunt Cumuḗcaḗ 7 Congalaḗo duo pḗlii Caḗail, et alii pḗgḗr multi ḗoinaḗ Ἄιḗḗiallaḗ. Coḗcaḗo oinaḗḗ Taillten

¹ *Fears.* — αdomnae. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (= *aith*, *ath*), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, "fear."

² *By.*—o, omitted in B.

³ *Mac Iellaen.* — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Conor prints "*dictae Jellame*," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

⁴ *Of Munster.*—τοι Mumae, A.; τοι Muimae, B. O'Conor wrongly prints *di muniea*.

⁵ *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbhna-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbhna-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Anmchada (or O'Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

⁶ '*Law*' of *Dari*.—See above under the year 811.

⁷ *Ruthnel.*—O'Conor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it "*Ruthmael*."

⁸ *Cluain-ferta-Brenaind.*—"Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁹ *Abbot.*—pḗincepḗr, A.

¹⁰ *Eoghan*—Eoghan 'Mainistrech.' His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list

in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears¹ throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by² Mac Iellaen³ of Munster.⁴ Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra⁵ by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari⁶ [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,⁷ abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot⁹ of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan¹⁰ in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscach, son of Cathal, and Artri¹¹ son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.¹² The battle of Lethi-cam¹³ by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailtiu,¹⁴ against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 *infra*; and that of Eoghan at the year 833. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note s.¹

¹¹ *Artri*.—See last note.

¹² *Foreigners of the East*, i.e., the *Gaill* (or Foreigners) of the eastern part of Meath.

¹³ *Lethi-Cam*.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (*Cill-mor-Enir*), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note ⁵, 236 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Fair of Tailtiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailtiu*), in the co. Meath

φορ Ζαλενζαϊβ̄ la Concobar mac n'Donnchada, in quo ceciderunt multi. Coḡcpaḡ oenaiḡ Colmain la Muire-
ḡaḡ φορ Λαιḡniu deḡgabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi.
Moenaḡ mac Cpunnmail, pēcnap pēp Roip, moḡtuur
ep̄t. Abm̄iep abbaḡ Cille aḡiḡ doḡm̄iuir. Coḡcpaḡ
ḡunaiḡ Λαιḡen do ḡentiḡ, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac
Concogalt, pēx na ḡoḡtuaḡ, et alii innum̄erabiles.
Riḡḡal occ ḡip̄raib̄ it̄ip̄ p̄eḡḡlimiḡ 7 Concobair.

b. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iiii.º h̄uata
mac ḡiarmata, p̄i Teḡḡae, inḡep̄p̄ctur ep̄t. Robar-
taḡ mac Caḡaraiḡ p̄rincep̄ cluana moep̄ Aḡḡoae,
Muireḡiu abbaḡ ḡrom[a] in ap̄clainḡ, Clemenḡ abbaḡ
linne ḡu[a]ḡail, doḡm̄iep̄unt. Mucap̄ mar ḡi muccaib̄
moḡa in aip̄ep̄ n-ap̄ḡoae Ciannaḡḡa o ḡallaiḡ, 7
marḡpe Teḡḡnen aḡḡoḡat. ḡuin Cinaeḡa mic Cumur-
caḡ, p̄i ap̄ḡoae Ciannaḡḡae, o ḡallaiḡ, 7 loḡcaḡ
Lainne leipe Cluana moep̄ o ḡallaiḡ. Caḡḡoimeḡ p̄e
leḡlaḡar mac loingriḡ, p̄i ḡal Aḡraiḡe, φορ ḡenniḡi.
Caḡḡoimeḡ aile φορ ḡenniḡi p̄e Coip̄p̄ri mac Caḡail, p̄i . h̄ . Ceinnp̄e-
laiḡ, 7 p̄e muinnḡip̄ tiḡe Munḡu. Aḡ ḡealḡna hi p̄ello.

Fol. 39ab.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iiii.º Muireḡaḡ
mac Ruaiḡraḡ p̄i Λαιḡen, Aḡeḡ mac Ceallaiḡ p̄rincep̄
Cille ḡapo, Maelḡobop̄ḡon abbaḡ cille Aḡraile,

¹ *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

² *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note l, and 940 note r.

³ *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

⁴ *A great many*.—πλurimi, A. μuλτι, B.

⁵ *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons-town), in the King's County.

⁶ *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

⁷ *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."

⁸ *Abbot*.—π̄rincep̄, A.

⁹ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 15, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

¹¹ *Tech-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

¹² *In treachery*.—hi p̄ello is a rude

Conaeth mac Muirgoin rex nepotum Paulgi, Cormac mac Muirguro princeps Sentraib, Cerball mac Finnechta pi Delbna, Maelumai mac Ceiternaig equonimus Fintubrach, Drucan mac Taiog rex nepotum Meið, omnes mortui sunt. iugulatio Conaig mic Ceallaig o Eoig mac Cernaig, per volum. Διαρμαίτ abbas Iae do ðul a n-Clbain co minnaib Colum cille. Roineð for Connaetha pe peraið Mide, in quo ceciderunt multi.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ix.º Oengur mac Donnchara rex telach Mide mortuus. Cormac mac Suibne abbas Cluana irairto, scriba et episcopus, in pace quiescit. Ceallaç mac Concaithrige, princeps Acið crimtain, mortuus. Lorcað for la Feidlimið. Folloin mac Donncaða iugulatus est a Muiminenribus. Cumbae hUae mðriu in deirceit la Feidlimið. Iosep mac Neçtain abbas roir Commain quiescit. Finnechta mac Doðbcoða, rex generis fili Thrae,

¹ *Sentrebbh.*—Lit. "old habitation." Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.

² *Delbhna.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 827) write *Delbhna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

³ *Steward.*—equonimus (for oeconomus), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 827) write πριουρ, "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

⁴ *Finnabhair.*—O'Donovan identifies this place with "Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 827, note s.); but does not give his authority for the identification. There were many places called "Finnabhair."

⁵ *By Echaidh.*—o Eoig, A. o Eoch[air], B.

⁶ *To Alba.*—a nClbain; i.e. to Scotland.

⁷ *With the reliquaries.*—co minnaib, A. B. "With . . . reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of *minna* (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnaið*), see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

⁸ *Victory.*—Roineð (for rromed), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Reineð, B.

⁹ *Telach-Midhe.*—O'Donovan explains this name by "Hill of Meath," which he would identify (*Four Mast.* A.D. 828, note w) with Tealach-ard, or Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath. The name is corruptly written, as the proper genit. form of *Telach-Midhe*, should be *Telcha* (or *Telaig*)-Midhe.

¹⁰ *Achadh-Crimthain.*—"Crimthan's Field." Not identified.

Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh;¹ Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;² Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward³ of Finnabhair,⁴ and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh⁵ son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,⁶ with the reliquaries⁷ of Colum-Cille. A victory⁸ over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King of Telach-Midhe,⁹ died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraige, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,¹⁰ died. Burning of Foir,¹¹ by Fedhlimidh.¹² Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction¹³ of the Ui-Briuin of the South,¹⁴ by Fedhlimidh.¹⁵ Joseph, son¹⁶ of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,¹⁷ son of Bodhbchadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

[829.]

¹¹ *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

¹² *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Cashel (or Munster).

¹³ *Destruction*.—Cumbæ. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *at̃cumā* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Rielly*), and *aithchumbe* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeuss* (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has Cumbæ, which O'Connor wrongly translates "Conventio."

¹⁴ *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septs in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Ninehostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbheartach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

¹⁵ *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

¹⁶ *Son*.—*mac*. Omitted in B.

¹⁷ *Finsnechta*.—*Ḟinechta*, B.

[obuit]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat tuorum men-
rium i n-αρσο Μαῶαε, obuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° Διαρμαιτ
το τιαχταιν i n-ηθρινσ co μινδαβ Coluim cille.
Μuirpenn abatιγγα Cille παρα διορμιυιτ. Αιρμεῶαῖ
ppincepp Μαγι bile διμερρυρ ερτ. Cερναῖ mac
Duncon, pεpυβα ετ pαpιενγ ετ pαcεpτορ αιρσο Μαῶαε,
pαυραυιτ. Oenaῖ Tαιλτεν το cumypc oc pοpαῶαib im
pεpυn mic Cuilινσ 7 im μινδα Πατραice, conδιο αρῶα
ιλι δε. Ινοpεσ Conaille το γενντιβ, conαρpγαβασ
Fol. 39ba. Maelbryḡti αρρι, 7 Canannan α βραῶαιρ, 7 co pucῶα
illongα. Caῖ το μαῶμαim i n-Αιḡνεῶαib pε γενντιb,
pορ μuiνντιρ n-αιρσο Μαῶαε, conαρpγαβῶα pοῶαide
mοpα ουb. Μοpγ Dunchαδα pιλι Conainḡ, pεγip
Cιanaῶῶαε. Sapυγασ Θυγαιν μαινιpοpεαḡ abbat
αιρσο Μαῶαε, hi pοιγαιλλnαιḡ, la Conῶobar mac
n-Donnehαδα, conαρpγαβῶα α μuiνντερ 7 copucῶα α
ḡpαιḡι. Pειῶλιμιῶ mac Cpeḡḡtain co pλυαḡ Μυḡαν 7
Λαιgen το ῶυiῶechτ i Pιambyp το ιnnpυiῶ pεp m-ῶpεḡ.
Ινοpεσ Λιῶι la Concobαρ.

¹ *Suibhne, son of Forannan.* — Suibne mac Pairnig (“S. son of Fairnech”), in A. Called S. mac Forannan (“S. son of Forannan”) in B. The name of this Suibhne does not occur in any of the ancient lists of the “Comarbs,” or successors of St. Patrick. The *Four Mast.* however, in noticing his death under A.D. 829, agree with this Chronicle in stating that Suibhne was abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months.

² *Diarmait.* — Abbot of Hi (or Iona). See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, pp. 315, 388. Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba (or Scotland), is recorded above at the year 828.

³ *Abbot.* — ppinncepp, A.

⁴ *Tailtiu.* — Teltown, co. Mea h See note ¹¹, p. 167 *supra*.

⁵ *Forads.* — In old Irish glossaries *fora* (or *foradh*) is explained by a “seat” or “bench” (i.e. the station) of the person who presided over an assembly, or celebration of national games. See O’Brien’s *Ir. Dict.*, voce pοpα; O’Curry’s *Mann. and Cust.*, I. ccxxxiii, and 3, 541, and *Leabh. Gabhala*, p. 44.

⁶ *MacCuilind.* — Bishop of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. His obit is entered under the year 495 *supra*.

⁷ *Aighnecha.* — The plural form of Aighnech, which was probably the name of a district in the n.e. of the county of Louth, near Carlingford Lough (the ancient Irish name of which was Snamh-aighnech.) — See Reeves *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 252, note z). According to a statement in *Leb. na*

.b. **Κτ.** Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° 1.° Cέτνα ορξζαιν αιρσο Μαčas ο γεννητιβ πο τρι in oen ήίρ. Ορξζαιν Μucήnama 7 Λυζμαϊδ 7 Οα Μειτ 7 Όρομα mic Ublae, 7 alanaile ceall. Ορξζαιν Ουιμλιαcc 7 ρινι Γιανναcται cona cέλλαιβ ήυλιβ ο γεννητιβ. Ερξαβαιλ Ccilella mic Colzen ο γεννητιβ. Τυαcαl mac Ρεραδαιc το βρειc το γεννητιβ, 7 ρερin Αδομναιn, ο Όomnuc μαζαν. Ορξζαιν ραcα Λυραιξ 7 Connipe ο γεννητιβ. Cιναcδ mac Εcταc, ρι θαl Αραιθε in τυαιριρτ, ιυζυ-λατυρ ερτ περ uolum α ροcιρ ριιρ. Cιναcδ mac Αρτραc, rex Cualann, et Διαρμαιτ mac Ρυαοραc ρex αιρcιρ Λίρι, μορτυι ρυντ. Concoβαρ mac Όonnchara, ρι Ερenn, μορτυιρ ερτ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° 11.° Αρτρι mac Concoβαιρ, abbaρ αιρσο Μαčas, et Concoβαρ mac Όonncoδa ρex Τεήρο, uno menpe μορτυι ρυντ. Ρυαορι mac Μαελεροcαρταιξ, leiτ ρι .h. Cρεήταιn, μορτυιρ. Νιαλλ Cαλλι ρεγναρε incipiτ. Ροιuiοδ ρε Νιαλλ 7 ρε Μυρcaδ ρορ γαλλυ ι n-θαιρε Cαλζαιδ. Ορξζαιν cluana Όolcan ο γεννητιβ. Cατροιuiοδ ρορ μιuiν-τιρ Cille θαρο ιnνα cill, ρε Ceallač mac Όραιν, ubi

¹ *Kal. Jan.*—The number '400' is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

² *Mucsnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

³ *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called "Ui-Meith-Macha." For the situation and extent of this territory, see O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

⁴ *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoynes, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

⁶ *Conchobar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

⁷ *Artri.*—See note ¹⁶, p. 309 *supra*.

In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Artri is stated to have ruled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

⁸ *Ui-Crimhtain.*—Otherwise written Ui-Cremhthainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.¹ A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard- [831.] BIS. Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering of Mucsnamh,² and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,³ and of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from Domnach-Maghen.⁴ Plundering of Rath-Luraigh⁵ and Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery, by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann, and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Lifè, died. Conchobar⁶ son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,⁷ son of Conchobar, abbot [832.] of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,⁸ died. Niall Cailli⁹ begins to reign. A victory by Niall¹⁰ and Murchadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.¹¹ The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain¹² by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach¹³ son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla'seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 832, note t.

⁹ *Niall Cailli.*—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (*Ogygia*, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

¹⁰ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

¹¹ *Daire-Chalgaidh.* — The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

¹² *Cluain - Dolcain.* — Clondalkin, near Dublin.

¹³ *Cellach.*—Kfng of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

iuſulati runt multi in ſeria Iohanniy in autumno. Iuſulatio muinntipe cluana mic U Noiy, 7 loſcuð a termuinn coraci doruy a cille, la ſeiðlimið rið Cairil. Fon oen cumai muinnter Dermaygi co doruy a cille. Moſy Diarmota fili Tomaltaygi, reſyir Connacht. Moſy Cobðaið mic Maileduin reſyir Iarmuman. Loſcað Liry moer Moçutu 7 ar Dermuman. Loſcað Droſa in arclainð o ſennitið. Orſſain loða ðri-cerna ſor Conſalach mac nEðað, 7 a marbad oc longayð iarum. Reçtabra abbar Cille aðaið obiit. Tirraiti mac Ruamluſa, princeſſ domnaið Seçnaill, moritur.

Fol. 396b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º iiii.º Oengur mac ſerſura, rex ſortrenn, moritur. Euzan Manir-treç, abb ayroð Maçae et Cluana Iſairroð, et Aſſraic abatira Cille dapo, dormierunt. Ceallaç mac ðrain, ri Laiſen, 7 Cinaeð mac Conainſ, rex Teçbae, moritui runt. Suiðne mac Aſtraç, rex Moçðorne n-uile, interfectur erit a ſratribur ſuir. Concobar mac Ailello occirur erit a ſratribur ſuir. Conſalac mac Oenſura, rex ſeneriy Loçaire, moritur. Tuatçar epircopur et ſcriba Cilla dapo obiit. Caç ſor ſenniti re n-Dunaðach mac Scannlain, rið .h.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lismore, co. Waterford.

³ *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Loch-Bricerna*.—So in A and B. But the name should be "Loch-Bricrenn" (the "lake of Bricriu"), as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Bricriu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Bricriu mem-thenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

⁵ *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

⁶ *Ruamlus*. Under the year 800 *supra*, the obit of a 'Ruamnus,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

⁷ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁶, p. 118 *supra*.

John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,¹ to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,² and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind³ by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna⁴ against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh,⁵ died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,⁶ abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,⁷ died. Eogan Mainistrech,⁸ abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,⁹ son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,¹⁰ died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his¹¹ brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his¹¹ brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,¹² son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,¹³

⁸ *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

⁹ *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Tethba*.—In later times called *Teffia*, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregh, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 39 *b* in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *His*.—*γυιγ*. Omitted in A.

¹² *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Conor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast.* write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

¹³ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Προγενντι, ου ιτορεραταρ ιλι. Ορζαιν Γλιννε τα λοθα ο Γενντιβ. Ορζαιν Σlane 7 Ριννουδραε habae ο Γεντιβ. Λορκαε cluana mic U Noir demedia ex maiore parte. Σuin δροccain mic Cenδερcain ι η-Αιθniu.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Sloζαδ la Niall co Uaiζniu copoρoιζεptaρ ηι φοραιβ .ι. Δραν mac Paelan. Cιναεδ mac Neill mic Αεθα ιυgulatur epτ la hUltu. Ινδρεδ Μιδε la Niall, co ρολορκαε conδici τεε Maelchonoc. Cumυρκαε mac Oengυρα, ρεcnap cluana micc U Noir, μορυταρ. Ορζαιν Ρερnann 7 cluana moep Moεδoc ο Γενντιβ. Coemclυδ ababδ ι η-αρδ Μαθα .ι. Ρορυνδαν (ο Ραε mic Μαλαιρ) ι η-ιναδ Δερμοτα (ο ειζεαρnan). Εθαδ mac Conchonzalτ rex nepotum Τυρταρ, 7 Caincompac mac Cιαδαιl equonimυρ εille ταρο, 7 Δρεραl mac Copμαic pρincepρ Cille dυμαι ζlinn et aliarυm ciuitatum, μορυνταρ, 7 Μυρceptaε mac ζορμζαile, omner μορταρ ρυντ. Ρερζυρ mac Δοδβεαθα, rex Cαιρζε βραθαδε, ιυgulatur epτ a Mυminenρibυρ. Μορρ Δυναθαζ mic Scannlain ρεζιρ .η. Ριδζεντι. Λορκαε Cluana mac Noir τερτια parte ρυι .ιι. noin μαρτα. Λορκαε Μυνζαιρτ 7 αλα-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

¹ *Finnabhair-abha*.—The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

² *Of the greater part*.—The MS. A. has "de media ex maiore parte." But B. has merely "ex maiore parte." See note ⁵, p. 306 *supra*.

³ *Aidhne*.—The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

⁴ *Niall*; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

⁵ *When he ordained*.—The original in A. is copoρoιζεptaρ, and in B. also copoρoιζεptaρ, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write co ρο ορθαζ ("when he ordained").

⁶ *Tech-Maelchonoc*.—The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.

wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dalocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Fin-nabhair-abha,¹ by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part² of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.³

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall⁴ to the Leinstermen, when he ordained⁵ a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faelan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,⁴ when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.⁶ Cumuscach, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁷) in the place⁸ of Dermot Ua Tighernain.⁹ Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn¹⁰ and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbhadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹¹ was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgenti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

[834.]

⁷ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—The “fort” (or “rath”) of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as “Rackwallace,” a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O’Conor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithinnmhalais*.

⁸ *In the place*.—1 n-1nαo. 1n∞o∞, A.; 1n∞o∞, B.; both of which are

corrupt. The *Four Mast.* write 1 n-1nαo∞h, which is more correct.

⁹ *Ua Tighernain*.—Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175–187; and Harris’s *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Cill-duma-glinn*.—Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath.

¹¹ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

naile čeall 1pmumen o gentiḃ. Orɣɣain ɔpoma hlunɣ o gallaiḃ.

- b. ꝥct. 1anaiꝝ. Anno domini ɔccc.º xxx.º uº. Suiḃne mac lopeḃ abbaꝝ Ḥlinne ɔa loča ; Soepɣur nepoꝝ Cuinneda abbaꝝ Ɔermaiḡe, Ɔorɔurač episcopuꝝ et ancoꝝita Luꝝcan, omney ꝑelicitꝑ uitam ꝑinierunt. Ɔunlainɣ mac Cačuraḡ, ꝑꝑinceꝝ Ɔorɔaiḡe moipe, moꝝtuꝝ epɔ ꝑine communionꝑ i Caiꝝul ꝑꝑꝑum. Ḥabail in ɔairčizꝑ i Cill ɔara ꝑoꝝ Ɔoꝝinɔan abbaio n-aepɔo Mačae, co ꝑamač Ɔatꝑaic olčena, la Ɔeɔlimiḃ co cač 7 inɔnu, 7 ꝑo ḡabta i caet co n-anhumaloit ꝑꝑiu. Ɔermaiꝝ ɔo dul co Connačta cum lege et uealliuꝝ Ɔatꝑicu. Ceall ɔara ɔo opɣain ɔo ḡentiḃ o 1nbir ɔeaae, 7 ꝑollopcaɔ a leač na cille. Coiꝑꝑu mac Maeleɔuin, ꝑea loča ḡaḃoꝝ, iugulatuꝝ epɔ o Maeleꝑna, et Maeleꝑna iugulatuꝝ epɔ o Coiꝑꝑiu in eadꝑm hora ; et moꝝtuꝝ ꝑunt ambo in una nočte. Ɔꝑꝑma ꝑꝑeɔa ḡentiliuꝝ o ɔeipciꝝꝑ ɔꝑeḡ .i. o telcaḃ Ɔꝑoꝝman 7 o Ɔermaiḡ ɔꝑitꝑonum, et caꝑtiuoꝝ tam ꝑluꝑꝑꝑ ꝑoꝝtaueꝑunt et moꝝtiꝑicaueꝑunt multoꝝ et caꝑtiuoꝝ ꝑluꝑꝑꝑoꝝ apꝑtuleꝑunt. Meꝝ moꝝ etꝑꝑcnoꝝeꝝ 7 ɔauiꝑmeꝝ, 7 ꝑo iač ḡlara coꝝ anꝑat ɔi ꝑiuč. Cač Ɔꝑꝑinɣ etꝑꝑ Connačta inuicem, ɔú iꝑoꝝčaiꝝ Ceallač mac Ɔoꝝbaꝝaiḡ ꝑꝑinceꝝ Roꝝiꝝ caim, 7 Aɔoḡnꝑan mac

¹*Druim-hIng.*—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

²*Dermagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³*Ended life happily.*—B. has ɔeꝑuncti ꝑunt.

⁴*Corcach-mor.*—The “great corcach (or marsh).” Cork, in Munster. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in noticing the obit of Dunlainɣ, style him, *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware has no reference to him in his list of bishops of that See.

⁵*Forindan.*—See under the last year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaiḃh*, Introd., p. xlv.

⁶*Feidlimidh.*—Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.

⁷*Dermait.*—The Dermot Ua Tigheꝑnain mentioned under last year as having been displaced from the abbacy of Armagh, in favour of Forinnan (or “Forannan,” as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIng¹ by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] BIS Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinneda, abbot of Dermagh;² Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.³ Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,⁴ died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,⁵ abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,⁶ by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait⁷ went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea;⁸ and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,⁹ was killed¹⁰ by Maelcerna, and Maelcerna was killed¹⁰ by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregh, i.e., from Telcha-Droman, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off¹¹ several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,¹² and Adomnan, son of

⁸ *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

⁹ *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Killed*.—By $\iota\upsilon\zeta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\upsilon\rho\ \epsilon\rho\tau$, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerna were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Carried off*.—For $\rho\omicron\rho\tau\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\rho\upsilon\mu\epsilon\tau$, B. has $\tau\omicron\upsilon\alpha\epsilon\rho\upsilon\mu\epsilon\tau$. The entry is rudely constructed.

¹² *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "herenagh") of Ros-Commam, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

Αλδοαλεδ̄, 7 Conn̄m̄ac̄ μορ υιτορ ριυτ. Υαρτατιο
 cprudelirrima a Zentilibur omnium ρινιυμ Connac̄-
 torum. Αρ κᾱτα ρορριν̄ Δειρ τυαιρσιυρτ ο Ζενντιβ̄.

Fol. 40ab.

¶ Ct. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc̄c̄. xxx̄. ū. ρλαῑτροα
 abbar μονιρτρεδ̄ δυτι, επιρκορυρ ετ ανοριτα, Μαρ-
 ταν επιρκορυρ Cluana cain, ρequieuerunt. Maelduin
 mac Sechnurais̄, ρι ρερ-Cul, Τυᾱταλ mac ριαν̄γαλαῑξ ρι
 ceniuil Αρδογαιλ, Ριαcan mac ριν̄ρνε̄cti λεῑτρ̄ι Λαιgen,
 μορτυι ρυντ. Longar τρε ριchet lonḡ τι Νορδομαν-
 ναιβ̄ ρορ δοινη. Longar ειλε τρε ριchet lonḡ ρορ αβαινο
 λῑρι. Ro ρλατρ̄ατ ιαρυμ ιν̄ τι Longar ριν̄ μαξ̄ λῑρι 7
 μαξ̄ m̄δρεξ̄ επιρ cealla 7 dune 7 τρεβα. Roινιυδ̄ ρε
 ρεραιβ̄ δ̄ρεξ̄ ρορ Ζαλλαιβ̄ ec Θεοινηι 1 Μυξ̄δορρναιβ̄
 δ̄ρεξ̄, conioτορραδαρ ρε ρῑct̄ τ̄οιβ̄. Bellum ρε
 Ζενντιβ̄ oc Ινβιυρ να m-barc ρορ h̄u Neill ο ριναινο co
 μυιρ, δ̄υ ιρπολαδ̄ αρ ναδ̄ρᾱιρμεδ̄, ρετ ρρ̄ιμι ρεζερ
 euarρerunt. Λορκαδ̄ Ινηρεο cealτρ̄αε ο Ζεντιβ̄. Cella
 lōca Θιρνε n-uile, ιμ̄ ε̄λυαιν̄ Εοαιρ 7 Θαιμινιρ, το
 υιλγιυνη ο Ζενντιβ̄. Ινδρεδ̄ ceniuil Coirppi cρυιμ̄ λα
 ρειδ̄ιλμιδ̄. Roινιυδ̄ ρορ Μυιμνε̄ct̄υ ρε Cātal mac
 Μυιρζερρο. Μαρβαδ̄ Saxoιλβ̄ τοιρ̄ξ̄ να n-Zall λα
 Cianāct̄.

¹ *Connmhach Mor.* — His obit is given at the year 845 *infra*, where he is described as *rex nepotum* Ὀρ̄ιυμ, or King of the Ui-Briuin, a tribe whose territory comprised a large district lying to the east of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

² *Northern Deisi.* — A branch of the great tribe of the Deisi (which has given name to the two baronies of Decies, in the co. Waterford), whose territory embraced a large district lying about Clonmel, in the present co. Tipperary. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69, and

Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (2nd ser., 1875, pp. 425-7).

³ *Rested.* — *quieuerunt*, B.

⁴ *Abhainn-Liphè.* — The river Liffey; or Anna Liffey, as the name is sometimes incorrectly written.

⁵ *Magh-Liphe.* — The "Plain of Liphè" (or Liffey). The flat portion of the present co. Kildare, through which the River Liffey flows.

⁶ *Magh-Bregh.* — The "Plain of the Bregha." This comprised the southern portion of the co. Meath washed by the river Boyne. But its exact limits are uncertain.

⁷ *Victory.* — ροιμ̄ιυδ̄, A. and B. A later hand attempted to alter ροιμ̄ιυδ̄ to ρορρ̄αοιμ̄ιυδ̄, by inter-

Aldailedh ; and Connmhach Mor¹ was victor. Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,² by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaithroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.³ Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul ; Tuathal son of Fianghalach, King of Cinel-Ardgail ; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhainn-Liphè.⁴ These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè⁵ and Magh-Bregh,⁶ between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory⁷ by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne⁸ in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn⁹ to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned ; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom¹⁰ by Fedh-ilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,¹¹ son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,¹² chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.¹³

[836.]

polating the letters γραο. But πομνω occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

⁸ *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

⁹ *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.

¹⁰ *Race of Coirpri Crom*.—A name

for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.

¹¹ *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

¹² *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaelhel re Galluibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

¹³ *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia ; a tribe

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Cormac episcopus et scriba Cille roibrič, Dhan Finzlair episcopus et scriba, Tizeruač mac Ceđa abbas Finnubrač abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt. Domnall mac Ceđa, princeps Droma určaille, moritur. Cellač mac Corcpaič princeps ino airicuil Dorenciaaroc, Cellač mac Coirppi princeps Ačto truum, moritui sunt. Congalač mac Moenaič, rex nepotum filiorum Cuair Dpeč, subita morte uitam finiuit. Maeleron rex Loča lein .i. mac Cobtaiz, moritur. Ričdal mor i cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feidlimiđ 7 Niall. Docutu sanctus episcopus et ancorita Slane uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Ferrudač equonimus airđ Mačae obiit. Bellum re Zenntib pop Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maelduin filius Muirgera et alii multi. Dhan mac Faelain rex Laizen moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Maelgaimriđ scriba optimus et ancorita, abbas Dennaip, paupauit. Colman mac Robartaiz abbas Slane, Ceđan abbas Roip cpea, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit, Maelruanaid mac Cačuraiz rechar Lurcan, moritui sunt. Cumarcač mac Cončalairč, rex Ciannactai, moritur. Muiredač mac Ečdač, rex coiciđ Cončobuir. iugulatur ert a suis patribus .i. Ceđ et Oengur, et

Fol. 40ba.

occupying the district about Duleek, co. Meath.

¹ *Finglais*.—Finglas, a little to the north of Dublin city.

² *Finnabhair-aba*.—Fennor, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

³ *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 837, note q.), that this may have been the old name of a place called Spancel Hill, in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare. But Shearman thought, and probably with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented by that of Dunmurraghill, in the parish of the same name, in the north of the county of Kildare. See *Loca Patriciana*, p. 112.

⁴ *Airicul-Dosenchiarog*.—Another form of the name of a place mentioned above under the year 809. See note 7, p. 296.

⁵ *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare.

⁶ *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of [837.] Cill-Foibrigh; Brann of Finnglais,¹ bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba² and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,³ died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,⁴ Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,⁵ between Feidhlimidh⁶ and Niall.⁷ Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,⁸ son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe [838.] and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre;⁹ Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,¹⁰ [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,¹¹ died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,¹² was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

⁷ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland.

⁸ *Bran*.—See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

⁹ *Ros-cre*.—Written ροϛ κρηε in B. But like ροϛ κρηε in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

¹⁰ *Troit*.—See note ⁶, p. 300 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (τρϑ

ῖοιτ, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

¹¹ *Cianachta*.—The *Cianachta* of Bregh, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

¹² *Coiced-Conchobhair*.—The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.

αλιρ multir. Cenneitiġ mac Congalaidġ, rex nepotum
 filiolorum Cuair ħpeġ, a suo patre .i. Ceile, dolore
 iugulatur erc. Crunnġael mac Fiannaġail, equoni-
 mur Ďermaitġi, iugulatur erc o Maelpeġnail mac
 Maelruanaidġ. Peġt oi ġallaidġ for loġ Ecġach, coror-
 tatar tuatġa 7 cella tuaircerc Ėrenn arr. Coemġloġ
 abbat 1 n-arcod Maġae .i. Ďermait (.ġ. Τιġερναιġ)
 ινδον Forindan (o Raġ mic Maluir). Bellum pe
 ġennitib for riru Forcpenn, in quo ceciderunt
 Euġanan mac Oengura et ħran mac Oengurra, et
 Aed mac Doanta; et alii pene innumerabiles ceci-
 derunt. Lorcaġ Fernann 7 Corcaidġe o ġennitib.

.b. Ꞓct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° ix.° Orġġain
 Luġmaidġ oi loġ Ecġadġ o ġennitib, qui epircopor et
 pperpiterop et rapientes captiuop duxerunt et alioꝝ
 mortificauerunt. Floriacur imperator Francorum
 moritur. Lorcaġ arcod Maġae cona derpigibġ 7 a doim-
 liacc. Peidilmidġ ri Muman do inriuidġ Midġe 7 ħpeġ,
 conidreirġi 1 Teġraiġ, et in illa uice inderc Cell 7
 ħeirri la Niall mac Aedġa.

Ir he Peidilmidġ in ri,
 Dianid opair oen laiti,
 Eirpige Connaġt cen caġ
 Ocuz Midġe do manraġ.

¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—The name is otherwise (and more usually) written Maelsechlainn. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

³ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

⁴ *Ua Tighernaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Thighernan.

⁵ *In the place*.—ινδον (for ινναδ), A., B.

⁶ *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

⁷ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

⁸ *Corcach-mor*.—The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

⁹ *Floriacus*.—For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, was treacherously slain by his brother, *i.e.*, Ceile. Crunnmhael, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,¹ was slain by Maelsechnaill,² son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,³ from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh⁴) in the place⁵ of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malais⁶). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,⁷ in which fell Euganan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor⁸, by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.] BIS. from Loch-Echach,³ by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,⁹ Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.¹⁰ Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregh, and rested in Temhair;¹¹ and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell¹² and [Delbhna]-Bethri,¹³ on that occasion, by Niall,¹⁴ son of Aedh.

Fedhilmidh¹⁵ is the King,
 To whom it was but one day's work
 [To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,
 And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840). as O'Conor suggests. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

¹⁰ *Cathedral*.— $\tau\omicron\mu\iota\mu\lambda\iota\alpha\kappa\kappa$; literally "stone house" (or "stone church").

¹¹ *Temhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

¹² *Fera-Cell*.—"This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eglisli; but there is ample evidence to prove that Fera-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eglisli, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county." O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, App., p. vi., note 24.

¹³ *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

¹⁴ *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

¹⁵ *Fedhilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Μορρ Μυρκαῶδα mic Αεῶδα ρεγυρ Connaçt. Σιν Cι-
αεῶδα mic Κορραιῶ ρεγυρ Ὀρεγμαίνε, ἰ Τεῦβαι. 1ορεῖ
Ροιρρ μοερ, επιρκορυρ ετ ρεριβα ορτυμυρ ετ ἀνκοριτα,
αββαρ Cluana αῦιρ ετ ἀλιαρυμ ciuitatum, δορμυιυτ.

Κτ. 1αναρ. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º Σεντι ρορ
Loch Eacaç beór. Cumpunduo ρορ Maelruanaid mac
n'Donnchada la Διαρμαιο mac Concoðair, 7 μαρβαο
Διαρματα ιαρυμ la Maelreçnaill in eadē die, et
Maelruanaid in uita ρεμανυτ. Αεῶ mac Dunchada
iuçulatur ep̄t dolore a ροειρ Conaig mic Ρλαινο in
conspectu eiy. Longpoet oc Linn duaçnaill ara ρορτα
τυαῶα 7 cealla Τεῦβαι. Longpoet oc Duiblinn
αρρορτα λαιγιν 7 Οἱ Neill επιρ τυαῶα 7 cealla, κορισε
ρλιαῶ Ὀλαῶμα. Σλογαῶ la Ρεοδλιμιῶ κοριει Capmain.
Σλογαῶ la Νιαλλ αρ α ḗenn κορισε Μαῶ n-οῦταιρ.

Fol. 40bb.

Ἰαῶαλ ρεοδλιμιῶ ριγλιῶ,
Ροραβαῶ ιρ na θραιγυῶ,
Ἰορρυε Νιαλλ co nept naça,
Αεεπτ in caça claiomig.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indi-
cating the place where they might be
introduced into the text.

¹ King.—ρεγυρ. Om. in B.

² Bregmaine.—A territory now
represented by the barony of Brawny,
co. Westmeath.

³ Tethba.—See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.

⁴ Cluain-Eois.—Written sometimes
cluain αῦιρ in the text. Clones, in
the co. Monaghan. After this entry,
the following note is added in a later
hand in MS. B.:—Ανηρα m-βλια-
çain ρο ειορ τανçαουρ loçlanaid
α n-ειρυνν αρτυρ το ρειρ αντ
ρενçυρα. "In this year below
(scil. 840) the *Lochlannachs* came
first to Ireland, according to the
senchus ("history").

⁵ Victory.—The word in the text
is *cumpunduo*, which is decidedly
corrupt. In the corresponding entry
in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is
ρραομεαῶ, which means a "break-
ing," "rout," or "defeat."

⁶ *Maelruanaidh*.—King of Uis-
nech (or Meath); and father of
Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who
became King of Ireland in A.D. 847.
See at the year 846 *infra*, and the
note on Maelsechnaill under the
year 838 *supra*.

⁷ *Linn-Duachail*.—The "Linn (or
'Pool') of Duachall." The name of
some harbour on the coast of the
co. Louth; most probably Dundalk
harbour. But see Todd's *Cogadh
Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. lxii.,
note ¹. This fortress, or encamp-
ment, was of course formed by the
Foreigners. It was a long way from
it, however, to Tethba, a district
comprising parts of the present coun-
ties of Westmeath and Longford. See
p. 316 *ante*, note ⁹.

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King¹ of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,² in Tethba.³ Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois⁴ and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory⁵ over Maelruanaidh⁶ son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachail,⁷ from which the territories and churches of Tethba⁸ were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,⁹ from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.¹⁰ A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.¹¹ A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar.¹¹

The crozier¹² of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,
Which was left on the thorn-trees,
Niall bore off, with usual power,
By right of the battle of swords.

⁸ *Tethba.*—See last note.

⁹ *Dubhlinn.* — Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

¹⁰ *Sliabh-Bladhma.*—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

¹¹ *Carman*—*Magh-ochtar.* — The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (Carman) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "Carman" to

be the same as "Loch-Garman," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

¹² *Crozier.*—The original of these

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dccc. xl. 1.º Μαιρεδαῖ
 mac Cernaiḡ, equonimur aipḡ Μαῖῶε, μοριτυρ. Ξεινντι
 φορ Duiblinn beop. Ριηνεχτα mac Ὀπεραιλ abbar
 Cille Dumai ḡlinn, Cumruḡ mac Ruamlupa abbar
 domnaiḡ Seḡnaiil, omney μορτυι ρυντ. Ρειθλιμιḡ
 Cille more enip, epircopuy, quieuit. Maelduin mac
 Conaill, ρι Calatpoma, do epḡabail do ḡennτιḡ. Ορḡḡain
 Cluana mic Noip o ḡennτιḡ δι Linn duaḡail. Ορḡḡain
 Ὀιρορ 7 Σαιḡρε o ḡennτιḡ δι Duiblinn. Longar
 Norðmannorum φορ Ὀοιnn, φορ Linn ροιρρ. Longar
 Norðmannorum oc Linn ρaileḡ la Ultu. Moran mac
 InpRechtaḡ, abb cloḡair mac n-Daimeni, du epḡabail
 du ḡallaḡ Linnæ, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbar
 Linne duaḡail do ḡuin [do] loḡcaḡ o ḡennτιḡ 7 ḡoiḡe-
 laiḡ. Ορḡḡain τιριρτ Διαρματα o ḡennτιḡ δι ḡóel
 uipce. Ceallach mac Caḡḡin, abb Ὀpoma moep la
 hU Eḡaḡ, doρmiuit. Tungal mac Ρepḡaile, ρι Ορραιḡe,
 μοριτυρ.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dccc. xl. 11.º Μορρ
 Maelpuanaḡ mic Donncaḡa (.i. ρι Μiḡe 7 athair
 Maelrechlainn). Μορρ Caḡail mic Concoḡair. Αρτ-
 tagan mac Ὀomnaill iugulatur epḡ dolope, a Ruapḡḡ

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

¹ See note ⁹, p. 345.

² See note ⁷, p. 344.

³ *Dublinn*.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la ḡallaḡ bóinne, “by the Foreigners of the Boyne.” But see Todd’s *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaibh*, p. 17.

⁴ *Linn-Rois*.—The “Pool of Ros.” That part of the Boyne (according to O’Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A. D. 841, note q.

⁵ *Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

⁶ *Linn*.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

⁷ *Comman*.—Called Caemhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (at the year 839) states that “Koe-wan (abbot of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn¹ still. [841.] Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cumsudh son of Ruamhus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.² The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.³ A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.⁴ Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni⁵ was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,⁶ and afterwards died with them. Comman,⁷ abbot of Linn-Duachail,⁸ was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,⁹ by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.¹⁰ Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor¹¹ in Ui-Echach, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn¹²). [842.] Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc¹³ son of Bran.

⁸ *Linn-Duachail*.—See note 7 under the year 840.

⁹ *Disert-Diarmata*.—“Diarmait’s Desert” (or “hermitage”). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the “Gentiles” from Cael-uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

¹⁰ *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the “Narrow-water,” between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

¹¹ *Druim-mor*; i.e., the “great ridge.” Now Dromore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

¹² *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

¹³ *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman’s *Loca Patriciana*, general Table xi., facing p. 223.

mac ὄροιν. Cínáeð mac Conroi, rex generis Loígair, iugulatur erc o Delbni. Cumruð mac Depero et Moínaiǵ mac Soččadaiǵ, duo episcopi et duo ancorite, in una nocte moriuntur puncti n-diriunt Diarmata. Pēr-ǵur mac Fočaiǵ, rex Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Maeletuile, scriba et ancorita, in Italia quiescit. Suibne mac Forannain, abbas Imlecho pio, moritur. Colgu mac Fedaiǵ ancorita pauperit.

Fol. 41aa.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelmídiǵ mac Cínáeða iugulatur erc a Gentihibus. Ronan abbas Cluana mic Noir Dormiuit. Dricceni abbas Loēri obiit. Lorcað cluana perita drendain o Gentið do loč Rí.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Forindan abbas aird Mačae du epradail du Gennitið i Cloen comardai, cona mirdaið 7 cona muinntir, 7 a bpič do longaið Luimniǵ. Orǵgair duin Marc o Gennitið, du in po marbad Aeð mac Duibðacrič abb Tire da ǵlair 7 Cluana eiðniǵ, 7 du in po marbad Ceiternač mac Con-dinair, pecnar Cille dapo, 7 alaire ile. Dunað di Gallaið (.i. la Turgeir) por loč Rí, coroptatar Con-

¹ Two.—ii (for duo), A. Om^a. in B.

² Night.—nočte, A. nocte, B.

³ See note ⁹, p. 347.

⁴ Imlech-fia.—See note ², p. 194 *supra*.

⁵ By Gentiles.—a gennitiubus, B.

⁶ Lothra.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁷ Forindan.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

⁸ Cluain-comarda.—Written cloen comardai in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the "Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token," now known as "Colman's Well," a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd's Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note ³.

⁹ Luimnech.—Limerick.

¹⁰ Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

¹¹ Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

¹² Cluain-Eidhnigh.—Clonenagh, in

Cinaedh, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sotchadach, two bishops and two¹ anchorites, died in the one night² in Disert-Diarmata.³ Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,⁴ died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedh, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.⁵ Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Bricceni, abbot of Lothra,⁶ died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,⁷ abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,⁸ with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.⁹ The plundering of Dun-Masc¹⁰ by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrigh, abbot of Tir-da-glas¹¹ and Cluain-Eidhnigh,¹² and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinasc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host¹³ of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges¹⁴) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹³ *Host*.—The word in the text is ουναρό, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is ούν, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is λονγεϛ, a fleet (from λονγ, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have ρλόιζερό, a hosting, or expedition.

¹⁴ *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B., has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 38, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormans. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, notes d.--g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.

ναῖτα 7 Μιδε, 7 co po λορκαρετ Cluain mic Hoir cona
 δερταγιδ, 7 Cluain περτα ὄρενδαιν, 7 Τιρ σα γλαρρ, 7
 λοῖρα 7 αλαϊε καῖραῖα. Ριαῖνα mac Maelebrerail,
 abbar Finnubraḱ abae, μοριτυρ. Σορμζαλ mac Μuir-
 εδαιῖ, επιρκορυρ et ancorita λαινε λειρε, quieuit. Καῖ-
 ροιουῖδ φορ ζενντε πε Hiall mac Aeda 1 maiḡ 1ῖα.
 Ορζζαιν Donncaḱa mic ῥollomain 7 Ρlainn mic
 Maelruanaiz, la Maelreḱnaill mac Maelruanaib.
 Τυρζερ du epzaḱail la Maelreḱnaill, 7 βαουῖ Τυρζερ
 illoḱ uair iarum. Labraib mac Ailello abbar Slane
 μοριτυρ. Robartaḱ mac ὄρεrail, abbar achaid bo
 Caimniḡ, μοριτυρ. Robartaḱ mac Ρlainn, abbar
 Domnaiz moer, μοριτυρ. Δυναῖ δι ζαλλαιῖ Αῖα cliaḱ
 oc Cluanaib andobuir.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º u.º Καῖαλ
 mac Ailello rex nepotum Maine, Ρερρdomnaḱ ραριενρ
 et ρcriba ορτιμυρ αιρτο Μαῖαε, Conniḱaḱ mḱri mac
 Κορρραιḡ rex nepotum ὄριuin, δορμιερunt. Ορζζαιν
 Fol 41 ab. Δαιρlicce do ζενντιḱ. Hiall mac Aeda rex Teimpo (i.
 ic linne Heill φορ Callainḱ), μερρione μορτυυρ epτ.

¹ See note 11, p. 348.

² See note 6, p. 348.

³ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

⁴ *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205, *supra*.

⁵ *Niall*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Drowning of Turges*.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moylesaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b.) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (Topog. Hib., dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

⁷ *Loch-Uair*.—Now known as Lough-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Achadh-bo-Caimniḡ*.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

⁹ *Cluana-andobair*.—Cluana andobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their Annals (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County,) was burned:

Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,¹ and Lothra,² and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,³ died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,⁴ rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall⁵ son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges⁶ subsequently in Loch-Uair.⁷ Labraidh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,⁸ dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith at Cluana-andobair.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine; Ferdornach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,¹⁰ son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic¹¹ by Gentiles. Niall¹² son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland¹³). [845.]

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

¹⁰ *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

¹¹ *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

¹² *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24–26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (= 833), *supra*.

¹³ *Calland*.—Represented by }ct. in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkenny. (*Four Mast.* A.D. 844, note r.) But this seems unlikely.

Νι caphaim in uirgi n-duabair
 Imteit reoð toeð m'arair,
 Α Callaino ce nomairde
 Mac mna baide po baoir

Maelouin mac Conaill, rex Calatroma, iugulatur a
 Lagenenribur. Niall mac Cinnraelað, rex nepotum
 Fiodgennti, moritur. Bellum pro Connacta re Gallaið,
 in quo Rigan mac Ferzura, 7 Moðron mac Diarmota,
 7 Aeð mac Caðrannaiz, et alii multi, ceciderunt.
 Roimiuð re Tizeruað pro Maelreçnaill 7 pro Rua[r]ec,
 in quo trucidati sunt multi. Muiredaç mac Flaino,
 abb monistrepç duati, mortu[u]r est. Forindan abb
 airtio Maçae du tiachtain a tirib Muman, co minnaið
 Patraice. Coirpri mac Colmain, abb Αττα truum, mor-
 tuur est. Conaing mac Ferdomnaiç, abbas domnaiç
 Patraice, mortuur est.

ꝥct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º ui.º Feiðlimið
 (.i. mac Crimtain), rex Muman, optimur Scotorum,
 paupauit reþiba et ancorita. Maelreçnaill mac
 Maelruanaiz regnare incipit. Toçal iniri loça
 Muirpemar la Maelreçnaill pro rianlaç mar ti
 maccaib bair Luizne 7 Galenz robatar oc inþriuð na
 tuaç more Gentilium. Roimiuð mair re Cerball mac

¹ *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note ⁶, p. 150 *supra*.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—The beginning of his reign as monarch of Ireland is entered under the next year. See a note respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

³ *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief of the Ui-Dunlaing, and for nine years King of Leinster. See above under the year 842. His death is recorded at 861 *infra*.

⁴ *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at years 834 and 838.

⁵ *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The first of the entries for this year, namely the obit of Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine, is here added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Son of Crimthan*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

⁸ *Of the Scoti*.—Scotorum. Om. in B.

I love not the hateful water,
Which flows by the side of my house ;
O, Calland, though thou may'st boast of it,
Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,¹ died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Malsechnaill,² and over Ruarc,³ in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,⁴ abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,⁵ died. Conaing, son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan⁷), [846.] King of Munster, the best of the Scoti,⁸ a scribe and anchorite, rested. Malsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.⁹ The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar¹⁰ by Malsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'¹¹ of the Luighne¹² and Gailenga,¹³ who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhall¹⁴ son of Dungal

⁹ *Begins to reign.*—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

¹⁰ *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

¹¹ *'Sons of death'*; *i.e.* malefactors. O'Connor incorrectly renders the original, *di maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

¹² *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

¹³ *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gailengamora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

¹⁴ *Cerbhall.*—King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are

Dungaille for Agonn, in quo ceciderunt da céet déac. Maelgoan mac Eodac, rex ceniul Bogaine, moriturus est. Ceallaic mac Maelpatraic, pectab per Roir der abaind, moritur. Connmac mac Cernais, Letri Ciaraide Connaict, moriturus est. Artur mac Muirdeais, pi iartair Liri, moriturus est. Caical mac Corepaic, pi Poctart, iugulatur est a nepotibus Neill.

.b.

Κε. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Hic magna in Calendii Februarii. Finneicta Luibnisi, anctorita, et rex Connacht antea, moriturus est. Tuatcar mac Cobtais, rex Luigne, moriturus est. Caic pe Maelreicnail for genti i Forais, in quo ceciderunt .iii. cet. Bellum pe n-Olcobur pi Muman, 7 pe Lorrgan mac Cellais co Laigniu, for Genniti ecc reiaic Neictain, in quo cecidit Tompar epell tanipe pi Laitinne, 7 da cet dec imbi. Roimud pe Tisernaic for Genniti i n-Dairiu diript Doonna, in quo ceciderunt da cet dcc. Roimud pe n-Euganacht Cairil for Genniti ice Dun Maeletuile, in quo ceciderunt .ii. cet.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 353, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cerbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

¹ *Agonn*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Connor renders by "de prædonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has agonb. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note¹. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write for gallob Aca cliaic ("over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

² *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note⁹, p. 85, *supra*.

³ *Vice-abbot*.—pectab. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write ppiour ("prior").

⁴ *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Rois, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

⁵ *Ciaraidhe* (or *Ciarraidhe*).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,¹ in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,² died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraic, vice-abbot³ of Fera-Rois, south of the River,⁴ died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe⁵ of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,⁶ died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] MS. February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,⁷ an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Maelsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,⁸ wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,⁹ in which Tomrair Erell,¹⁰ tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach¹¹ over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,¹² in which twelve hundred¹³ were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuille, in which five hundred were slain. A

⁶ *Iarthar-Lifi*.—See note 7, p. 100, *supra*.

⁷ *Finsnechta of Luibnech*.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note 3. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

⁸ *Forach*.—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

⁹ *Sciath-Nechtain*.—“Nechtan's Shield (or Bush).” See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Tomrair-Erell*.—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's “*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*,” *Introd.*, p. lxxvii., note 4.

¹¹ *Tigernach*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

¹² *Daire-Disirt-Dochonna*.—The “oak-wood of Dochonna's desert.” This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Introd.*, p. lxxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

¹³ *Twelve hundred*.—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the “Gentiles” at

Coemcloð abbat 1 n-αρθ Μαάαε .1. Διερματ in uicem Forindan. Διαρματ Cille Can δορμiuιτ.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º uiii.º Conaing mac Flaind rex ðpeð moritur. Coirppi mac Cinaeðo rex nepotum Mael moritur ert. Finnechta mac Διαρματα abbað Doimliacc, Maelruataið abbað αιρθ ðpēcain, Oncu episcopus et ancopita Slane, obierunt. Ailill mac Cumurcaíð, rex loča cal, moritur. Flaithbertač mac Ceilečair occitur ert a fratribus suis. Muirpečt .iii. xx. long di muinntir rið Gall du čiachtain du tabairt ðreamma porp na Gallu robarar ar a ciunn, co commarcarat hθpenn n-uile iarum. Inðpechtač abb lae do čiachtain dočum n-θpenn co minðairb Colum cille. Robartač mac Colgen, abbað Slane, exulauit. Flannacan mac θčðač, rex dail Araidhe in tuaircirt, iugulatur ert a ðenere θuzain. Maelbreuil mac Cernaíð, rex Muðdorua, iugulatur ert a gentilibus port conuerſionem suam ad clericor. Ailindan abbað ðennčair δορμiuιτ. Porbair Maelpečnail hi Crupairt.

Κτ. Enair. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaðač abbað Cluana mic U Noir, 7 Tuatál mac Pedaðač abbað Rechrand 7 Δερμαíðe, 7 Pēčar mac Muirpeðaíð princeps Laigne lepe, defuncti sunt. Oengur mac

“twelve score,” which seems more reasonable.

¹ *Change of abbots.*—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diarmait. See above, at the years 834 and 838.

² *Cill-Can.*—So in A. and B. But the *Four Mast.* write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcash, in the parish of Kilcash, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary.

³ *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imaal, in the present co. of Wicklow.

⁴ *Loch-Cal.*—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

⁵ *Reliquaries.*—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co minðairb is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] “oathes or sanctified things.”

⁶ *Lived in exile.*—exulauit. The

change of abbots¹ in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can² ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,³ died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Breacain, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Cal,⁴ died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar, was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards. Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the reliquaries⁵ of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile.⁶ Flannacan,⁷ son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Foghain. Maebresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.⁸ Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, ‘fell asleep.’ Encampment of Maelsechnaill in Crupait.⁹ [848.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra¹⁰ and Dermagh,¹¹ and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of Lann-léri,¹² died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh- [849.]

Four Masters give his obit under the year 847=849.

⁷ *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

⁸ *Conversion to religion*.— $\rho\sigma\tau$ $\text{conuep}^{\text{t}}\text{p}^{\text{t}}\text{ionem}$ γuam αo $\text{cler}^{\text{t}}\text{icop}$. This means that Maebresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scottorum* (849).

⁹ *Crupait*.—The name is “Cru-fait” in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

h-Uidre, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Rae ban*, “white plain” (or “field”). It has not been identified. O’Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

¹¹ *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King’s County.

¹² *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

Suibne, rex Mugdorna, iugulatur ert o Sarrro filio Maelbrigtae. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannaecta, du ppiṭtuidect Maelrechnaill aneurṭ gall, co p' inoṛiṭ Ou Neill o ṛinainṭ co muir etir cella 7 tuaṭa, 7 co p' ort inuṛi loṭa gabur dolore, corbo comarṭo ppi a lar, 7 corolpṛeṛṭo leir deṛṭaṭ Tpeoit 7 tpi xxi^c dec di doinuṭ ann. Ḵroen mac Ruadraṭ, rex nepotum Craunnaṭain, et duo germani eiuṛ .i. Roṛetaṭ et Ḵruatur, iugulati sunt a ppatribuṛ suir.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º Colṛgu mac Ceallaiṭ ppiṛceṛ Cille tommae, Scannal mac Tibraiti ppiṛceṛ domnaiṭ Seṭnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaeda rex Cairil, moṛtuṛ sunt. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demerpuṛ ert in lacu cruṭeli moṛte, o Maelrechnaill 7 o Tigeṛnaṭ, di poeṛmaib deṛ doine n-Ḵrenn 7 comarbbai Paṭraic ppecialiteṛ.

Monuar a doine maiṭi,
 Ḵa pṛṛ a laiṭi cluiṭi;
 Moṛ Uach Cinaeth mac Conaing
 Hi loṃano doṭum cuiṭi.

Τεταετ ουβγενντι ου Αṭṭ cliaṭ, co palṛat ap moṛ du ṛinnṛgallaiṭ, 7 co po [ṛ]latṛat in lonṛpoṛt etir doine 7 moine. Slat do ουβγενντιḴ oc Lino duaṭail, 7 ap

¹ *Garfidh*.—Sarrro, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Sarrbeth.

² *Maelsechnaill*.—King of Ireland at the time.

³ *To the sea*; i.e. from the Shannon eastwards to the sea. The words co muir ("to the sea") are erroneously represented in A. and B. by comm. The liberty has been taken of amending the text, on the authority of the *Ann. Four Mast.* (848), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (850). It appeared plain, besides, that the compiler of this Chronicle intended to use the same form of expression, o ṛinainṭ co

muir, employed under the year 836 *supra*, where the extent of the territory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was thus indicated.

⁴ *Level with the surface*.—The expression in the text, comarṭo ppi a lar, means "equally high with its floor."

⁵ *Was burned*.—corolpṛeṛṭo, for co po loṛeṛṭo, A. B.

⁶ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the parish of Faughalstown, barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.

⁷ *Cinaedh*.—See under the last year, where his rebellion against King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), and his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,¹ son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Maelsechnaill,² through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,³ and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface ;⁴ and the oratory of Treoit was burned⁵ by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A. D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-Toma;⁶ Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, *i.e.*, the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh⁷ son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,⁸ a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,⁹ with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially. [850.]

Alas,¹⁰ O good people,
His days of play were better !
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliaith, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered¹¹ the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].¹²

⁸ *Drowned in a pool.*—in *lacu*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

⁹ *Tigernach.*—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

¹⁰ *Alas!*—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41*b*, in A.

¹¹ *They plundered.*—*co rolatrat*, for *co ro ílatrat*, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have *co ro inoirret*; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) *sur inoirriot*, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

¹² *White Foreigners.*—Supplied from

mor duib. Congalað filius Irgalaid, rex Coille
 Follamhain, moritur. Ríghdal i n-ard Maíae etir
 Maelreónaill co maíeib leiti Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co
 maíeib coicib Conchobair, 7 Dermait 7 Peðgna co raínað
 Raíraice, 7 Suarleð co cleirðib Míðe. Cairpell mac
 Ruadhrað, rex locha hUaitne, iugulatur ert dolore ante
 portam oratorum Tuzernaið hi Cluain auir, o Conaillib
 Fernmuigi. Eðu mac Cernaið, rex per Roir, inter-
 pectur ert a gentilibus. Tirraiti nepos Daiðenaið,
 abbas Liff moer, dormiuit.

b. Ꝟct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º 1.º Duo heredes
 Patricii .i. Forinnan periba et episcopus et anchorita,
 et Dermait parientissimus omnium doctorum Eu-
 ropae, quiescunt. Uartatio airð Maíae o gallaib
 Lindae die ramčarc. Luçt ocht xxº long di ðindgentib
 do roačtadar du cað þri Dubgennti do ðnaíñ Aiðneð.
 Tri la 7 tri aiðči oc caðugad doaib, act ir pe n-Duib-
 gennti rommeabaid, co þarðgabrat a ceile allonga leu.
 Stain fugitiuus euarit, et lepene decollatur iacuit.
 Moenðal abbas Airðde rrača, et Cennraelað mac
 Ultain parient þoiðe conair, et Lerðal princep
 Očnae, dormierunt. Þogerac mac Maeleþerail, rex

Fol. 42aa.

Ann. Four Mast. (849), and Chron. Scotorum (851).

¹ *Coille-Follamhain.*—According to the *Félire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

² *Leth-Chuinn.*—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

³ *Matodhan.*—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 856 *infra*.

⁴ *Province of Conchobar.*—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

⁵ *Diarmait.*—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbacy of Armagh. See note ⁴ under the year 847 *supra*.

⁶ *Loch-Uaithne.*—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Cluain-aiis.*—Clones, county Monaghan.

⁸ *Fera-Rois.*—See a note respecting this district, at the year 846 *supra*.

⁹ *Heirs.*—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,¹ died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,² and Matodhan,³ with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,⁴ and Diarmait⁵ and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairrell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,⁶ was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-auis,⁷ by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs⁹ of Patrick, viz., [851.] BIS. Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, rested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn¹⁰ on the day of Sam-chasc.¹¹ A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aighech. They were three days and three nights¹² fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain¹³ escaped by flight, and Iercne¹⁴ was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,¹⁵ and Lergal abbot of Othan,¹⁶ 'fell asleep. Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (431).

¹⁰ *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachail. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. lxii., note 1.

¹¹ *Sam-chasc*.—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast.* (850) write an ṽoinnac̄ iap̄ ccaip̄c̄ ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scottorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

¹² *Three days and three nights*—iii. λα 7 .iii. αιτ̄ci, A. B.

¹³ *Stain*.—Written like *Stam* (*Stam*) in A. and B.

¹⁴ *Iercne*.—Written ειip̄cne in B.

¹⁵ *Both-Conais*.—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrowmore, in the parish of Culdaff, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 405, note g.

¹⁶ *Othan*.—Fahan, in the parish of

να η-Αιρξιαλλα, μοριτυρ. Καταλ mac Dubaen, rex
Oa η-Duach Αρεατροιρ, μοριτυρ. Πορβαραç mac
Maeluðir, p̄ncep̄r Cille mope Cindeiç, μοριτυρ.
Αρ δι Γαλλαβ̄ oconarb̄ ινριβ̄ αιρ̄ειρ̄ ̄ρηεç, 7 αρ αιλε uc
ραιç Αλδαν Ια Γιανnacht, in uno menre.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º l.º η.º Αιλιλ mac
Robartaiç p̄ncep̄r Λυρκαν, et Plann mac Rechtabrao
abbay leiç Mançain, et Αιλgenan mac Donnçaike rex
Cairil, defuncti p̄nt. Αιηλaim mac ριç Λαιτλινδε το
τιν̄δεcht a η-Ερινδ, copoziallpat Γαλλ Ερεנד το, 7 ειρ
ο Γοιδελαιβ. Εκτιγερν mac Γυαιρε, rex Λαιzen
δειζαβ̄αρ, iugulatur ept̄ doloρε a ̄ρυαταρ ριλιο Αεδο
7 ο Cερball ριλιο ̄Dunçaike; et ̄ρυαταρ ριλιυρ Αεδο
iugulatur ept̄ doloρε a ροειρ ριυρ ιιι.º die πορτ iugu-
lationem Εçτιγερν. Πλατ̄μα abbay ̄υιρορ, ειρηcopυρ,
οβιτ. Cερναç mac Maelebr̄epail, rex Cobo, μοριτυρ.
Caçmal mac Tomaltaiç, leiç ρι Ulaç, a Hoρδοmanny
interfectur ept̄.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ιι.º Τυαταλ
mac Maelebr̄içti, rex nepotum ̄Dunlainsi, iugulatur

Fahan Upper, barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal. Formerly called Othan-Mura, from its founder St. Mura, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q., and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

¹ *Ui-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of Ui-Duach is still preserved in that of the parish of Odogh, in the north of the present co. of Kilkenny. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of Odogh.

² *At the islands* — oconarb̄ ινριβ̄, A and B., apparently a mistake for oc narb̄ ινριβ̄, the more correct form.

³ *Rath-Aldain*. — According to O'Donovan (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 850, note g), this place is now known as Rathallou, in the parish of Moorechurch, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

⁴ *Liath-Manchain* — Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

⁵ *Amhlaim*. — Over the last *m* of the name in A. and B it is suggested that the name should be "Amhlaip."

⁶ *Of Lochlaind*. — Corruptly written Λαιτλινδε in A., and Λαιτλιννε in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

⁷ *Echtigern*. — The name of Echtigern appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach of Argatros,¹ died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Cill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands² of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain³ in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtabhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;⁴ and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim⁵ son of the King of Lochlaind,⁶ came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern⁷ son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,⁸ and by Cerbhall⁹ son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh⁸ was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,¹⁰ a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Cobha,¹¹ died. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrighte, king of Ui-Dunlaing,¹² was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow).

⁸ *Bruatar son of Aedh*.—See last note.

⁹ *Cerbhall*.—He was King of Ossory during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerbhall at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

¹⁰ *Biror*.—Birr, in the King's County.

¹¹ *Cobha*.—The short form of a name otherwise written "Ui-Echach-Cobba, and "Ui-Echach-Ulád." A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeves' *Antiqq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348-52.

¹² *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

εργολογία α γράβις γυρ. Μελρεχναλλ περ
 Τεμπο το ουλ κο γυρ Μυμαν κορκοι ινδουιν να
 η-Οερι, α η-ζιαλλα το ταβαρτ. Ηερερ Colum cille,
 γαρθενρ ορτιμυρ, .iiii. ιο μαρτα αρυο Saxoner μαρτιρι-
 ζατυρ. Cpeč Domnaiž μοιρ ιτιρ Τιγερναč 7 Plan-
 mac Conainz, αčτ ιρ πε Planδ romemairδ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cačan
 abbatyrra Cille ταρο μοριτυρ. Sneachta κο περnu
 περ .ix. Κτ. Μαη. Cpeč la hAcēδ mac Neill κο hUlty, κο
 γαρζαb Connecan mac Colmain 7 Πλαϊτβεptač mac
 Neill, 7 ποčαιθε cena. Ριηρνεčται γραυθε ιυγυλατυρ
 εργ .i. mac Maelbrižti. Ρυιδžυρ mac Macniač, abbat
 μοινηρτρεč θυιτι, διμεργυρ εργ. Αιλιλλ abbat Achard
 boe, Robarταč abbat ιηηρε cain Dežα γερυβα, 7
 Μυρεδαč ρι αιρθε Ciannačτα, μορτυι γυнт.

Fol. 42ab.

b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º l.º u.º Κοιρνε μορ
 7 ριccet comταρ γυιρρι ρρυμ λοčα 7 ρρυμ αιβνε
 Ερηνν δυ čραιžτεčαιβ 7 μαρλαιžιβ α .ix. Κτ. Decim-
 bir yrque αο .iiii. ιουρ Ιανυαρι. Temperτυοργυρ
 annur et αρπερρρυμυρ. Μελρεχναλλ mac Mael-
 ruanaiz ι cCairυul, κο τυc ζιαλλυ Μυμαν. Cocač μορ
 ετιρ ζενντι 7 Μελρεχναλλ κο η-ζαλλžοιδελαιβ λειρ.
 Δερτεč λυρcan το λορcač α Νορδοτμαννιρ. Ροιηυδ
 μορ πε η-Acēδ mac Neill γορ ζαλλζαειδελυ ι η-ζιηνν

¹ *Indeoin-na-nDesi*.—The “Anvil of the Desi.” This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullaghoney (the “summit,” *mullach*, of the *inneoin*, or “anvil”), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce’s *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197–8.

² *Successor*.—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him Indrechtach. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 390.

³ *To the shoulders*.—co γρομny, B. A. has κο περny, “to the shields.”

⁴ *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monasterboice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit is given above at the year 518.

⁵ *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 853), that Ruidhgus was drowned in the Bóinn (Boyne).

⁶ *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainnigh. The “field of St. Canice’s cows” Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen’s County. The name is written acíδ boe in A.; but

Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoin-na-nDesi,¹ and brought their pledges. The successor² of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abbess of Cill-dara, died. [854.
Snow up to the shoulders³ of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrihte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,⁴ was drowned.⁵ Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo,⁶ Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianachta,⁸ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,⁹ so that the [855.
principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.¹⁰ The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,¹⁰ in

αχαρο βοο in B., which is more correct.

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

⁸ *Ard-Cianachta*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

Frost. — ρεccετ, A., B.; probably for ρεccεο, "freezing."

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A. D. 854, note t). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gail-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Ροιϋλε co pa lad leip ap diñor duib. Hoim toerec na n-Dubgennti iugulatur ert la Ruadbraic mac Meirminn, ric m-Drctan. Suibne nepor Roiϋlic, rcriba et ancorita, abbar Lirr moep, Cormac laϋraic ðriuin rcriba et epircopur, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna epircopur Slane martirizatur.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Romuð pe n-Imar 7 pe n-Clmair þor Caittil rind co na Gall-gæðelair hi tirib Muman. Moengal abb Þobair 7 Siaðal diript ðiarain requieserunt. Matuðan mac Muireðair, rex Ulað, moritur. Triar do loceað i Taillte di ðenið di nim. Uentur maximur co pa la rþar, co comrcar inri loða. Cellað diait,

O bai renat rinn potail
Hecea for roerair þetaib,
Tref bliaðain ní ar bpecaib,
Ar triduit ar cúic cetaib.

Fol. 42ba. Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cumpuð epircopur et ancorita, princep Cluana irairto, in pace paupavit. Cinæð mac Clirin rex Pictorum, 7 Cluip rex Saxon, mortui sunt. Tirraiti ban abbar Tipe da glar [mortuur ert]. Maelreñnall mac Maelruanaic co reraib Epend do tuðecht hi tipe

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

¹ *Glenn-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenelly, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note o.

² *Ruadhri*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriæ*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

³ *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambriæ*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

⁴ *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

⁵ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

⁶ *Caittil Find*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. lxxi., note 2.

Glenn-Foichle,¹ where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,² son of Merminn,³ King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,⁴ Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,⁵ a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, over Caittil Find⁶ with his Gall-Gaidhel,⁷ in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,⁸ and Siadhál of Disert-Chiarain,⁹ rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.¹⁰ Three persons were burned in Tailltiu¹¹ by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

[856]

Since the fair great synod of Nice
Was [held] in noble manner,
The third year, not by false reckoning,
On thirty over five hundreds.¹²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh¹³ Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,¹⁴ King of the Saxons, died. Tipraiti Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

[857.]

⁷ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

⁸ *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁹ *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudán died in pilgrimage.

¹¹ *Tailltiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

¹² *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 325; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

¹³ *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

¹⁴ *And Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *et* is misplaced in

Muman, condairið .x. naitci oc Neim, 7 a n-innreð co muir raðerr iar maðmair for arriða oc carno Luðað, co farðbað ann leðri na n-Deire, Maeleron mac Muireðair. Tuc Maelreclainn iarum giallu Muman o Belut Gabrain co Inri Tarbhnaí iar n-Ere, 7 o Dun Cernnaí co hAraínn n-airðir. Pluuialir autumnur et perniciosa[r]rimur pruðibur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º un.º Suarplec abbar Achairð bo, Ailill banbaine abbar ðiror, Maelcoba óa Faellan abbar Cluana uaíña, Faalzur abbar Roir çrea, in pace dormierunt. Slogað mor la hAmlaib 7 Imar 7 Cerpball i Miðe. Riððal maðe Erenn oc rait Aaðo mic ðrice, im Maelreclainn ruz Teirra, 7 im Peçña comarba Patraice, 7 im Suarplec comarba Finnio, ic denum riða 7 caincomraice per nErenn, conro ar in tail rin durat Cerpball ri Orrairi oðreir ramæa Patraic 7 a comarba, 7 conro and do deçairð Orrairi i n-dilri rri leç Cuinn, 7 aþrogaioð Maelguala ri Muman a dilri. Maelguala rex Muman a Norðmannur occirpur ept. Seçonnan filur Conaing, rex Cairgi braçairðe, moritur.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ix.º Sloiðeð Laiçen 7 Muman 7 Connaçt, 7 Oa Neill in deirçirt, irin

A., where it occurs after the word Saxon.

¹ *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Black-water.

² *Carn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or “monumental heap”) of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

³ *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maeleron the title of *tanairi*, or “tanist.”

⁴ *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written “Belach-Gabhraín.” The “Road (or Pass) of Gabhrán,” (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note. a.

⁵ *Inis-Tarbhnaí*.—Now known as the “Bull,” a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

⁶ *Dun-Cernna*.—This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

⁷ *Ara-Airthir*.—“East Ara.” The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

⁸ *Most destructive*.—*perniciosa[r]rimur, A.*

⁹ *Achadh-bo*.—*airð bo, A. achairð bo, B.*

ten nights at Neim;¹ and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach² where the half-king³ of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredhach, was lost. Maelsechlainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain,⁴ to Inis-Tarbhnaí⁵ in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna⁶ to Ara-airthir.⁷ A rainy autumn, and most destructive⁸ to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo;⁹ [858.]
 Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uamha;¹⁰ Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre¹¹—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerbhall;¹² into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,¹³ including Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,¹⁴ establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerbhall, King of Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and successor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,¹⁵ and Maelgualai, King of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnan, son of Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,¹⁶ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 859. A hosting [of the men] of Lein- [859] BIS
 ster, and Munster, and Connaught, and of the Ui-Neill

¹⁰ *Cluain-uamha*.—The “meadow (or paddock) of the cave.” Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.

¹¹ *Ros-Cre*—ροισ ἄρεα, A. ροισ ἄραε, B.

¹² *Cerbhall*.—King of Ossory, and at this time in alliance with the Foreigners.

¹³ *Rath Aedha-mic-Bric*.—This name, which signifies the “rath of Aedh (or Hugh) son of Brec,” is now

shortened to “Rahugh,” the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

¹⁴ *Successor of Finnia*; i.e. abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁵ *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn’s Half,” or the Northern Half of Ireland, represented at this time by King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.)

¹⁶ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—The name of this district is still preserved in

ροῦλα, λα Μελρεῖναλλ ριζ Τεμρο, κονθειροῦ ος μαῖζ
 τουῖαι ἰ κομφορυ αἰρο Μαῖαε. Το πορβαῖρτ Αεῦ
 mac Neill 7 Πλann mac Conaing an τουαῦ ἰ η-αιῖῖ, co
 πομαρβρατ τοῖνε πορ λαρ in τουαῖῦ, 7 πο μεῖαιῦ πορ
 Αεῦ η-ιαραῖῖ, co παρκαῖβ ἰλι ρτανθε exercitu Μελ-
 ρεῖναλλ in ρτατυ ρυο. Αεῦ mac Τουῖῦταβαῖρενν, ρεχ
 Οα Ρῖῦζενντι, μορτυρ. Πλannaean mac Colmain
 μορτυρ. Νιall mac Ιallain qui παρρυρ ερτ πα-
 ραλιρῖν xxx. iiii. annor, qui uerratur ερτ uirionibur
 ρρrequentibur tam παρριρ quam uerῖρ, in Κυρτο
 quieuit.

Fol. 42bb.

Κε. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dccc.° lx.° Ινορεῦ Μῖῦθε
 το Αεῦ mac Neill co η-ῤαλλαιῖ. ῤορmlaiῖ inzen
 Τουνκαῖῦα, αμενιρριμα ρεγινα Scotorum, πορτ ροενι-
 tentiam obιτ.

Κε. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dccc.° lx.° i.° Τομναλλ
 mac Αἰλριη, ρεχ Ρictorum, μορτυρ ερτ. Αεῦ mac
 Neill ρεγναρε ινριρτ. [Sloicceῦ λα] Αεῦ mac Neill co
 ριζα ῤαλλ im Μῖῦθε, 7 λα Πλann mac Conaing το
 ινοριυο Μῖῦθε. Ρῖnan eluana can, episcopus ετ ανῖο-
 ριτα, Μυρῖξερ ανκοριτα αἰρο Μαῖα, υιταμ in pace
 ριηιερυντ. Μελρεῖναλλ mac Μελρυαναῖῤ (mic
 Τουνχαῖῦα, mic Τομναλλ, mic Μυρχαῖῦα Μῖῦθι, mic
 Τουαρματα den, mic Οἰρμεῖῦαιῤ ῖαιη, mic Conaill

that of Carrickabraghy, a townland
 in the parish of Clonmany, barony of
 Inishowen East, co. Donegal.

¹ *King of Temair*; i.e. King of
 Tara, or of Ireland.

² *Magh - dumha*. — The “plain
 (*Magh*) of the mound, or tumulus
 (*dumha*).” O’Donovan has identified
 this place with Moy, in the parish of
 Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon
 Middle, co. Tyrone, on the opposite
 side of the River Blackwater from
 Charlemont in the co. Armagh. *Ann.*
F. M., A.D. 858, note o.

³ *Aedh*.—The beginning of Aedh’s
 reign as King of Ireland is recorded
 under the year 861.

⁴ *In its position*.—in ρτατυρῖο for
 in ρτατυ ρυο, A. B.

⁵ *Ui-Fidhgennti*.—A tribe situated
 in the co. Limerick. See note ^o, p.
 150 *supra*.

⁶ *Iallan*.—Written ῤαλλαιη (in
 the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.*
 (A.D. 858). O’Conor prints (from B.)
mac Fallain, and the translator in
 Clar. 49 writes *mac Fiallain*.

⁷ *Delightful*.—αμενιρριμα (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,¹ who rested at Magh-dumha² in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh³ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.⁴ Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,⁵ died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,⁶ who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh³ [860.]
son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, the most delightful⁷ Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,⁸ King of [861.]
the Picts, died. Aedh,⁹ son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,¹⁰ bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.¹¹ Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,¹² son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

αμοενγγιμα, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 859), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

⁸ *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

⁹ *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

¹⁰ *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 836, note *u*).

¹¹ *In peace*.—For *uiram in pace finiepuir*, as in A., B. has *uir-miepuir*.

¹² *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

zuēðin, mic Suiðne, mic Colmain moir, mic Ðiarmata
ðeirg, mic Þerzura Cerrbeoil), pi hEpend uile, .ii.
Kalendar Decembris, .iiii. þeria, anno þegni sui xii.º,
ðerunctur ert. Ruarcc mac Ðroen, rex nepotum
Ðunlainge, iugulatur ert. Maeloðor oa Tindrið, sui
leiðir Ðoiðeal, moritur ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ii.º Ceð mac
Cumurcaiz, pi .h. Niallan, moritur ert. Muireðac
mac Maeloduin, þecnar aipð Maðae, 7 pi na n-airþer,
iugulatur ert o Ðomnall mac Ceðo mic Neill.
Murecan mac Ðiarmata, þex Naiþ 7 aipþir liþi, a
Norðmannir interfectur ert. Uaiñ Aðaið alðoi 7
Cnoðbai, 7 uam þeirþ Ðoatani of Ðubað, 7 uam mna
an zobann þo þeruidirer Ðaill, quod antea non þer-
pectum ert .i. a þecht þo þlatrat .iiii. pið Ðall þeronn
þlainð mic Conaing .i. Amlaim 7 Imar 7 Auirle, 7
Lorcan mac Caðail leo occa, pi Miðe.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iii.º Lorcan
mac Caðail, pi Miðe, ðo ðallað la Ceð mac Neill pið
Teþpo. Concobar mac Ðonncaða, leiþri Miðe, ðo
marþað i n-uirciu oc Cluan ipairðo la Amlaiþ pi

¹ *Ruarcc*.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

² *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neil-land East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

³ *Airthera*. — Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel) The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

⁴ *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Cerbhall Mac Muirecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

⁵ *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

⁶ *Achadh - Aldai*. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,¹ son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ui-Niallain,² died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,³ was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,⁴ son of Diarmait, King of Nas,⁵ and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,⁶ and [the cave] of Cnodhba,⁷ and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,⁸ and the cave of the smith's wife,⁹ were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imhar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat. [862.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded¹⁰ by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed¹¹ in a water at Cluain-Iraird,¹² by Amlaiph, [863.] BIS.

⁷ *Cnodhba*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

⁸ *Fert-Boadan over Dubadh*.—"Fert-Boadan" signifies the "grave of Boadan," and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

⁹ *The cave of the smith's wife*.—*uam mna an gobann*. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at *οροίεασ ατα* (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

¹⁰ *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

¹¹ *Killed*.—*το μαρβαο*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is *το βύθηαο*, "was drowned."

¹² *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The "water" in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

Fol. 43 *aa*. Ἰαλλ. Ροινοῦδ' μορ πε n-Ἀεῖδ' μακ Νεῖλλ 7 πε Πλαυνν μακ Conaings πορ Ἀνριδ' μακ n-Ἀεῖδο co n-Ἰλταῖβ, 1 τῖρ Conailli ceρd. Μυιρεδαῖ μακ Νεῖλλ, abb Luḡμαιḡ 7 αλαναῖle cell, μοριτυρ. Ἀεθgen βριττ επιρcopυρ Cille τapo, et pεpυβα et ανῆοpυτα et penex pεpe .cxui. annorum, παυραυτ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Eclιppυρ πολῖρ in Καλενδιρ Ιανουαρι, et eclιppυρ lunae in eodem menpε. Cellach mac Ἀιella abbar cille τapo et abbar Ια, δορμουτ in regione Πictorum. Τιγερναῖ μακ Ροcαρται, ρι Λοῶα ζαῖθορ 7 λεῖρι ὀρεḡ, μορτυυρ epτ. ὀρεαταιν του ινταpбу ar a τῖρ το ἶαxαναῖβ, copozabaῖ caῖτ ποpαῖβ imMaen ῆonain. Ταογγ μακ Διαρματα, pεx nepotum Cennpelaḡ, ιnteprectuy epτ dolope a pπατpυbuρ pυῖρ et a plebe pυα. Conmal equonimuy Ταmlaῖτα, 7 Τυαῖtal mac Ἀpτzyppo pρim-epycop Ποpτρenn 7 abb τουn Cailenn, δορμepυnt.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ii.º Ἀmlaḡ 7 Ἀυῖpλε το τουl 1 Ποpτρenn co Ἰαλλαῖβ Ἐpενd 7 Ἀlban, co p' ιnnpυpετ Cpυῖῆεντυαῖτ n-υἱle, 7 co τυcρατ a n-ḡiallo. Colḡυ 7 Ἀεῖδ', τα abb μαινῖpτpeῖ ὀυῖτι, in uno anno μορτυῖ pυnt. Cεpναῖῆan mac Cumypcaḡ, pεx Ραῖτο αιpῖῖρ, ιyḡulatur epτ dolope o Μόpαcain μακ Ἀεῖδαcain. Ἀεῖδ' μακ Νεῖλλ ποpλατ υἱle longποpτυ

¹ *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

² *Anfidh*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Ulidia, is written Ἀνβηῖτῆ by the *Four Mast.*, and Ἀνβῖτῆ in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "Airthera," (see note thereon, page 372, note ³), or by the "Conailli-Murtheimne," another name for Conailli-Cerd.

³ *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Of the moon*.—June, A.

⁵ *Cellach*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

⁶ *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

⁷ *By Saxons*.—το Σαxαναῖαῖβ, B.

⁸ *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "Moin-Conain," and "Mona." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name Mona, not being aware of the form in which it is written in

King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh¹ son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfidh² son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh³ and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon⁴ in the same month. Cellach,⁵ son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Breg, died. The Britons⁶ were expelled from their country by Saxons,⁷ so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.⁸ Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward⁹ of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,¹¹ 'fell asleep.' [864.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle¹ went into Fortrenn,¹⁰ with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,¹³ was treacherously slain by Moracan¹⁴ son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all [865.]

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mœnia Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

⁹ *Steward*.—*equonimur*, for *œconomur*, A. B.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Dun-Caillenn*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

¹² *Auisle*.—There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. lxxii., lxxix.

¹³ *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

¹⁴ *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

Ἰαλλ (ἰ. αἰρῆρ ἰνὸ βοῦλα) εἰρη cenel n-εὐζαν 7 Ὀαλ n-Αῖραιθε, σο τυε α cennlai 7 α n-ετι 7 α εροῦα allongpopt ep caḥ. Roimiuḥ forab oc loḥ febail, ap a tucḥa da .xx. θεας cenn. Loḥ leibinn do ῥουḥ 1 pail co tapla a παρτιυ εροο amail pcañanu inna imbeḥtar.

Ἰct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ui.º Maelduin mac Aed̄a, rex Ailigh, in clericatu dolore extenro
 Fol. 43ab. quieuit. Robartaḥ Finnglaire episcopus et scriba, et Conall Cille scripe episcopus, et Coreraḥ Tairgi taille scriba et ancorita, et Ogedḥar abbas Conaire (et lanne Ela), et Cormac nepos Liaḥain scriba et episcopus et ancorita, in Cipro omnes dormierunt. Maeltuile abbas Airne ip̄er quieuit. Suairne mac Duibtabairenn moritur. Aban mac Cinaed̄[a], rignomna Connaḥt, do orcaim p̄ri daiḡiḥ o ῥoḥlaḥan mac Ὀιαρματο. Auirle tertius rex gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis iugulatur etc. Bellum p̄or Saxanu tuaircepta 1 Cair Eḥroc, re n-Ὀub ḡallaib, in quo cecidit Aili rex Saxan aquilonalium. Lorcaḥ duine Amlaim oc cluain Ὀolcaim la mac n-ḡairim 7 la Maelciarain mac Ronain, 7 ap cet cenn di aipeḥaiḥ

¹ *The coast of the Fochla.*—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

² *Spoils.*—cennlai, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

³ *Over them*; i.e., over the Foreigners.

⁴ *Loch-Febhail.*—Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

⁵ *Loch-Leibhinn.*—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

⁶ 'Lights'; i.e. the 'lights,' or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁷ *Aedh.*—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

⁸ *Finnglais.*—Finglas, near Dublin.

⁹ *Cill-Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Tech-Taille.*—See note ¹³, p. 12 *supra*.

¹¹ *Condere.*—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

¹² *Lann-Ela.*—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla¹), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,² and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them³ at Loch-Febhail,⁴ from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn⁵ was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'⁶ round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robh-
[866.]
artach of Finnglais,⁸ bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Scirè,⁹ a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,¹⁰ a scribe and anchorite; and Ogedchar, abbot of Condere¹¹ (and Lann-Ela),¹² and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,¹³ rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairn, died. Aban,¹⁴ son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Auisle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,¹⁵ by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,¹⁶ King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,¹⁷ by the son of Gaithin,¹⁸ and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

¹³ *Ara-irthir*. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective ἱρῆῖρ (*rectè* αἱρῆῖρ) is written ἱρῆῖρ in A.

¹⁴ *Aban*. — This name is written huppán (Huppán) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

¹⁵ *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in England.

¹⁶ *Alli*. — Ælla, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

¹⁷ *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

¹⁸ *Son of Gaithin*. — His name was Cenneidigh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cenneidigh* in the Index thereto.

Ἰάλλ in eodem die apud ducer p̄dictor in confinio cluana Dolcain. Muireadaċ mac Caċail, p̄ nepotum Cpeñċainn, papaliri longa extinetur ert.

.b.

Ἰct. Ianar. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Ceallaċ mac Cumurcaċ, abbar Pobair, iuuenir p̄rieny et ingeniorir-rimur, p̄erit. Conomaċ abbar Cluana macc U Noir in nocte ἸCalendarum Ianuarii in Cyp̄to dormiuit. Daniel abb Ḥlinne da laċae 7 Tamlaċtae, Coiñan mac Dalaiċ ab Doimlacc. Bellum p̄e n-Ceċ mac Neill oc Cill Oa n-Daiċiri p̄or Ou Neill Ḥp̄ez 7 p̄or Laiċniu, 7 p̄or Ḥluaiċ mor di ḡallaib̄ .i. τρι cet uel eo amplius, in quo ceciderunt Flann mac Conaing p̄iz Ḥp̄ez n-uile, et Diaimait mac Eitirp̄ceili p̄i Loċa ḡaḃor, et in ip̄to bello plurimi gentilium trucidati sunt, 7 Paċt̄na mac Maelduin p̄iċdomnai inḃo Poċlai, doroċair 1 p̄riċsuin in caċa, et alii mult̄i.

Flann mac Conaing coriu p̄iz,
Rozab tir ba Tairc maic Cem,
Ro ar arriḃ ċerna cori
Ḥarr n-oir ar inchaib̄ p̄il Neill.

Ḥnoam aicriu inḃo inbir,
hUirpe caingen hi cuimnib̄,
Cen laeċ P̄ernaide p̄oim̄in,
Cen Ḥlann Ḥp̄ezmaiċi buiḃniċ.

¹ See note 17, p. 377.

² *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written Glenn-da-locha. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ *Tamlacht*. — Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

⁴ *Diomlacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh*—The King of Ireland.

⁶ *Cill-Ua nDaighri*.—This name would be pronounced *Killoneery*. The place has not been identified, which is somewhat strange, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

nDaighri was the same as the place called "Killineer," situated about a mile to the north of Drogheda, which is by no means improbable.

⁷ *Three hundred*. — τρι cet, A. But B. reads ιx. cet, or nine hundred.

⁸ *Maelduin*.—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

⁹ *Tadg son of Cian*.—Cian was son of Oilill Oluin, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of *Cian*). The *Cianachta-Bregh* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.¹ Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.]^{BIS.} of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha² and Tamlacht,³ [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliace,⁴ [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh⁵ son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,⁶ over the Ui-Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred⁷ or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,⁸ royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,
 Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.⁹
 Out of the *Sidh* of Cerna the just
 Grew a golden sprig¹⁰ in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!¹¹
 Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!
 Without a manly active hero,
 Without Flann of the populous Breghmagh.¹²

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these sept. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 43 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

¹⁰ *A golden sprig*; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

¹¹ *Inber*.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

¹² *Breghmagh*.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Conçal mac Pedaig abbar Cille delga, reriua, quieuit. Ερυρτιο ignota aquae, de monte Cualann, cum pirculur atpup. Uentur magnur in reriua Martini. Rechtaðra mac Murcaða, abb Corcaige moire, dormiuir.

Fol. 43ba. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º Martan abbar Cluana macc U Noir 7 Ðaiminny, reriua, Niallan epircopur Slane, dormierunt. Cormac mac Eladaig abbar Saiðre, epircopur et reriua, uitam penilem finiuir. Flann mac Ferðair, equonimur airð Maða et princep Lanne leire, heu breuiter uitam finiuir. Maelciarain mac Ronain rigna airðir Erenð, reinio roðla Gall, iugulatur ep. Cernað mac Eaðað, toirech Mughdorna m-ðres, Ruadaacan mac Neill, toirech Oa Forindan, morpui runt. Orccain airðo Maða o Amlaim, corolorcað cona derðaiðið, .x. cet epur bpið 7 ñarbað, 7 rlat mor ðena. Donnacan mac Cetraða, rex Oa Cennpelais, iugulatur ep dolope a rocio ruo. Ailill Cloðair, reriua et epircopur, abbar Cloðair mac n-Ðaimen, dormiuir. Dubtað mac Maeltuile, doctiprimur latinorum totur Europae, in Cypro dormiuir. Maelbriðti mac Spelan, rex Conaille, in clericali obuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleað

¹ *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

² *Corcach - mor*. — The “great swamp.” The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

³ *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205, *supra*.

⁶ *Champion*.—rigna, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) τρειμφορ, lit. “mighty man.”

⁷ *Mughdorna-Bregh*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Bregh (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note 1.

⁸ *Ui-Forindain*.—“Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan).” A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 10.

⁹ *Was burned*.—co rolorcað, for co rolorcað, A., B.

¹⁰ *Between the captives*.—epur bpið. The *Four M.* (867) have epur bpiðoð,

Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,¹ a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rehtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,² 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,³ a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,⁴ a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lannleire,⁵ alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion⁶ of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,⁷ [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,⁸ died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Amhlaimh, when it was burned,⁹ with its oratories: Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives¹⁰ and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennselagh, was treacherously¹¹ slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,¹² 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,¹³ slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeidhnen,¹⁴ bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is βραρο, "captivity."

¹¹Treacherously.--πολογε, A., περ πολυμ, B.

¹²Clochar - mac - nDaimen. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

¹³Of all Europe. — τοσιγ Ευρουπαι, B.

¹⁴Indeidhnen.—ινδοειδνην, A., B. But the form is ινδοειδνην in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of ινδο, the Irish defin. article, and ειδνην, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It

Ἰνδρεῖθνεῖν, ἐπιρκοῦν ἐτ ἀνοῦα ἐτ ἀββᾶν Κλυανᾶ ἱραιοῦ, οὔτιμυρ δοκτορ ρελεγιονῖρ τοτιῦρ Ἠιβερνιαε, ραυραυτ. Ἰνδρεῖθ Λαιγεν λα ἠλλεῖθ μακ Νεῖλλ ο Ἄεῖ κλιαῖθ κο Γαβρῦαν. Σερβαλλ μακ Ὀυγγαῖλε κολλῖν ἀποκοτατα δια ν-Ἰνδρεῖθ κο Ὀυν Ἰνβολεκ. Ρορροπαρταρ Λαιγιῖν ουναῖθ Σερβαῖλλ, ἐτ μακ Γαιθῖνε ἐτ ἀλιορ οοει-
 οερυντ, ἐτ ρευερῖρ ρυντ ἰν ρυγαμ κὺμ ρεγε ρυο .1. Μυρεῖθαῖθ μακ Ὀραιν, ἐτ τρυκιοδατι ρυντ ἀλι δε ἰλλῖρ. Ὀαλαῖθ μακ Μυρκερταῖθ, οὐα γενεῖρ Κοναῖλλ, ἀγενντε ρυα ἰυγυλατυρ ἐρτ. Ὀιαρμαῖτ μακ Ὀερματα ἰντερ-
 ρεκιτ υῖρὺμ ἰν ἀρῶ Μαῖθα ἀντε ἰανουαμ τομυρ Ἄεῖθο ρεγιρ Τεῖρρο. Ὀυβδαῖνλε ἀββᾶρ Λεῖθ μοερ Μοῖχοε-
 ῖθνοκ, ἐτ Μαελοῖθορ ἀνοῦα ἀββᾶρ Ὀαιμῖνε, ἐτ ἀββᾶρ οἰρῖρτ Κιαραῖν Ὀελαιθ ουν .1. Κὺμρκεῖθ) ρεῖρβα ἐτ ἐπιρκοῦν, Κομζαν ροτα ἀνοῦα Ταῖνλακταε οαλταε
 Μαελυαν, Κονδλα ἀνοῦα Ὀρομα καρα ἀρθε Κιαννακτα, ομνερ ἰν Κριττο υῖταμ ρῖνερυντ. Ὀβ-
 ρεριο Ἄλεῖθ κλιαῖθ α Νορδομάννῖρ .1. Ἄκλῖαιθ ἐτ Ἰῖαρ, οὐο ρεγερ Νορδομάννορὺμ, οβρεοερυντ ἀρκεμ ἰλλὺμ, ἐτ οερτρυαερυντ ἰν ρῖνε .iiii. μενῖρὺμ ἀρκεμ ἐτ
 ρρεδαυερυντ. Μαελεῖθναῖλλ μακ Νεῖλλ, λεῖρῖν οειρ-
 κῖρτ Ὀρεθ, ἰντερρεκτυρ ἐρτ οολορε ο Ὀλῖρ οὐβγαῖλλ. Κοβῖθαῖθ μακ Μυρεδαῖθ, ρρῖνκερῖρ Κῖλλε οαρο, οορμῖνυτ.
 Ἰκτ. ἰανᾶῖρ. Ἄννο οομῖνι οοκκ.º λᾶκ.º Καῖθαλαν μακ Ἰνδρεκταῖθ, λεῖρῖν Ὀλαῖθ, ἰυγυλατυρ ἐρτ οολορε κο-
 ρῖλιο Ἄεῖθο. Ἄκῖλῖαιθ 7 Ἰμαρ οο ῖνιβεκτ ἀρρῖθῖρῖ οὐ

Fol. 43bb.

may be now represented by "Inan," in the parish of Killyon, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath, not far from the site of the ancient monastery of Clonard (or Cluain-Iraird), of which Suairlech was abbot.

¹ *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

² *Gabran*.—Gowran, in the north of the co. Kilkenny.

³ *Cerball son of Dungal*.—King of Ossory.

⁴ *Dun-bolc*.—See note ¹¹, p. 77 *supra*. The *Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account

of the invasion of Leinster here referred to.

⁵ *Son of Gaithin*.—Cennedigh, King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned above at the year 866.

⁶ *Liath-mor Mochoemhoc*.—Now known as Leamokevoige, in the parish of Two-Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary.

⁷ *Disert-Ciarain*.—The desert, or hermitage, of St. Ciaran. Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Maelruain*; i.e., St. Maelruain,

and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh¹ son of Niall, from Ath-eliath to Gabran.² Cerbhall son of Dungal,³ with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbolc.⁴ The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin⁵ and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muircertach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc;⁶ and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain⁷ of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,⁸ [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara⁹ of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluathe¹⁰ by Norsemen; *viz.*, Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed¹¹ and plundered the fortress. Malsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,¹² a ‘Dubhgall.’¹³ Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.¹⁴ Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to [870.]

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tamlacht, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

⁹ *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note ⁶, p. 306 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ail-Cluathe*.—The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note ¹², p. 115 *supra*. Written *Αιλεε κλιυτε*, in the genit. form, in B.

¹¹ *Destroyed*.—*οιφτερουεροντ*, A.

¹² *Ulf*—Called Fulf, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

¹³ *Dubhgall*.—This means ‘Black Foreigner’ (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for “foreigner.”

¹⁴ *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finniath, King of Ireland.

Αἵ ἐκ τῆς αἰῆς αἰῶν, οἱ δὲ σεταιῖς long, ἐτ πρῶτα μᾶξιμα
 hominum Anglorum et Britonum et Pictorum de-
 ducta ἐστὶν pecum ἀπὸ Ἠiberniam in captiuitate. Ex-
 pugnatio tuum Sobhairce, quod antea non perfectum
 ἐστ. Gaill occo la Cenel n-θuzain. Ailill mac Dun-
 lainge regis Laginenium a Norðmannis interpretur
 ἐστ. Ailill episcopus, abbas βοῦαιρ, in Cipro dor-
 miuit. Curoi mac Altoniā in reo Cloðrann 7 βοῦλαδο
 Μιδε, abbas, γαριεντ, ἐτ περιτρίμυρ hystoriarum
 γκοττικαυμ, in Cipro dormiuit. Colgu mac Maele-
 tuile, sacerdos et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire
 Tommaen, quieuit. Moenzal αιλίθιρ, abbas Dennčair,
 uitam penilem feliciter piniuit. Maelmīde mac
 Cumurcāič, pēcnar cluana mic Noir, moritur.

.b. **Κτ.** Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° i.° Ἦνια πρι-
 νκερρ Ὀοιμλιαεε, ancorita et episcopus et pēriba opti-
 mur, [obit], Maelruainaid mac Maelčaurarōsa,
 tuax nepum filiorum Cuair in βοῦλα, moritur ἐστ.
 Cennraelaō nepos Močtizerin, rex Cairil, extenro
 dolore in pace quieuit. Pērdomnač princeps Cluana
 macc U Noir dormiuit. Artza rex Britanorum
 γραῖτα Cluade, consilio Cypantini filii Cinasōdo,
 occitur ἐστ. Maeltuile episcopus, princeps Tulian,

¹ *Ath-cliaith*.—"Ford of hurdles."

A name for Dublin.

² *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

³ *Great multitude of men*.—πρῶτα (πρᾶστα) μᾶξιμα hominum, A. B. πρῶτα is evidently here used for the Irish *brat*, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captiuitate, would indicate.

⁴ *To Ireland*.—in Ἠibernium, A. in Ἠiberniam, B.

⁵ *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A. M., 3501, note o.

⁶ *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenen-
 cium, A. The text is corrected from B.

⁷ *Inis-Clothrann*.—Now Inchcler-
 aun, in Lough Ree; an island re-
 garded as belonging to the barony of
 Ratheline, co. Longford.

⁸ *Scoti*; i.e. the Scoti of Ireland,
 For γκοττικαυμ, as in A., B has
 γκοτορυμ.

⁹ *Slept*.—dormiuit, A. quieuit,
 B.

¹⁰ *Happily*.—feliciter. Omitted
 in B.

Ath-eliath,¹ from Alba,² with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,³ English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,⁴ in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,⁵ which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,⁶ was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,⁷ and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti,⁸ slept⁹ in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.¹⁰ Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot¹¹ of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnia,¹² abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.] BIS. anchorite¹³ and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdornach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,¹⁵ was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.¹⁶ Maeltuile,

¹¹ *Vice-abbot.* — γεγραπ. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is προιον, i.e. prior.

¹² *Gnia.*—Written like γνια, in B.

¹³ *Anchorite.*—ανχοριτια, A. B.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais.*—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Lecmogh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in Ui-Mac-

Uais is described as in Ui-Mac-Uais, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

¹⁵ *Srath-Cluade.*—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

¹⁶ *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots.

in Cypro dormiunt. Loingreč mac Poillein, princeps cille Cypri, moritur. Rođartač Đerinače reŕiba optimus paupauit. Muđron mac Maelecođaiđ leđri Connačt moritur ert.

Fol. 44^{aa}.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, Lunae .xxiii. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° ii.° Flaibertač mac Duibroip, rex Corcumdruađ imuir, hUačmaran mac Đrocac rex nepotum Piacrač Aiđne, Đunađač mac Rogaillic rex generis Coirri moep, moriuntur. Leđlabar mac Loingreč, rex in coicid, uitam penilem finiuit. Imar rex Norđmanorum totius hiberŕiae et Đritanniae uitam finiuit. Đungal mac Moenač, princeps Inni cain Đeđa, in pace quieuit. Đonnucan mac Plannacan a Conaig mac Plainđ per dolum iugulatur ert. Oenač Taiten cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna, quod non audiuimus ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus et reŕiba, abbas n-Oendromo, quieuit. Flaibertač mac Muirceŕtač, princeps duin Chailden, obiit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, Lunae .ix. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iii.° Aeđ mac Piansurra, princeps roca Commain, episcopus et reŕiba optimus; Maelmorđa mac Điarmata

¹ *Tulian*.—Otherwise written Tulien. Now Dulane, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cill-Ausili*.—The church of St. Auxilius (see above, note ³, p. 19); now Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.

³ *Corcumdruadh-ininis* [or Ninis]. This territory comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, with the Arran Islands in Galway Bay, the people inhabiting which were called "Eogh-anacht-Ninias" (or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oilill Oluim] of Ninias.) See *Lebor na h Uidre*, p. 22a, where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eóganacht na n-árand*, "the Eugenians of the Aran [Islands]. See also O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

⁵ *The Province*.—in coicid, lit. "of the fifth;" i.e. of the Province of Ulidia, which in these Annals is always referred to as *the Fifth*. The Provinces of Ireland, even when they were reduced to the present number of four, were each called coicid, or "fifth" by the Irish writers, in consequence of the quinquupartite division made of the country by the five

a bishop, abbot of Tulian,¹ fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,² died. Robhartach of Dermhagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaithbertach, son of Dubhrop, King of Corcundruadh-Ninis;³ Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;⁴ and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,⁵ ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.⁶ Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,⁷ rested in peace. Donnucuan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Tailtiu⁸ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred⁹ from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,¹⁰ rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,¹¹ died. [872.]

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus, abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor- [873.]

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlobor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," $\tau\epsilon \xi\upsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\iota\eta$.

⁶ *Ended life.*— $\alpha\iota\tau\alpha\mu \rho\iota\mu\omega\tau$, A. B. has $\text{in } \text{C}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\ \text{q}\omega\iota\epsilon\upsilon\tau$

⁷ *Inis-cain-Degha.* — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

⁸ *Tailtiu.*—Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

⁹ *To have occurred.*— $\text{c}\epsilon\text{c}\iota\text{c}\iota\text{c}\iota\text{c}$, A. $\text{c}\epsilon\text{c}\bar{\iota}$ (probably for $\text{c}\epsilon\text{c}\rho\iota\gamma\gamma\epsilon$), B.

¹⁰ *Nendrum.* — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

¹¹ *Dun - Cailden.* — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

episcopur et reſiba ; Τορραιῶ princeps Ταμίλαχταε, episcopur et reſiba optimur, in Chriſτο dormierunt. Ρετζνα episcopur, heſer Ρατριου et caput religionis totius Hiberniae, in pridie nonas Octimbris in pace quieuit. Slogad la hCceḏ mac Neill co Laiḡiu, coroparaſat cell Auſili, 7 alaile cealla do loſcaḏ cona deſtaiziḅ Ceall mor muizi ainir du orḡain du Gal-laiḅ.

Kt. Ianair, lunae .xx.^a Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o iiii.^o Moenzal taniri Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartaḅ mac na cerda episcopur Cille dapo, et reſiba optimur, et princeps Cille achaidh, et Laḅtnan mac Moḅtizerin episcopur Cille dapo et princeps Fernann, [obierunt]. Muiredaḅ mac Ḇrain cum exercitu Laginenrium urque ad montem Monduirinn uartauit, et ad ruam iterum regionem ante ueſperam reuerſur ert. Congreſſio Pictorum ſui Dubḡallu, et ſτρατες magna Pictorum facta ert. Oirtin mac Am-laiḅ regiſ Norðmannorum ab Albanḅ per dolum occiſur ert. Maccoizi princeps Tamlaḅtae, et Ḇennaḅta episcopur Luſcan, in pace dormierunt. Ρεḅtnaḅ abbaſ Glinne da loḅa obiit.

Fol. 44ab.

.d. Kt. Ianair, i.^a lunae. Anno domini dccc.^o lxx.^o u.^o

¹ 'Fell asleep.'—dormiuit (for dormierunt) A. qe (for quieuerunt?), B.

² Of religion.—reſigionur, A.

³ Day before the Nones.—in pridiaſ (for pridie) A. n. nonas, B.

⁴ Cill-Auſili.—See note ³, p. 19 *supra*.

⁵ Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note ⁸, p. 236 *supra*.

⁶ By Foreigners.—du ḡullaib, altered to du ḡallaib, A.

⁷ Tanist.—taniri; *i.e.* "second," or next in ſucceſſion to the abbacy.

⁸ Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet ſignifies "ſon of the artiſt (or artiſicer)."

⁹ And.—et omitted in B.

¹⁰ Cill-achaidh. — Killeigh, in the pariſh and barony of Geaſhill, King's County.

¹¹ Lachtan. — Harris blunders greatly in ſtating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 793 *Acta Sanctorum*), and the *Four Maſters*, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as biſhop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lachtan whoſe obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep'¹ in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion² of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones³ of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili⁴ was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir⁵ was plundered by Foreigners.⁶

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist'⁷ of [874.] Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'⁸ bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and⁹ superior of Cill-achaidh,¹⁰ and Lachtnan¹¹ son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirnn,¹² and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.¹³ Maccoigi, superior of Tamhlacht,¹⁴ and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,¹⁵ slept in peace. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin¹⁵ son of Cin- [875.] BIS.

¹² *Sliabh-Monduirnn*.—Not identified. Sliabh-Modhairn was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

¹³ *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab alband* of the text by "ab Albanensibus." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab Clband-charb*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

¹⁴ *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

¹⁵ *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

¹⁶ *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of

Cyrtantim mac Cinaed̃a rex Pictorum, Cinaed̃ abbaꝝ
achaid bo Cairniḡ, Congalać mac Fingnećta rex na
n-Clirgialla, Feđać princeꝝ diꝝipt Diarmata, moꝝiun-
tur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennrelaiḡ,
a ꝑatꝑibur ꝑuꝝ occuꝑuꝝ eꝝt. Oenać Tailten cen aḡi
ꝑine caꝑꝑa iꝑꝑta et diḡna. Doḡnall eꝑiꝑꝑoꝑuꝝ Coꝑ-
caḡe, ꝑeꝑuꝑa opꝑuꝑuꝝ, ꝑuꝑita moꝝꝑe ꝑeꝑuꝑt.

¶ Ct. Ianaiꝑ, xi.ª Lunae. Anno doḡini dccc.º lxx.º
iii.º Euzan et Maeltuile nepoꝝ Cuanać, duo abbateꝝ
Cluana mace U Noꝝ, in pace doꝝꝑuꝑeꝑuꝑt. Doḡnchaḡ
mac Aeđaccaḡn mic Concobaꝝ o Flaunn mac Mael-
ꝑećnaill ꝑeꝝ dolum occuꝑuꝝ eꝝt. Ruaiđoꝝi mac Muꝝ-
ꝑuꝑinn, rex ḡꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ, du tꝑuꝑećt doꝑꝑꝑ n-Eꝑeḡo ꝑoꝝ
teḡeḡo ꝑe Doḡḡallaḡ. Maelbꝑiḡte eꝑiꝑꝑoꝑuꝝ Slane
in pace doꝝꝑuꝑuꝑt. Deḡliolum occ loć cuan eḡiꝑꝑ Fḡn-
ḡeḡti 7 Doḡḡeḡnti, in quo Clbann duꝑ na n-Doḡḡeḡnti
ceciḡit. Soćaꝑtać mac ḡꝑoꝑcaḡn, duꝑ nepoꝑꝑꝑ Coꝝꝑaḡc,
moꝝꝑꝑꝑꝑ eꝝt. Coemćlouḡ abbaḡo i n-aꝑꝑo Maćae .i.
Cenḡuꝑe in uicem Maelćoḡa. Caćalan mac Ceꝑnaḡḡ
ꝑi ꝑeꝝ Cul moꝝꝑꝑꝑ.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. lxxv., note 4, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, *Introd.*, cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

¹*Disert Diarmata.*—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

²*Coirpri.*—The name "Cairpri mac Diarmata," or Cairpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Ui-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

³*Fair of Taltiu.*—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

⁴*Coreach.*—Cork, in Munster.

⁵*Flann.*—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹ died. Coirpri,² son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtiu³ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,⁴ an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Eujan and Maeltuile Ua [876.] Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,⁵ son of Maelsechnaill. Ruaidhri,⁶ son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Maelbrihte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,⁷ between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,⁸ King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots⁹ in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,¹⁰ died.

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 434.)

⁶ *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annales Cambrie* and *Brut y Tywysogion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

⁷ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

⁸ *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

⁹ *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbiy (αββατιy) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolec (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, αα.^α ιιι.^α λυαε. Αηνο δομινι δccc.^ο lxx.^ο υιι.^ο Ρυαιδρι mac Μυιρμινν, rex Britonnum, a Saxonibus interemptur. Αεδ mac Cιnadh, rex Pictorum, a rociur ruir occiurur ep̄t. Ζαρριτ mac Μaelbriγτε, rex Conaille, decollatur ep̄t o auib Ecā.

Ruaidri Manann minn n-aine,
 Αεδ a cγichaib Cιnntire,
 Donnchad domna r̄inn r̄latha,
 Ζαρριτ minn Μαᾱa mine;

O doralaim ar m'aire,
 Ρυγερ̄ cγicha mo cγide;
 Lecca huara iar n-aire
 Baile for barrf̄inn bile.

Cumyrcā mac Μυιρεδαγ̄ rex nepotum Crem̄tairn o υλλταιb occiurur ep̄t. Μaelpatraice mac Ceallaγ̄ princep̄r mainyr̄rēc̄ δυιτι r̄ubita morte pep̄it. Uentur magnur et pulzop̄. P̄rop̄ r̄ola r̄luxit co r̄p̄it̄a a p̄ar̄ti ep̄o 7 r̄ola r̄op̄r na maγ̄iδ̄. Oenāc̄ Tailtin cen aigi r̄ine caura iur̄ta et digna. Eclip̄p̄ur lunae ιδ̄ibur Octob̄rur, α.ιιι. lunae; quarr̄i t̄ertia uigilia .ιιι. r̄ep̄iae, r̄olir̄que d̄is̄p̄ectur .ιιι. Κτ. Nouemb̄rur, lunae αxιιι, quarr̄i .ιιι. hora diei, .ιιι. r̄ep̄iae, r̄olir̄ .xv.

¹ *Ruaidhri*.—See the note regarding this King of the Britons (or Welsh), under the preceding year.

² *Aedh, son of Cinadh*.—This was apparently Aedh, son of Cinaedh (or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's *Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxiv.

³ *Ruaidhri of Manann*.—Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems to have been King of Manann (the Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438. These stanzas, which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 *a* in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

⁴ *Cenn-tir̄*.—Kantyre, in Scotland.

⁵ *Garbsith*.—The same as the person whose name is written "Garfith" in the preceding prose entry. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 875.

⁶ The Editor is unable to translate the original, *baile for barrf̄inn bile*, which seems devoid of sense or meaning.

⁷ *Mainister-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,¹ son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad,² King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrihte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach. [877.]

Ruaidhri of Manann,³ gem of delight ;
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tirè⁴ ;
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;
 Garbsith,⁵ ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,
 When I call to mind
 The cold flags over princes !

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,⁷ died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.⁸ The "Fair" of Tailtiu⁹ not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,¹⁰ about the third vigil, on a Wednesday ; and an eclipse of the sun on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

⁸ *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumha na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Deece, co. Meath ; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-nDresa, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

⁹ *Fair of Tailtiu.*—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Fourteenth of the moon.*—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 *a* in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.

Fol. 44*ba*. diebus interuenientibus. Scrip̄t Colum cille 7 a minna olcena du t̄iaçtain doçum n-Épend for t̄eic̄eas̄ p̄ia ḡallaib̄.

Ḳt. Ianair, iiii. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º iiii.º
 Aeð [Finnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoriae, in .xii. Ḳt. Decimbrium i n-Drum in arclaind i criç Conaille dormiuir.

Ḳuoddecem calaind cheolac̄

Ḳecimbir dian a thoiden,

1 n-erbaile aiuru aiub̄

Aeð Ailig airdri ḡaidel.

Per p̄ial forp̄ar̄o pernaide,

Ḳiarmbu lan Temair thireç,

Sciad̄ p̄ri omnia ernaide,

Ḳi tem broga mac Mileo.

Flann mac Mailpeçnaill regnare incipit. T̄igernaç mac Muireðaiç episcopus, p̄rincep̄ Druma in arclainn, extenro dolope paup̄auit. Pergil mac Cumraio, abb domnaic̄ Seçnaill, do marbat̄ i n-duinetac̄iu. Oengur mac Cina[e]ða, dux per n-arda Ciannaçta, moritur. Maelcoðo mac Crunniçael, p̄rincep̄ aird Maça, do erçab̄ail do ḡallaib̄, 7 in perleçinn .i. Moçta.

¹ *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 315, note ², regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

² *Finnliath. Caille*.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

³ *King of Temair* (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

⁴ *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Now Dromiskin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

⁵ *Twelfth*.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 *b* in MS. A., with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

⁶ *Flann*.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (= 916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

⁷ *Domnach-Seçnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.

⁸ *In secrecy*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression *in-duinetac̄iu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Conor renders it by "in depredatione."

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minna*,¹ arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [878.] [Finnlaith²], son of Niall [Caille²], King of Temair,³ 'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind⁴ in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth⁵ of the musical Kalends
Of December, fierce its tempests,
Died the noblest of princes,
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],
Of whom territorial Temair³ was full ;
A shield against hidden dangers,
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann⁶ son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,⁴ 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,⁷ was murdered in secrecy.⁸ Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,⁹ died. Maelcobho¹⁰ son of Crunmael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners ;

⁹ *Men of Ard-Cianachta*.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta ; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

¹⁰ *Maelcobho*.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainmeri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abbacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmere*, *Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Αρκολε μορ πορ σετραϊβ ιρηνδ ερριυ. Ρολε μορ ιρηνδ οζομουρ. Μaelcepe dux Oa Cpeñtairn occiuyr ερτ. Ualgarz mac Flaibbertaiz, ruzdomna in tuairceirt, moriuyr. Ριρñνεῖτα mac Maelecorera, rex Luigne Connaçt, moriuyr. Αινμερι princepρ .ix. menrium i n-αρδ Μαῖα δορμουιτ. Dungal princepρ Leçglinne moriuyr.

Κε. Ιαναιρ, χυ^α. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxx.º ix.º Ρεραῖαῖ mac Cormaic, abbar Ιαε, παυραυιτ. Μaelciarain mac Conaing, rex Τεῖβαι, in clericatu uitam penilem ριουιτ. Duiblitir princepρ Cluana auir ετ τιγε Αιρηνδαιν, μορτυυρ ερτ.

Νι ερριβ βαρρ cen δολμα
 Νι ροαῖτ ζναρ co μαρβυ,
 Νιρ ιασαο ταλαμ τρεβταῖ
 Ρορ ρενκαῖδ βαδιδ ἀμρυ.

Μuircean mac Cormaic, princepρ Σετραϊβ, μορτυυρ. Μaelmiciῖ mac Duibindreçt occiuyr ερτ.

Κε. Ιαναιρ., υι.^α lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx. Ρεῖαιρ abbar Denncair μορτυυρ ερτ. Cunnmael Cluana cain, εριρκορυρ ετ ἀνκοριτα, δορμουιτ. Δερταῖ Ciannain do κορραῖ do ζαλλαῖ 7 α Ιαν δι ῖοιουῖ do βριῖ αρρ, ετ πορτεα Δαριῖ τιραννυρ μαζνυρ

¹ *In the Autumn.*—ιρηνδ οζομουρ, for ιρηνδ ροζομουρ, A. and B.

² *Luighne of Connaught.*—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

³ *Leith-glenn.*—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

⁴ *Feradhach.* — See Reeves' *Ad amnan*, p. 391.

⁵ *Ia.*—*Iona*, in Scotland.

⁶ *Tethba.*—See note ⁹, p. 316 *supra*.

⁷ *Dubhlitir.* — Literally “Black-letter.”

⁸ *Cluain-Eois.* — Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

⁹ *Tech-Airenain.*—The “House of Airenan.” Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *There tasted not death* — *ni eppib barr.* This is merely a portion of

and the loctor, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.¹ Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcorcraí, King of the Luighne of Connaught,² died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,³ died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach⁴ son of [879.] Cormac, abbot of Ia,⁵ rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,⁶ ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,⁷ abbot of Cluain-Eois⁸ and Tech-Airenain,⁹ died.

There tasted not death¹⁰ quickly,
There went not usually to the dead,
The fruitful land was not closed over
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,¹¹ died. Maelmithich,¹² son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 5th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, [880.] abbot of Bennchair,¹³ died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,¹⁴ a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cianan¹⁵ was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the

some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

¹¹ *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

¹² *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) write the name Maelmithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthera*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

¹³ *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

¹⁴ *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 836, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

¹⁵ *The oratory of Cianan*.—This was at Duleek, co Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cianan. See note ⁶, p. 29 *supra*.

Fol. 44bb.

Νορδοmannorum α Γιαννανο occipur ερτ. Μαι-
 rincill mac Μυζροιν rex Οα Ραλξι μοριτυρ. Οενξυρ
 mac Μαιλκαυραποδα princeps Αιρο ρρατα, Οενακαν
 mac Ρυαοραε princeps Λυρκαν, Ρλαιτεμαν mac
 Ceallaig rex Οα ινδριυιν Cυαλανν, μοριυιτυρ.
 Suibne episcopus Cille ταιο quieuit. Ruidgel epis-
 copus abbas ιμελεο Ιβαιρ quieuit. Μαιλραβαλλ mac
 Loingrig, rex Cairge bracaide, μοριτυρ.

Κε. Ιαναιρ, ιι.α lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º 1.º
 Slogeð la Flann mac Μαιλρεδλαινν co η-Σαλλαιβ 7
 Σοιδελαιβ ιρα ποελα, condeirið 1 Μαξ ιτιρ τα γλαιρ co
 ρ' ιννρεο λειρ αιρο Μαα. Μυρκερταε mac Neill,
 abbas ταιρε Calcaig et aliarum ciuitatum, παυραιτ.
 Ιμτοετ αιμ ιτιρ Λορκαν mac Κορραιε, ρι Ο Νιαλλαιν, 7
 Donnacan mac Ρογερταιξ ριξ Ρερνιιυιγε. Belliolum
 ιτιρ Conaille Μυρτειμνε 7 Ulltu, ιτορεαιρ Ακριε mac
 Ceða rex Ulae, 7 Conallan mac Maeleduin rex Coðo,
 et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictores erant.
 Scannlan princeps Duin λεεγλαιρρι ιυγυλατυρ ερτ ο
 Ulltaib. Κορμαc mac Cιραιν, ρεcναρ cιυανα ρερτα
 Δρεναινν et princeps tuama τα ξυαλανν, μοριτυρ.

¹ Killed by Cianan.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was “killed and burned” in Ath-cliaith [Dublin] “through the miracles of God and Cianan.” The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the “Barid son of Ottir” referred to at the year 913 *infra*. See Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Intro.*, pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 273-4.

² *Maelsinichill*.—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

³ *Ard-sratha*.—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

⁴ *Imlech-Ibhair*. — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

⁵ *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—See note ¹¹, p. 325 *supra*.

⁶ *Magh-itir-da-glas*. — This name signifies the “plain between two rivers.” The place has not been identified.

⁷ *Daire-Calcaigh*.—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 160, note r.

⁸ *Ui-Niallain*.—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cianan.¹ Mael-sinchill,² son of Mughron, King of the Ui-Failghi, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of Ard-sratha;³ Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusca, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidhgel, a bishop, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁴ rested. Maelfabhail, son of Loingsech, King of Carraig-Brachaide,⁵ died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. A hosting [881.] by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at Magh-itir-daglas,⁶ and Ard-Macha was plundered by him. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of Daire-Calcaigh⁷ and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the Ui-Niallain,⁸ and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh,⁹ fell by each other.¹⁰ A battle between the Conaille-Muirthemhne and the Ulidians, in which Anfith¹¹ son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of Cobho,¹² and other nobles were slain. The Conaille were victors. Scannlan, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, was slain by Ulidians. Cormac son of Ciaran, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and abbot of Tuaim-

tribe name, Ui-Niallain, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

⁹ *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, ιμτοεαμ ιτη Lorcan 7 Donnacan, would be “a mutual falling between Lorcan and Donnacan;” which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

¹¹ *Anfith*.—The name is written “Anbith” in a list of the Kings of

the Ulaid contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the “Airthera” (or “Oriors”), at Dabull [a river in the county of Armagh, now known by the name of “the Tall river.”] See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 126.

¹² *Cobho*.—Here used for Ui-Echach Cobho (or descendants of Echaidh Cobho), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down.

Concobar mac Taidg, rex teora Connaċt, uitam penilem finiuit. Ceðan princep Cluana iparpo in pace quieuit. Dubinnre, princep inri can Deġa, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, lunae xiiii. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° 11.° Maelruain episcopus Lurcan in pace dormiuit. Cumurcaċ mac Donnall rex Ceniuil Loegaire moritur. Braen mac Tizerneis occipit erp o Anriċ mac ġairbiċ.

Braen mac Tizerneis cen ġoi,
Cada epclor fon mbiċ che,
Oengur do ġuin amal loen,
Can oen do decraib De.

Morp mic Anrli o mac Ierni 7 o ingain Maelreċnall. Anriċ mac Muġrain, dux Muġdorna mBreġ, iugulatur erp. Eoċocan mac Ceċo, leċ ri Ulat, iugulatur erp rilur Anriċ mic Ceċo. Caċaraċ mac Robartaċ, princep arpo Maċa, in pace quieuit. Oengur mac Maeleuin, rignomna in tuaircirt, decollatur erp o dal Anraċe.

b.
Fol. 45aa.

¶ Ct. Ianair, lunae xx.ª ix.ª. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° 11.° Cilbrenn mac Maiċtiċ, princep Cluana iparpo, extenpo dolope dormiuit. Suarleċ princep arpo Breain uitam penilem finiuit. Donnall mac Muirecain, rex Laginenrum, iugulatur erp a rocip

¹ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

² *A good old age*. — The words uitam penilem finiuit are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by iar nbeigbethaid, "after a good life."

³ *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Braen*. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Oengus*. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

⁶ *Braen*. — The MS. A. has loen, which is obviously a mistake for braen.

⁷ *Ierni*. — Called Ierncne in MS.

da-ghualann,¹ died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.² Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,³ died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,⁴ son of Tigernach, without guile ;
Whose renown was great throughout the world.
Oengus⁵ was killed, like Braen.⁶
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni⁷ and the daughter⁸ of Malsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king⁹ of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,¹⁰ son of Aedh. Cathasach,¹¹ son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] BIS. son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Brecaín, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Εἰρσνε in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., Introd., p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgni), as "Otir."

⁸ *Daughter*.—Her name was Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

⁹ *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

¹⁰ *Anfith*.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

¹¹ *Cathasach*.—See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.

ρῦρ. Coirpῖr mac Dunlainge, rex iarthair Līḡi, mor-
tuur ert. Conaing mac Flainn, ríghdomna Ciannachta,
decollatur ert a Laginenribur. Donnucan mac
Conḡalach, rex Ciannachta ḡlinne ḡaimin, moritur.
Dunacan mac Tuatḡair, duax ḡaleng collumraḡ,
iugulatur ert o ḡalengairḡ morairḡ. Cormac mac
Ceitḡernaig, pḡcnap Tíre da ḡlar 7 cluana pḡpta
ḡrenainn paupair. Rogallneḡ abbat ḡennḡair,
Dunacan mac Cormaic abbat mainirḡreḡ ḡuiti, Con-
allan mac Maelteimín pḡncepḡ innḡi can Deḡa, dor-
mierunt.

Κτ. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º
iii.º Tuileplairḡ abatira Cille dapo dormiuit, et
scannal episcopus Cille dapo moritur. Domnall mac
Cinaḡda rí ceniuil Loḡairne in clericatu obiit. Mael-
tuile mac Pḡḡtnaig, pḡncepḡ ḡlairne noide mortuur
ert. Maelpatraicc mac Maelecauparda, rex na
n-ḡirḡialla, iugulatur ert a rociur rḡir. Eclippir rḡlir,
et uirae runt ḡtellae in coelo. Maelduin mac Oen-
ḡurro, rex coille Pḡllaḡain, moritur. Cormac, pḡn-
cepḡ Cluana irairḡo et episcopus Doimliacc, extenro
dolore paupair. In mac oc Croeḡ lairne do labraḡ
da da ḡḡir iar na ḡeinimín, quod ab antiquis tem-
poribus non auditum ert. Muireḡaḡ mac ḡrain
rex Laginenrium et pḡncepḡ Cille dapa, dormiuit.
Dunetaḡe do denum i Cill dapo. Muḡron mac Cinn-
ḡaelad, pḡncepḡ cluana pḡpta ḡrendain, moritur.

¹ *Iarthar-Liphe.* Or *Iarthar Līf.*
—See note ⁷, p. 100 *supra*.

² *Cianachta*, i.e. the Cianachta of
Bregh (or Bregia), in the present county
of Meath; one of several septs de-
scended from Cian, the son of Oilill
Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd
century.

³ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin.* — See
note ⁷, p. 132 *supra*.

⁴ *Gailenga-mora.* — The “Great
Gailenga.” The name is still pre-
served in that of the barony of Mor-
gallion, in the north of the county of
Meath.

⁵ *Vice-abbot.* — pḡcnap. The *Four
M.* (at A. D. 881), say pḡuoir, or prior.

⁶ *Glais-noide.* — Usually written
“Glais-noidhen;” Glasnevin, to the
north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,¹ died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,² was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donnucan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gainhin,³ died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.⁴ Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot⁵ of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogailnech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. A.D. 884. Tuile-flaith, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechnach, abbot of Glais-noide,⁶ died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Maelduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁷ died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy⁸ spoke at Croebh-Laisre,⁹ two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder¹⁰ was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died.

[884.]

⁷ *Coille-Follamhain*. — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

⁸ *A boy*.—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

⁹ *Croebh-Laisre*.—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

¹⁰ *Secret murder*. — *τυνετατε*. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.

Fol. 45ab. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ, αχι. l. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° u.° Eiremon mac Aedo, leṡ m̄ Ulaṡ, o Eoloir mac Ergan occirur ert. Cloṡobar mac Maeleuile, pecnar Cluana irairṡ, 7 Robartaḃ mac Colcan p̄ncep̄ Cille tomæ, dormierunt. Piacṡae mac Anriṡ, rex Ulaṡ, a roc̄ur r̄ur iugulatur ert. Scannal mac Fergil, p̄ncep̄ domnaḡ Seṡnall, a p̄at̄ribur r̄ur occirur ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Murcaḃ mac Maeleuin, r̄gdomna i[n]ṡ ṡoclai, do marbaḃ o ṡlannacan mac Fogertaiḡ, m̄ Fep̄nmaiḡi. Tigernaḃ mac Tolairḡ, r̄gdomna deircirt ḃreg, iugulatur ert a roc̄ur r̄ur. Eir̄itil do ḡiachtain lairin ailiṡir docum n-Erenṡ, co cain domnaḡ 7 co p̄ocetlaiḃ maiṡiḃ ailiḃ. Eḡuṡḃ Lanne mac Comḡain, ep̄iscopur, uitam penilem r̄inuit. Maelmura r̄iḡṡileḡ Erenn morṡtur ert.

Ni p̄rlaiḡ talam toḡu, ni tharḡai Tempu turu,
 Ni taircell Eriu irmar p̄er ṡo Mael mi[n]ḡla[n] Muru.
 Ni erriḃ barr cen dolmai, ni roaḃt ḡnar co marbu,
 N̄ir iadaḡ talam t̄reḃtaḃ ṡor p̄encaiḃ baḃiḡ amru.

b. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Maelcoba mac Cpunnḡail, abbaṡ airṡo Maḃa, uitam penilem r̄inuit. Maeluile mac Cilen, p̄ncep̄ cluana p̄erta ḃrenainṡ, p̄aurauit. Maelp̄at̄raice p̄r̄iba et p̄ar̄ienṡ

¹ *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

² *Ergne*.—Apparently the Iercne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

³ *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

⁴ *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

⁵ *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

⁶ *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁷ 'Cain-Domnaigh.'—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

⁸ *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon¹ son of [885.]
Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of
Ergne.² Clothobar³ son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of
Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of
Cill-Toma,⁴ 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of
Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of
Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his
brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.]
royal heir of the Fochla,⁵ was killed by Flannacan son
of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.⁶ Tigernach son of
Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregh, was killed by
his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ire-
land, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'⁷ and other good
instructions. Echaidh of Lann,⁸ son of Comgan, a bishop,
ended a long life. Maelmura,⁹ King-poet of Ireland,
died.

There trod not¹⁰ the choice earth, there flourished not at
Temair the high,

The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not
usually to the dead,

The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha¹¹ son of Crunnmael, [887.] B1S.
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

⁹ *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as "Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal). See an account of Maelmura's compositions in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

¹⁰ *There trod not*.—The original of these lines (not in B) is written in the top margin of fol. 45a, in A. Some letters have been injured by the binder, in the process of trimming the edges of the MS.

¹¹ *Maelcobha*.—See above at the year 878, where Maelcobha is stated to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muinteri Patraice
 ppi rliab̄ anðer, quiescit. Dunchad mac Duibda-
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caëroiniud̄ for Flann
 mac Maelrečnail̄ re n-ġallab, du itorčair̄ Ceð mac
 Concobair̄ rex Connačt, 7 Ierġur mac Cruinnein
 episcopus Cille dara, 7 Donncač mac Mæleduin
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerpall
 mac Dungaile, rex Orraiġi, rubita morte perit.
 Cucenmačair̄ princeps imleč̄o Iġair̄ pauſauit. Tolarġ
 mac Cellaiġ leič̄ p̄i deirçirt̄ ġreḡ uitam penilem
 p̄m̄iuit. Sičp̄rič̄ mac Imair̄ rex Norðmannorum a
 frat̄re suo per dolum occiditur. Oenač Tailten
 cen aġi cecidit.

Fol. 45ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiii.º Slogad
 la Domnall mac Ceðo co p̄raib̄ tuairçirt̄ Epenn 7 co
 nġallab cu hU Neill in deirçirt̄. Maelmarġain
 comarba Cairniġ̄ mortuus est. Moenach princeps
 Cille ačair̄ ġrummota mortuus est. Oenač tailten
 cen aġi.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum
 ardeſe uirum est in nocte Kalendarum Ianuarii.
 Maelpatraice mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter
 dormiuit. Euzan mac Cinnraelað, princeps imleč̄o
 Iġair̄, iugulatur est. ġibleč̄an mac Maelbriġte, rex
 Conaille Muirteimne, moritur. Flann inġen Dun-
 gaile, rġzan r̄iġ Teĩra, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-
 meðač princeps Maiġi bile dormiuit.

¹ *Treoit.* — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

² *To the south of the mountain.* — ppi rliab̄ a n-ðer; literally "towards the mountain from the south." The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression "by the mountain southerly," and renders the word mæp (or steward) by "Serjeant."

³ *Flann.* — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

⁴ *Cu-cen-mathair.* — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

⁵ *Imlech-Iġhair.* — Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

⁶ *Tailtiu.* — Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,¹ and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,² rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,³ son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,⁴ abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁵ rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Taitiu⁶ was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-droma-fota, died. The Fair of Taitiu⁶ not celebrated. [888.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on the night⁷ of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eujan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,⁸ was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,⁹ 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.' [889.]

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

¹ *On the night*.—*nocte*. A.

² *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

³ *King of Temhair*.—(or Tara); *i.e.* King of Ireland. The *Four*

Masters (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaldh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º (αλιαρ xc.º 1.º).
 Flann mac Maeleduin, abbar Ia, in pace quiescit.
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Pailgi, do orcaim
 ppi daiγið i cluain fota. Muintir Fini do faruzað
 ipno eclair, 7 minna Finnia do faruzað oco 7 do
 loρcað. Maelmorða mac Zairbið o Ceallaç mac
 Flannacain decollatur ερτ .i. rex Conaille Muir-
 teimne. Cormac princepρ Pobair 7 taniri abbaro
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Pīanamla,
 princepρ Orōma in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechnurac
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuit. Pocti princepρ mainir-
 tpeç ðuite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,
 ancorita et rēmba optimus Cluana macc U Noir, dor-
 miuit. Danpeal polai an muir a n-Clbain, cxc. .u.
 τραιγið ina ποτ, xiiii. ποτ a τριλλι, iii. τραιγi ποτ
 meoir a laime, iii. τραιγi ποτ a ppona. Zilicir zair
 uile hi. Maelraðuill mac Cleiriç, piz Clōne, mori-
 tur ερτ.

b. Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º 1.º (αλιαρ xc.º 11.º).
 Maelbrizte, abbar Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuit.
 Uentur maghur in pēria Martini, condarzgar pīðar
 mar ip naib caillib, 7 copuc na daupçaiγi ar a laç-
 raiγib, 7 na ταιγi olcena. Maelcorzir, princepρ Lotri,

¹ *Cluain-fota*.—The “long lawn” (or “meadow”). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these *Annals* in *Clar.* 49 renders the entry “Conor, &c., dyed of a mortall flux [*recte* “was destroyed with fire”] at Clonfad-Mackfīni, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him.” The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (γρεπετρα) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian’s reliquaries profaned about him.

² *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish τανiri (or ταναρι), which means “second,” or next in the order of succession.

³ *Druim-Inasclainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

⁴ *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁵ *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael- [890.]
 duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of
 Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire
 in Cluain-fota.¹ The 'family' of Fini were profaned in
 the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned
 and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, *i.e.*,
 King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach
 son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-
 abbot² of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-
 mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,³ 'fell asleep.' Sechna-
 sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of
 Mainistir-Buite,⁴ died. Suibhne⁵ son of Maelumai,
 anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,
 'fell asleep.' A woman⁶ was cast ashore by the sea, in
 Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair
 was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;
 the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter
 than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of
 Aidhne,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.] BIS.
 of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the
 feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of
 trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and
 other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor, Wigorn*, at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note ³.

⁶ *A woman*.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Θανυσα* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *μιλ μορ* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

⁷ *Aidhne*.—Or Ui-Fiachrach. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

moritur. Tisernan mac Sellačain, rex 6reibne, moritur.

Fol. 456b. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini 888.º 88.º 11.º (αλιαρ 88.º 11.º). Močta dalta řečgnai, episcopus ancorita et řeriba optimus airo Mača, in pace quieuit. Cum ipse a cenęcięř 1 n-aro Mača, et ipse cenel n-ęogain 7 Ultu, du itorepatar ilı. Cač řor Dubęallu ře Saxanaib, du itorepatar řluaię diariuiđe. Męrcbaird mor řor řallaiđ 88o cliač, condečadar 1 n-ęřiuč, in dala řano diđ la mac n-Imair, ino řann n-aię la Sičřřit n-1erll. Conęalač mac řlannacain, řiđomna m-đreę, in pace quieuit.

| Ct. Ianair. Anno domini 888.º 88.º 11.º (αλιαρ 88.º 11.º) Maelođar mac řorburaię, maer muinnteri řatřaicc o řleib řađear, paupauit. Lačtna[n] mac Maelčiarain, rex Tečbai, moritur. řeręur mac Maelmičil, equonimus Cluana mic Noir, dormiuit. Mac Imair iterum docum n-ęrendo.

| Ct. Ianair. Anno domini 888.º 88.º 11.º (αλιαρ 88.º 11.º) Dublačtnai mac Maelęualai, rex Cairil, moritur. Maelřetair episcopus, řřincepř Třpe da ğlar, moritur. Cellač mac řlannacain, řiđomna đreę n-uile, o řoęarřač mac Tolairę dolore iugulatur epř.

Nı řail mac řiđ řiđi tor,
řo Ceallač n-ęormaineč n-ęlan ;
Teęlač řo teęlač ino řiř
Nı řil řo nim niabta řal.

¹ *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

² *Mochta*. — Evidently Mochta, "lector" of Armagh, who is stated, at the year 878 *supra*, to have been taken prisoner, with the Abbot Maelcobha, by Foreigners. Mochta was apparently not Bishop of Armagh, as his name does not appear in any of the ancient lists of the successors (or

comarbs) of St. Patrick. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

³ *Ath-cliath*.—The old name of Dublin.

⁴ *Maelodhar*.—The *Four Masters*, at the year 889, give the obit of Maelodhar son of Forbassach, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn (i.e. the northern half of Ireland), who must have been the person referred to in the foregoing entry; but without mentioning his office of steward

Lothra,¹ died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,² foster son of Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Athcliath,³ so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregh, rested in peace. [892.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar⁴ son of Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain⁵ southwards, rested. Lachtan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmithil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland. [893.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg. [894.]

"There is no son⁶ of a King that rules over lords,
Like the mighty pure Ceallach;
A household like the man's household
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(*mæp*) of the "family" (*munntr*), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this *mæp* (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatraic whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

⁵ *The mountain*.—The name of the mountain (or *rluð*) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Few Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

⁶ *Son*.—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 45b in A.

Μυριεδαῖ mac Θεόδοταιν, λεῖ ρι υλοῖ, ο Αεδοειο mac
 Λαιγνε occiρur ερτ. Νια μαγνα 7 αρκοτ μορ. Αρτο
 μαῖα το ορταιν ο ἕλλαιβ Αῖτο χιαῖ .ι. ο ἑλυιαραινο,
 κορυρατ δειῖενβυρ 7 ρεῖτ cet ι m-βραιτ.

Τρυαγ α νοεβ Πατριαι ναρ αναῖτ τ'ερναιετη
 Ιν ἑαλλ cona τυαγαιῖ ιc βυαλατ το ὄερταγι.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º .u.º (αλιαρ xc.º
 υι.º) Blamac princeρρ Cluana mic Noiρ, Moran Oa
 Buide princeρρ διρορ, uitam penilem ριμειρunt. Cιναεῖ
 mac Flannacain ριδομνα ὄρεῖ μοριτυρ. Σιτριucc
 mac Ιμαιρ ab αλιρ Νορτομναιρ occiρur ερτ. Mael-
 moῖερῖι, mac Ινορечтταιῖ, λεῖ ρι υλατ, α ροχιρ
 ρυιρ occiρur ερτ. Cumuρcaῖ mac Μυριεδαῖ, ρεχ
 ρερ n-αρτα Cιannaῖτα, ο υλταιῖ occiρur ερτ. Αρ
 n-Θογαναχτα Ια Ορραιῖι. Αρ n-ἑαλλ ρα Conaλλιυ 7
 Ια mac Λαιγνε, ιn qua cecidiτ Αmlaim .η. Ιμαιρ.
 Maelaῖῖο, ταναρι Cluana mic Noiρ 7 ρριnceρρ
 Ταμινρι, το του μαρταρ Ια Δελμναι. Flannacan
 mac Ceallaῖ, ρι ὄρεαῖ, α Νορτομναιρ ιυγυλατυρ ερτ.
 Flann mac Lonain .η. ἕυαρε το ἕuin Ιαρ να Δειρε
 Μυμαν.

Fol. 46aa. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º υι.º (αλιαρ xc.º

¹ *Pity*.—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

² *Blamac*.—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Conor, in his edition of these Annales, wrongly prints the name *Blainn*.

³ *Ua Buide*.—Printed *oa Binde* by O'Conor.

⁴ *Cinaedh*.—MS. B. has Cιναεῖο, which is the genit. form of the name.

⁵ *Sitriucc*.—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish Annals, but in other contemporary Chronicles. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhel, &c.*, p. 271.

⁶ *By other*.—αβ αλιρ, A.

⁷ *Half-king of Ulidia*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmocherghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muiredach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-cliaith, *i.e.*, by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

“Pity,¹ O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy
oratory.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,² abbot of [895.] BIS.
Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,³ abbot of Birra, ended
a long life. Cinaedh,⁴ son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of
Bregh, died. Sitriucc,⁵ son of Imhar, was slain by other⁶
Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-
king of Ulidia,⁷ was slain by his associates. Cumuscach,
son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,⁸ was
slain by the Ulidians. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta
by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the
Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,⁹ in which fell
Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, ‘tanist’¹⁰ of
Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhinis, underwent
martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach,
King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,¹¹ son
of Lonan Ua Guaire,¹² was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

⁸ *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note⁷,
p. 324 *supra*.

⁹ *Son of Laighne*.—This was
Aidith (or Aideid), King of Ulidia,
whose death is recorded at the year
897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters*
at the year 897 (=901), and in the
Chron. Scotorum at 898. See the
entry in the latter Chronicle regarding
the battle above referred to (at the
year 896), where “Aiteid,” son of
Laighne, is named as one of the
victors.

¹⁰ ‘*Tanist*.’—This title is represented
in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by ꝥæcnaðb

.i. ꝥꝥoip (“Vice-abbot,” *i.e.* Prior),
at the year 891, where an explanation
is given as to the cause of the martyr-
dom of Maelachidh. See the record
of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*,
at A.D. 896.

¹¹ *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the
Chron. Scotorum (at A.D. 896) Flann
is called ꝥiꝥꝥil (“Virgil”) of the
Gaedhil. See O’Reilly’s *Irish Writers*,
pp. 58–60, and O’Curry’s *Manners*
and *Customs*, vol. 2, pp. 98–104.

¹² *Ua Guaire*, *i.e.* descendant of
Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught.
See note², p. 118 *supra*.

υι.º) Caṡuraċ mac Bepḡura, tanape abb aip̄o Maċa, pelegiorur iuuenir, pauṡauit. Caṡroinuioḡ p̄ia Mael-
finnia mac Flannacain for Ultu 7 for dal n-Ḍraiḡe,
ou itop̄ep̄at̄ar il̄i im piḡ dal Ḍraiḡe .i. im Muireḡaċ
mac Mic Eṡiḡ, 7 im mac Maelmoċeip̄ḡi mic Inḡp̄ech-
taiḡ, pi leṡi Caṡail, Ḍiḡdeit mac Laiḡni uulneratur
euair̄t. Uaṡmaran mac Concobair, rex .h. p̄ailḡi, a
roc̄ur r̄uir per dolum occ̄urur ep̄t.

Ḍct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º υι.º (αλιαρ xc.º
υιι.º). Ḍiḡdeit mac Laiḡni, rex Uloṡ, a roc̄ur r̄uir
per dolum occ̄urur ep̄t. P̄rop̄ p̄ola p̄luxit i n-air̄o
Ciannachta. Coirpp̄i mac Suibne, aip̄c̄inneċ̄ Lanne
leire, doṡm̄iuit.

Ḍct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º υιι.º (αλιαρ xc.º
ιx.º). Mercell abbaṡ Imleċo ibair, Ḍp̄taḡan abbaṡ
Coṡcaḡi, ḡp̄ep̄al p̄ep̄leiḡino aip̄o Maċa, moṡiuntur.

Ḍct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º ιx.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º)
p̄luuialir̄ annur. Mac Eṡiḡ mac Leċlabair, rex dal
Ḍraiḡe, moṡitur. Ḍrcolt mar for ceṡp̄aiḡ. Moenaċ
mac Coem̄ain, abbaṡ Ḍoim̄iace, moṡitur. Taḡḡḡ mac
Concobair, rex teop̄a Connaċt, exten̄o doloṡe pau-
ṡauit. Ḍomnall mac Caip̄tantin, pi Ḍlban, moṡitur.

Ḍct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º ι.º).
Maelruanaioḡ mac Flain̄o p̄il̄i Maelp̄eċnail, piḡ-

¹ *Mac-Etigh*.—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Maelfinnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

² *Son*.—His name is given as "Ain-diarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

³ *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note ⁹, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

⁴ *Associates*.—p̄oc̄ur, for roc̄ur, A.

⁵ *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note ⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁶ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araidhe, viz., Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,¹ and including the son² of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aideit³ son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideid³ son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.⁴ A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.⁵ Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,⁶ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). Mescell, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;⁷ Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). A rainy year. Mac-Etigh,⁸ son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Great scarcity⁹ [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,¹⁰ son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,¹¹ son of Custantine, King of Alba, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Malsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was

⁷ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. 5.

⁸ *Mac-Etigh*.—See note 1.

⁹ *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by great fleaing of Chattle.

¹⁰ *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connaughts (or three

divisions of Connaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connaught" (τρεῖς Connaught, or "three Connaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

¹¹ *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

domna n-Érenn, o Luighni¹ occirur ert .i. o maccaib² Cernačain fili Taircc 7 o mac Lorcaim mic Cačail, ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelepon mac Domnaill, rex generis Loğaire, et princeps Rois eč .i. Dubcuilind, et alii multi. Ppi daigi³ po h-orta uile. Tippiati mac Nuadat, arcinneč Conđaire et aliarum civitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 lačraiğ⁴ Đruim. Coemclođ puğ 1 Cairiul .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain tapairi Cinnseğain .i. Finnguine.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 1.º (aliar dcccc.º 11.º). Finnguine rex Cairil a rocur ruir occirur ert per dolum. Inđarba n-ğenn⁵ a hÉre .i. longport Aca cħač, o Maełpindia mac Flanđacain co pėraib⁵ Đpėğ, 7 o Cėrball mac Mupicain co laiğni⁶, co pėrcabrat tpecht mar ti a longai⁶, conėlarat lečmarba iar na n-ğuin 7 a m-bpıruč. Pəğartač mac Flainđ, princep⁷ lačraiğ⁸ Đruim, mo⁹rtuur ert.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 11.º (aliar dcccc.º 11.º). Caincompuc epıscopus et princeps Luğmaio, Maeleiarain abba¹⁰ Tıpe da ġlar et Cluana eıđniğ, Ceallač mac Soerpura, ančorıta et epıscopus aıro Mačae, in pace dormierunt. Maełpinnia mac Flannacain, rex Đpėğ, pėligıorur laıcur, mo¹¹rtuur ert.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. 1, p. 335, and 338-9.

¹ *Luighni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

² *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

³ *Nobiles*. — *nobiles*. Omitted in B.

⁴ *Ros-ech*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

⁵ *Conđaire*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.

slain by the Luighni,¹ viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,² son of Cathal, when a great many nobles³ fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,⁴ i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraití son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,⁵ and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela⁶ and Lathrach-Briuin⁷, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngéain,⁸ i.e. Finngúine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finngúine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-clíath, by Maelfíndia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregh, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,⁷ died. [901.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh;⁹ Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;¹⁰ Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop¹¹ of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfínnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregh, a religious layman, died. [902.]

⁶ *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

⁷ *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

⁸ *Cenngéain*.—This was a nickname for Finngúine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

⁹ *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

¹⁰ *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

¹¹ *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

Mac Durbail oc baiz ar bpezmá,
 Drireo ceé drong n-dolbaé;
 Mael rial Finnua ropoll febraé
 h-Éo ruasó rozorm rozlaé.
 Dairthiunn ri reim cen zabá,
 Ardchli of Emma oenuch,
 Fer adferoim cen boezul,
 Da riu Eirinn a oenur.

Maelfinnia fer cen h-ulla,
 Coimdiu bpez breo dar dinná,
 Delbda ri rozáé raézorm,
 Flaic corac caélonn Crinna.

Cennetiġ mac Ġaitġini rex Laicire, Anđiariđ mac
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, morui runt. Occirio Treoit
 o maelmġiġ mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote
 Maelreġnail, per consilium Flaunn fili Maelreġnail.

.b.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º iii.º (aliar dcccc.
 iii.º) Ioseġ abbar Cluana mic Noir in pace quiescit.
 Sarugao Cenannra la Flaun mac Maelreġnail, for
 Donnchar .i. a mac raġerin, 7 alu multu decollati
 runt circa oratorium. Dungal episcopus princeps
 Ġinne da loġo, uitam penilem in Christo piniuit.
 Imar ua hImar do marbad la riru Fortrenn, 7 ár
 máir n-imbí. Flaun mac Conail, abb imleġa íġair.

Fol. 46ba.

Ķct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º iii.º (aliar dcccc.
 u.º). Maelciaran mac Forġġirn, episcop lanne leire,

¹ *Son.*—The original of these stanzas, which are not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced into the text.

² The word in the original, here left untranslated, is n-dolbaé. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-dolbaé.

³ *Crinna.*—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle was fought in the third century, in which Cormac Mac Airt was victorious. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

⁴ *Turbhi.*—The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

⁵ *Treit.*—Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ *Flann.*—Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,
 Would scatter every² band ;—
 Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,
 Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;
 Chief over the ' fair ' of Emain ;
 A man, I assert, without fear,
 Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,
 Lord of Bregh ; a torch over fortresses ;
 A well-shaped king, select, noble,
 The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.³

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-
 raidh, son of Maelmuire, King of Turbhi,⁴ died. Destruc-
 tion of Treoit⁵ by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and
 by Oengus, the grandson of Maelsechnaill, by the
 advice of Flann,⁶ son of Maelsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.] BIS.
 Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenan-
 nas⁷ by Flann,⁶ son of Maelsechnaill, against Donnchad,
i.e. his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded
 around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glenn-
 da-locha, ended an old age in Christ.⁸ Imhar,⁹ grandson of
 Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,¹⁰ and a great
 slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of
 Imlech-Ibhair,¹¹ [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.]
 Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,¹² rested in peace. A

⁷ *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

⁹ *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278-9.

¹⁰ *Fortrenn*.—See note ⁸, p. 118 *supra*.

¹¹ *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

¹² *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

in pace quiescit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečnall cu Oyppaiđi. Lačtnan abbađ perna moptyuđ epť 1mnaipĩ cađa etip đa mac Aeda .i. Domnall 7 Niall, co po tairmeipced tpa impide ceiniul n-θozain.

Κτ. 1αναip. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliađ dcccc.º u.º). Flann mac Domnall, piđdomna in tuaircipť, moptyuđ epť. Eicnečan mac Đalaiz, rex generip Conall, moptyuđ epť. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečlainn co pipu Muman, co p' inhpēđ leip o đabran co Luimneč. Ciarmac pi .h. piđgenti. Inđpechtach abb Đennčair moptyuđ epť.

Κτ. 1αναip. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliađ dcccc.º u.º). Colman pcpiba, epĩcopuđ Đoimliacc 7 lupca, in pace quiescit. Pcpill, epĩcopuđ Pinnđubpač abea, 7 pĩncepť Inđeipnein, uitam penilem in Chpĩpťo pĩuiť. Annuđ moptyalĩtatip. Đubpĩnna mac Eilge, pi muizĩ hĩča, moptyuđ [epť].

- .b. Κτ. 1αναip. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliađ dcccc.º u.º). Slogad la cenel n-θozain .i. la Đomnall mac Aedō 7 la Niall mac Aedō, co polpcač leo Tlačťđa. Maelmapťain pĩncepť Luđmaiđ paupauť (i mađđ Ailbe, hi pail Đađain [Inbip] đaile .i. in 1đ Septĩmbip i Maipť 7 i tpeđ đec). Đellum etip pipu Muman 7 leič Cuinn 7 Laiđniu, in quo occipuđ epť Copmac mac Cuileannain pi Capił, cum alip pcpĩbuđ ppeclariđ. Hi pũnt, Pcpapťač mac Suibne pi Cĩpaiđe, Ceallač mac

¹ *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

² *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finllaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

³ *Gabhra*.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

⁴ *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

⁵ *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁶ *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note ⁶, p. 150, and note ¹³, p. 333, *supra*.

⁷ *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the "plain of Ith." The old name "of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe," in the co. Donegal. Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

⁸ *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann¹ son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtнан, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,² viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, [905.] royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,¹ son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran³ to Luimnech⁴ was devastated by him. Ciarmac,⁵ King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,⁶ [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, [906.] bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidnen, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,⁷ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] BIS Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.*, by Domnall⁸ son of Aedh, and by Niall⁸ son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha⁹ was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,¹⁰ *i.e.*, the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn¹¹ and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe;¹²

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

⁹ *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

¹¹ *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," *i.e.* the Northern half of Ireland.

¹² *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (903), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuirche," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerricurrhy, co. Cork.

Сербайл рí Оρραιξί, Αἰλὶλλ μαc Εὐξάιν πρινсερр τριυιν
 Сорцаίξи, Colman πρινсеρр Синн еτιξ, 7 ceteri. Flann
 mac Maelreclaind рí Теmраċ, Сербайл mac Muirpecan
 рí Λαιgen, Cađal mac Concobair рí Connact, uictorep
 puerunt. Cađ belaiξ Muξna. Διαρματ πρινсеρр
 Даире Calzaiξ in pace quieuit. Cormac ancorita
 πρινсеρр Дpoma μοир, μοpиtur. Maeloξrai mac
 Congalaiξ, рí Loča zabor, pep solum occipur ерτ o
 Poxarτaċ mac Tolairξξ.

Fol. 456b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º uiii.º (αἰαρ dcccc.º
 ix.º). Сербайл mac Muirpecan, rex optimur Λαγινен-
 rium, dolope μοpтуур ерτ. Muξron mac Sođlađain
 rex nepotum Maine. Dec nepor Leđlabair rex
 dail Araiđe, depunctur ерτ. Douina μοpталιταρ.
 Amalzaiđ mac Congalaiċ рídomna Dpeξ, 7 Inδειрξи mac
 Maelteimiu religiofur laicur, decollati рunt o Con-
 ailliβ Муртеимнi. Cumурeāċ mac Ailello, equonimur
 aipod Mađa, quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º ix.º (αἰαρ dcccc.º x.º).
 Cađpoiniđ pe Flann mac Maelreclaind cum fuir pilur
 por pira Dpeirne, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tixerlain, 7
 alii nobilep multi interpreti рunt, Aeđ mac Mael-
 pattraiċe, рí .h. Piacpaċ, o Niall mac Aeđo interpretur
 ерτ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º (αἰαρ dcccc.º
 xi.º). Poxarτaċ mac Cel rex nepotum piliorum Cuair
 μοpиtur. Eitigen mac Pingiu, πρινсеρр Τρεοит, renilem
 uitam риnuит. Ди зрeиn до рiċ immalle in una die

¹ *Cenn-Etigh*.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

² *Flann*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.

³ *Belagh-Mughna*.—The Road (or Pass) of Mughna. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the

county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in *Fragm. of Irish Annals*, pp. 201-225. See also O'Donovan's *F.M.*, at A.D. 903, under which year the battle is there entered; the correct date being 908.

⁴ *Of the Leinstermen*.—Λαγινен-τιum, corrected to Λαγινенrium, A. Λαιγι B.

Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,¹ and others. Flann² son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.³ Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerbhall son of Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,⁴ died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan, King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregh, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious⁵ layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward⁶ of Ard-Macha, rested.⁷ [908.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann⁸ son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann⁹ son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh. [909.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,¹⁰ died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the [910.]

⁵ *Religious*. — *relegiorur*, A. B.

⁶ *House-steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B.

⁷ *Rested*. — *quieuit*, A. *mor* (for *moritur*, or *moritur ept*), B.

⁸ *Flann*. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Flann*. — The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

¹⁰ *Ui-mac-Cuais*. — Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the Airghialla is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

.1. 1 ppiθ nonar Mai. Domnall mac Aeda do zabail bachla.

b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º xii.º). Flann mac Mecluiže, princep̃r Corcaizi, dor-miuir. Maelbriuste mac Maeldomnaiž, princep̃r Lir moir, in Chriπto quieuit. Cernačan mac Duilzein, riždomna na n-Αιρτερ, occip̃r ep̃t in lacu crudeli o Niall mac Aedo. Muiređac mac Cormaic princep̃r Droma inarclainn, 7 riždomna Conailli .1. Žairbič mac Mailmorða, do op̃cain p̃pi dazižo 1 p̃rainnitiž Droma inarclainn :

Muiređac,
Ceo nach cainio a coemu,
Iγ domna do dunebaō ;
Iγ nell co nime noem̃u,

Mop̃ thep̃baiõ iñt oip̃oniγ
Mac Cormaic miib̃ maiπri ;
Α[n] minn foroll forzliðe,
Đa cainnel ceća clairi.

Sočlacan mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Maíne, in clericatu p̃niuir. Cleirčen mac Murchada, p̃i .h. m-Đriuin p̃eola, Muiređac mac Mugroin dux clainni Cačail, moriuntur. Taziži il̃ do lop̃cađ ip̃p̃ait aip̃to Mača p̃ep̃ incuriam. Pluuialir atque tenebrocip̃ annip̃. Cometer apparuit.

Fol. 46aa. xii.º). Tip̃p̃aiti mac Maelp̃ino princep̃r imlečo Ibaip̃, Maelmuire inžen Cinaeđa mic Αilp̃in, Etulb p̃i Saxon

¹ 'In lacu crudeli.'— This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Ar-magh. Possibly "crudeli" may be by mistake for "crudeliter."

² *Druim-Inasclainn.* — Dromiskin,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*In-asclainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by i.

³ *By fire.*— p̃pi dazižo, A.

⁴ *Muiredhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac- [911.] BIS. luighe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,'¹ by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,² and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire³ in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,⁴

Who laments him not, ye learned !

It is a cause for plague.

It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,

Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces ;

The great, illuminating gem,

Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,⁵ [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet⁶ appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Mael- [912.] find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maelmuire daughter of Cinaedh⁷ Mac Alpin, Etulb⁸ King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

⁵ *Ui-Briuin-Seola*. — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 368.

⁶ *Comet*.—Cometιγ, A. Omitted in B.

⁷ *Cinaedh*.—Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

⁸ *Etulb*.—Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappen-berg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

τυναίρειτ, μοριунтур. Congalaë mac Tairbir, rí Conaille, a ruir iugulatur ert irin nomad mír iar n-orcain in tairgi abad i n-Drum inarclaind for mac Maelmorðā 7 for Muiredaë mac Cormaic princep Druma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrigte in pine eirpem anni moritur. Caðroniuð ría n-Donnchad Oa Maelrečnail, 7 pe Maelmičid mac Flannacain, for Rogartaë mac Tolair, 7 ru deirceit Dpež, 7 for Lorcan mac Donnchada, 7 for Laišiu, co fargabrat il i tir bar 7 erzabail. Caðronid pe n-Šentið for fairinn nočoblaiž de Ultaib i n-airiur Saxan, du itorepatar il im Cumurcaë mac Maelmočorži mac rž leiči Cačail. Složed la Niall mac n-Čeđo co Connačta, 7 caðroniuð riam for ócu tairceit Connačt .i. for Ou Čmalnžait 7 for riru hUmail, co fargabrat rocharde itir bar 7 erzabail, im Maelcluiče mac Concobair. Pluuialir atque tenebropur annur. Maelbrigte mac Torcnain du tečt imMumain do řuarlucad alicir do Dpetnaið.

† Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xii.º (aliař dcccc.º xiiii.º). In Dped deirceit Dpež 7 deirceit Ciannačta o Flaunn mac Maelrečnail. Cealla il do řarugað leir. Maelbrigte mac Šiblečain, rí Conaille, do řuin o hUib Ečoch quarto menpe režni řui. Složad la Niall mac n-Čeđo i n-dail n-Čraide lunio menpe,

¹ *Son*.—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

² *Grandson*.—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

³ *Saxon-land*; i.e. England.

⁴ *Including*.—i. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for im, as in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908=913).

⁵ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

⁶ *Ui-Amalgaidh*.—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [τιρ Αμαλγαϊδ], co. Mayo.

⁷ *Umhall*.—A district comprising the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

⁸ *Maelbrigte*.—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhídh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inasclainn, against the son¹ of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson² of Maelsechnaill, and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,³ where a great many were slain, including⁴ Cumuscach son of Maelmocherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.⁵ A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,⁶ and the men of Umhall,⁷ who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,⁸ son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Bregh, and of the South of Cianachta,⁹ by Flann son of Maelsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,¹⁰ son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

⁹ *Cianachta*; i.e. the Cianachta-

Bregh, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these

Loingreč .h. Lečlabair, ρι θαλ Αραιθε τι α ταιρεčτ oc
 Fregabul, 7 maíom ραιρ co ραργαβ̃ α βραčαιρ αρ α
 lup̃ss .i. Flačruae .h. Lečlabair. Aeđ mac Thočocain ρί
 in coicid̃, 7 Loingrech ρι θαλ Αραιθε, τι α ταιρεcht oc
 capn Erenn, 7 maíom ροραιβ̃. Ceppan mac Colman
 topeč cenel Maelče, 7 mac Allacain mic Laičtečain
 7 alaine, tu řacbaí ar α lup̃ss. Aeđ, imorro, cum
 paucíppimír ex řuga reuerτεnr 7 acerpime inтра řugam
 reřipter, quorđam ex milítibus Neill pporτραuit.
 Dubgall řiliur eiur uulneratur euarít. Bellum nauale
 oc Manainn etir Đarid mac n-Oitir 7 Rašnall .h.
 Imair, ubi Đare[τ] pene cum omni exercitu řuo dele-
 tur erτ. Nocoblač marτi řentiβ̃ oc Loč đacaec̃. Siđ
 etir Niall mac n-Oeđo ρι n-Alliř 7 Aeđ ρiř in coicid̃,
 oc Tealair occ, i Kt. Nouembir. Slogad inđ řočlai
 la Niall mac n-Aeđo hi Míde hi mír Decimbir.
 Scopair oc řpellair̃ eillti řri Cpora coil aníar. Luiđ
 řloř h-uad̃ arin đunađ tu řařaird arba 7 conđaid̃.
 Đurnarraid Oengur .h. Maelrečlainn, cona braitřiβ̃
 olčena, 7 co řloř řer Míde, co ραργαβρατ coicer ar
 cečřačair leo im Coinnecan mac Muirceřtaič, 7 im
 řerřal mac Oenřurra, 7 im Uačmaran mac n-Allib, 7
 im Epuđan mac řairřid̃ toirech .h. mĐperrail Mača, 7
 im Maelpuanaid̃ mac Cumurcaič toireč řil Đuidčire,
 7 im Maelmbřiřti mac n-Aeđacain, 7 im mac n-Epu-
 main mic Aeđo, 7 im řiačřair̃ mac Cellačain, 7 im

Fol. 46ab.

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd. pp. xc., xci.

¹ *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the "Ravel Water." See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 334-5.

² *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called *the Province* in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

³ *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carnewry (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

⁴ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

⁵ *Loch-dacaech*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

⁶ *Province*.—In coicid̃ (lit. "the

Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,¹ when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,² and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn,³ but were routed. Cerran son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechnan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manann,⁴ between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all his host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Loch-dacaech.⁵ Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,⁶ at Telach-og,⁷ on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla⁸ by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,⁹ to the west of Crosa-cail.¹⁰ A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrihte son of Aedhacan, and the son¹¹ of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

⁷ *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁸ *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

⁹ *Grellach-Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

¹¹ *Son*.—His name is given as Maelmordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A. D. 910.

Maelmuire mac Flannacain ríghomna na n-Áir-
 ḡialla.

Ḃron do ḡreallaiḡ eillti huair,
 Fuaramar cuain na taib;
 Árbert Cormacan fíri Niall,
 Naé in lecar fíar tiasam fíar.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xiiii.° (aliai dcccc.°
 xii.°). Oengur .h. Maelreḡnail, ríghomna Tempaḡ,
 reḡtimo iour Februaru fíria tertia moḡtuur eḡt.

Ḃeannacht fíor láim Círnḡ mic Ḃírnḡ,
 Ro marb Oengur fínn muḡḡ Fál:
 Maíḡ inḡ arḡain ḡaircḡḡ ḡeíḡ,
 Ḃíḡail Áeḡa allain ain.

Domnall mac Áeḡo, rí Áilíḡ, uerḡo equinoctio in peni-
 tentia moḡtuur. Fíreḡuḡdecht Flainn mic Maelreḡ-
 lainn o maccaib̄ .i. o Donnchaḡo 7 o Concobur, 7 inḡreḡḡ
 Míḡe uaḡḡib̄ co loḡ rí. Sloḡeḡ inḡ fíochlaí la Niall mac
 n-Oeḡa ríḡ n-Áilíḡ co roḡaḡ naíḡm Donnchaḡa 7 Con-
 cobuir fíria fíer a n-áḡar, 7 co fíarḡaḡ oḡaḡ itíḡ Míḡe
 7 Ḃreḡa. Maelciarain mac Eoḡacain, prínceḡḡ Cluana
 h-aur 7 eḡírcopur aḡḡ Maḡa, anno lxx.° aetatuḡ fíe,
 Scannlan arḡhínnech Taḡlachta 7 Scannlan arḡhínn-
 ech na Congbala ḡlinne Suíleḡḡ, in Chḡríḡto moḡi-
 untur. Ruarcc mac Maelbḡḡḡe, rí Muḡḡraíde ḡíre,

¹ *Grellach-Eillte*.—Girley, in the
 barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

² *Cormacan*.—Better known as
 Cormacan *Eiges* (or C. the “Poet”).
 His obit is given by the *Four Masters*
 at the year 946=948. See O’Dono-
 van’s ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by*
Muircheartach Mac Neill, printed for
 the Irish Archæol. Soc., 1842. The
 original of these lines, which is not
 in B., is added in the upper margin
 of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of re-
 ference to the proper place in the text.

³ *Royal-heir*.—ríghomna, A.

⁴ *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D.
 911) say that Oengus died of wounds
 received by him in the battle of
 Grollach-Eillte, mentioned under the
 preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

⁵ *Fal*.—Fal, and Inis-Fail, were
 bardic names for Ireland. The orig.
 of these lines (not in B.), is added
 in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A.,
 with the usual mark of reference to
 the proper place in the text.

⁶ *Aedh Allan*.—The death in battle
 of Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, is
 recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airghialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,¹

We found hosts by its side.

Cormacan² said to Niall,

“ We will not be allowed to go westwards, let us go eastwards.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Melsechnaill, royal-heir³ of Temhair, died⁴ on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,

Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal;⁵

It was a good deed of his sharp valour,

To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.⁶

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Melsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-uis⁷ and bishop of Ard-Macha,⁸ in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Congbail⁹ of Glenn-Suilidhe, died in Christ. Ruarc son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,¹⁰ was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Melsechlainn.

⁷ *Cluain-uis*.—Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note ⁴.

⁹ *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

¹⁰ *Muscraidhe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.

δο ζῆμιν τρε μεβαίλ 7 τα[η]ζναῖτ ο ἡυῖβ Ὀυνζαλαῖζ.
 Τορμαῖ μαρ μεινιῖ δο ζεντιῖβ δο ἔιαχταιν ος λοῖ
 ραῖαῖῖ beor, 7 ινδρεο τυαῖ 7 ceall Muman h-uαῖῖβ.

b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º u.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º
 xui.º). Plann mac Maelreclainn (mic Maelruanaid
 mic Donnchada), ρι Tempaḥ, pegnanr annur xxx. et ui.,
 et menribur .ui. et diebur .u., anno aetatir ρue lx.º uiu.º,
 octaua die Kalendarum Iunii ρeria ρeptima, hora
 Fol. 46ba. diei quarta ρeptima, moritur. Ροζαρταῖ mac Tolairz
 ρι ρειρριτ ὀρεξ μοριτυρ. Annle mac Caḥan, ρι
 Uaḥne Cliac, do bar[uzar] ο ζαλλαῖβ λοῖα ραῖαῖῖ.
 Ceḥ mac Cilello abbar cluana ρεpta ὀρενδαιν,
 Conligan mac Ὀραιgnen τορεχ .h. Lomain ζαελα,
 Μαρταιν abbar ροιρρ Comman, μοριυντυρ. Niall
 mac Ceḥa ιρριζε Tempaḥ, 7 oenaḥ Tailten do αιζ
 λαιρ, quod multir temporibus ρρετερμιοιρρum ερτ.
 ζαλλ λοῖα ραῖαῖῖ beor do ινηριυῖ Muman 7 λαιzen.
 Maelbarrpino ρακαρδο Cluana mic Noiρ μοριτυρ.
 Αρδο Μαῖα do λορκαῖῖ ριατ ι quint Kalendar Mai .i.
 α λειτη ρειρρερταῖ, κοριν τοι 7 κοριντ ραβολλ 7 κυριν
 ḥucin 7 κορινδο λυρ abbato h-uile. Coblaḥ ινζῖν Ὀυῖḥ-
 duin, comarba ὀριζτι, quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ui.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º
 xui.º). Sneaḥta 7 h-uαῖῖτ ριḥαρ, 7 αιζ αναικεντα, ιριν
 βλιαδαιν ρε, comtar ρυιρρε ρριμ λοῖα 7 ρριμῖ αβαινν
 Epeno, co ρο λα αρ τοι ceḥραῖḥ 7 enaḥ 7 eicniḥ. Αιρδοι
 ζραινδο ολḥena. Cometir celum αρδερε ιιρμum ερτ.
 Ὀlum ḥeineḥ do αρḥρυζυο co τοραινν ιαρ η-Ερινν

¹ *Son.*—The original of the paren-
 thetic clause, which is added in *al.*
man. in A., is written by way of gloss,
 in the orig. hand in B.

² *Who reigned.*—*pegnanr*, in A.
 and B.

³ *Of June.*—*Iunia*, A. The cri-
 teria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to
 the common computation.

⁴ *Uaithne-Cliach.*—A territory now
 represented by the barony of Owney-
 beg, co. Limerick.

⁵ *Ui-Lomain-Gaela.*—A sept of the
 Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaech; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael- [915.] BIS. sechlainn (son¹ of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned² 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,³ the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annle son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,⁴ was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaech. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain; Conligan son of Draigen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela;⁵ [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,⁶ son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair; and the fair of Taitiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaech still plundering Munster and Leinster. Maelbarrfind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the 'Toi'⁷ and the 'Saball,'⁷ and the kitchen, and the abbot's house all. Coblaith, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, [916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

⁶ *Niall*; Niall Glundubb, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet *ḡlun-ṡub* is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note *Νιαλλ*

ḡlunṡub *reḡnape incipit* in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

⁷ *Toi*—*Saball*.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

ανίαρ co n-δεῖαιθ̄ ταρ μιυρ ραιρ. Σιτριυς .h. 1μαιρ
 cona čobluč do žabail oc Cinnfuait 1 n-αιριυρ Λαιγεν.
 Rašnall .h. h1μαιρ cona čobluč ailiu co Šallu
 loča dačaeč. Αρ nŠall oc neimlid la Mumain.
 Αρ n-αιle la Eoganacht 7 Ciapaidē. Slogad .h. Neill
 in deircirt 7 in tuaircirt la Niall mac nCeđa ρις
 nEpendo co ριυ Μuman, do čocuθ̄ ριυ Šenneti. Sco-
 ραιρ ala laičiu ρičet mίr Αuzairt oc Topop žlečrač
 1 Μαιš ρειññ. Dollozar in Šentι ιρριη τηρ ιρρηθ
 lau četnai. Pypuaparτadap in Šoidil etip čeitp
 7 međoin laei, 7 cačaižret co epapτain, co top-
 čair amail čet ρep etypu, acht ιρ lia dočep di
 žallaič. Dollozar teopcobpairo apin longpopt na
 nŠenneti ριυ τόιρ ammuintipe. 1μορροιρετ in
 Šoidil ρop culu dočum a n-dunaid̄ ρepin τοιρ de-
 denaiš .i. ρe Rašnall ρι Duβžall, co ρloš di Šal-
 laič uime. Luiθ̄ Niall mac Ceđa co n-uatib 1 n-ažaid̄
 na Šentι co tapmape dia τριυτ an inguin. Αnαιρ
 Niall ιαρριη ρičet n-aiθ̄ce a n-dunaid̄ ρριυρ n[α]
 Šenneti. Αρbpeč uad̄ ρριυρ Λαιγνιυ ap a n-žabtip cačt
 vicein ρριυρ in longpopt. Roιιιρ cač Cinnfuait ρopaič
 ρe Σιτριυς hU 1μαιρ, condio ann docer Αuzairne mac
 Ceilleo ρι Λαιγεν, 7 Maelmorđa mac Muirecain ρι
 αιρčip Lipi, Maelmoedoc mac Diapmata ριι et epip-
 copup Λαιγεν, Αuzpan mac Cennetiš ρι Laičpe, et
 ceteri ducep atque nobilep. Σιτριυς .h. 1μαιρ do
 τuipecht 1 n-Αč̄ cliač. Eične ingen Ceđa, in uepa
 poenitentia et in ρepia Martini, depuncta epτ.

Fol. 46bb.

¹ *Cennfuait*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuait with Confey, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuait as on the "border" (1 n-αιριυρ) of Leinster, whereas Confey is several miles inland.

² *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

³ *Tobar - Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

⁴ *Magh-Femhin*. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

⁵ *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the division of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.

Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cennfuait¹ on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid² in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach³ in Magh-Femhin.⁴ The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce⁵ and mid-day, and they fought till vesper-time, so that about⁶ 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to beseige the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait⁷ was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airther-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Athcliath. Eithne,⁸ daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

⁶ *About.*— $\bar{a}m$ (for $\bar{a}m\bar{a}i\bar{b}$, “like”), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

⁷ *Cennfuait.*—See note ¹. A marginal note in A. reads $\tau\upsilon\ \iota\tau\omicron\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha$

$\tau\upsilon\alpha\rho\ \upsilon.\ c.\ \upsilon\epsilon\lambda\ \rho\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\ \rho\lambda\upsilon\rho$, “where 500 or more fell.”

⁸ *Eithne.*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini MCCC.° XLIII.° (αλιαρ MCCC.° XLIII.°) Maelioin princep 7 epircopur Roip cpeae, Eicneč princep Arann airčir, Daniel Cluana coirpčē penča aīra, in pace dormierunt. Muirenn ingen Suairt, abatira Cille dapo, quieuit. Saill loča vacaeč do dergiu Epenn .i. Rağnall pī Dubgall 7 na da iarla .i. Otpir 7 Sraggabai, 7 paçaič doib iarpin co pīru Alban. Pīr Alban dono ar a cenn poīm co comairnečtar por bpu Tine la Saxanu tuaircipr. Dogenrat in Ğenti cečpai cača dič .i. cač la Ğočbrič Ua nīmar, cač lar na da iarla, cač lar na h-óctigerna Cač dano la Rağnall i n-epoloč naðacaðar pīr Alban Roipir pe pēpaič Alban porpna tpi cača adconnectar, copolrat ar n-dimar di na Ğennitič, im Otpir 7 im Sraggabai. Rağnall dono do řuabairt iarpuīdiu illoř pēp n-Alban co po la ar dič, acht naðpapebač pī na moipmoep diřuīdič. Nox praelium dirimūt. Eičilpleič, pamoirpīma pēgina Saxonum, moipitup. Cocač itir Niall mac Cleđo pī Teīrač 7 Siřiuic .h. nīmar. Maelmičio mac Flannacain pī Cnoğčai do dul co Ğenti, pī copnum tuaircipr Ğpēç a muin Ğente, quod eo nihil contulit.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini MCCC.° XLIII.° (αλιαρ

¹ *Ara-airther*.—The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

² *Fell asleep*.—dormiunt, A.

³ *They went*.—paçaič doib [do doib incorrectly for doib], A. B.

⁴ *Banks of the Tine*, i.e. the River Tyne.

⁵ *North Saxonland*.—Northumbria or Northumberland. The meaning of the expression la paçanu tuaircipr, which signifies literally “apud Saxones sinistres,” has been misconceived by some writers on Scotch history. There can be no doubt that

the foregoing statement, co comairnečtar por bpu Tine la Saxanu tuaircipr, means that they (i.e. the Dubhgall [or Black Foreigners] and the men of Alba, or Scotland) met on the banks of the Tyne, in Northumbria. Skene, misunderstanding the expression, states that the men of Alba prepared to meet the invaders “with the assistance of the northern Saxons.” (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 363). Dr. Todd fell into the same mistake, (*War of the Gaedhil*, ꝑc., *Introd.*, p. lxxxvi).

⁶ *Graggaba*.—Regarding the iden-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoin, abbot and [917.]
 bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,¹ [and]
 Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell
 asleep² in peace.' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess
 of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech
 left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgall, and the
 two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went³
 afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba,
 however, were prepared for them; so that they met on
 the banks of the Tine,⁴ in North Saxonland.⁵ The
 Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a
 battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion
 with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords.
 There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush,
 which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba
 gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and
 made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir
 and Graggaba.⁶ Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked
 the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made
 a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'⁷
 of them perished. Night interrupted the battle.
 Eithilfleith,⁸ most famous queen of the Saxons,⁹ died.
 War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and
 Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flanna-
 can, King of Cnoghbha,¹⁰ went to the Gentiles, with a
 view to defending the North of Bregh by the aid of
 the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

tity of this person, mentioned in a
 previous entry under this year, see
 Todd's work, just cited, *Introd.*,
 p. lxxxvi, note 1.

⁷ *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

⁸ *Eithilfleith*.—Æthelfled, Queen of
 the Mercians, whose obit is entered
 in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the
 year 918, and a second time at 922.

⁹ *Queen of the Saxons*.—Æthelflæd,
 eldest daughter of Alfred the Great,
 and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of
 the Mercians. See the previous note.

¹⁰ *Cnoghbha*.—This name is now re-
 presented by Knowth, the name of a
 townland containing a large mound,
 in the parish of Monknewtown,
 barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

fol. 47^{aa}. Ɔcccc.^o αα.^o) Ɔαιρε πορ ρεπτ Ɔct. Μα, 7 μινčαιρε αλα
 λαίτιυ το ράμπαδ. Ɔεδ̄ Ɔα Μαελρεčναλλ το δ̄αλλαδ̄
 le bratair, la Donnchad ρι Μιδ̄e. Ɔellum ρe nƆentiδ̄
 occ Ɔuiblinn πορ Ɔοιδ̄elu, του ι τορκαρ Νιαλλ (.ι.
 Ɔlundub) mac Ɔεδ̄o, ρι Ɔρenn, τερτιο anno ρεgni ρυι,
 αυιι. Ɔct. Ɔctimbruι, ιιι. ρερια, 7 του ιτορκαρ Ɔεδ̄ mac
 Ɔočocain ρι coiciδ̄ Cončobair, 7 Μαελμιčιδ̄ mac Ɔlan-
 nacain ρι Ɔρεγ, 7 Concobar .η. Μαελρεčναλλ ρυδομνα
 Tempač, 7 Ɔραιčβερταč mac Ɔomnaill ρυδομνα
 ινο ροčλα, 7 mac Ɔuibrinaιγ̄ .ι. Μαελραιβι, ρι na
 n-Ɔιργιαλλυ, et alii nobiles multι.

Ɔronač ινοιυ hƆιρυυ h-υαγ,
 Ɔen ρυριγ ρυαγ ριγι Ɔιαλλ;
 [Ɔρ deccιρ nιme Ɔan Ɔρein,
 Ɔαιργρι μιγze Neill Ɔan Νιαλλ]

[Νι]ρτα μεδαιρ ματιυρ ριρ,
 Νιρτα ριč na ρυδ̄a ρλοιγ;
 Νι cumairγ oenach το αιη,
 Ɔ πορβατο ιη bρoenach bροιη.

[Ɔρύαγ] ριη α μαγ m-Ɔρεγ ιη-buirde,
 Ɔ τιρ η-αλαιη η-αδγυιδ̄e;
 Ρο ρεαραιρ ρριτ ριγ ρυιρech,
 Ɔοτρacaιβ̄ Νιαλλ ηιαμγυιηech.

[Ɔαιτι μαιλ ιαρταιρ betha,
 Ɔαιτι Ɔραιν] ceč αιρμγρεča;
 Ιησιδ̄ Νιαλλ εροδ̄a Ɔnuča
 Ρο μαλαρτ α μορ τριυča.

Ɔεττ mac Ɔραιčβερταιγ̄ ρι Ɔορc-Μοδρυαγ̄, Ɔιγερναč
 .η. Ɔλειριγ̄, ρι .η. Ɔιαčραč Ɔιδ̄one, μορτυι ρυντ.

¹ *Little Easter*.—μινčαιρε. Low Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after Easter Sunday. The true year was 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on the 7th of the Kalends of May.

² *In which fell*.—του ι τορκαρ, B. Mutilated in A.

³ *Glundubh*.—"Black Knee." The epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

⁴ *The 17th*.—The corresponding number is not in A., which has been partly injured in this place.

⁵ *Province of Conchobar*, (i.e. of Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the 1st century). A name for the Province (coiceo or "fifth") of Ulster. See note ⁵, p. 336 *supra*.

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter¹ on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell² Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)³ son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th⁴ of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar;⁵ and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful⁶ to-day is noble Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;
[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,
To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness;
There is no peace nor gladness among hosts;
No fair can be celebrated,
Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,
Beautiful, desirable country.
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king;
Niall the wounding hero has left thee!

[Where is the chief of the western world?
Where is the hero] of every clash of arms?
Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha
That has been lost, O great cantred!

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Core-Modruagh, [and] Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

⁶ *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

¶ Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ix.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º xx.º). Maelmuire, princepp aipod ʒpccain, moipitur. Caḗpoimiuḑ pe n'Donncaḑ .h. Maelpeḗnaill pcp ʒenti, du itopḗcip ár n-dimarp. Pinḗcip epircopur et pcpiba optimur Doimliac pelicitcp paupauit. Scannal Roipp Cpeae, et pcpiba Cluana mic Noip, quieuit. Siḗpuc ua hImaip do dcpḗciu Ατα cliaḗ per potepstatem diuinam. Doimliac Cenannpa do bpiuicḑ o ʒentiḑ 7 poḗaiḑe maptpai ann. Doimliac Tuileain do loḗcaḑ in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennain pi na n'Depi Mumain iugulatur epḑ.

¶ Ct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º xx.º i.º). Moenaḗ mac Siaḑail, comapba Comḗaill, cenna ecna innpe Epenn, doipmiiit. Domnall .h. Maelpeḗlainn per dolum occipur epḑ a ppatpe puo Donnchaḑ, quod apḑum epat. Ciapan abbar Daiminpe paupat. Maelpeḗlainn .h. Flainn piḑomna Teḗpḗaḗ, Piaḗpa mac Caḗalain pi Coille Pollaḗhain, Ragnall .h. Imaip pi Pinḗgall 7 Dubḗgall, omnep moipui punt. ʒoiḑbpiḗ .h. Imaip i n-Αḗ cliaḗ. Cinaeḑ mac Domnaill, princepp dape Calcaḗ 7 Opoma tuama, 7 cenna aḑcomaire Conaill in tuaipeipḑ obuit. Muipuiḗḑ do ʒallaiḑ illoḗ Peḗail .i. Αcolb co n-dib longaiḑ tpichat. Cenpiḗ i n-inip Euḗain do dcpḗciu co cpḑn 7 co leip doiḑ paucip in ea pemanentibup per topopem. Pcpḗgal mac Domnaill pi inḑ [p]oḗlai i n-epcaipḑiu ppiu co pomapḑ luḗḑ lunga doiḑ, 7 co pobpup in lunga co nuc a ppaio.

¹ *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea.)

² *The doimliac*; i.e. the "stone church."

³ *On*.—in, omitted in B.

⁴ *Cuilennan*.—No Cormac "son of Cuilennan" appears in the *Geneal.* of the Desi-Muman (or Desi of Munster). But there is a Cormac "son

of Mothla," who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

⁵ *Maelsechlainn*—Maelsechnaill, B.

⁶ *Coille-Follamhain*—See note 7, p. 403 *supra*.

⁷ *Gothfritū*—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of Ard-Brecain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal,¹ of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through Divine power. The 'doimliac'² of Cenannas was broken by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there. The 'doimliac'² of Tuilen was burned on³ the same day. Cormac son of Cuilennan,⁴ King of the Desi-Muman, was slain. [919.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of Maelsechlainn,⁵ was deceitfully slain by his brother Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis, rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-Follamhain,⁶ [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,⁷ grandson of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.⁸ A fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig⁹ in Inis-Eogain was abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remaining there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took [920.]

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin) is recorded under the year 919.

¹ *Died.*— $\tau\omicron\iota\epsilon\mu\ \omicron\beta\iota\iota\tau$, A. $\omicron\beta\iota\iota\tau$, B.

⁹ *Cen-rig.*—The name of some island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the year 732, for mention of an island called Culen-rigi, off the same coast.

The versions of this entry given in the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Connor's ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47a^b

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-aipep ḡipe Conaill. i. mac
 h-Uaḡmaran mic ḡairiḡ cum .xx. nauibur. Inopeḡ aipḡ
 Maḡa hi .iiii. id Nouembur. o ḡallaib Ἀḡa cliaḡ .i. o
 ḡoḡbriḡ Ὁα Iḡair cum ruo exereitu .i. h-irint paḡurn
 ria peil Martain, 7 na tairi aepnaigri do anacal lair
 cona lucht de ḡeilib de 7 oi lobraiḡ, 7 in ceall olḡeana,
 niri paucir in ea tectir exaurtir per incupiam. In-
 opeḡ leḡan uatib for ceḡ leaḡ .i. riar co h-Inir .h.
 Labraḡa, rair co ḡanḡa, poḡuaḡ co Maḡ nillren.
 Ἀḡt in rluagḡ paḡuaigḡ doḡparraiḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac
 Neill, 7 Ἀigheḡt mac Muḡcaḡo, co remio poraib 7 co
 parḡabraḡ ile, paucir elappir pubriḡio publuḡtir
 noctir. Eclippir lunae hi .xii. Ἰct. Ianuarii, .iiii. pēria,
 pḡima hora noctir. Flaḡberḡaḡ mac Muirceḡtaḡ,
 abbaḡ Cluana moep, moḡtur.

Cydu anouo inḡbair h uaiḡ,

Cydu alluo [α] deiḡloir;

Inoio Flaḡberḡaḡ rinn rial,

Ropcar rri miaḡ Cluana moir.

Ἰct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º i.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º
 xxii.º). Maelpoil mac Clilella, rui 7 eḡcop ril Ἀḡḡa
 Slane, Taro mac Paelain ri .h. Cennḡelaiḡ, Cernaḡmac
 Flaḡinn pḡinceḡr Laine lēpe 7 moep muinnḡiri aipḡ
 Maḡa o ḡelaḡ tuin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Corran,
 cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc per mḡpeḡ n-uile, omner

¹ *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer.

See note ³, p. 154 *supra*.

² *Gothfrith*.—See note ⁷, page 440.

³ *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

⁴ *Inis-Ui-Labrada*.—O'Labrada's Island. Not identified.

⁵ *Magh-Nillsen*.—Magh-Uillsenn, *Four Mast*. Not identified.

⁶ *Cluain-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this place is now represented by the place called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

⁷ *Foundation*.—anouo. The

name of the composer of these lines is not given. O'Conor's version of them is very incorrect. They are not divided metrically in A.

⁸ *Or* 922.—The suggestion "uel 22," is in B., not in A. The correct year was, of course, 922.

⁹ *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this eminent man, and his identity with the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast.*, ed O'Conor, p. 440, note ¹), see O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,¹ on the coast of Tir-Conaill, *i.e.*, the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Ath-liath, *viz.*, by Gothfrith² grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church³ besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, *i.e.*, westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha;⁴ eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen.⁵ But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,⁶ died.

Where is the foundation⁷ of a great treasure?

Where the report of his good fame?

Behold, Flaithbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).⁸ Maelpoil,⁹ son of Ailill, [921.] a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,¹⁰ and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin¹¹ to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,¹² chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note 6.

¹⁰ *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205 *supra*.

¹¹ *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

¹² *From the Boinn to Cossan*; *i.e.*

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-linè, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii, note 1.

moruntur. Ruman eppcop Cluana iparpo, pēpōalāē eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Doimliac, Colgu mac Maelpempuil abbar Slane, omnes dormierunt. Longur Luimniġ .i. mic Ailche for Loē rī, co po opatatar Cluain mic Noir 7 h-uile innri ino loēa, co puerat ppiato maip etip op 7 arġat 7 innbura ilī.

Fol. 47ba. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ii.º (aliaj dcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Maelpāpāic mac Mopāinō, princepī Droma cīāb 7 Aīpō ppaēa, morpūur ep̄t. Spelan mac Congalāiġ, rī Conaille, pep dolum occipur ep̄t. Inōpēō pep nCp̄ta 7 Lāinne lepe 7 pep Roīpī in eodem menpe. Inōpēō Cille rleībe o ġentiġ de rnam Aīġneē, 7 Dublītip pacapōo apō Maēa do dūl marp̄ra leu. Cucongalt pacap̄t Lāinne lepe, 7 tetpa Epenn etip ġuē 7 ep̄uē 7 roap, in pace quieuit. Maelclūīe mac Conōbair, pīdomna Connaēt, pep dolum occipur ep̄t. Līġāē inġen mic Maelpeēlāinn, pīġan pīġ bpeġ, morpua ep̄t. Pīnn mac Maelmop̄ōa, pīdomna Lāiġen, a ppatpe puo occipur ep̄t. Maelcallann princepī oīpīp̄t Dīap̄mata quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii.º (aliaj dcccc.º xx.º iiii.º). Longar oī ġallāiġ for loēa Ep̄pne, co p' innpīp̄et innri ino loēa 7 na tuāēa imbi ran can. C n-dep̄ġe o' ino loē ip̄nt p̄āp̄p̄āō ap cīunn. ġāill for loē Cuan, 7 Maelōuin mac Aēōa, pīdomna in

¹ *Fleet of Luimnech*; i.e. the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

² *Son of Ailche*.—Mentioned again at A.D. 923, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cv., note ³ and pp. 266-7.

³ *Conaille*; i.e. the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Conaille-Muirtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

⁴ *Fera-Arda*.—Or Fera-Arda-Cianachta. See note ⁷, p. 324 *supra*.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205.

⁶ *Cill-sleibhe*.—Or Cill-sleibhe-Cuillinn. Killeavy, in the county of Armagh.

⁷ *Snamh-aighech*. — Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. See his *Down and Connor*, p. 252.

Bregh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-Iraird; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliac; Colgu son of Maelsempuil, abbot of Slane—all ‘fell asleep.’ The fleet of Luimnech,¹ *i.e.* of the son of Ailche,² on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic son of Morand, abbot of Druim-eliabh and Ard-sratha, died. [922.] Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,³ was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe⁶ by Gentiles from Snamh-aighech,⁷ and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,⁵ the *tetra*⁸ of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son⁹ of Maelsechlainn, the King of Bregh’s queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,¹⁰ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir [923.]

⁸ *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of “paragon,” or “most eminent,” is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying “chantor, or orator,” (καταίηρ η̄ ορατορ), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in Clar. 49 makes Cucongalt “chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues.” But Dr. O’Conor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively “Tympanista,” and “cithara”!

⁹ *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

¹⁰ *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

Handwritten note:
 This is the
 name of the
 chief of the
 royal line

coicið, do ðotaim leu. No çoblaç mar de çallaið loça Cuan do baðað oc perταιρ Ruçpαιçε, tu in pobatuð nói cet aut eo ampliuρ. Sloçað la Çoçbriç .h. n-1maiρ o Aç çliaç co Luimneç, co paρçbað plog timap dia muinntiρ la mac n-Ailçe. Moçta epρcop Oa Neill 7 paçapτ αιρῳ Maçã in pace quieuit. Muipedaç mac Domnall tanape abbað αιρῳ Maçã, 7 apθmaep Oa Neill in deiρciρτ, 7 comapba ðuiti mic ðronaiç, cenn apcomaipe pep mðpeç n-uile ocαιb cleiρçið quinto die Kalendarum Decimbrium uita decerit. Mael-mopða mac Conçaipe pρincepρ Ðaiminnpρi quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iiii. (aliaρ dcccc.º 25º). Dubçall mac Aedã, pι υλαç, a puiρ iugulatur epτ. Lopcan mac Ðunchada, pι ðpeç, penile mopτε mopιτυρ. Caçal mac Conçobaiρ, pι Connacht, in penιτεντια obιτυ. Ðomnall mac Caçail do mapbad li a bpaçaiρ .i. la Taðc, pep dolum, 7 alι ppeclari de Connaçtaið.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º v.º (aliaρ dcccc.º 26º). Opçain tuin Sobaiρçe do Çallaið loça Cuan, in quo multi homineρ occipi punt 7 capti. Roimiuð pe Muipceptaç mac Neill pop Çallu oc pnam Aigneç, ubi .cc. decollati punt. Colman pρincepρ Cluana ipaiρῳ 7 Cluana mic Noip, 7 pepiba 7 epipcopup, in Chpιpῳ quieuit. Pepçup mac Ðuiligen, pι Luipç, do mapbad o pepaið ðpeipne. Longup loça Cuan do

Fol. 47bb.

¹ Province; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

² Loch-Cuan.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

³ Fertas-Rudhraighe.—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as “Loch-Rudhruidhe,” or “Loch-Rudhraighe,” and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920=924) as “Logh-Rowrie.” Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and Fertas-Rudhraighe was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertas* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

⁴ Luimnech.—Limerick.

⁵ Son of Ailche.—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

⁶ Successor of Buite.; i.e. abbot of

of the Province,¹ fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan² was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,³ where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech,⁴ when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche.⁵ Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite⁶ son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregh, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregh, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, *i.e.*, Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain]. [924.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of Dun-Sobhairche⁷ by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,⁸ in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aigneach,⁹ where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,¹⁰ was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan⁸ took up [a position] at [925.]

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

⁷ *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

⁸ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

⁹ *Snamh-Aigneach*.—See p. 444, note 7. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

¹⁰ *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

ḡabail oc Linn h-Uačhail .i. Ἀλφῆανν mac Ḥočbrič, hi ppuo nonar Septembriar. Roineč pe Muirceptač mac Neill oc ποόcut Cluana na Cuiimčep in .u. pepia i quinnit ꝑct. Enaip, du itopčaip Ἀλφῆανν mac Ḥočbrič cum magna ptpaze exepcitur pui. Ro cabač cačt pechtmuine pōp alleč oc ač Cuiične, co ταιnic Ḥočpripč pī Ḥall o ač cliač dia cočaip.

ꝑct. Ianaiar. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° ui.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° xx.° ui.°). Maelbrigte mac Topnain, comarba Paτραic 7 Colum cille, pelici penectute quieuit. Siτpiuc .h. Imaip, pī Ḥubgall 7 Pinnzall, immatura aetate morptuur epτ. Longar Linne du derḡiu, 7 Ḥopprič do derḡiu Ἀča cliač, et iterum Ḥočpripč peueprip epτ ante pinem rex menpium. Copcpač n-oenaḡ o mac Neill mic Ἀčdo im Ḥonnchač .h. Maelpechlann, ped dominur peparauit eop pine ulla occipione. Ḥoač mac Ḥuibpōa, pī Ciannachta Ḥlinne ḡamin, occipur epτ o Muirceptač mac Neill. Puacarpa mac Lačtnain, rex Tečba, dolope a pua pamilia occipur epτ. Copmac epipcopur Ḥlinne da loča, 7 apchinnech, quieuit.

.b. ꝑct. Ianaiar. Anno domini dcccc.° xx.° ui.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° xx.° ui.°). Baččene comarba Ḥpenaino Ḥipōp quieuit. Mupzel ingin Maelpečlann in penectute obiit. Maelpuanaḡ mac Concobair occipur epτ o Ḥonnchač. Ḥonnchač mac Ḥomnail mic Ἀčda a

¹ *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii.

² *Colum-Cille*.—In the list of 'comarbs' (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 33 years,

is stated to have been also 'comarb' of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

³ *Linn*.; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

⁴ *Tailtiu*.—See note ⁶, p. 406 *supra*

⁵ *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachail,¹ viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliaith to their aid,

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,² rested at a happy old age. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn³ retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliaith; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Taitiu⁴] by the son of Niall⁵ son of Aedh, against Donnchad⁶ grandson of Malsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.⁷ Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,⁸ was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested. [926.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,⁹ daughter of Malsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.⁶ Donnchad, son of Donnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The [927.]

mac Neill, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

⁶ *Donnchad*.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Malsechlainn.

⁷ *Without any loss of life*.—*Γῆνε υἱοῦ ὀκκῖριου*, A., B.

⁸ *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note 7, p. 132 *supra*.

⁹ *Murgel*.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Malsechnaill (or Malsechlainn), called Murgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Malsechlainn.

son of Ailche¹ upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,² comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,
Are reckoned by plain rules,
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.³

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.]
a scribe,⁴ and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,⁵ rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen⁶ in Connaught. Ceile,⁷ comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,⁸ against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,
To the bulwark of plundering clans,
That though Liath-druim⁸ is before him,
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.]
of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, demolished Derc-Ferna,⁹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

⁶ *Loch-Orbsen*.—*Loch Eppren*, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

⁷ *Ceile*.—See note ² under the last year, regarding him.

⁸ *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called Liath-druim ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

⁹ *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.

ριτα, in penectute feliciter paupat. Σαλλ πορ λοč
 Εčάč, 7 αλλογγπορτ ος Rubu mena. Σαλλ πορ λοč
 θεατράč 1 η-Ορραιξι.

Κτ. 1 αναρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xxx.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º
 xxx.º 1.º). Τηρραιτι mac Ανηρενε, comarba Ciapain,
 extenpo dolore obiit. Cennraelad mac Lorcaim, prin-
 cepp Cluana auir 7 Cločair mac η-Θαιμενι, 7 τανιρι
 η-απαč αιρθ Μαčα, παυραιιτ. Maeleoin, epircopur
 et ancorita Αčθο τριιμ, feliciter quieuit. Δερβραιλ
 ινγεν Maełinnia mic Flannacain, pegina Tempač,
 μορτυα ερτ. Cernačan mac Τιγερναιν, ρι θρειρνε,
 μορτυυρ ερτ.

.b. Κτ. 1 αναρ. Anno domini dcccc.º 31.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º
 32.º). Ρερδομναč mac Flannacain princepp Cluana
 ιραιρθ, ρεριβα ορτιμυρ, quieuit. Τορυλβ ιαπλα το
 ηnarbad la mac Neill. Maełgipucc comarba Ρειčene
 Ροβαιρ πορμιιιτ. Loingreč .η. Lečlobair, ρι θαλ
 Αραιθε, μορτυυρ ερτ. Αιρμεθαč princepp Cuile
 ραčιν α Σεντιλιβυρ ιντερρεκτυρ ερτ. Cιναεč mac
 Caimdelbain, duax γενεριρ Λοεζαιρε, iugulatur ερτ.
 Longar πορ λοč ρι.

Κτ. 1 αναρ. Anno Domini dcccc.º 32.º (αλιαρ dcccc.º 33.º).
 Ροιιιυč ρια Ρερζαλ mac Domnaill mic Αεθο, 7 ρια Σιč-
 ρραιθ mac η-Υαčμυραιν .ι. mac ινγινε Domnaill, πορ
 Μιιρκερταč mac Neill, 7 πορ Conaing, ιμμαιξ η-Υαčα,
 ιτορčαιρ Maełgarβ ρι Δερλαιρ, 7 Conmal ρι Τιuaičι
 αčαιθ, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellaiξ, rex Orpraigι, ορτιμυρ
 λαιυρ, μορτυυρ ερτ. Μαιθμ ρια Conaing mac Neil

Fol. 49ab.

¹ *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

² *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to Dean Reeves, was the ancient name of a point on Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, “where the Main Water flows into that lake, now included in Shane’s Castle park.” *Adannan*, p. 430, note n.

³ *Loch-Bethrach*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified in Ossory.

⁴ *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muirchertach “of the Leather Cloaks.” This entry, which is added in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

⁵ *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.

rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,¹ and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.² Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach³ in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdornach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.⁴ Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,⁵ was killed by Gentiles.⁶ Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,⁷ [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,⁸ in Magh-Uatha,⁹ where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,¹⁰ and Connal, King of Tuaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighe, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing⁸ son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

⁶ *By Gentiles.*—α γεντιλιβυρ, A., α γεντιβυρ, B.

⁷ *Fergal.*—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

⁸ *Conaing.*—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

⁹ *Magh-Uatha.*—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

¹⁰ *Derlas.*—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

ρορ Ὑλυ οὐ ρυβυ Conchongalt, ἰ τορραταρ .ccc. uel paulo plur. Ματυδῶαν μαϋ Αἰδῶ κο κοϊκεδῶ Ερηνν, 7 κο η-Ἰαλλαιβῶ, κο ρο ορταταρ κο Σλιαβῶ ἑεῖα ριαρ, 7 κο Μυενναμ ραδερ, κονορταρραιδῶ Μυιρκερταδῶ μαϋ Νεϊλλ, κο ρεμαϊβ ροραιβῶ, 7 κο ρορζαϊβρετ ῶα αα¹ ῶεϋ ϋενν, 7 α η-ζαβαϊλ. Ἐεϊλικαν μαϋ Ἰαρβῆριδῶ, ῶαχ να η-Αϊρδερ, μορτυϊ ρυντ.

†Ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° 33.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° 34.°). Ἰοδῆρριδῶ .η. η-1μαϊρ, ρι ερυδελιρριμυρ Νορδομαννορρυμ, ῶολορε μορτυυρ ερτ. Ὀυβζιλλα μαϋ Ροβυκαν, ῶαχ νεροτυμ Κορμαϊϋ, ῶολορε οοκρυρ ερτ.

†Ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° 34.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° 35.°). Κορμαϋ ῶαλτα Μοεναιζῶ, ρρινκερρ Αχαιϋ βο, οβιυτ. Μαελβριγτε, ρρινκερρ Μαινιρτρεδῶ, κυεϋιυτ. Μυιρκερταδῶ μαϋ Μαελβριγτε, ρρινκερρ Ὀοιμλιαϋ, ιμματαρρα αετατε οβιυτ. 1ηιρ Λοδῶ ζαδῶαρ ῶο ῶοζαϊλ λα η-Αμλαιβῶ .η. η-1μαϊρ. ηϋαμ Ἐνοζῶβαι ῶο ῶοζαϊλ ῶο ιρυντ ρεδῶτμαιν ϋεῶναϊ. Ὀαιρῆηερ ῶιῆηαρ. Ἐιναεδῶ μαϋ Κοιρρρι, ῶαχ νεροτυμ Ἐειννρελαιζ, cum multar a Νορδομαννιρ ιντερρεκτυρ ερτ. Ἐοκκοβαρ μαϋ Ὀομναϊλλ, ρυδομνα Αϊλιζῶ, μορτυυρ ερτ, ετ ρεπυλτυρ ερτ ιν κιμυτερριο ρεζυμ ιν αρῶ Μαδῶα.

.b. †Ct. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° 35.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° 36.°). 1ορεδῶ ρρινκερρ αιρῶ μαδῶα, εριρκορρυρ ετ ραριενρ ετ ανκορϋτα, ιν ρενεκτυτε βοηα κυεϋιυτ. Ἐλυαιν μιϋ

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechtain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Trip. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

¹ *Rubha-Conchongalt*. — Not identified.

² *Matudhan*. — King of Ulidia at the time.

³ *Province of Ireland*. — κοϊκεδῶ Ερηνν; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

⁴ *Mucnamh*. — Μυενναμ, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

⁵ *Died*. — The MSS. have μορτυϊ ρυντ ιορ μορτυυρ ερτ.

⁶ *Of anguish*. — ῶολορε, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,¹ in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan² son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,³ and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;⁴ but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.⁵

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson [933.] of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.⁶ Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of [934.] Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,⁷ rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliacc, died immaturely. The Island of Loch-gabhar⁸ was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha⁹ was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,¹⁰ son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,¹¹ abbot of [935.] BRS. Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the

⁷ *Mainistir*.—Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

⁸ *Loch-gabhar*.—Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

⁹ *Cnoghbha*.—Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Conchobar*.—conçubar, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

¹¹ *Joseph*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was ὁ ἰδανν γαρβ γαελα, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Νοιρ το ορεαιν ο γαλλαιβ Αεα κλιαε, 7 αναο τα αιθει
 τοαιβ ινοι, quod antiquis temporibus inauditum est.
 Maelpatraic mac Maelstuile, princeps αιρο Μαα, in
 penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba.

Κε. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° vi.° (αλιαρ dcccc.°
 37.°) Διαρμαιτ mac Αιλλελο, princeps Cille cui linn, in
 penectute quieuit. Ορυαταρ mac Ουιβγίλλε, rex nepo-
 tum Ceinnepealaiξ, iugulatur est. Σαρβριε mac Mael-
 ειτιξ, rex per Ροιρρ, a πατριβυρ iugulatur est.
 Cronγίλλα mac Cuilennain, ρι Conaille muipeinne,
 dolore moritur. Conaing mac Neill, ριδonna nθpenn,
 moritur. Bellum ingenr lacrimabile atque horribile
 inter Saxones atque Norðmannor crudeliter gestum
 est, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non
 numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis
 euarrit .i. Αμλαιβ; ex altera autem parte multitudo
 Saxonum cecidit. Αδαλρταν autem rex Saxonum
 magna uictoria ditatur est. Macetiξ mac Αηηρε-
 man, ρι Μογορνα magen, moritur est. Ρεδαε
 princeps Slane moritur est.

Κε. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (αλιαρ dcccc.°
 38.°). Ουβταε comarba Coluim cille 7 Αδομναιν in
 pace quieuit. Maelcairniξ mac Conaill, princeps
 Tuilain, obiit. Ρεργαλ mac Οομναίλλ, ρι Αιλιξ, μορ-
 τυρ est. Ιημναιρι καεα ειρ Donnεαο mac Ρλαιν 7
 Μυρκερταε mac Neill, co ρο ριεαιξ Οια. Αμλαιβ
 mac Σοεppριε ι η-Αε κλιαε ιτερυμ. Cell Cuilinn το

¹ *Not been heard.*—7 αυοιτυμ, for
 ιηαυοιτυμ, A. B.

² *Cill-Cuilinn.*—Now Old Kilcullen,
 in the parish and barony of Kilcullen,
 and county of Kildare; a place of
 great importance anciently, where
 there are still the remains of a round
 tower, and strong fortifications.

³ *Battle.*— This was the famous
 battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-
 Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937,
 which is the correct year.

⁴ *Amlaibh.*— Amlaibh (or Olaf)
 Cuaran. For some interesting par-
 ticulars regarding his history, see
 Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp.
 280, sq., and the other places indi-
 cated in the Index to that work under
 the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard¹ of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of [936.] Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,² rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleitigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle³ was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, *i.e.* Amlaibh,⁴ escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,⁵ died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb⁶ [937.] of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Maelcairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,⁷ died. Fergal⁸ son of Donnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,⁹ son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliath. Cill-Cuilind¹⁰ was

⁵ *Mughdorna-Magen*. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Comarb*; *i.e.* successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

⁷ *Tuilain*. — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁸ *Fergal*. — See above at A.D. 932.

⁹ *Amlaibh*. — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunanburh. See note ⁴.

¹⁰ *Cill-Cuilind*. — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

opcaim la Cmlaim .h. nīmaip, quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus. Slogad la Donnchad .h. Maelreclainn rīg Tempač, 7 la Muirceptač mac Neill rīg n-Clīg, do čačt for Gallu Ača clīač co r' inoipet o Ač clīač co Ač Truipen. Concobar mac Maelcein, rī hū foilgī, iugulatur est o Laignib.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 38.º (aliaj dcccc.º 39.º). Opcaim cille Cuilind o Galluib Ačo clīač olpočain na pu menic. Crican mac Maelmuire, rī .h. Riāčpač, moritur. Toğal Clīg for Muirceptač mac Neill, 7 a tabairt conoici longairr, conoč forraile diairī. Slogad la Donnchad i m-Ōreağā, 7 Finnabair abā do arcaim, 7 in raearr do marbad for Iar na cille, 7 alaile olčena. Maioim rīa Congalač mac Maelmīčīō for Galenga moruib (7 beccuib), oc Ač daloarc, du itopetatar ilī. Adalratan rī Saxon, clēiči n-oroain iartair domain, recura morpe moritur. Finnečta mac Ceallaiğ, comarba Ōaire, in Crip̄to quiescit.

Fol. 497b.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º 39.º (aliaj dcccc.º 40.º). Slogad la Donnchad 7 la Muirceptač co Laigniu 7 co Muimneču, co tucrat a n-ğiallu diblinuib. Suibne mac Conbretan do marbad o Galluib. Niall mac Ferğaile do ġuin ocoj [do] basud

¹ *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 936, note p.

² *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 457.

³ *A thing not often done*.—ol počain na pu menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by "which till then was not often done." But O'Conor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!"

⁴ *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

⁵ *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

⁶ *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

⁷ *Gailenga-mora*; or Great Gailenga.

plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, when they devastated from Ath-clíath to Ath-Truisten.¹ Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui-Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind² by the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, a thing not often done.³ Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,⁴ died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad⁵ into Bregh, when Finnabhair-abha⁶ was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora⁷ (and [Gailenga]-becca),⁸ at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,⁹ rested in Christ. [938.]

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).¹⁰ A hosting [939] BIS. by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, *i.e.* [by]¹¹

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

⁸ *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

Topogr. Poem, note 57). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

⁹ *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

¹⁰ *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

¹¹ *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [ḷα] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.

.1. [la] Muirceartač mac Neill. Flann ingen Donnchada, ruzan Clilix, moritur. Creč la Donnchad i m-ḃrešā, co ro ort lano lere. Quier Muiređaiš comarba Comgail.

Κτ. Ianair, xx. ix. Lunae. Anno domini dcccc.° xl.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° xli.°). Secc mor combtar ruirprr loča 7 ppoča. Natiuitar ḃrian mic Cennetis. Slogad la Muirceartač co ro ort Mide 7 hU Failxi co n-deochaid i n-Orraiš, co tuc a reir uadib, 7 co p' innir na Ḍeiri, co tuc Ceallačan ru Cairil lair ppi reir n-Donnchada. Maelpuanaix mac Flainn (.i. rídomna Clilix) do marbad do čeniul Conaill. Eoču mac Scannail, archinnech imlečo 1hair, moritur. Oenacan, racart Duin lešglair, moritur.

Κτ. Ianair, x. Lunae. Anno domini dcccc.° xli.° (αλιαρ dcccc.° 42.°). Dunchad mac Sučainein episcopur Cluana mic Noir, foelan mac Muiređaiš ru laigen, moritur. Cačpoined re n-Uib Failxi for Galluib Ačo cliač; reo in pprecedente anno hoc factum erc. Duin lešglairi do arcain do šalluib. Do ruzal Dia 7 Patraic forpu. Tuc Šaillu dar muir, co ro zabpa[τ] a n-inri forpu, co n-erlai in ru, co ro marbrat Šoidil for tír. Da mac Lorcan mic Dunchada do marbad do Conšalach mac Maelmōix. Maelmočta, archinneč Cluana irair, quieuit. Cluain mic Noir do ino-ruič do šentič Ača cliač, 7 Ceall dara.

Fol. 50aa. Κτ. Ianair, xxi. Lunae. Anno domini dcccc.° xlii.°

¹ *Lann-lerc*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

² *Passable*.—*ruirprr*; translated "iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.

³ *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as *rluagač na h-uōri*, i.e. "the hosting of the

frost," in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eiges in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregh, when he destroyed Lann-lere,¹ Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so that lakes and rivers were passable.² Birth of Brian³ son of Cennedigh. A hosting⁴ by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection⁵ to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir⁶ of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died. [940.]

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan⁷ son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmithidh. Maelmochta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliath. [941.]

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over [942.]

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach *na g-cochall g-croicenn* ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

⁵ *In subjection.*—*ṛṛṛ ṛṛṛ*. This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

⁶ *Royal-heir.*—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

⁷ *Lorcan.*—He was King of Bregh (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.

(αλιαρ δεccc.° 43.). Roimiuð por Gallu loča cuan pe
leič Cačail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muir-
cerptač mac Neill (.i. Muircerptač na cočall croicinn),
pi Ailiğ, 7 Ečtoir iartair beača, do marbat do žentib
ppima pemia, iii. Ĵct. Martai, (.i. Ia Blacair mac
Sorrai do pi [Dub]gall, ic žlair liačain hi taič Cluana
cain per Ror).

Deirpřo tugal ocuř dič
Poru řil clainne Cuinn co bpač ;
Nađ maip Muircerptač ba liač,
Dilečta iač žaidel n-žnač.

Arđ Mača do arcaim hi teipt Ĵct. ar a bapač o na
žalluib cetnaib. Lorcan mac řaelain, pi Laižen, do
marbat do žalluib. Cellach mac Đeče, pi đal Arade,
do marbat o muinntip tpea ča[n]žnačt.

b. Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini deccc.° xl. iii.° (αλιαρ
deccc.° 44.°). Flaitbherptač mac Inmānen cenn in pace
quieuit. Coirpři mac Maelřatpαιc, pi .h. Liačan,
řinn mac Mutain, pi Corco Laiğđi, do marbat do řepaib
Maiži řeine. Conžalač mac mālmičiđ, 7 Đroen mac

¹ *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

² *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now re-
presented by the barony of Lecale,
co. Down.

³ *Muircertach*.—See note⁴, p. 460.

⁴ *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes
of Dublin at the time. See Todd's
War of the Gaedhil, &c., p. 287,
note ¹¹.

⁵ *Glas-liathain*.—The "stream of
Liathan." The *Ann. Four Mast.* and
Chron. Scotorum state that Muircher-
tach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh
(Ardee, co. Louth).

⁶ *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the
barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

⁷ *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or de-
scendants, of Conn of the Hundred
battles. The original of these lines,
not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of
reference to the proper place in the
text.

⁸ *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of
Leinster contained in the *Book of
Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is
stated to have ruled only one year.
It is further stated that he was slain
by the Foreigners of Dublin (Ath-
cliath) after having defeated them in
the early part of the day (iap řđi
porpřo i tųř lđi).

⁹ *Malice*.—The translator in Clar.
49 renders tpea čang[n]ačt by
"murtherously."

¹⁰ *Head*.—This entry is obviously
imperfect, something being omitted
after cenn ("head"). Flaitbherptach
was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the
time of his death. Before his accep-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan¹ by the people of Leth-Cathail,² in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach³ son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, "of the Leather Cloaks"), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair⁴ son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,⁵ by the side of Cluain-cain⁶ of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen

On the Race of Clann-Cuinn⁷ for ever.

As Muircertach does not live, alas !

The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan⁸ son of Faelan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.⁹

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbhertach son [943.] BIS. of Inmhainen, head,¹⁰ rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain,¹¹ Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,¹² were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.¹³ Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, or Scatterly Island, in the Shannon.

¹¹ *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caislen Ua Liathain*.

¹² *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Laighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

¹³ *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (Fera-Maighe), co. Cork.

Μαελμορῶδαι ρι Λαιζην, το αρκαιν Αἰῶα ελιαῖ εο τυερατ ρεοτυ 7 μαينه 7 βραιτ μοιρ. Donnchaτ mac Flainτ (mic Mailtreaḗlainτ, mic Maelruanaiz, mic Donnchaτa), ρι Τειῖραῖ, annιr .xxv. τραπρακτιρ in ρεζno, μοριτυρ. Maelpeḗeni comarba Pinnia, Dungal mac Caḗain, in Cριrτo τoρμιερunt. Caḗ Ζοιρτ ποτταḗain ρι Cellaḗan ρορ τυαḗ Mumain, in quo multi ceciderunt.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc. xl. 4.º (αλιαρ dcccc. 45.). Secc μορ αναικεντα, comταρ ριιρρι na loḗa 7 na h-αιβne. Ζαιll loḗa Eḗoḗ το μαρβατ la Domnall mac Muirceprταιζ 7 li a βραḗαιρ .i. Pλαḗberptaḗ, 7 ορζain α loιngρι. Maeltuile mac Dunain, comarba Τιζερναιζ 7 Cairniζ, ρεcura μορτε μοριτυρ. Αιυρḗαḗ mac Muρcaḗa ρι ιαρḗαιρ Connaḗτ, Maelduin mac Ζαιρβιḗ ρεenaρ αιρo Μαḗa. Ολααιρ το ḗelcuro Αἰῶα ελιαῖ, 7 Αmlaiḗ ταρ α ειρι. Όρεm το μιινητιρ hOι Chanannan το μαρβατ το Conζalaḗ 7 Αmlaiḗ euapain i Conailliḗ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc. xl. u.º (αλιαρ dcccc. 46.º). Cluain mic Noιr το ορκαιν το ζallaiḗ Αἰῶα ελιαῖ, 7 cella ρερ Μιḗe olcena. Maelbeḗach αιρḗinnch Oaimιnnηρι μοριτυρ.

Fol. 50ab. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc. xl. ui.º (αλιαρ dcccc. 47.º). Slogaτ la Ruairi ρι .h. Canannan co Slaine, conιδαιρḗιτερ Ζαιll 7 Ζοιδel .i. Congalaḗ mac Maelmυitiḗ 7 Αmlaiḗ euapan, co ροιμιḗ ρορ Ζallu Αἰῶα ελιαῖ, in quo multi occιρι et μερρι ρunt. Lan ιno [p]ιnnηραιḗιζ Πατραice το αρζυτ ζil o ḗeniul Eozain το

¹ *Maelsechlaind*.—“Maelsechnaill,” in B. The clause is added in a later hand in A.

² *Fell asleep*.—τορμιυιτ, A.

³ *Gort-Rottachain*.—The name of the place where the battle was fought is given as “Magh-Duine” in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (942), and *Chron. Scotorum* (943).

⁴ *Tuath-Mumha*.— Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the battle is stated to have been gained over Cennedigh (who was the father of Brian Borumha).

⁵ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

⁶ *Conailli*.—Conailli-Muirtheimhne, a territory in the county of Louth.

⁷ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,¹ son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Mael-fecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, 'fell asleep'² in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain³ [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,⁴ in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias⁵ 945). Great, unusual, frost; [1944.] so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, *i.e.*, Flaithbhertach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Connaught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan's people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.⁶

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias⁷ 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was [1945.] plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, 'herenagh' of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by [1946.] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, *viz.*, Congalach⁸ son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,⁹ encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick's 'Finnfaidhech'¹⁰ of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.¹¹

⁸ *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

⁹ *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — 'Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock' (or "of the sandal").

¹⁰ *Finnfaidhech*.—"Sweet sound-

ing." The name of one of St. Patrick's bells. See Reeves's *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

¹¹ *To Patrick*, *i.e.* to the successor of Patrick.

πατραιcc. Scolaiγι .h. Αεῖαcαιn, ρι Δαρτραιγι, 7
 Ζαιρβιῖ mac Μαιρεῖαιῖ ριdomna .h. Cpeimταν, 7 Αεῖ
 .h. Ρυαιρc, mac Τιζερnαιn, hi ρριῖζuιn. Ὕροen mac
 Μaelμορῖα, ρι Λαιζen, το μαρβατο ρορ cpeic̃ ι
 n-Opραιῖῖ. Caῖυραῖ mac Αιλει, epircopy ceneoil
 Eozain, μοριτυρ.

.b. |ct. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. uii.º (αλιαρ
 dcccc.º 48.º). Ὕlocαιρ mac Ζορριῖ, ρι Ζall, το μαρβατο
 la Conḡalaῖ mac Μaelμιῖῖ, 7 ρe cet dec etip ζuιn 7
 bραιτ. Αnμερε .h. Αῖολαι comαρβα Cιαραιn mic ιnτ
 ραιρ, Colman mac Μaelπατραιcc ρρinceρρ Slaine, το
 ζabail 7 α ἐc εταρρυ. Ζορmlaiῖ ιnζιn ρῖlαινν mic
 Μaelpeῖlαινν ιn penitencia μορτυα epτ. Νατιυιταρ
 Μaelpeῖnαιll mic Domnαιll.

|ct. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º 8.º (αλιαρ
 dcccc.º xl.º ix.º). Sloḡaῖ la Ματυῖαν mac Αεῖο 7 la
 Niall Oa n-Ερuilb, co ρο ιnδερ Conailliu 7 Ὅρυιn
 n-ιnαρclαινν 7 Ιnιρ cαιn Deḡa. Cpeῖ la .h. Canannan
 co ρο ιnδερ ριρυ λι, 7 co ρο μαρῖ ρλαιῖβερταῖ .h.
 Neill. Αεῖαν Tuama τα ḡualαινν ιn Cριρτο ραυραυιτ.
 Ροζαρταῖ mac Donnacαιn, ρι Oιρḡiall, ιn penitencia
 μοριτυρ. Sloḡaῖ la Conḡalaῖ mac Μaelμιῖῖ, co ρο
 ιnδερ .h. Meic̃ 7 Ρερnniῖaῖ.

|ct. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dcccc.º 49º (αλιαρ dcccc.º
 50.º). Donnchaῖ mac Domnαιll, ρι Μιῖe, το μαρβατο
 δια bραιῖριῖ. Oel ρι Ὕρεταν μοριτυρ. Scoῖine αιρ-
 chinnech Δαιρμαῖḡι, Μaelρινδαν epircopy Cille ταρα,
 Cleipḡen mac Conallan αρχινneῖ ταιρε Calḡaiḡ, ιn

¹ *Dartraigi*.—Known as the Dart-
 raigi-Coininse, a tribe whose territory
 is now represented by the barony of
 Dartry, co. Monaghan.

² *Heat of battle*.—This entry evi-
 dently appears to be a continuation of
 the first entry for this year.

³ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not
 in B.

⁴ *Ciaran-mac-int-sair*; i.e. "Ciaran
 son of the Carpenter." St. Ciaran,
 founder of Clonmacnoise.

⁵ *Gornlaidh*.—She was the queen
 of Niall Glundubh, King of Ireland,
 whose death in the battle of Ath-
 cliath (or Kilmashoge, near Dublin)
 is recorded above at the year 918
 (=919); having been previously
 married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain

Scolaiġhe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,¹ and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.² Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias³ 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] BIS.
frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,⁴ [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,⁵ daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn⁶ son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.]
Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbhertach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann⁷ rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.]
Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,⁸ King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirchen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerbhall son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

⁶ *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

⁷ *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuaim-da-hualann, A. Tuam, in the county of Galway.

⁸ *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriae*.

pace quieuerunt. Ματυσαν μακ Αεῶα το μαρβατο ο υιβ Εῶε .i. ο μακαιβ ὄροιν, ρεο Δευρ illum u[ι]ηδι-
cauit in breui tempore in morte ipsorum. Ρυαιῶρι
Ua Canannan το μαρβατο το ἄλλαιβ .i. ριδοννα Ερενο,
ιαρ ρορβαιρ ρε μίρ ρορ Μιῶιου 7 ρορ ὄρεῖου, 7 ιαρ κορ
Fol. 50ba. αιρ ἄλλ .i. οἱ mile uel plur. Νιαλλ Οα Canannan ι
ρριῖγουιν, ετ αλι ραυσι. Μεαρ μορ αναϊεντα. Cloicῑeῑ
Sláne το λορκαῑ το ἄλλαιβ Αῑα κιαῑ. ὄαῑαλλ ινο
εplama 7 cloc ba δεῑ οἱ clocαιβ, Caeneῑαιρ ρεplεϊγινο,
[7] ροῑαιδε μῶρ ιμβι, το λορκαῑ.

Κε. Ιαναϊρ. Anno domini MCCC.º L.º (αλιαρ MCCC.º
51). Μαετιῖ μακ Cuilennan, ρι Conaille; ἄυαιρε
.h. Ρορανναιν αιρῑinneῑ Αρτα ρραῑα, μοριτυρ. ἄοῑ-
ρριῑ μακ Σιτρυε κο η-ἄλλαιβ Αῑα κιαῑ το ορκαϊν
Cenannra 7 domnaiḡ Ρατραϊε, 7 Αιρτο ὄρεccαιν 7
Tuilean 7 cille Scipe, 7 αλαϊιυ cealla olḡena. Α
Cenannur ρο ορτα h-uile, ubi capta sunt τρια milia
hominum uel plur, cum maxima pveda boum et
equorum αυρι ετ αρḡenti. Αεῑ μακ Μαεlpuanaῑῑ,
Decc μακ Duindcuan, ρι Τεῑβαι, Cenneitiḡ μακ
Lorcaῑν ρι Tuatmuman, ἄαρβιῑ μακ Lorcaῑν ρι ρερ
Leaḡna. Νιαλλ μοῑλαῑ το μαρβατο το ῑοιρρρι τρια
meabail. ὄεῑ οἱβαιο. Clamτρυρca μορ ρορ ἄλλαιβ
Αῑα κιαῑ, 7 ιιῑ ρολα.

.b. Κε. Ιαναϊρ. Anno domini MCCC.º LI.º (αλιαρ 952º).
Scannal αιρῑinneῑ domnaiḡ Seḡnail, Plann αιρῑinneῑ

¹ *Two thousand.*—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note *bellum mune brocain* ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

² *Patron saint*; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 512 *supra*.

³ *Alias.*—The *alias* number is not in B.

⁴ *Cenannas.*—Kells, co. Meath.

⁵ *Aedh.*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materies regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Domhnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

⁶ *Cennetigh.*—The father of Brian Borumha. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, *i.e.* the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,¹ or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,² and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias³ 951). MacEtigh son of Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,⁴ and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Breacain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Scire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas⁴ they were all plundered; on which occasion three thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh⁵ son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnucuan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh⁶ son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach⁷ was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias⁸ 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] BIS. of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. xcvii.

⁷ *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

⁸ *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Ἰρομα ελιαβ, Κυρταντιν mac Αεθα ρι Alban, Ρερ-
domnaε comarba Ciarain, μορτυι ρυντ. Caε πορ ριρ
Alban 7 Ὀρετνυ 7 Saxanu ρια Gallaiβ. Plann .h.
Cleiriξ, ρι δειρειρτ Connaετ, Ἰομῆnall mac Ἰονnehατα
ριδomna Τεῆραε, Cele clam 7 ancorita, Plann mac
Maelriaεραε, αιρειννεε Μαιξι ειρ τι ζλαιρ.

Fol 506b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º li.º (αλιαρ 953.º).
Cluain mic Noir το αρειν το ρεραιβ Muman co
n-Gallaiβ. Maelcoεταο comarba Comgail 7 Mocol-
moc. Ζαλενζα το αρειν ο U Cremεῆainn. Ἰomnall δια
ταιρρεcht Μυιρσειρταιξ co ραρζαβρατ αρ cenn. Mael-
marταιν mac Moenaiξ, Ruαδαean mac ειτιζεν ρι
αιρειρ Ζαλενζ, Maelρατραic mac Corcan ρερλειζινο
Αιρτο Μαα, Maelμυιρε αιρειννεε Ταξι Ρεεζναι,
Cennραelaο αιρειννεε Σαιξρε, Ἰερμαιτ mac Τορρεα
αιρειννεε Λιρρ μοιρ Moευτυ, Ἰubinnηι επρcob ὀenn-
εαιρ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (αλιαρ dcccc.
54º). Plannaeaan mac Allεon comarba mic Nιρρε 7
Colmain Ela, Maelcoluim mac Ἰomnail, ρι Alban,
occιρρ επτ. Conn mac Ερυδαιν mic Ζαιρβιε, ρι Μυιζι
δυμαι, το μαρβαε. ὀοδibaο μορ ρο Ερινο. Αρ μορ
de Coιρρρι 7 Τεεβα ρε n-O Ruairc, co τορεαιρ ann
.h. Ciarδα ρι Coιρρρι. Ceileεαιρ comarba Ciarain 7

¹ *Cele, a leper.*—Cele clam. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 950) join together Cele (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

² *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The “Plain between two streams.” See note ⁶, under the year 881 *supra*.

³ *Alias.*—The *alias* reading is not in B.

⁴ *‘Comarb’ of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

⁵ *Mocholmoc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

⁶ *They;* i.e. the Ui-Cremthainn.

⁷ *Tech-Fethgna.*—The “House of Fethgna.” This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh (“hæres Patricii”), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

⁸ *Saighir,* or Saighir-Ciarain. Seirkeiran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King’s County, where there are some interesting ruins.

cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdomnach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper¹ and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,² [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias³ 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was [952.] plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall⁴ and Mocholmoe,⁵ [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they⁶ left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;⁷ Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;⁸ Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,⁹ and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias¹⁰ 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, [953.] 'comarb' of Mac Nisse¹¹ and Colman-Ela,¹² [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,¹³ was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

⁹ *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note ¹⁴, p. 103 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of *Mac Nisse*; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aengus Mac Nisse was the founder.

¹² *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 97-8.

¹³ *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.

ῥῖνναιν, Ροῦαρταῖ comarba Colum Cille 7 Adomnain, in Christo paupauerunt. Niall .h. Tolairz, Ceallačan ῥῖ Cairil, Rectabra aircinneḗ Cille achaid, moriuntur. Oran mac Domnall, ῥῖ Cenuil Loegairḗ ḃreḡ, iugulatur ep̄t.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, υἱ. ρερια, ιιι. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º Liiii.º (αἰαρ 955º). Oengur mac Conloingri aircinneḗ Maige bile, Oengur mac Maelbrigte aircinneḗ Doimliacc, moriuntur. Alene ῥῖ Mugdorua Magen 7 Mugdorua ḃreḡ, 7 Indergi mac Močan do toirim allurḡ Congalaidḡ 1 Connaḗtu. Slozad la Domnall mac Muircepraoidḡ co longaid o tḡaid inḃir ῥor loḗ n-ḗcaḗ, ῥor Dabail, darḡ na h-Ḅirgiallu ῥor loḗ n-ḗirne, iarḡin ῥor loḗ n-uadḡair, co ῥo op̄t in mḃreirne, 7 co tuc giallu hḡi Ruairc.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ, υἱ. ρερια, xii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º Lu.º (αἰαρ 956º). Maelpatraic mac Conbretan aircinneḗ Slane, Oengur mac nOcin comarba Peḗene, Gaiḗene ῥῖi ep̄uc Duin leḗ glairi. Ταḗc mac Caḗail, ῥῖ Connaḗt, moriuntur ep̄t. Congalaid mac Maelmuidḡ (mic Flannagain mic Ceallaidḡ mic Congalaidḡ mic Conaing ḡppraoidḡ mic Congalach mic Ḅeḗa plane), ῥῖ Erend, do marbad do Gallaid (Ḅḗa cliaḗ) 7 Laignib oc Taidḡ Siurann ilLaignib, 7 Ḅeḗ mac Ḅicidḡ ῥῖ Teḗba, et alii multi. Moenaḗ comarba ῥῖnnia 7 ῥepleidḡinn aip̄o Maḗa, Maelbrigte mac Ḙruḗain, comarba Mic

¹ 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnan; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnan.

² 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

³ Alias.—The *alias* reading is not in B.

⁴ *Fell in the army*.—do τῖτῖm ἄλλῖρḡ. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

⁵ *Tuagh-Inbher*.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

⁶ *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

⁷ *Fechin*.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

⁸ *Son*.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnan,¹ and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille² and Adomnan,² rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolairg, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregh, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias³ 955). Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliace, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregh, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army⁴ of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher⁵ upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devastated the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges. [954.]

Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias⁶ 956) [955.] BIS
Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,⁷ [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhc son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son⁸ of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith⁹ and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,¹⁰ in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,¹¹ and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,¹² [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

⁹ *Of Ath-Cliaith.*—The corresponding Irish, Ḷḷḷḷḷḷ ḷḷḷḷḷḷ, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

¹⁰ *Tech-Giurann.*—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

¹¹ 'Comarb' of Finnia; i.e. successor of St. Finnia, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹² 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.

Νίρρε 7 Colman h-Θλα, Μυρσεῶαῖ mac Eicneḗain, μοριυτυρ. Domnall pegnape incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini MCCC.º L.ii.º (αλιαρ 957º).
Caḗuraḗ mac Dulgen (o ḗruim ḗorrain), comarba
πατραιε, ρui epcop Ζοιδελ, in Χηριτο Iheru παυραιυτ.
Μαελροḗαρταιḗ ρι Cairil, Colman mac Congaile
comarba Molairre, Eḗu mac Anluain ρι Loḗa cal,
Seannaal mac Luaḗduib comarba Lirr eḗ mortau ρυντ.
Μαελcoluim .h. Canannan, ρι ceniuil Conaill, Moḗta
mac Ζορμαcain, Plann .h. h-Αεḗacain αιρḗinneḗ ḗinne
ḗa loca.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini MCCC.º L.iii.º (αλιαρ 958).
Plann mac Moḗloingri comarba Τιζερναῖḗ 7 Μαελδοιο.
Ταναῖδε mac h-Υιδιρ, comarba ḗennḗair, ḗo marbad
ḗo ḗallaib. Νιαλλ .h. h-Ερuiḗb. Τυαḗal mac Αυḗaire,
ḗι Laignen, μοριυτυρ. Λυζαιḗ mac Colgan, αιρḗinneḗ
Slane, in penitencia μοριυτυρ. Ριναḗta mac Λαḗtḗa,
αιρḗinneḗ Ρερνα, μοριυτυρ.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini MCCC.º L.iiii.º (αλιαρ 959º).
Cluain mic Noir ḗo arcain ḗo ρεραῖḗ Muman.
Μαρταιν comarba Coimgen, Dubduin comarba Coluim
cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Duḗḗabairenn mac Domnaill,
ḗι Cairil, a ρuir occiρur ep. Moenaḗ mac Copraic,
αιρḗinneḗ Lirr μοιρ.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini MCCC.º L.ix.º (αλιαρ 960º)
Slogaḗ la Domnaill mac Μυρρερταιḗḗ co ḗal n-Αραιḗe,

¹ *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach "of the leather cloaks," whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

² *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

³ *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathasach is called "son of Maelduin," in the list of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

⁴ 'Comarb' of Molaisse; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhinish (or Devenish, co. Fermagh),

⁵ *Loch-Cal*.—See note ⁴, p. 356 *supra*.

⁶ *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by "Laisserin," and O'Conor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates "Vicarius Lasserani." But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muireadhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall¹ begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias² 957). Cathasach son of Dulgen³ (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;⁴ Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,⁵ [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,⁶ died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Mochloingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,⁷ [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,⁸ 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtna, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;⁹ Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,¹⁰ and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'¹¹ of Lis-mor, died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Domnall,¹² son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he

⁷ 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

⁸ *Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir*; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. The *Four Mast.*,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

¹⁰ 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹¹ 'Herenagh.'--The *Four Masters* represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

¹² *Domnall*.--See under the year 955.

co tuc αιτιρε. Carlur mac Cuinn mic Donnchada occirur ert i n-Cl̄t̄ cliač̄. Maicm for Camman mac Cl̄mlaĩm mic Ĵoč̄ruč̄ oc Dub. Muiređac̄ mac Perzurr̄a co po la mopeuaipt̄ Connač̄t. Cač̄mōž̄ air-č̄inneč̄ Ĵir moir̄ quieuit̄.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º lx.º (αλιαρ 961.º) Σαιζ̄et teneđ̄ do č̄uĩđech̄t̄ iar̄ r̄ut̄ Ĵaiζ̄en aniarđ̄er, co po marb̄ mile č̄et̄ do doeniβ̄ 7 al̄taiβ̄ cot̄iζ̄i Cl̄ta cliač̄. Mac Erc̄ađ̄a, r̄i .h. Ĵruuin [r̄]eola, obuit̄. Ualzar̄e r̄i Ĵar̄t̄raiζ̄i a r̄uir̄ occirur̄ ert̄. Perz̄raiđ̄ r̄i Cair̄il a r̄uir̄ occirur̄ ert̄. Conaĩz̄ .h. Ĵomnallan, airč̄inneč̄ Cloč̄air̄ mac n-Ĵaimeni, quieuit̄.

Fol. 51ba. Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º lx.º i.º (αλιαρ 962.º) Cpeč̄ la Ĵlaič̄ber̄tač̄ mac Conč̄obair̄, la r̄iζ̄ n- Ĵliζ̄, i n-đal̄ n-Cl̄raide, co r̄' Ĵ̄nder̄ Conđ̄iire, conođ̄arč̄etar̄ Ulaiđ̄, co po marbađ̄ ann, 7 a đ̄a br̄ač̄air̄ .i. Ĵađ̄z̄ 7 Conđ̄, et̄ al̄i mult̄i. Euz̄an mac Muiređ̄aiζ̄, er̄ri Eren̄n, do marbađ̄ do Uĩβ̄ Ĵal̄z̄i. Oengur̄ .h. Mael-đor̄aio a r̄uir̄ iuz̄ulatur̄ ert̄.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º lx.º ii.º (αλιαρ 963.º). Ĵonza la Ĵomnall̄ .h. Neill̄ đ̄e đ̄abull̄ đ̄ar̄ Sl̄iač̄

¹ *Conn.*—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

² *Camman.* — See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Geneal. Table, p. 278, and note ¹³, p. 288.

³ *Dubh.*—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Connor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

⁴ *Muiredhach.*—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

⁵ *As far as Ath-cliath.* — cot̄iζ̄i Cl̄ta cliač̄, A. B. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49, wrongly renders the clause cot̄iζ̄i Cl̄ta cliač̄ by “with the houses of Dublin burnt.”

⁶ *Son.*—His name is given as Donn-

took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,¹ son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman,² son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.³ Muiredhach,⁴ son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.⁵ The son⁶ of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,⁷ was slain by his own people. Fergraidh,⁸ King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory expedition by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Maeldoraidh⁹ was slain by his own people. [961.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships¹⁰ [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,¹¹ across Sliabh-

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

⁷ *Dartraighi*.—Otherwise called Dartraighi-Mac Flannchada; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim.

⁸ *Fergraidh*.—This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

⁹ *Ua Maeldoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maelbresail (son of Maeldoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

¹⁰ *Ships*.—*longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on men's shoulders.

¹¹ *Dabhall*.—The northern Blackwater River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uait co loē n-Annenne, quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Dubdalethi. Eicneč mac Dalaiž ni na n-Anniall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occiri runt o Murchat mac Dalaiž, a ppatre. Ro marbat dono in Murchat rin pocedoir irin miř četnai. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Patraic, natuř est. Mac Cellacain ni Cairil moritur. Ğoppaiđ mac Annlainn moritur est, Comarba Tigeraič moritur .i. Coencompac. hUalgarc .h. Maltrea occiřur est o Mugdorraig maigen.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxiij.º (aliař 964º). Ir i ro in bliadain dedenač ino lantao čoir o tainic Patraic i n-Eirino. Maelruanaid mac Flaino mic Eicnečain, 7 a mac, do marbat do čloinn řiangura. Dubreuil mac Cinaeda, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. řuruidran mac Decce, ři Deřlair, do marbat do čeniul Eogain tria ta[n]řnaet 7 mebal. Muirceřtač mac Conęalaič mic Maelmičid, řidonna Tempač, o Domnall

¹ *Loch-Ainim*.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

² *Had not been done*.—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

³ *Book of Dubhdalethe*.—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubhdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (*i.e.* abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1065), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

⁴ *Maelmuire*.—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

⁵ *Son*.—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955—963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

⁶ 'Comarb' of *Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Of the 'just completion'*.—in o lantao čoir. The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,¹ which had not been done² from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdalethe.³ Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire⁴ son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son⁵ of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach⁶ died, *i.e.* Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Maitrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] BIS. of the 'just completion'⁷ [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,⁸ and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,⁹ rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,¹⁰ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,¹¹ son of Maelmithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

profit," which seems wrong. O'Conor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecte intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Res. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Conor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorius (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note ¹, p. 14, and note ¹, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological *data*.

⁸ *Eicnechan*.—This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

⁹ 'Comarb' of Colum Cille; *i.e.*, successor of Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

¹⁰ *Derlas*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

¹¹ *Congalach* — He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.

mac Congalaid occiur ept. Ceall dapa do arcain do
 ḡallaid, ped mirabile pietate mirerur ept tria
 Niall .h. nEruilb, pedemptur omnibur clericur pene
 pro nomine domini .i. lan in taidi moir ranc[τ] ḡriuzi,
 7 lan in derḡaidi, irped do ruagell Niall duib dia arzat
 ferin.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (αλιαρ 965º).
 Σορτα μόρ δίουλοῦτα ι n-Ερινδ, co penad int αῖαιρ α
 mac 7 a ingen ar biaḡ. Caḡroineḡ riu n-Oib Canannan
 co torcain and Domnall. Caḡ etir riu Alban
 imoneitir, ubi multi occiri punt im Donnchad .i. abb
 duine Caillen. Coemcloḡ abbat ι n-αρδ Μαḡα .i.
 Dubdaleḡe in uicem Muireadaiz (o rliab Cuilinn).
 Slogad la Domnall .h. Neill, la ruz Teḡraḡ, co po opt
 Connaḡta, 7 co tue ḡiallu o hU Ruairc. Iorep 7 Dunḡad
 abbat ḡire ḡa ḡlar, Cinadḡ abb Lir moir Moḡutu,
 in Cripτο quieuerunt.

Fol. 51ba.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (αλιαρ 966º).
 Muireḡad mac Ferḡura, comarba Patraic, Caḡuraḡ
 mac Murcadan eppcop aopt Μαḡα, Paellan mac
 Cormaic ri na n-Deire Muman, Paellan ri Laigne,
 moptui punt. Maelmuire ingen Neill muc Adḡa
 moptua ept. Dubdabairenn comarba Duizi uitam
 rinuirt. Ferḡal .h. Ruairc do marbat la Domnall
 mac Congalaid, la ruz ḡreḡ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (αλιαρ 967º).
 Dub mac Maelcoluim, ri Alban, do marbat la
 h-Albanḡu fein. Tizernad mac Ruairc, ri Cairce

¹ *Wonderful*. — mirabile (for mirabilis), A., B.

² *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

³ *Intolerable*. — δίουλοῦτα (for δίφυλοῦτα), A., B.; δίοφυλαιḡ, *Four M.* (963).

⁴ *Themselves*. — imoneitir, A.; imonetir, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenetar, and manetar; corresponding in meaning to the Latin *invicem*, or *inter se*; and explained by etarru, "amongst them" in O'Donovan's Irish Glossary. See Ebel's ed. of Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in Clar. 49 renders this entry by "Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias² 965). A great, intolerable,³ [964.] famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,⁴ in which many were slain, including Donnchad, *i.e.*, abbot of Dun-Caillen.⁵ A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach⁶ (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)⁷. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.⁸ Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faelan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Maelmuire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc⁸ was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha. [965.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Maelcoluim, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic- [966.] ✓

between Scotsmen about Etir" (!), where many were killed about (!) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

⁵ *Dun-Caillen* — See note ¹¹, p. 375 *supra*.

⁶ *Muiredach*. — See above at the year 959.

⁷ *Sliabh-Cuilinn*. — Now Slieve-Gullion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

⁸ *O'Ruairc*. — Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

Ὑραῶαιθε, μοριτυρ. Κατ̃ ϐορμαεϊλε (.i. ιε Ραιε̃ βιερια) ceniuł Eozain ϐορ ceniuł Conaill, du ιτορκαϊρ Maelipy .h. Canannan, ϐι cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceptaε̃ .h. Ταϊθε ϐιδομνα Connacht, ετ αλι multi. Αεθ̃ .h. h-Ατιθ̃, ϐι .h. n-Εεαε̃, α ϐιυρ ιυγυλατυρ ερτ. Ματ̃ζαμαιν mac Cennetiξ, ϐι Cairpil, do αρκαϊν Luimniξ 7 δια λορκαθ̃. Cερball mac λορκαϊν, ϐιδομνα λαιγεν, do μαρβαθ do Domnall, do ϐιξ ὕρεξ.

υ. Ιct. Ιαναϊρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lx. iiii.° (αλιαρ 968). Ceallaε̃ .h. ὁanan, comarba Comzail, μοριτυρ. Muircedaε̃ comarba Caimniξ, ϐλαιε̃βερταε̃ mac Muircedaε̃, ϐι .h. n-Εεαε̃, μοριυντυρ. Slozad la Domnall .h. Neill co λαιγνιυ, copop ινδιρ ο ὀερβα ϐιαρ co ϐαιρε, co τυε βορομ̃α μορ λαιρ, 7 coparac ϐορβαϊρ ϐορ Gallu 7 ϐορ λαιγνιυ co cenn da μιρ. Conmaε̃ comarba Ultain quieuτ.

Ιct. Ιαναϊρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lx. iiii.° (αλιαρ 969). Cιναε̃τ̃ .h. Caτ̃maıl αιρε̃inneε̃ ταιρε Calcaϊθ̃, Maelpinnen mac Uε̃tan eppcop Cenannra 7 comarba Ultan 7 Cairniξ, Eozan mac Cleiriξ eppcop Connaε̃t, ϐαιραυερυντ. Soerlaiθ̃ ιngen Elcomaiξ .c. annιρ μοριτυρ. ὀeollan mac Cιαρμαϊε, ϐι loε̃α ζαῶορ, ιν Chpυρto quieuτ.

Ιct. Ιαναϊρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lx. ix.° (αλιαρ 970). Cenannυρ do αρκαϊν do Αmlaim euapan. Μαϊοm ϐορ Ualzarε̃ .h. Ρυαιρε ϐια Concoῶar mac Ταϊθ̃ξ, co ϐο μαρβαθ cum ϐλυρμιρ. Slozad la ϐιξ nUλαε̃ .i. la

Fol. 51bb.

¹ *Ua Taidhg*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Tadhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

² *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelmuidh son of Bran (ancestor of the O'Mahonys of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

³ *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

⁴ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.

Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rath-
bec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which
fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill,
and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,¹ royal heir of Connaught,
and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach,
was killed by his own people. Mathgamain² son of
Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luim-
nech.³ Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster,
was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] BIS.
comarb of Comgall,⁴ died. Muiredach, comarb of Cain-
nech,⁵ Flaithbheartach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-
Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to
Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards⁶ to
the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege
to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months.
Conmach, comarb of Ultan,⁷ rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.]
'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan,
bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech,
[and] Eoghan son of Clerech, bishop of Connaught,
rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the
age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of
Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plun- [969.]
dered by Amlaimh Cuaran.⁸ A victory over Ualgarg Ua
Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Tadhg,⁹ when he [Ualgarg]
was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King

⁵ *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder
and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe),
in the Queen's County. His obit is
given at the year 599 *supra*, and his
birth is entered under 526.

⁶ *From Berbha westwards*.—This
should be from Berbha (the river
Barrow) *eastwards*.

⁷ *Comarb of Ultan*; *i.e.* successor of

St. Ultan of Ardbraccan, and abbot
of that place. The *Four Masters*
(at A.D. 966) state that Conmach was
also a priest of Cenannus, or Kells.

⁸ *Amlaimh Cuaran*.—See note ⁴, p.
456, and note ⁹, p. 465, *supra*.

⁹ *Conchobar son of Tadhg*.—King
of Connaught at the time. His obit
is entered under the year 972 *infra*.

h-*Artgar* mac *Matudán*, co *Gallob*, co *no ort Condere*, 7 co *pargab ar cenn*. *Bellum Cille mona* ría *Domnall* mac *Congalaid*, 7 ría *n-Ámlaim*, *por Domnall .h. Neill*, du *itorčair Artgar mac Matudain*, rí *Ulad*, 7 *Donnacán* mac *Maimuir*, *airčinneč*, 7 *Cinaeđ* mac *Crongaille* rí *Conaille*, *cum plurimur*. *Orcaín* *Luzmaiođ* 7 *Oroma* *inarcainn la Murchad*, *la ríđ n-Áilid*. *Orcaín* *Maniurpeč* 7 *Lainne* *leire la Domnall*, *la ríđ n-Érend*, *ubi in una domu .cccl. accenri punt*.

¶ *Ct. 1anair*. *Anno domini .cccc.º lxx.º* (*áilair 971*). *Culen* [*mac*] *Uuib*, rí *Álban*, do *marbad do Bpethnaib* *irroi cađa*. *Domnall .h. Neill*, rí *Temprač*, do *innarbu a Míđe* do *claind Colmain*. *Niall* mac *Áeđa*, rí *Ulad*, *moritur*. *Tuačal* *comarba Ciaraín*, *Maelramna* *comarba Cairniđ*, *moruntur*. *Ceallač .h. Nuadát* do *marbad do Gallob* 1 *n-dorur* in *ppoinntiđi*. *Slogad la Domnall .h. Neill* co *riur Míđe*, co *po ort a n-ule cella* 7 *dune*, 7 co *po ort .h. Fáilđi* 7 *Ročarta*.

b. ¶ *Ct. 1anair*. *Anno domini .cccc.º lxx.º i.º* (*áilair 972*). *Cađ* *etir Ultu* 7 *Dal-n-Áraide*, *itorčair rí* in *coicid .i. Áeđ* mac *Loingrič*, 7 *áil*. *Murchad* mac *Finn* do *marbad la Domnall cloen* *per dolum*. *Cačurač* mac *Fergura*, *comarba Duin*, *moritur*. *Ročartač* mac

¹ *Artgar*, or *Ardgar*.—More correctly written *Artghal* in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

² *Condere*.—Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by *Artgar* (or *Artghal*) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

³ *Cill-mona*.—Apparently the place

now known as *Kilmona*, in the parish of *Rahugh*, co. *Westmeath*.

⁴ *Mainistir*; i.e. *Manistir-Buite*, or *Monasterboice*, in the county of *Louth*.

⁵ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

⁶ *Uuib*.—*Indulf*, son of *Constantine*, King of *Scotland*. His “*moritur*” is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (= 961), although *Skene* observes that the “*Irish Annals*” do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxliii.

⁷ *Son of Aedh*.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,¹ son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,² and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona³ [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar¹ son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maelmuire, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inaslainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir⁴ and Lann-leire,⁵ by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,⁶ [970.] King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,⁷ King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,⁸ Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,⁹ died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.¹⁰ A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] BRS. Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province,¹¹ *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,¹²

Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

⁸ *Comarb of Ciaran*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

⁹ *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

¹⁰ *Refectory*.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (in-doruy) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

¹¹ *The Province*; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note ⁵, p. 386 *supra*.

¹² *Dun*.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

Neill .h. Tolairg do marbad la Domnall mac Congalach, tria meðail. Crunnmael airċinneċ Ğlinne da laċa moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxi.° (αλιαρ 973). Concobar mac Taiðe, ρι Connaċt, moritur. Caċ eτir Murchad .h. Flaithbertaig 7 Connachta, du ιτορċair Caċal mac Taiðe ρι Connaċt, 7 Ğeibennaċ mac Aedha ρι .h. Maine, 7 αλι multi. Maelmuire airċinneċ Δairmaidgi do βατad ι n-ερ ρυαιð. Decan comarba Finnen, Ailill airċinneċ Ğlinne da laċa, ρecura morτe moriuntur. Dubðaleċe comarba Πατραic ρορ cuairτ Muman, co tuc a ρeir.

Fol. 55aa

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 3.° (αλιαρ 974°). Murchad .h. Flaithbertaic do ðul ρορ cpeiċ ι cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mór, conitarraidð oen Ğai conerbailt de oc Dun cloitighe, do cummain 7 aċriĝe. Δairmaid mac Δoċartaiĝ, comarba Molairc, morτuur ερτ. Donnchad ρinn, ρι Miðe, do marbad la Aĝda mac Duibcinn. Roeniuð ρια nUgairc mac Tuatail ρορ Oρραιĝi, ιτορċair Δairmaid mac Donnchada. Μαιðm aile dono ρια n-Oρραιĝi ρορ hUib Cennrelaig, ιτορcair Domnall mac Cellaiĝ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini lxx. 4.° (αλιαρ 975°). Eτγair mac Eτmonn, ρι Saxan, ιn Chpυρτο ρaurauτ. Domnall mac Eoγain, ρι Uρetan, ιn αιλιτρι, ρoĝartaċ

¹ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

² *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

³ *Es-Kuaidh*. — Otherwise written *Es-Aedha-Ruaidh*, the "Cataract of Aedh *ruadh* ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

⁴ *Comarb of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

⁵ *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*. — See note ¹.

⁶ *Dun-Cloitighe*. — The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dun-glady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note ^r.

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh¹ and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmogh,² was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.³ Becan, comarb of Finnen,⁴ Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubhdalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand. [972.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh⁵ went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,⁶ after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,⁷ died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal⁸ over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall⁹ son of Cellach fell. [973.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar¹⁰ son of Edmond, King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,¹¹ in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach [974.]

¹ *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

⁸ *Tuathal*.—The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

⁹ *Domnall*.—He was King of Ui-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

¹⁰ *Edgar*.—The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

¹¹ *Britons*.—The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note ⁶.

abb Daire, moztui punt. Pērdalach airċinneċ Reċ-rann a gentilibur occirur ert. Cinaed .h. Artuzan (.i. do ril Cernaiġ rotail), pprimeceir Ēpenn, quieuit. Doinenn moz irin bliadain rin.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. ii.° (αἰαρ 976°). Ματῆγαῖν mac Cennetiġ, ρι Cairil, do marbad la Maelmuaið mac inċrain. Donnchad mac Ceallaiġ, ρι Orraigi, Domnall mac Conġalaiġ, ρι ðpeġ, moztui punt. Conaing .h. Finan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman Ela, paupairt. Taðġ .h. Ruadraċ ρι Cianaċt occirur ert i n-ultairb. Setna .h. Deman, airċinnech nOenð-roma, in ρua domu exurur ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. iii.° (αἰαρ 977°) Muirceptaċ mac Domnail .h. Neill, 7 Conġalaċ mac Domnail, da ρiġdomna Ēpenn, do marbad la hĀmlaim mac Siptuca. Ģillacolaim .h. Canannan do marbad la Domnall .h. Neill. Āmlaim mac Āiluilġ (.i. ρι Ālban) do marbad la Cinaeð mac Domnail. Conaing mac Cadain, comarba Moedoc, moztuup ert. In hoc anno Flaitċberptaċ mac Muirceptaċ natup ert.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° 7.° (αἰαρ 978°). Ριαċρα airċinneċ Ια quieuit. Caċ etir ðriam mac Cennetiġ 7 Maelmbuað ρι Dermuman, co toρċair Maelmuaið ann. Caċ ðiċlainde ρor Laiġniġ ρια n-Ģallaiġ Āċa cliaċ, dū itoρċair ρι Laiġen .i. Uġairē

Fol. 52ab.

¹ *Rechra*.—See note¹³, p. 101 *supra*.

² *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

³ *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

⁴ *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Donnchad was the *grandson* of Cellach, being the son of Muirchertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patriciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

⁵ *Comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now

abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Reehra,¹ was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),² chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 975). Mathgamhain³ son of [975.] Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,⁴ King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregb, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse⁵ and Colman Ela,⁵ paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh⁶ of Oendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of [976.] Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,⁷ King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.⁸ Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach⁹ son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh [977.] of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuidh,¹⁰ King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in

Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

⁶ *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aerdrum.

⁷ *Illulb*. — Indulf, or Indulph. See note ⁶ under A.D. 970.

⁸ *Domnall*. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-trostaín, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1036 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Maelmhuidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Τυαῖται, 7 αἰι μῦλι. Καῖροινιῦθ ρια η-Αἰρ-
ξιαλλαιβ ρορ ceneil Conaill, ου ι τορῆαιρ Νιαλλ .h.
Canannan, 7 αἰι μῦλι. Κορκαῖ μορ Μυμαν το
αρεαιν λα ταγιῶ. Λερ μόρ Μοῖυτυ το αρεαιν 7 το
U[orcuo].

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 8.° (αἰαιρ 979°).
Μυρπενν ινζιν Congalaz, comarba Ὀρυγτε, quieuit.
Leclabop .h. Ριαῖνα, ρι ὀαλαραιῶε, περ dolum occiuy
ερτ. Conchobar mac Finn, ρι ἡα Ραιλζι, μορτυρ ερτ.
Αἰρεῖταῖ .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Epend, in pace quieuit.

b. Κλ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 9.° (αἰαιρ 980°).
Καῖ Tempaῖ ρια Maelrechnaill mac n'Domnaill ρορ
Γαλλαιβ Ἀῖο cliaῖ 7 να η-ινορεῶ, ιρπολαῶ νεργ αρ
Γαλλ 7 νερτ Γαλλ α ηερινῶ, δῦ ιτορῆαιρ Ραζναλλ mac
Αῖηλαῖν, mac ριζ Γαλλ, 7 Conaῖhal mac αεppi Γαλλ, 7
αἰι μῦλι. Domhnall .h. Neill, αρῶρι Epend, πορτ
penitentiam, in αρῶ Μαῖα obiit. Μυῖρον, comarba
Colum cille etir Eppinn 7 Αἰβαν, uitam feliciter
piniuit. Rumann .h. Αεῶacan, comarba Τιγερναῖζ,
Murchad mac Ριαῶαι, comarba Comain, pauραuerunt.
Dubgall mac Donnchara, ριdomna Αἰλιζ, α ρρατρε ρuo
.ι. ο Μυρεῶαῖ mac Ρλαῖνν, ιντερρεκτυρ ερτ. Μυρεῶαῖ
mac Ρλαῖνν ante menrem integrum α gente ρια decol-
latur ερτ. Comaltan .h. Cleipiζ, ρι .h. Ριαῖραῖ Αἰῶνε,
μορτυρ. Τιγερναν, .h. Maeltopaῖῶ .ι. ρι ceniuil

¹ *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

² *Conchobar*.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and, as O'Donovan alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Mac Firis states that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchohar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

³ *Maelsechnaill*.—Called "Mor," or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

⁴ *Domhnall*.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "Domhnall of Ard-Macha," and adds that he was the son of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubb. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of Domhnall's prowess, quoted as from Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

⁵ *Mughron*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugaire son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of [978] Congalach, comarb of Brigit,¹ rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,² son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] BIS. air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,³ son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall⁴ Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,⁵ comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,⁶ [and] Murchad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,⁷ 'paused.' Dubhgall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by⁸ Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire⁹ month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

⁶ *Comarb of Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

⁷ *Comarb of Coman*; *i.e.* abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.

⁸ *By*.—α, uel o, A. o, B; which seems more correct.

⁹ *Entire*.—ιητιςρμ, A., B.

Conaill a ruir iugulatur ep̄t. Ȯroen mac Muircaċa, ru Laigen, do eprġaċail do ġallaib, 7 a marbaċ iarum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini Ȯcccc. lxxx.º (aliaꝝ 981º). Domnall .h. h-Clitiċ ru .h. nEċaċ, 7 Loingreċ mac Roġartaċ ru .h. Niallain, do comċotim. Cleircen mac Ȯonngaire comarba Feiċin, Eogan .h. Cadain comarba Ȯrenant, Sinaċ mac Muirċilen comarba Comġaill, in Chriřto dormierunt. Meřř anacnata irin bliadain rin.

Fol. 52b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini Ȯcccc.º lxxx.º i. (aliaꝝ 982º). Ȯruatar mac Tigeṛnaiġ, ru .h. Cennrealaġ, moritur. Archu mac Neill do marbaċ do maccaib Ćroġair tṛia meċail. Ćeċ .h. Ȯubda, ru tuairceirt Coirnaċt, recura morġe moritur. Orcair Cilli Ȯaraċ iġur Phuirġ Laire.

¶ Cal. 1anair. Anno domini Ȯcccc.º lxxx.º ii.º (aliaꝝ 983º). Cormac mac Maeleiaran, comarba Moċutu, Muiredaċ mac Muirecan, recnar aird Maċa, moriuntur. Caġroimiuċ ru Maeleċnaill mac Domnall, 7 ru n-ġlun-iaru mac Ćmlaim, řor Domnall cloen, řor rí Laigen (7 řor iġur Phuirġ Laire), Ȯu iġorepaċar il iġur baċaċ 7 marbaċ, im ġilla Paṛtaic mac iġair, 7 alii. Ćeċ .h. Moċran, comarba Ȯarinchill, iugulatur ep̄t.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini Ȯcccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (aliaꝝ

¹ *Bran.* — The name is written Ȯroen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

² *Ua h-Aitidh.*—This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddeidh, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

³ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Tigernach.*—Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselaigh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

⁵ *Archu.*—According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,¹ son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua h-Aitidh,² King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirchen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;³ Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year. [980.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tigernach,⁴ King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,⁵ son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgar. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.⁶ [981.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Maelciarain, comarb of Mochuta,⁷ Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Mael-sechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iairn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar⁸ of Port-Lairge⁶), where a great many perished⁹ by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,¹⁰ was slain.¹¹ [982.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] BIS.

⁶ *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

⁷ *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth

⁸ *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetic clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

⁹ *Perished*.—*ιτορικαιρ*, A. *ιτορικαταρ* (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

¹⁰ *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, *Introd.* xliiii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

¹¹ *Slain*.—*ιυγυλατυρ ερτ*. The abbrev. for *interiit* follows (*ιτιτ*), as if by mistake.

984^o). Uirrine .h. Lapan, airċinneċ daire Calcaicċ, Muirpeaċ .h. Flannacain, perleizino arto Maċa, paurant. Dubdaraċ mac Domnallan, ru Deplair, a ruir interpretur [ert]. Domnall cloen, ru Laizen, o huib Cennrelais occirur ert. Flaicċberpaċ .h. hĀn-lucan, ru .h. Niallan, per solum occirur ert o huib Ānrelail.

¶ Ct. Ianair, u. r.; l. u. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° iiii.° (αλιαρ 985^o). Ροζαρταċ .h. Conzale airċinneċ Daim-innri, Flaicċlem airċinneċ Saiξru, Maelrinnia airċinneċ Domnaisξ Patraic, in Chriuto quieuerunt. Slozao la Maelreċlainn mac n'Domnail 1 Connaċtaiċ, cotarait maξ noi illuairċreo. Cpeċ polaċna la Connaċta co loċ nĀnino, copo loireret 7 copo marbrat ru per cell. Maelreċloinn mac Domnail do inoriuċ Connacht, 7 do ζοξail a n-innreċ, 7 do marbaċ a toireach.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° u.° (αλιαρ 986^o). Cumarc mor (.i. 1 n-arto Maċa) irin domnuċ ruia luξnarao, etir .h. Eċaċ 7 .h. Niallan, du itoicair mac Trenair mic Celecan 7 alu. Na Danair do ζuirecht 1 n-airer Dairiatu, .i. teopa longa, co ru riazta peċt ruċit duib, 7 co ru penta olċena. 1 Colum cille do arcan do Danaraid aicċi notlaic, co ru marbrat in araid 7 .xii. uiror do ruuicib na cille.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (αλιαρ

Fol. 52bb.

¹ *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

² *Derlas*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

³ *By the Ui-Bresail*.—o huib Ānrelail, A. o huib Ānrelail, B.; which is more correct.

⁴ *Saighir*.—Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

⁵ *To ashes*.—Dr. O'Conor, mistaking the signification of illuairċreo

(“into ashes”), translates “vastat planitiem Aoi in regione Luathre.”

⁶ *Secret*.—*polana*. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders cpeċ polana by “a stealing army.” The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for polana have ru a la moċ, which O'Donovan renders by “in retaliation.”

⁷ *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named

herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,¹ Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Domnallan, King of Derlas,² was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.³

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,⁴ Maelfinnia herenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.⁵ A secret⁶ depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,⁷ when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.⁸ Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains.

[984.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict⁹ (*i.e.* in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammass, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,¹⁰ were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, *i.e.* in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Coluim-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church.

[985.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann¹¹

[986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

⁸ *Fir-Cell* (or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglisk (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note ²⁴.

⁹ *Great Conflict*.—cumapc mop. Dr. O'Connor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica ante mensem Augusti"! For cumapc ("commotion," "conflict"), he read cāpc (Pascha). The parenthetic clause ιη-αρδιμαα ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

¹⁰ *Others*.—αλαλι, for αλι A., B.

¹¹ *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Caċ Manano pua mac Aralt 7 puar na Danarab, ubi mille occipi punt. Beirgeobuib mox co po la ár doeine 7 inoeli i Saxanaib 7 Bretnaib 7 Soibelaib. Ar mox popy na Danarab po oirg 1, copo marbċa tri xx^o. 7 tri cet oib.

.b. Kt. Ianair. i. p., l. ix. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° un.° (aliax 988). Dunlang mac Duibdabairenn, pu-domna Cairil, 7 Muirċir mac Conċobair, do comtuizim in hUib Ćruin Sinna. Congalaċ .h. Cuilennan pu Conaille, 7 Ciarcaille mac Cairellan pu tuaircirt Ćreċ, do comtuizim. Laidhnen mac Cerpail, pu Pearnmuirċi, do marbad i n-ard Maċa la Pargal mac Conaing, pu Ailiċ. Colum airċinneċ Corcaib, Duibdabairenn airċinneċ Ćoibċi Conair, doptuierunt.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° un.° (aliax 989). Dunchad .h. Ćraen, comarba Ciaraia, optuimur pcpiba 7 pelegioirpimur, do ecaib i n-ard Maċa (in .xiiii. Kt. Februairi) ina alicp. Dunleċglairi do arcain do ċallaib, 7 a loxatċ. Glun iairi pu Gall do marbad dia moċaiċ pcin i meirce. Ćoppaiċ mac Arailt, pu innci Gall, do marbad i n-Dalriatai. Dunchad .h. Robocan, comarba Colum cille, moxpuur ep. Eochaid mac Arpogair, pu Ulad, do dul poy pluaċad i

¹ *Son of Aralt.*—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Insi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded *infra*.

² *Hi*; or I-Colum-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of Hi is noticed.

³ *Ui-Briuin-Sinna.*—The name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name Ui-Briuin-[na]-Sinna; i.e. the “Ui-

Briuin (‘descendants of Brian’) of the Shannon.” See O’Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

⁴ *Corcach.*—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, (“the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster,” Cork).

⁵ *Both-Conais.*—See note 15, p. 361 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No ċumad air in Callann po buċ ċoir Dunchad .h. Ćraen, “or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be.” The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt¹ and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxonland, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,² so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] BIS. son of Dubhdabhairn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.³ Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Bregh, fell by one another. Laidgnen son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,⁴ Dubhdabhairn, herenagh of Both-Conais,⁵ 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] BIS. comarb of Ciaran,⁶ a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iairn,⁷ King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,⁸ in drunkenness. Gofraidh⁹ son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,¹⁰ was killed in Dal-Riata.¹¹ Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

⁶ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's Life of him, *Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

⁷ *Glun-iairn*. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunfaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 288.

⁸ *Servant*.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

⁹ *Godfrey*.—See note¹, last page.

¹⁰ *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

¹¹ *Dal-Riata*. — The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.

cenel Eogain, co parzaiḃ ann .h. nOitio. Dubdalaieḃi, comarba Paḃraic, do gabail comarbuir Colum cille a comairle per nErenn 7 Alban. Eḃmilid mac Ronain, ri na nOirḃer, do marbad do Conaillid cerd. Macleiginn .h. Murḃadain, arḃinneḃ Cuile raḃain, moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini MCCC.° LXXX.° IX.° (αλιαρ 990). Daire Calcaig do arzain do ḃanaraiḃ. Airard mac Coirri pprimecer Erend, Aeḃ .h. Maeldoraid .i. ri cenul Conaill, mortui punt. Caḃ Cairn porporoma ria Maelreḃlainn por Tuatmumain, i torḃair Domnall mac Loreain ri .h. Porca, 7 alii multi.

Fol. 53aa.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini MCCC.° XC.° (αλιαρ 991). Donnchad .h. Congalaid, ri domna Tempach, per dolum occirur ep̄t la Maelreḃlainn. Taḃc mac Donnchada, ri domna Orraid, o peraiḃ Muman, Aeḃ .h. Ruairc ri domna Connaḃt, Dubdaraḃ .h. Riachai, o cenul Eogain, occiri punt.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini MCCC.° XC.° I.° (αλιαρ 992). Maelpetair .h. Tolaid, comarba ḃrenaind, Maelrinnia .h. Maenaid comarba Ciarain Cluana, dormie-punt. Donn .h. Duinncean, ri Tedra, moritur. Sluaḃad la Maelreḃlainn i Connaḃtaiḃ, co tuc gabala

¹ *Aitid.*—This was probably the Aideid son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is mentioned at the year 897 *supra*. See note ², p. 492 *supra*.

² *Successorship of Colum-Cille.*—That is to say, the presidency of the Columbian order. See Reeves's *Adarnan*, p. 396.

³ *Conailli-cerd.*—Another name for the tribe better known as Conailli-Muirthemhne, which occupied the northern part of the present county of Louth, and some of the adjoining portion of the county of Down.

⁴ *Cul-rathain.*—Coleraine, co. Londonderry.

⁵ *Airard MacCoissi.*—The obit of this person is entered in the *Annals of Tigernach* at the year 990, and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under 988=990; but not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* At the year 1023, however, the *F. Masters* notice the death, at Clonmacnoise, of an Erard MacCoisse, “chief chronicler” of the Irish. It is probable that Airard MacCoissi the “chief poet,” and Erard MacCoisse the “chief chronicler” were one and the same person, as the

lost the grandson of Aitid.¹ Dubhdalethi, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,² with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.³ Macleighbinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,⁴ died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,⁵ chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.*, the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma⁶ [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,⁷ and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua [990.] Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,⁸ was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruaire, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,⁹ Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,¹⁰ 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

Chron. Scot. (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note^t under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

⁶ *Carn-fordroma*.—The "Cairn of the protended ridge." Not identified.

⁷ *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Ardcrony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note f.

⁸ *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—*Temnach*. Not in A.

⁹ *Comarb of Brenaind*; *i.e.* successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by *bpeñ* in B., and rudely written *bpeimno* by a later hand in A.

¹⁰ *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

μορα λαιρρ. Ταδδριυ ινζναδ αιδδαι ρελε στεραν,
combo cproderz in neñ.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. (ι. ρ., λ. ιιι.) Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ιι.º
(αλιαρ 993º). Τυααταλ mac Rubai comarba Finnen 7
Mocolmoc, Concobar mac Cερβαιλλ .η. Maelpeclainn,
μορτυι ρυντ. Maelruanaiσ .η. Ciarδαι, ρι Cairpri,
δο μαρβαδ δο ρεραϊβ Τετβα. Τα υα εανανναν δο
μαρβαδ. Θικνεε .η. Λεοζαν, ρι Λυιζνε, δο μαρβαδ λα
Maelpeclainn ι ταιζ abbaϊδ Domnaiζ Πατραιc. Mael-
pinnian ua hOenaiζ, comarba ρειδινι 7 ep̄cop τυαε
Λυιζνε, ιν Χριρτο Ιηερυ ραυραυτ. Cλερδεν mac
Maeleduin, ρι .η. νεεαε, α ρυιρ ιυγυλατυρ επτ.
Τουνιδα μορ ρορ δαινιβ, 7 ceτραιβ 7 becaϊβ, ρο Ερινδ
υιλε ιριν βλιαδαιηριυ. Μυιρεcan (ο Δοιε δομναιζ),
comarba Πατραιc, ρορ ευαιρτ ι τυρ νεοζαν, co ρο
ερλεζ ζραδ ριζ ρορ Αεδ mac η'Domnaiλλ ι ριαδνυρε
ραητα Πατραιc, 7 co τυc μορδευαιρτ ευαιρειρτ Ερεnn.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ιιι.º (αλιαρ 994º).
Ροζαρταε mac Διαρματα, ρι Κορκοερι, δο μαρβαδ δο
ζαλενζαιβ Κοραινδ. Mac Dubzaiλλ (ι. Αεδ) μιc

¹ *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

² *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 653 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmoc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

³ *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

⁴ *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithbheartach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

⁵ *Luighne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

⁶ *Domnach-Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

⁷ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

⁸ *Tuath-Luighne*. — "Territory of

with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,¹ comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc,² [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,³ was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants⁴ of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,⁵ was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.⁶ Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,⁷ and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,⁸ rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirchen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,⁹ throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,¹⁰ comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,¹¹ and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of [993.] Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,¹² was killed by the Gailenga of Corann¹³ Aedh, son of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

⁹ *Bees.*—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

¹⁰ *Both-domniagh.* — Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

¹¹ *Patrick's congregation*—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

¹² *Corcothri.* — This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corca-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

¹³ *Gailenga of Corran.*—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac *Gaileng*, great grandson of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.

Donnchara, rí domna Ailí, occirur ert. Sorð Colum cille do loṛcað do Maelreclainn. Conð mac Conḡalaiḡ, rí .h. Failsi, do marbað. Maelmuire mac Scanlainn, eprcop airð Mača, quieuit. Siṛiuic mac Amlaim do innarba a h-Clē cliač. Raḡnall mac Imair do marbað do Murchað.

Fol. 53^{ab}.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º iiii.º (αλιαρ 995º). Cinaeð mac Maelcolum, rí Alban, do marbað per dolum. Domnač Paṛtraic do arḡain do ḡallaiḃ Clā cliač, 7 do Muireṛtač .h. Congalaiḡ; peð Deur uinðicauit in moṛte ipriur in fine euṛdem menriur. Colla airchinneč Inni cačaiḡ moṛitur. Clercen mac Iepan, pačart arð Maca, quieuit.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º u.º (αλιαρ 996º). Tene diait do ḡabail airð Mača, co na paṛcaib deṛtač na daṃliac na h-epðañ na ríðnemeð ann cen loṛcað. Diaṛmaic mac Domnaill, rí .h. Ceinnrealaḡ, ḡillapaṛtraic mac Donnchara, rí Oṛraisi, Copmac .h. Conḡalaiḡ, comarba Daimeinni, moṛtui punt. Cpeč la Conaille 7 Mugðorna 7 tuairciurṛ mðpeḡ co ḡlenn riḡe, conurṛaraið Clēð mac Domnaill rí Ailí, 7 cotarar debarð doib 7 copemaið foṛaiḃ, copo marbað rí Conaille arð .i. .h. Cronḡilla (.i. Matuðan) 7 alu plupimi (.i. ṛa cet).

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ui.º (αλιαρ 997º). Maioṃ foṛ hUib Meic ic Spučair, ría mac

¹ *Sord-Cholum-Cille*. — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

² *Murchad*. — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Ragnall was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

³ *Inis-Cathaigh*. — Now known as Scattery Island, in the Lower Shannon.

⁴ *Lightning*. — tene diait. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene raḡnén. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene diait by "the fyre Diat," mistaking diait apparently for *divinus*.

⁵ *Church-grove*. — ríðnemeð. Translated *turris* by O'Conor. But the term is comp. of ríð (a wood, or grove), and nemeð, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 *b*, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure

royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille¹ was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Ragnall, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.²

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael-colum, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. [994.] Domnach-Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,³ died. Clerchen son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning⁴ seized Ard-Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church, nor porch, nor church-grove,⁵ without burning. Diarmait son of Domnall, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe⁶; but Aedh⁷ son of Domnall met them, and gave them battle, when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, *i.e.*, Ua Cronghilla⁸ (*i.e.*, Matudan⁹) and many others (*i.e.*, two hundred⁹) were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the [996.] *BIS.* Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,¹⁰ by the son of Donnchad Finn,¹¹ and

attached to a church or sanctuary. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

⁶ *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name of the glen, or valley, of the Newry River. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 253, note a.

⁷ *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

⁸ *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now written Cronnelly, without the O'.

⁹ *Matudan*.—two hundred—These

parenthetic explanations are added by way of glosses in A. and B.

¹⁰ *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Sruveel, in the parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

¹¹ *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Apparently the Donnchad Finn, King of Meath, whose death is recorded at the year 973 *supra*. See the third entry, p. 505.

η Donnchada fínn 7 ría fepaib Roir, co torchair ann rí .h. Meit̃, 7 aili. Maelrechlainn mac Maelruanaib, rí domna Ailiǵ, do éc do fepaigi. Cluain Irapo 7 Cennanur do arcaim do ǵallaib. Domnall mac Donnchada fínn do ǵallad la Maelreclainn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, rí ʒpetan tuaircip̃t, morip̃tur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, (υι. ρ.; λ. xx. ιx.) Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º υιι.º (αλιαρ 998º). Slogad la Maelreclainn 7 la ʒrian, co tuerat ǵiallu ǵall rri robur do ǵaibelaib. Dubdalaithi, comarba Paτραic 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.º υιι. anno aetatip̃ rue (.i. i quint̃ noim iuim), uitam rínuir̃. Lorcaib aip̃o Mača de media parte. Domnall mac Duinnčuan, rí Dartraigi, do marbad do ǵalenzab. Sluaǵad la Maelreclainn i Connačtu, co po innir. Sluaǵad n-aill la ʒrian illaig̃nu, co po innir.

Fol. 53ba.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º υιιι.º (αλιαρ 999º). Ǵillaenan mac Aǵdai do marbad do ríλ Ronain tria mebaib. Ǵillacip̃t .h. Cuilennan do marbad do Aip̃ǵiallaib, 7 aili multi. Donnchad mac Domnall, rí Laignen, do epǵabail do Siτriuc mac Amlaim .i. rí Ǵall, 7 do maelmorǵa mac Murchada. Riǵi Laignen do maelmorǵa iarpuib̃iu. Lia Ailbe, rriim̃ d̃inǵnai maiǵi ʒp̃eǵ, do tuir̃im. Do p̃onta ceτeopa cloča muilinn di iarpan la Maelrechlainn. Cpeč mor la Maelrechlainn o Laigniu. Mac Eicniǵ mac ʒalaiǵ,

¹ *From sorcery.*—do fepaigi The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this “by physic given him.” But O’Conor, more correctly, translates “arte Magica.” Fepaige seems related to ríopaib̃e, “a sorcerer,” as in O’Reilly’s *Irish Dict.*

² *Domnall.*—He seems to have been “the son of Donnchad Finn,” referred to in the last entry on p. 503.

³ *For their submission.*—rri robur. The *Four Mast.* have rri ruabair, which O’Donovan translates “to the

joy.” But the use of the preposition rri, which means “towards,” or “in regard to,” is incompatible with this rendering.

⁴ *Dubhdalethi.*—See above at the year 988.

⁵ *On the 2nd of June.*—Both A. and B. have i quint̃ noim iuim, “on the 5th of the Nones of June.” But this is an error for i quart̃ noim iuim (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

⁶ *Dartraighi.*—Now represented by

by the Fera-Rois, where the King of Ui-Meith and others were slain. Maelsechlainn son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ailech, died from sorcery.¹ Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall,² son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). [997.] A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the pledges of the Foreigners for their submission³ to the Irish. Dubhdaleti,⁴ comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille, made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on the 2nd of June).⁵ Burning of the half part of Ard-Macha. Domnall son of Donnchad, King of Dartraighi,⁶ was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). [998.] Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda,⁷ was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Amhlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,⁸ the principal monument⁹ of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

the barony of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, anciently called Dartraighi; and in later times Dartraighi-M'Flannchada, or Dartry-M'Clancy, from the chief family of the district.

⁷ *Aghda*.—He was king of Teffia. His death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

⁸ *Lia-Ailbhe*.—The "Stone of Ailbhe" (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

in the county of Meath, the name of which is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath).

⁹ *Monument*.— $\tau\omicron\mu\sigma\eta\gamma\alpha\iota$. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingna* of Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above given seems more correct.

μη Αιργιαι, ο ηυ Ρουαιρε occirur ερτ. Ινορεθ̄ .η. νεθᾱε̄ λα ηαεθ̄ μαε Τομναλλ, co tue boypoma μορ αρρ. Σλογαο λα θριαη, μη Καριλ, co Γλεανη μαμμα, co τανγαοαρ Γαλλ Αεα ελιαε̄ δια ρυαβαιρε, co Λαιγηιθ̄ ιμαλλε ρριυ, co ρεμαιθ̄ φορρο, 7 co ρολαε̄ α η-αρ, ιμ Αρατε μαε Αμλαιη̄ 7 ιμ ε̄υλεη μαε ηετιγεν, 7 ιμ μαιε̄ιθ̄ Γαλλ ολενα. Το λυιθ̄ θριαη ιαρριη ι ηαε̄ ελιαε̄, co ρο ορτ Αε̄ ελιαε̄ λειρ.

.b. Ιct. Ιαναρη, η. ρ^α, Lxxi. Anno domini dcccc.° xc.° ix.° (αλιαρ μιλλερριμο). Ηιc ερτ οεταυρ ρεααγερριμυρ quincenτιριμυρ αβ αουεντυ ρανετι Ρατριεη αο βαβτιρανδορ Scotορ. θιρρεατιλιρ 7 εμβολιρμυρ ιριη βλιαοαιη ριη. Τομναλλ .η. Τομναλλη, μη Τορλιυρ, το μαρβαο λα ηαεθ̄ .η. Νειλλ. Ιη̄αρ μη Ρυιρε Λαιρη̄ το εε. Ιη Γαλλ τορριη ι η-αε̄ ελιαε̄, 7 α η-γειλλ το θριαη. Ρλαε̄θερταε̄ .η. Καηαηηη, μη εηιυλ Κοηαλλ, α ρυιρ occirur ερτ. Αεο .η. Καρδοι το θαλλαο. Σλογαο λα θριαη co ρερτα ηιμε ι μαηε̄ θρεε̄. Το λοταρ Γαλλ 7 Λαιγηη ερεε̄ μαρκαε̄ ρεμυ ι μαε̄ θρεε̄, conυρ ταραιθ̄ Μαελεε̄λαιηη, 7 ηene omney occiri ρυητ. Τολυιθ̄ θριαη τρα φορ α ε̄υλυ εηη̄ ε̄αε̄ εηη̄ ιηοριυθ̄, cogente domino.

.b. Ιct. Ιαναρη, ιιη. ρερια; Lii. Anno domini millepimo (αλιαρ μιλλερριμο ρριμο). Coeη̄cloε̄ αβαο ι η-αρ

¹ *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as ηη ερεαε̄ μορ μαηε̄ καβα, “the great depredation of Magh-Cobha.”

² *Glenn-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note³, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

³ *Etigen*.—Written “Echtigern,” an Irish form, in Todd's original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

⁴ *Alias 1000*.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,

Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruairc. The plundering of Ui-Echach¹ by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,² where the Foreigners of Ath-clíath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,³ and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-clíath; and Ath-clíath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).⁴ This [999.] BIS. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile⁵ and embolism⁵ in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,⁶ was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁷ died. The Foreigners again in Ath-clíath, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe⁸ in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001⁹). A 1000. [BIS.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

"hic est millisimus (*sic*) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

⁵ *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by b̄iγ̄ 7 emb̄l in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke"!

⁶ *Derlas.*—See note ¹⁰, p. 453 *supra*.

⁷ *Port-Lairge.*—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

⁸ *Ferta-Nimhe.*—Written Fearta-Nemheadh ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

⁹ *Alias 1001.*—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.

Μαῆα.ι. Μaelmuire (mac Eocháda) in uicem Muirecan (o
 βοιτ̃ domnaich). Περζαλ mac Conaing, ρι Αβιλιξ, μοριτυρ.
 Νιαλλ .η. Ρυαιρε το μαρβαο το ceniul Eozain 7 Conaill.
 Μaelpoil comarβα Ρειῆιν μοριτυρ. Cpeč la ριρυ
 Mumán ι n-δειρειυρτ Μιῆε, conurταραιῶ Oengur mac
 Capraix, co ραρζαιβρετ να ζαβαλα 7 αρ cenn léo.
 Tochur aῆa Luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caῆal mac
 Conῆobair.

Fol. 53bb. | Ct. Ιαναρ, υ. ρερια; L. x. ιιι. Anno domini M.º 1.º
 (αλιαρ millepimo 2.º). Slogao la Ὀριαν co aῆ Luain,
 co ρuc ζιαλλυ Connaῆt 7 ρερ Μιῆε. Slogao Αεῆa mic
 Domnaill co Ταιλτιν, 7 λυῶ ρορ a čulu ρο ριῆ. Tpen-
 ρερ mac Celecain, ρecnar αιρῶ Μαῆα, το ἡαρβαο ο
 Macleixinn mic Cairill, ρι Ρερνῆαιξι. Cpechao
 Connaῆt la Αεῆ mac Domnaill. Μερλεῆan ρι Ζαλεng,
 7 Ὀροτυῶ mac Ὀιαρματα, occipι ρunt la Maelrechlainn.
 Colum αιρχinnech ιmleῆa Ιῆαιρ, Caῆalan αιρχinnech
 Ὀαιμινρε, μοριυντυρ. Cερναῆan mac Ρλαινο, ρι
 Λυιgne, το ὅυλ ι Ρερνῆαιξ ρορ cpeič, co ρομαρῶ
 Muirecetaῆ .η. Cιαρῶai, ριζdomna Cairppe. Slogao
 la Ὀριαν 7 la Maelreῆlainn co Ὀυν δεαζα, το
 čuinneῶ ζιαλλ ρορ Αεῆ 7 ρορ Eochairo, co ρο ρεαρραταρ
 ρο οραῶ.

| Ct. Ιαναρ, υι. ρ., L. xx. ιιιι. Anno domini M.º 11.º

¹ *Son of Eochaidh.*—Mac Eocháda. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

² *Both-Domnaigh.*—Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*rectè* Eochacan); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

³ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghegan's *Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknose."

⁴ *Carrach.*—Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh¹) in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh²). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,³ died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach⁴ met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain⁵ [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.]
 A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,⁵ when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall, to Tailtiu; and he returned in peace. Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot⁷ of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighbinn son of Cairell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,⁶ son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,⁸ went on a preying expedition into Fernmagh,⁹ when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,¹⁰ to demand hostages from Aedh⁶ and Eochaid,¹¹ and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002¹² (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

⁵ *Ath-Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

⁶ *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

⁷ *Vice-abbot*—*ƿecnap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

⁸ *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

⁹ *Fernmagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

¹⁰ *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

¹¹ *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

¹² *A.D. 1002*. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare inceptit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(αλιὰρ Μιλλερίμο 3.^ο). Πλάνναχο .h. Ρυαδὸν κομαρβα
 Ciarain, Τunchαο .h. Μανδᾶιν κομαρβα Coeḡgḡin,
 Donnḡal mac Deoan, αρχιḡννεch Τυαμα ḡrene,
 Eogan mac Cellaiḡ αρχιḡννεch αρδα ḡrecan, quiueu-
 punt in Cḡrḡto. Sinač .h. Uarḡyρα, ρι .h. Meitč, 7
 Cačal mac Labrađa, epḡi Mḡde, do comḡuḡim. Ceal-
 lach mac Tḡarmata ρι Oḡraiḡi, Ačđ .h. Conḡiacla ρι
 Tečđa, Concobar mac Maelrečlainn ρι Corcumḡruađ,
 ocḡr Ačep Ua Tḡraiḡtečđ, occḡri punt. Ačđ mac
 Ečḡtḡepḡ do marbađ 1 n-tairčaiḡ ḡepḡa mḡr Moedoič.

.b. Ict. Ianaḡr, uḡ. ρ., l. u. Anno domḡni M.^ο uḡ.^ο (αλιὰρ
 M.^ο 4.^ο). Oengḡr mac ḡpḡraḡl, κομαρβα Cainḡiḡ, 1 n-αρḡ
 Mača in pereḡrḡnatione quiueuḡ. Eochaid .h. Πλάν-
 nacan, αρχιḡννεch λιρ oeiḡeđ 7 Cluana Ρiacna, ρι
 ḡilidēchta 7 penčyρα, lx.^ο uḡu. anno aetatḡr ρue obuḡ.
 ḡilla Cellaiḡ mac Comalḡan, ρι .h. Ριαčpač Aḡdne,
 ḡrian mac Maelḡuanaiḡ, occḡri punt. Domnall mac
 Πlannacan ρι ρḡr lḡ, Muḡpḡeđ mac Tḡarmata ρι
 Ciaraiđe luacpa, moḡuḡntḡr. Cač Cḡraibe telča epḡr

¹ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. successor of St. Ciaran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

² *Comarb of Coemhgin*; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

³ *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.

⁴ *Corcumruadh*. — Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

⁵ *Ua*—(O', or descendant). Inaccurately written na (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering "Ua Traightech" by "of the feet." But Ua Traightech was a family name in Clare. O'Conor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Ua) Traig

tech" by "Historicorum dux precipuus."

⁶ *Ferna-mor*. — The "Great Alder tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, as the name is phonetically written).

⁷ *Successor of Cainnech*; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. St. Cainnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumachose, in the present barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice's successors in Drumachose are usually styled "successors (*comarbs*) of Cainnech in Cianachta," in the Irish Annals.

⁸ *Lis-oigedh* — According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaidh Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran¹; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin²; Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,³ [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Breacain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiacla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,⁴ and Acher Ua⁵ Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor⁶ of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1003.] BIS. son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,⁷ rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,⁸ and Cluain-Fiachna,⁹ a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,¹⁰ between

“guest-house”) of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as “Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna.” See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uidre* [pp. 50-52], and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

⁹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

¹⁰ *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the “Spreading Tree of the Hill,” may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor*, &c., p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near

Fol. 54^{aa}. Ulltu 7 cenel nEogain, co remaid for Ulltu, co torčair ann Eochaid mac Arđair, ri Ullad, 7 Dubtuinne a bračair, 7 a da mac .i. Cuduilig 7 Domnall, 7 ar int rluaiđ arcena etir maid 7 rait .i. Ğairbit ri .h. nEđdač 7 Ğilla Patraic mac Tomaltauđ 7 Cumureač mac Flaitroi, 7 Dubrlanđa mac Aeđai, 7 Catalan mac Etpoč, 7 Conene mac Muircertaiđ, 7 forđlu Ullad archeana; 7 ro řiacht in imđuin co dun Eđdach 7 co Druim bó. Do ročair ann dono Aeđ mac Domnall .h. Neill, ri Alig (7 alii, xx. nono etatir anno, regni uero x^o). Ačt arberat cenel nEogain ir uaidiđ rein ro marbad. Donnchad .h. Loingriđ, ri dal nAraide, do marbad do čeniul Eogain per dolum. Slođad la Đrian co tračt nEočale, do đul timcell, co ro čair-mirc cenel nEogain. Da Ua čanannan do marbad la hUa Maeluopaid. Dubrlane .h. Lopcan, archinnech imleča Iđair, quieuit. Maelpečlann ri Teřpač do ercop, cop bo cpoliđi báir do.

.b. Ķct. Ianair, ii. p., l. xxi.º Anno domini Mº iii.º (aliar 1005º). Aeđ .h. Flannacan, archinnech Máin Colum cille, Rađnall mac Ğočpađ, ři na n-innri, Concobar mac Domnall, ri loča Đeiteč, Maelbrigte .h. Rimeđa, abb la, Domnall mac Macnía, archinnech Manirtpeč,

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1003.

¹ *Dun-Echdach*—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castle-reagh Upper, co. Down.

² *Druim-bó*; i.e. the "Ridge of the Cow." Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note "sic in libro Duibdaleithi" is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

³ *And others.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

⁴ *Traig-Eoθαile.*—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawo-helly."

⁵ *Cinel-Eoghain.*—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for "Cinel-Eoghain," write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceirt* ("Ui-Neill of the North").

⁶ *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the

the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumuscach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,¹ and to Druim-bó.² There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,³ in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,⁴ to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain⁵ prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,⁶ rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]^{BIS} Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;⁷ Ragnall son of Gothfraid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;⁸ Maelbrighde Ua Rimedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note ⁴, p. 42 *supra*.

⁷ *Maein-Choluim-cille*. — Maein of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 280.

⁸ *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written Loch-Bethadh, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *crannog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch-Cé*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Chriſto. Gilla Comghaill, m̄ Ulaſ, do marbad o Maelruanaigh, a ſepmano ruo. Ceð mac Tomaltaigh do marbad la Flaitbertač .h. Neill, la inoſeð leiſi Caſal. Muirecan (.i. o boič ðomnaic), comarba Paſtraic, lxx.^o ſecundo anno etatir ſue, Ceð Treoiti ſui ino ecnai 7 i crabud, uitam finierunt i n-ard Mača. Cač etir ſiſu Alban immoneitir, i torčair m̄ Alban .i. Cinaeð mac Duib. Roimueð ic loč ðuicenn ſor Ultu 7 hU Ečač, ma Flaitbertač, i torcair Artañ m̄ ðomna .h. Ečač. Slogad la ðrian co ruſraioð Erenn ime, co h-ard Mača, co ſarcaið .xx. unſa do ór ſor altoir Paſtraic. Luið ſor a culu co n-etipe ſer nErenn laiſſ.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. r., l. xx. iiii. Anno domini M.^o u.^o (aliaſ 1006). Airmedač mac Coſſraic epircopur 7 ſcriba ard Mača in Chriſto quieuit, 7 ſinſuine abb Roir cpe moſitur. Maelruanaioð .h. Dubtañ 7 a mac Maelſeclann, 7 a bpačair ſeibennač, moſtuirunt. Ečmilið .h. Aſið, m̄ .h. nEcač o Ultaioð, Maelruanaioð mac Flannacain o Conaillið; Caſalan m̄ ſaileng, occiri ſunt. Slogad timceall Erenn la ðrian

¹ *Mainister*; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

² *Ulidia*.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gilla-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note ², p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

³ *Leth-Cathail*.—See last note.

⁴ *Of Both-Domnaigh*.—The clause o boič ðomnaic, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

⁵ *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ *Cinaedh son of Dubh*.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxliii.—cxlvi.

⁷ *Loch-Bricreun*.—See note ⁴, p. 332 *supra*.

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—i.e. Flaithbertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

⁹ *Airmedach*.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,¹ [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,² was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.³ Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh⁴), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,⁵ a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, *i.e.* Cinaedh son of Dubh,⁶ was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Brirenn,⁷ by Flaithbertach,⁸ wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.]
 Airmedach⁹ son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,¹⁰ abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,¹¹ and his son Maelsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son¹² of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,¹³ King of Gailenga,¹⁴ were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Finghuine*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

¹¹ *Ua Dubhtai*.—This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhda was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tir Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

¹² *Son*.—*mac*, A. B. has .h. for ua, grandson, or descendant.

¹³ *Cathalan*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, ad an., the name is Cathal son of Dunchadh.

¹⁴ *Gailenga*.—"Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*

1 Connaceta, πορ Θρη ρυαιθ 1 τιν Conaill, τρια ceniul
Eozain, πορ περταιρ Camra 1 n-Ultu, 1 n-oenač Conaille,
co poačtatap im lužnapað co Delač n[τ]uin, co tapait
oižpeir pañča Paτραie 7 a coñarbai .1. Maelmuire
mac Eočađa. Bellum etir řipu Alban 7 Saxanu, co
nemaiθ πορ Albanču, co pařzabrat ap a n-deř
đaine. Maelnambo (.1. ρι .h. Ceinnrealaiž) a řuir
occirur ep. Žilla Comgail mac Apođair mic Mađa-
đain, .1. ρι Ulat, do marbat dia bratair .1. do Mael-
ruanaio mac Apođair.

Fol. 54ab. Kt. Ianair. iiii. p., l. ix. Anno domini M.º ui.º
(aliař 1007). Maelruanaio mac Apođair do marbat
o Matuđan mac Domnail. Ceallach .h. Menngoran,
airchinnech Corcaide, quieuit. Treimřer .h. Đaižellan,
ři Đarτραiži, do marbat do ceniul Conaill πορ loč
Eirne. Mođađan mac Domnail, ρι Ulat, do marbat
don Đurc 1 n-ecluir Đrižte πορ lap Đuin daletžlar.
Cuconnačt mac Đunadaiž, toirech řil nAnmchada, do
marbat la Đrian per dolum. Slođat la řlaičber-
tach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultaiβ, co tuc pečt n-etipe uaiθiβ,

¹ *Brian*.—In the lower margin of
fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is
written, with reference to Brian:—

Ingnað řliaβ Cua cen choibden,
Žail cen imřam im erōniž,
Oen ben do tečt tap luáčair,
Đai cen buáčail ic naimleč.

“Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua with-
out a troop,

Foreigners not rowing about . . .
A lone woman going over Luachair,
Cows without a herd, lowing.”

It is added that this happy condition
was “in tempore Briani.” The allu-
sion to a lone woman going over
Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Mun-
ster] seems connected with the
tradition on which Moore founded his
charming song “Rich and Rare.”

² *Fertas-Camsa*; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the
River Bann, near the old church of
Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves’s
Down and Connor, pp. 342, 388.

³ *Belach-duin*.—See note ¹¹, p.
443 *supra*.

⁴ *Mael-na-mbo*.—This was merely a
nickname, signifying “cow-boy.” His
proper name was Donnchad. He was
the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall),
King of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, whose obit
is given above at the year 995.

⁵ *His brother*.—According to the
Ann. Four Mast., the death of Gilla-
Comghaill, already entered under the
preceding year, occurred in a conflict
with his brother Maelruanaidh, re-
garding the Kingship of Ulidia. See
note ², p. 514.

⁶ *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,¹—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa² into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammas at Belach-duin,³ when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo⁴ (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,⁵ *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m, 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.]
Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Mengoran, herenagh of Corcach,⁶ rested. Trenfher⁷ Ua Baighellan, King of Dartraighi,⁸ was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,⁹ in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.¹⁰ Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,¹¹ was treacherously slain by Brian.¹² A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

⁷ *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener."
-- $\tau\rho\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho$, A. B. has $\tau\rho\epsilon\mu\eta\rho$, which is nearer to the correct form $\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\rho$ (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast*.

⁸ *Dartraighi*. -- Or Dartraighi-Coinise, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellain (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

⁹ *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

¹⁰ *Dun-da-lethglas*. -- Downpatrick.

¹¹ *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O'), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

¹² *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast*, (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co ro marb ri leſi Caſail .i. Coinulaſ mac Oenſura. Slogaſ la ūrian co cenul Eogain, .i. co ſun droma i toeſ arſ Mača, co tuc .h. Criſiden, comarba Rinnen Muigi bile, ro boi i n-etiſeēt o Ultaib i cenul Eogain. In Toſc, ri Ulaſ, do marbaſ do Muiredač mac Moſođan, i n-diſail a ačar, tſia neſt ſe 7 ſatſaic. Muiredač mac Cričian do đeiſſiu comarbuſ Coluim cille ar đia. Ačnuſuđ aenaſ ſailltean la Maelrečnall. ſerdomnač i comarbuſ Coluim cille a comarſe ſer n-ſpenn ipin oenač ſin. ſoiſcela moſ Coluim cille do dubſait ip inſ aſoſi ar inſ iarſom iarčarach in ſaimliacc moſ Cenanna; pſim minſ iarſair domain arai in comſaſ ſenſai. In ſoiſcela ſin do ſogbaſ dia ſičet [aſoče] ar ſib miſaib, iar n-ſait de a oſi, 7 ſoſ tairſi. ſomnall mac ſuibſinne, ri Ulaſ, do marbaſ do Muiredač mac Matađan, 7 do Uarſaet ſleibe ſuaſ.

.b. ſt. Ianaſ. u. ſ. l. xx. Anno domini M.º un.º (aliaſ 1008). ſerdomnač comarba Cenanna, Ceſečair mac ſuinneuan mic Ceinneſi, comarba Coluim mic

¹ *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

² *Dun-droma*; i.e. the "Fort of the Ridge (or Hill)." This name would be Anglicised "Dundrum." There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is ſome miles to the ſouth of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Connor's version of this Chronicle.

³ *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

⁴ *Magh-bille*. — Movilla, in the county of Down.

⁵ See note ⁹, p. 517.

⁶ *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the ſubject of the fourth entry for this year.

⁷ *For God*.—The Chronicler ſhould have ſaid that Muiredach reſigned his great office of Preſident of the Columbian Order, to become a recluſe. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) *infra*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁸ *Tailltiu*.—See note ¹¹, p. 167 *supra*.

when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,¹ *i.e.*, Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* to Dundroma² by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,³ successor of Finnen of Magh-bilè,⁴ who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Tore,⁵ King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,⁶ through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.⁷ Renewal of the Fair of Tailltiu⁸ by Maelsechnaill. Ferdornach⁹ [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel¹⁰ of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen¹¹ in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights¹²] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Donnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS.
Ferdornach, comarb of Cenannas;¹³ Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,¹⁴ son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

⁹ *Ferdornach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Adarnan*, p. 397.

¹⁰ *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

¹¹ *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

¹² *Nights*.—Cf. nro, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for αροε (or αροαρο, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

¹³ *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdornach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

¹⁴ *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumna, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).

Κρεῖνταινν (αἰαῖρ abb Τῖρε τὰ γλαῖ), Μaelmuire comarba Caimnič, in Χριστο dormierunt. Muiređac mac Maτοđain, rídomna Ulaτ, το μαρβατ α ρuir. Ραčтна, comarba Pinnia Cluana ipairt, quieuit. Secc mor 7 rnechta o'n uir. ιτ Θῆαιρ co cairc.

b.

Κετ. Ιαναιρ. uir. ; L. Anno domini M.º uir.º (αἰαῖρ 1009). Cpečdiğail mor la Maelreclainn for Laiğnu. Cačal mac Carlura, comarba Caimniğ, Maelmuire .h. Učtain, comarba Cenanna, morτui runt. Maelan (.i. in γαι μοιρ), ρι .h. Dorčainn, το μαρβατ το čemul Θογαιν ι n-αρτ Μαča for lap τριν μοιρ, τρια comerği na τὰ ρλυαğ. Donnchad .h. Ceile το đallaτ la Pλαιčberτac ι n-ιουρ Θογαιν, 7 α μαρβατ iarum. Μαιτm for Connacτa ρια ρεραιβ Đρειρne. Μαιτm τana ρe Connacτu for ρεραιβ Đρειρne. Cpeč la Pλαιčberτac .h. Neill co ρiru Đρεğ, co tue boρpoma mor. Mael-morđa, ρι Laiğen, το epcur co ροβρiρeτ α čopp. Dub-čablaig inžen ρiğ Connacht .i. ben Đρiain mic Ceinneitig, morτua epτ. Opatopium αιρτ Μαča in hoc anno plumbo τeγiτup. Cločna mac Cengura, ρρiμpile Epenn, μορiτup.

¹ *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

² *Successor of Caineach*; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

³ *The 6th of the Ides*; i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

⁴ *Cemarb of Cenannas*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁵ *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortan," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁶ *Trian-mor*.—"Trian-mor" means the "great third." According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, *Trian-mor*, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),¹ [and] Maelmuire, successor of Cainech,² ‘fell asleep’ in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides³ of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] BIS. great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech,² [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,⁴ died. Maelan (*i.e.* “of the great spear”), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,⁵ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,⁶ through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,⁷ in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.⁸ A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,⁹ *i.e.*, the wife of Brian,¹⁰ son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by “Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town.” See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

⁷ *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (*i.e.* chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach “in trosdain” (F. “of the pilgrim’s staff”), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

⁸ *Breifni*. — Corruptly written breibfne, in A.

⁹ *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Maelsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Luain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

¹⁰ *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. clxi., note ¹.

Fol. 54ba.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. ι. ρ. ; λ. αii. Anno domini M.º ix.º (αλιαρ 1010). Cačal mac Cončobair (ρι Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muiređac̃ .h. Aed̃a, ρι Muircraide, Cačal mac Duibdara, ρι Fermanach, morui punt. Maelručain .h. Cerpball apd řui Epenn 7 ρι Eoganahta loča Lein; Marcan mac Cenneitič, comarba Colum mic Cpeñthaind 7 Innpri celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muiređac̃ mac Močloingri, archinnech Mucnama, in Chppto dormierunt. Aed̃ mac Cuinn ρiđdomna Ailič, Donnucan ρi Muđdorna, occiri punt. Slogad la Ćrian co Cloenloč pleibe řuait, co ρo gair̃ etire leiče Cuinn. Aertar torpida, autumnur p̃uctuorur. Scanlain .h. Dungalain, p̃incepp Duin lečglairi; rapugud Duin řair, 7 a čabairt amač, 7 a đallad a řinnačair, la Niall mac Duibtuinne. Derbail ingen Taiđg mic Cačail morua ep̃t.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. ii. ρ., λ. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (αλιαρ M.º xi.º). Dunađac̃ in peiclera Colum Cille i n-apd Mača. řlaičbertač̃ .h. Ceičinan comarba Tizerpnač̃,

¹ *Penitence*.—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

² *Fir-Manach*.—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

³ *Maelsuthain*.—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*amchara*) of Brian Borumha (*MS. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *amchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghoes of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *amchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b., Latinizes his name *calvus perennis*, and states that the note was written by him "in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scottorum."

⁴ *Colum son of Crimthann*.—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

⁵ *Inis-Celtra*. — Inishalthra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). [1009.]
 Cathal son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence¹).
 Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraidhe, Cathal son
 of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,² died. Maelsuthain³
 Ua Cerbhaill, chief sage of Ireland, and King of
 Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh,
 comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,⁴ and of Inis-Celtra⁵
 and Cill-Dalua⁶; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh
 of Mucnamh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn,
 royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donnucan, King of Mughdorna,
 were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-
 Fuaid,⁸ when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn.
 A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain,
 abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun;⁹ and he
 was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall¹⁰
 son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg¹¹ son of
 Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010]
 Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *reclis*¹² in Ard-Macha [died].
 Flaithbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach¹³ (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-
 derg, and belonging to the barony of
 Leitrim, co. Galway.

⁶ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁷ *Mucnamh*. — Muckno, in the
 barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

⁸ *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of
 the Fews Mountains, near Newtown-
 hamilton, in the barony of Upper
 Fews, in the south-west of the co.
 Armagh.

⁹ *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or
 Downpatrick.

¹⁰ *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia
 for 4 years and 6 months, according
 to the list of Kings of that province
 in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4.
 His death is recorded at the year 1016
infra.

¹¹ *Tadhg*. — King of Connaught,
 and known as *Tadhg an eich gil*, or
 "Tadhg of the White Steed." His
 death is noticed at the year 1030.
 He was the first who assumed the
 surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

¹² *Reclis*. — Dr. Reeves regarded
 this *reclis* as an "abbey church." See
 his very interesting memoir on the
Ancient Churches of Armagh (Lusk,
 1860), p. 27, where some curious
 information regarding the *reclis* is
 given.

¹³ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot
 of Cluain-eois (Clones), in the county
 Monaghan. The original of the
 parenthetic clause which follows is
 interlined in a later hand in A., and
 in the original hand in B.

(ρεανοιρ 7 ρυι ερρυε, το ζυιν ο ρεραιβ ὄρειρνε, 7 πορτεα in ciuitate ρυα μορτυυρ ερτ). Μυιρεδαῶ mac Cριῶain, comarba Colum Cille 7 ρερλειζιnn apḗ Μαῶa, in Χηριτο δορμιερunt. Ρλαῖῆβερταῶ .h. Νειλλ (.i. ρι Ουιζ, co n-ocair in ῥοελα, 7 Μυρchaḗ mac mḗρiain co ρεραιβ Μuman 7 Λαιγεν, 7 .h. Νειλλ in οερρειρτ), το ιnnpeḗ ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ecc. το βραιτ, 7 bú ímḗa. Μaelρυanaῖḗ .h. Ḍomnaill, ρί ceneoil Λυζḗdaῶ, ο ρεραιβ μαῖζι 1ῆa, Oengyρ .h. Λapan .i. ρι cenel Enḗa, ο cenul Eogain na h-ιnnῥι, occiρι ρunt. Aeḗ mac Μαῖζamna, ριḗomna Cairil, μορτυυρ. Slozaḗ la Ρλαῖῆβερtach .h. Νειλλ co Ḍun Eḗdaῶ, co ρο λοιρe in ḗun 7 co ρο βρυρ a baile, 7 co tuc αιτιρe ο Νιαλλ mac Ḍuibḗuinne. Slozaḗ la Ḍρiain co Μαῖζ corainḗ, co ρυε λαιρ ρι cenuil Conaill .i. Μaelρυanaῖḗ .h. Μaelḗopaῖḗ, ρρi a ρειρ co Cenn coraḗ. Ḍalaῶ ḗιριρτ Tolai, comarba Ρειῖin 7 Tolai, in bona ρenectute μορτυυρ ερτ. Ḍρiain 7 Μaelρeclann ιτερum in clay[ρ]i ρυα oc Enach ḗuib.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. ιιι. ρ., λ. ιιι. Anno domini M.º x.º i.º (αλιαρ M.º 12.º) Τειοm τρεζαιτ ιρiν βλιαḗain ρiν ι n-αρḗ Μαῶa, co ρο μαρḗ ἄρ. Μaelβρyγε mac in ζοbann, ρερλειζιnn apḗ Μαῶa, το ec οe, 7 Scolaiζι mac

¹ *Fell asleep*. — δορμιερunt, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for δορμιεbat or δορμιuiτ. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. ιιι. anno etatiρ ρυe, u. Κτ. Enair, in nocte ρabatι in Χηριτο ρυειυιτ; (i.e. “rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January”).

² *Fochla*.—See note ⁸, p. 429 *supra*.

³ *Ua Domhnaill*; or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

⁴ *Cinel-Lughdach*. — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Ainmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Cinel-Enna*. — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-

senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep'¹ in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,² and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnaill,³ King of Cinel-Lughdach,⁴ was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,⁵ by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.⁶ Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,⁷ when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.⁸ Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Maelsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.⁹

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011¹⁰ (alias 1012.) [1011.]

A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

⁶ *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

⁷ *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or *fort*)."¹ See under the year 1003; p. 512, note¹.

⁸ *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

⁹ *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annaghduff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annaghduff. co. Cavan.

¹⁰ *A.D.* 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.

Clepcen, ρακαρτ αρθ Μαῶα, 7 Cennraelaḡ ant řabaill .i. anmċara tořaiċe, moρτui ρunt. Slořad la Płaiċberptaċ mac Muirceρtaċ, la ρiř nCailiř; i cinel Conaill, co ρoacht mař Cetne, co tuc bořaċail moir 7 co tainic imϣlan. Slořad la Płaiċberptaċ doρuċċiρi i cinel Conaill, co ρoact Druim cliaċ 7 tracht nEothaili, co ρo maρbraτ mac Ģillapaτpaic mic Pερzaile .i. Niall, 7 co tueraτ maioċm ρop Maelruanaioċ .h. Maeldoρaiċ, acht nċi ρapřbaċ neċ ann. Slořad caleic tap a n-eiri la Maelpeċlaino i tiri nEořain co Mař ōařaċuil, co ρo loirpετ a cpeċa telaiř nOóc, co ρuc řaċail. Slořad la Płaiċberptaċ ber copici aipθ Ulao co ρo opτ in Cailp, 7 co tuc řaċala ip moaċ tuc ρi ρiam eτiri brait 7 innle, ce naċ aρimτep. Slořad la Driana i mař Muirpeċinne, co tuc ořċoεpe do ċellaib Paτpaic doċnt řluazao ρin. Maioċm ρop Niall mac Duibċuinne ρia Niall mac Eoċhada, ōu iτopċair Muirceρtaċ mac Cρτan, ρuċomna .h. nEċoċ, 7 ρiřaċ mic Eoċhada iapum. Coencompac .h. Scannlan aipċhinneċ ōaimiri, Mac-Lonan aipċhinneċ Roir cpe, moρτui ρunt. Oεņur aipċhinneċ Sláne do maρbao do aipċhinneċ ōubaċ. Cρinan mac Ģopmlaċċa, ρi Conaille, occipur epτ o Coineċuailřni.

Fol. 54b.

.b. ꝥt. Ianaip, u. ρ., l. Anno domini M.º x.º ii.º (aliaip M.º 13º). Cpeċ la Maelpeċlaino i Conailliċ i n-ōiřail

¹ *Sabhall*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

² *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the southwest of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1301, note m.

³ *Druim-cliaċ*. — Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

⁴ *Traig-Eothaili*.—See note ⁴ under the year 1003 *supra*.

⁵ *Magh-da-gabhul*.—The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.

⁶ *Telach-óc*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

⁷ *Arđ-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

⁸ *Victory*.—Described as caċ na mułlac ("battle of the summits"—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall,¹ *i.e.* a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,² when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-eliabh³ and Traig-Eothaili,⁴ when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, *i.e.* Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Malsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-dagabhul,⁵ when his plundering parties burned Telach-óc,⁶ and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,⁷ when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory⁸ over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh⁹ of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.¹⁰ Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,¹¹ was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]BIS predatory expedition by Malsechlainn into Conailli,¹¹ in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

⁹ *Herenagh.* — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

¹⁰ *Dubhadh.* — More correctly Dubhath, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

¹¹ *Conailli.* — *i.e.* Conailli - Muirtheimhne, or Magh-Muirtheimhne. See Index.

ραραιῆτι ρινρραιῶιζ ῥατραic 7 βριρτι βαῆλαι ρατραic, α
 ρορζαιρe Μαιλμυρe 7 Ὀριαν. Cpeč mor la hUalzarc .h.
 Ciarḁai, la ριῆ Coirpḁi, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, hi
 ῤailenḁa, conurḁaraiḁ uathad deḁ daine do lucht tairḁi
 Μαιλḁḁechlainḁ iar n-ol ipin uair ρin 7 atte merca, co
 tarḁrat caḁ doib tpe diumur, coḁorḁair ann Donnchad
 mac Donnchada ρinn, ρiḁomna Teiḁrach, 7 Cernačan
 mac Flainn ρi Luiḁne, 7 Senan .h. leocain ρi ῤailenḁ,
 7 alii multii. Maelrečlainḁ iarum dia torḁačtain, co
 ρarḁabčā aigi na ḁabala, 7 co torčair leir hUalzarc
 .h. Ciarḁai ρi Coirpḁi, 7 alii multii. Slogad la Flaič-
 beptač la ριῆ nčliiḁiḁ coriḁi Eḁ i taeb Cenanna, co
 ρarḁair Maelrečlainn in tairči ḁo. ῤillamočonna
 mac ḁoḁarḁairḁ, ρi deirceirt ḁreḁ, do ec ina čotlud i
 tairḁi Maelrečlainn iar n-ol. Leir ḁorata na ῤail ρon
 aračar 7 ḁa ḁall ic ρoirpḁe ar a tairḁair na n-diaḁi.
 Μairḁm ρor ρiru Miḁe icon ḁraiḁnen, ρia n-ḁalliab
 7 Laiḁnib; c. l. occiri ρunt im flann mac Maelreč-
 lainn. Slogad la ḁriian co hčč in čairḁinn, ubi
 per tpeḁ menpḁ [ḁemanpḁ]. Cpeč mōr la Murchad

¹ *Finnfuidhech*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 465.

² *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crosstaf*e, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

³ *By the advice*.—α ρορζαιρe. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. *ῤορζαιρe* is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

⁴ *Maelmuire*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

⁵ *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciarḁha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

⁶ *Gailenga*.—Otherwise called Gailenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

⁷ *Were*.—atce (for atte, "they were"), A. B.

⁸ *Ed.*—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

⁹ *Tiaga*.—*Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech'¹ of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,² by the advice³ of Maelmuire⁴ and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,⁵ and the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, in Gailenga;⁶ but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were⁷ intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed⁸ by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*⁹ after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,¹⁰ by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,¹¹ where he remained three months.¹² A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Conor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

¹⁰ *Draighnen*. — The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsaley, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

Νημαλοταρ λυαν πορ πεετ,
 Ρηρ Μηδε ρρη πορμτεετ;
 Βαταρ ραιτε Γαιλλ πο ελορ,
 Ιεον οραεινην τον τορορ.

"Not well went they on Monday, on an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards advancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

¹¹ *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "*Vadum Officinæ ferrariæ*" by O'Conor. Not identified.

¹² *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac Driain uilaigniu, co ro oire in tigr co Gleann da locha 7 co cill Maighneen, 7 co ro loire in tigr uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diaimíte. Ar Gall la Caṡal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibṡabairenn, du itorṡair Amṡlaṡ mac Siṡriuc .i. mac riṡ Gall, 7 Maṡgamain mac Duibṡilla mic Amṡlam, 7 ceteri. Maṡm for Connaṡta rí a nUa Maṡdoraid, du itorṡair Donnall mac Caṡal (.i. in catṡ), ríṡamna Connacht. Muirceṡtaṡ mac Ceṡa .h. Neill do marbad do dal Ríatai. Fol. 55aa. Dainṡin imṡa do denaṡ la Driain .i. Caṡair Cinn coraid 7 Inir ṡaill duibṡ, 7 Inir locha Sainglenn. Laigniu 7 ṡaill do ṡocaṡ rri Driain, 7 forbair rṡer Muman 7 Driain ic rleib Maṡri co ro innriṡet Laigniu co hṡṡ eliaṡ. [Flann mac]Maṡreṡlann do marbad do ṡallaṡ ṡṡa eliaṡ.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º

¶ Ct. Ianair. ii. rṡria, l.ª xx. ii. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º Hic erṡ annuṡ octauuṡ circuli decinouinaliṡ, 7 hic erṡ .cccc. 7 .lxxxii. annuṡ ab aduentu rancṡi ratrien ad badiṡandoiṡ Scotoiṡ. Rṡil ṡriṡoiṡ rí a n-iniṡ 7 minṡaire i rannaid inṡ bliadaimri, quod non auditum erṡ ab antiquiṡ temporiṡ. Sloguṡ la Driain mac Cenneitiṡ mic Lorcan, la riṡ nṡrenṡ, 7

in A. and B., which have merely ^b_u D m^er (rectè m^er) m^rer. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where he remained for three months."

¹ *Cill-Maighneen*. — Kilmainham, near Dublin.

² *Cathal*. — He was King of Desmond. The *Four Masters* state that the slaughter above referred to was inflicted after the burning of Corcaeh (Cork) by the Foreigners.

³ *Mathgamain*. — *Dubhgilla*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

⁴ *Cathair - Cinn - coradh*. — The "stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

⁵ *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified. O'Donovan thought that it was another name for the King's Island, at Limerick.

⁶ *Inis-locha-Sainglenn*. — The "Island of Loch-Sainglenn." Loch-Sainglenn is not now known; but the name seems partly preserved in that of Singland, a large townland in the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cxxi., note³.

by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,¹ and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,² son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,³ son of Dubhgilla,³ son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (*i.e.* the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,⁴ and Inis-gaill-duibh,⁵ and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.⁶ The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairei, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. [Flann,⁷ son of] Malsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

[1013.]
[1014.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory⁸ was before Shrove-tide, and Little Easter⁹ in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Malsechlainn son

⁷ *Flann*.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Malsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, Μαλσεχλαινν in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Genties of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

⁸ *Festival of Gregory*; *i.e.* the 12th of March.

⁹ *Little Easter*; *i.e.* Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note ².

la Maelpeclaind mac Domnall, la ruz Teimrac, co h-act cliač. Laiġin uile do leip i tinol ar a cinn 7 Gall acta cliač, 7 a coimlin do ġallaič ločlaind leó .i. x.c. lupeč. Ģičir cač epoda etorra do na ppičh inntpamail. Maičir iapum rop Gallu 7 rop Laiġniu i topaiġ co ruz dileġait uile do leip, in quo bello cecidit ex aduerpa caterua Gallorum, Maelmorđa mac Murchada pi Laiġen, 7 Domnall mac Ferġaile pi na Portauč. Cecidit uero a Gallir Dubġall mac Amlaim, Siučpacič mac Loduip iapla Innpri opec, 7 Ģilla Ciapain mac Ģluiniapinn, ruzdomna Gall, 7 Oittir dub 7 Suaptauip, 7 Donnchad .h. Epuilb, 7 Ģurpine, 7 Luimne, 7 Amlaim mac Laiġmaind, 7 Ģpotoip (qui occidit Ģrian), .i. toipeč na loingpi ločlainnaiġi, 7 ui. mile itip marbad 7 bathad. Dorochair imoppo a ppičguin o Ģaičelaič .i. Ģrian mac Cenneitiġ, apopi Ģaičel Epenn 7 Ģall 7 Ģpetan, Augurp iaptauip tauipceipτ Eoppa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchad, 7 a macpiđe .i. Toippeלבach mac Murchada, 7 Conaing mac Duinnčuan mic Cenneitiġ, ruzdomna Mumán, 7 Močla mac Domnall mic Ģaelain, pi na n-Deipi Mumán, Eočo mac Dunačaič, 7 Niall .h. Cuind, 7

Fol. 55ab.

¹ *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. 151-211. See the Introd. to the work, pp. xxvi.-xxvii., and clxvii., *seq.* O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013=1014), with many useful notes.

² *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note 7, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

³ *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

⁴ *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in *man. orig.*

⁵ *Donncuan*. — Brother of King Brian.

⁶ *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "*nepos* Faelani," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O'). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz., 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle¹ was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.² But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Úrc,³ and Gillaciarain son of Glun-iairnn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),⁴ *i.e.*, chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, *i.e.* Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donnucuan,⁵ son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,⁶ son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,⁷ Eocho son of Dunadhach,⁸ and Niall Ua

⁷ *Deisi-Mumhan*.—"Deisi of Munster." A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrach*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of "Deisi" is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

⁸ *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of

[Cuduiligh] mac Cennetiġ, τρι κοιμῆς Ὀριαν; ὄα ριḡ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, 7 Maelruanaiġ .h. hEidhinn ρι Αἰῶνε, 7 Ξειβinnaċ .h. Dubagain ρι ρερ μαḡι, 7 Mac Deaċaḡ mac Muireḡaiġ cloin ρι Ciaraiḡe luacra, 7 Domnall mac Diarmada ρι Corco Baireind, 7 Scannlan mac Caċail, ρι Eoganachta loċa lein, 7 Domnall mac Eihin mic Caimniġ, moρ ḡaep Mair 1 n-Albain, 7 alu mulu nobiler. Luiḡ tra Maelmuire (.i. mac Eochadā), comarba Paḡraic, co ρruiriḡ 7 co minnaiḡ, connice Soru Colum cille, co tue ar corp Ὀριαν ριḡ Epend, 7 corp Murchada a mic, 7 cenn Conaing, 7 cenn Moċlai, co ρo aḡnachta 1 n-Αḡo maċa 1 n-αιlaiḡ nuí. Οι αιḡci ḡec imoρpo ὄo ρaḡaḡ Paḡraic ic are na corp, pρoρter honoρem ρeḡiρ poρriḡi. Dunlang mac Tuacail, ρι laiḡen, ὄo éc. Cat eḡiρ Cian mac Mairmuaiḡ 7 Domnall mac Duibḡabairenn, co toρċair ann Cian 7 Caċal 7 Roḡallaċ, τρι meic Mairmuaiḡ, 7 ár impu. Caċal mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiseinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

¹ *Tadhg Ua Cellaigh.*—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is ὄα ριḡ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, “two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Cellaigh.” But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, ὄα, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for Ταοḡ, and that the name .h. Ceallaiġ has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh (or O’Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O’Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. “Tadhg of the battle of Brian.” See O’Donovan’s *Hy-Many*, p. 99.

² *Aidhne.*—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhinn is now generally written “Hynes.”

³ *Ua Dubhagain.*—Now written O’Duggan” (or “Duggan,” without the O’).

⁴ *Fer-Maighe.*—“Men of the Plain.” Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. ρepn maḡe, A.

⁵ *Ciarraidhe-luachra.*—“Ciarraidhe of the Rushes.” The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Trughenacmy, Clanmorris, and Iraghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Sliabh-luachra.

⁶ *Corco-Baiseinn.*—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoin; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh,¹ King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;² and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,³ King of Fera-Maighe⁴; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraidhe-luachra,⁵ and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn;⁶ and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh⁷), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,⁸ and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,⁹ son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domnall¹⁰ son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

prised the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

⁷ *Son of Eochaidh.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

⁸ *Conaing.*—Son of Donnucan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note ⁵, p. 532.

⁹ *Cian.*—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

¹⁰ *Domnall.*—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."

ri .h. nEÉDac, do marbad la Donnchad mac Úriain. Maíom ríá Tadó mac Úriain for Donnchad mac Úriain, co farbad Ruairí .h. Donnacáin rí Aíraí. Sluaíad la .h. Maíleoraíó 7 la .h. Ruairí, 1 maí Nái, co ro marbrat Domnall mac Caíal, 7 sup inhirret in maí, 7 co rucrat a n-íallu Connaíct, licet non in eadem vice. Maíom for dal n-Aíraíe ríá n-Uítaí, ubi multí occírí rínt. Flaitbertaí mac Domnall, comarba Cíarain 7 Fínnen, 7 Ronan comarba Féicín, 7 Conn, .h. Díríraíó, in Chírto dormíerunt. Ac imda tra aírí ná bliadnara.

Fol. 55ba.

Íct. Ianair. iii. r., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º u.º Domnall mac Dúibdeabairénn do ímarbad la Donnchad mac Úriain a caí. Flaitbertaí .h. Neill do íecht 1 Míóe, do coíair Maírechlainó. Maírechlainó íarum for ríuaííeó ílláíííu, co ro ort Láíííu, 7 co tue boroma mop 7 aítíre Láííen íarí. Níall mac Férgale míc Conaíí a ríuó íeneíe occírur ert. Muírceítaí mac Muíríeóaíí .h. Neill occírur ert o Uíb Tuíríre. Donnchad .h. Íoaíí, rí Cíannaíct, do marbad o íeneol Éogáin. Muírceítaí .h. Lorcáin aírchínneí

¹ *Uí-Echach*. — “Descendants of Echaidh.” The tribe-name of the O’Mahonys of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note ⁹, p. 535.

² *Aradh*.—Also called Aradh-tíre and Duharra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

³ *Magh-nAí*.—A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlereagh and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-nAí, are described

from local tradition, by O’Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1189, note h.

⁴ *Although not on that occasion*.—O’Conor erroneously renders the original, *licet non in eadem vice*, by “prope centum numero, in eadem vice.” The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Domnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note ¹.

⁵ *Comarb of Cíaran and Fínnen*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard,

Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,¹ was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,² was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-nAi,³ when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.⁴ A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran⁵ and Finnen,⁵ and Ronan comarb of Fechin,⁶ and Conn Ua Digraidh,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.⁸ A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Malsechlainn. Malsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,⁹ son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goagh,¹⁰ King of Cianachta,¹¹ was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

[1015.]

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

⁶ *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Conn Ua Digraidh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraidhe is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Caeimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

⁸ *m. 7.*—The age of the moon is written .iiii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for vii., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals ii. (5) and iii. (2.)

⁹ *Fergal*.—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

¹⁰ *Donnchad Ua Goagh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

¹¹ *Cianachta*. — The Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Loṅra, Cernaċ mac Caṡurcaġ archinnech Duin Leṡ-
glairi, Niall mac Dercain archinnech Munzarde,
Donngal .h. Caintein archinnech Tipe da ḡlar, in
Chriſto dormierunt. Ceḏ .h. Ruairc, ſi ḅreirne, do
marbad la Taḏḡ, la ſiḡ Connacht, doſore .i. aḡ loċ
Neill 1 maġ Ce, do ſaerañ na baċla Iſu, comro eḏ ſin
tall ſiḡi ar a ſil cenmoṡa Ceḏ a mac añain. Flaite-
bercaċ mac Domnall comarba Ciaraín 7 Fínnein 7
ċronaín 7 ſeċín, quieuit.

KL Ianair. i. ſ., l. xiiii. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º
Flannacan mac Conaig, ſoraſcínneċ arda Maċa, 7
Muirḡir arcínneċ Iſr oeiḡeḏ, in Chriſto dormierunt.
Eiċne ingen .h. Suairt, comarba ḅriḡte, Diaſmar
.h. Mailtelċa comarba Comḡaill, quieuerunt. MacIaig
arḏ ollañ Epend moſtuur eſt. Caċ etir Ultu 7 Dal
n-Āraide, co ſemro ſop Dal n-Āraide. Do ſuit ann
Domnall .h. Loingriḡ, ſi Dal n-Āraide, 7 Niall mac
Duibċuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, ſi .h. Tuirtri,
7 alii multii. Niall mac Eochada ba coſepaċ. Mac
Muirpecaġ mic Flaio, ſi ſep Muirḡi Iċa, a ſuit
occuſur eſt. Donnucan mac Dunluig, ſi Laiḡen, 7

¹ *Mungairid*.—Mungret, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

² *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

³ *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or “Tadhg of the white steed.” He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O’Concho-bhair or O’Conor) has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast*, state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

⁴ *Loch-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

⁵ *Bachal-Isu*.—The “Staff or (Crozier) of Jesus.” The so-called ‘translator’ of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders do ſaerañ na baċla Iſu by “rescuing the crostafte of Jesus,” which is wrong; the word ſaerañ (regarded by the translator as meaning “rescuing”) signifying “protection.” See O’Don. *Suppl. to O’Reilly’s Dict.*, v. ſaerañ. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O’Curry’s *MS. Materials*, App., p. 600, sq.

⁶ *Cronan and Fechin*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathasach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,¹ [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,³ King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,⁴ in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu;⁵ and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,⁶ rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,⁸ [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,⁹ rested. Mac Liag,¹⁰ chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,¹¹ King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many¹² others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donnucuan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of "[comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says "Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

⁷ *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

⁸ *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

⁹ *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

¹⁰ *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-143, and Vol. III., p. 153.

¹¹ *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsech." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsech"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

¹² *Many*—*μῶλοι*, omitted in B.

Ταῶς .h. Ρίαν ρί .h. Ὀρωνα, το μαρβατο λα Ὀννεχατο
 mac Σιλλαπατραιε, πορ λαρ Λειτῆλιννε. Ὀυν λετῆλαιρι
 το υιλε-λορκαῶ. Cluain mic Noir 7 Cluain περτα 7
 Cenannur το λορκαῶ. Αιρβερταῶ mac Κοιριτοδωραιν,
 αιρῆιννεῶ Κοιρ αιλιθιρ, το ec. Σιῶ ι η-Ερυνν.

Fol. 556b.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. ιιι. ρ., l. xx. ιιιι. Anno domini M.º x.º
 ιιι.º Οενῆυρ mac Καρραιῆ ῶλμα, ριῆδομνα Τειῆραῶ,
 μορτυυρ ερτ. Πεῆῆαλ mac Ὀμναιλλ mic Concoῶαιρ,
 ριῆδομνα Αιλιῆ, το μαρβατο ο cenel Εοῆαν ρειν.
 Πλανν .h. Δεικε, ρι .h. Μειῆ, α ριυρ occiυρ ερτ.
 Κορμαc mac Λορκαν, ρι .h. ηῆῶδαῶ, το μαρβατο ο Ὑιβ
 Τρενα. Ὀννεχατο mac Ὀννεχατοα .h. Conῆαλαιῆ,
 ριῆδομνα Ερηνν, α ριυρ occiυρ ερτ. Μυρεῶδαῶ .h.
 Ὀυιῶεοιν, ρι .h. mac Cuiρ Δρεῆ, το μαρβατο λα Πλαιῆ-
 βερταῶ .h. Νειλλ. Αρ Γαλλ 7 Λαιγεν ι η-ῆοδβαι λα
 Μαελρεῶλαινν. Οενῆυρ mac Πλαντο, αιρῆιννεῶ Λαινε
 λερε, Κορμαc .h. Μαιλμιῶε, αιρῆιννεῶ Ὀρωνα ραῆε,
 μορτυι ρυντ. Σιλλαριυρτ .h. Λορκαν, ρι Caille Πολλα-
 ῆαιν, το μαρβατο ι Cenannur. Conn, mac Concoῶαιρ
 mic Εικνεῶαιν, μορτυυρ ερτ. Γλενν τα λοῶα το λορκαῶ
 ex maiorε ραρτε.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. ιιιι. ρ., l. x. Anno domini M.º x.º ιιι.º
 Σορμῆαλ ιη Αρτο αιλεαν, ρριμ ανμῆαρα Ερηνν, ιη Χηριυτο

¹ *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.

² *Ros-ailithir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

³ *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

⁴ *Ui-Echach*; i.e. *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or *Iveagh*, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower *Iveagh*. The name of *Cormac* does not occur in the list of *Kings of Ui-Echach* published in *Reeves's Down and Connor*, p. 349, sq.

⁵ *Ui-Trena*. — “Descendants of *Trian*.” A sept of the *Airghialla*, situated in the present county of *Armagh*; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

⁶ *Ua-Duibheoin*.—h. *Ὀυιῶεοιν*, A.

⁷ *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from *Colla Uais*, one of the “*Three Collas*,” progenitors of the *Airghialla*, anciently seated in *Magh-Bregh*, in the present county of *Meath*. See *O'Donovan's ed. of Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

⁸ *Odha*.—Corruptly written “*Fodbai*” (dat. form of “*Fodba*”), in A. B. According to *O'Donovan*, *Odha*

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,¹ were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobrain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir,² died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son of Carrach-calma,³ royal heir of Temhair, died. [1017.] Ferghal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beicce, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,⁴ was killed by the Ui-Trena.⁵ Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,⁶ King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,⁷ was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,⁸ by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire,⁹ Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,¹⁰ died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcain, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-ailen,¹¹ chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbha, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

⁹ *Lann-leire*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 205 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

¹¹ *Ard-ailen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omey Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quieuit. Broen mac Maelmorða, ρι Λαιγεν, το δαλλια
 ι η-Αετ̄ ελιατ̄ λα Σιτριuce mac Αmlaim. Maelan, mac
 Eicniğ .h. Lorcan, ρι Γαλενγ 7 τυατ̄ Λυιğne uile, το
 μαρβαδ το ραιτνιβ̄. Slogad la Cenel Eozain co Cill
 Fabrice, co ρο μαρβρατ̄ θρειimm μοιρ, 7 co ραρζαιβρετ̄
 Γιλλαερικτ̄ mac Conaing mic Congalaig .i. μυιρε clainne
 Sinaiğ. Oentrub̄ το αρcaian το περαιβ̄ Manac̄. Dom-
 nall .h. Caindelbain, ρι Λοεζαυρε, 7 Caurmiðe πετ̄ταυρε
 Maelpeclaind, το μαρβαδ λα ριρυ Cell 7 Eile a ταρ-
 ρυετ̄ ερειθε. Ιηο πετ̄λυ μονγατ̄ το αρτ̄ρυζαδ ιη hoc
 anno ρρι ρε coic̄tiğir ι η-αιμριρ ροζᾱμαιρ. Γιλλα-
 colum mac Μυιρεδαiḡ .h. Mailtrea, 7 Αεθ̄ .h. Epyð-
 ain, ρι .h. mðpepaal Mača, μορτυι ρυντ̄.

Ιct. Ιαναυρ. .υ. ρ.; l. xxi. Anno domini M.º x.º ix.º
 Αlene mac Opene, ρι Μυğτορν, 7 Orrene .h. Cαταραιğ,
 ρι ηα Σαιτνε, το μαρβαδ λα Γαλενγυ. Ceall ταρα uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ard-ailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

¹ *Broen*.— Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinster derive their hereditary surname.

² *Ua Lorcaín*.—In the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, the name is written "Ua Leochain," which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name "Ua Leochain" has been corrupted to "Loughan," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *luchan* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

³ *Saithni*.— A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (*i.e.* O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's *Topogr. Poem*, note ²⁰. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun-Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁴ *Oentrubh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

⁵ *Fera-Manach*.—The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

⁶ *Fera-Cell*.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Firca (now known by the name of Eglis), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.

Christ. Broen¹ son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlainh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcaín,² King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.³ A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, *i.e.* steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubh⁴ was plundered by the Fera-Manach.⁵ Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caismidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell⁶ and the Eile,⁷ in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'⁸ appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Maitrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,⁹ died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of [1019.] Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,¹⁰ were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note ²⁴.

⁷ *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilill Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogartys and O'Carrolls.

⁸ *Hairy star*. — πετλυ μονγαδ. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these Annals noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

⁹ *Ui-Bresail-Macha*.—A tribe, (otherwise called Clann-Bresail), descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrich. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

¹⁰ *Saithni*.—See note ³, last page.

το λορεαδ̄ το ε̄ινοδ̄ διατε. Doñnall mac Mail-
 Fol. 56^{aa}. řečlainn, comarba řinnen 7 Mocolmog, in Chriřto
 quieuit. Αροζαρ 7 Αρχ̄υ, meic Mailřečlainn mic
 Maelruanaio, da ruđomna Alisř, a ruir occiri řunt.
 řillacoemřin mac [Dunlainř], ruđomna Laiřen, a ruir
 occiruř ep̄t. Mačřaman, mac Conainř mic Duinnemian,
 ruđomna Muman, do ecaib̄. řlaičberptač .h. Neill do
 techt i tiri Conaill, co ro op̄t tiri nEnna 7 tiri Luřdač,
 Ruaiđori .h. Alellan, ru .h. nečdač, do marbad la
 řiru řerriñuiři. Ro marbčta, imorro, da mac Ceinn-
 eiriř .i. Conřalač 7 řillamuire, ina diřail řocetoir.
 Eirce do čabairt do h̄uib̄ Cairřein im Donnchad mac
 mĐriain, co ro teread̄ a boř dear de. Dañliac Đer-
 maiři do b̄riřiuđ la Muirceřptač .h. Cairřaiř, řor
 Maelmuaiđ ru řer Cell, 7 a čabairt ar ar eiriřin 7 a
 marbad iarum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. ř., l. ii. Anno domini M.º xx.º Ceall
 rapa cona dairtiř do λορεαδ̄. řleann da lača uile
 cona dairtiřib̄ do λορεαδ̄. Cluain iraird̄, 7 Cluain
 mic Noir, 7 Sorđ Colum cille, terttia parte, ep̄mate
 řunt. řlaičberptač .h. Eochada do đallad̄ la Niall
 mac Eochada. řillaciapain mac Opene, ru Muřđorņa,
 do marbad do řeraiđ Roir. Maelmuaiđ mac Opene,
 ři Muřđorņa řri ře oen lai, do marbad la .h. mac
 Uair Đpeř. Αρο Mača uile do leir do λορεαδ̄ .i. in

¹ *Comarb of Finnen and Mochol-
 moc*; i.e. abbot of Movice and
 Dromore, co. Down.

² *Maelsechlainn*. — His death, by
 poison, is noticed at the year 996
supra.

³ *Their own people*.—In the *Ann.
 Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are
 stated to have been slain by the
 Cinel-Eoghain “themselves.”

⁴ *Conaing*. — This Conaing, who
 was the son of Donnemian, brother of
 Brian Borhumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.
 1014 *supra*.

⁵ *Tir-Enna*.—See “Cinel-Enna,”
 under A.D. 1010 (note ⁵, p. 524).

⁶ *Tir-Lughdach*.—See note ⁴ p.
 524 *supra*.

⁷ *Ui-Caisin*.—This was the tribe-
 name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

⁸ *Dermagh*.—Durov, in the barony
 of Ballycowan, King’s County.

⁹ *Ua Carraigh*; i.e. grandson of
 Carrach [-calma]. See note under
 A.D. 1017; (note ³, p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen¹ and Mocholmoc,¹ rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn² son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.³ Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,⁴ son of Donnucan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna⁵ and Tir-Lugdach.⁶ Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin⁷ to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh⁸ was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,⁹ upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,¹⁰ who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Coluim-cille,¹¹ the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha¹² was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.¹³ Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais¹⁴ of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

¹⁰ *Fera-Cell.* — “Viri Cellarum.” See note ⁶, p. 542.

¹¹ *Sord-Coluim-cille.* — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

¹² *Ua hEochadha.* — This name, which signifies “descendant of Eochaidh,” i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O’Haughey, Haughey, Hoey, and Howe.

¹³ *Fera-Rois.* — See note ⁴, p. 354, *supra*.

¹⁴ *Ui-Mac-Uais.* — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*flor.* A.D. 323), one of the “Three Collas,” from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be

δαμλιας μορ cona ταιῖσι το λυαιθε, 7 in cloicteē cona cloccaiβ, 7 in Saball 7 in Τοαι, 7 carbat na n-abao, 7 in τῆνῆσταιρ πρεκυρτα, 1 τειρτ Κτ. Iuin, 7 illuan pe cingceiḡir. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Πατραις, cenn cleirec̄ iarταιρ τυαιρσειρτ Eorpa uile, in .xx.^o anno principatur sui, 1 τειρτ noin Iuin, dia h-aine ρια cingceiḡir, in Chpυρτο quieuit. Αμαλγαο 1 comarbur Πατραις, doρειρ τυαιῖ 7 eclaiρi. Pinnloeē mac Ruaiḡri, ρι Alban, α ρuir occiρur ep̄t. Αεḡ .h. Innrechtaiḡ, ρι .h. Meiḡ, do marbat do Uib Niallain.

Κτ. Ιαναρ, .i. ρ.; l. xii. Anno domini M.^o xx.^o i.^o
 Vol. 56ab. Μαιριμ ρια νηγαιρε mac Dunluing, ρι λαιzen, ρορ σιτ-
 ριuc mac Αmlaim, ρι Αῖα cliaḡ, oc on Deilgne Mogoroc.
 Pp̄or cp̄uic̄nechta do ρep̄tain 1 n-Op̄raiḡiβ. Cp̄ec̄ la
 mac Αεḡ .h. Heill dar Uib Doρp̄c̄inn batap 1 maiḡ
 itechta, 7 ρomarbrat in leḡdeρḡ icon ταιρrecht con-
 ταιρ(ḡetaρ ρορḡla Αιρḡiall ina diaiḡ 7 ρειḡe. Uel
 ρic in libro Duib̄daieiḡi narratur, comitairetar .h.
 Meiḡ, ρt.) comitairḡetar .h. Meiḡ, 7 Μυρδορνα, 7 na
 Saitne 7 ρip̄ P̄ep̄nmuiḡi, 7 .h. Doρp̄c̄ain cona ρiḡaiβ.
 Robai dono .h. Ceilecan 7 .h. Lopcan, co n-Uib D̄p̄erail

distinguished from the *Ui-Mac-Uais* of Tethbha (or Teffia), who have given name to the barony of *Moygoish*, co. Westmeath. See note 4, p. 300, *supra*.

¹ *Damliac*.—"Stone-church." See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12-16.

² *Saball--Toi*.—See note 7, p. 433, *supra*.

³ *Preaching chair*. — Evidently meant for "pulpit."

⁴ *The 3rd of the Kalends of June*; i.e. the 30th of May.

⁵ *Maelmuire*.—Or Marianus, as the name has been Latinized. See Ware's account of the Archbishops of Armagh (Harris's ed., Vol. i., p. 49), where it is stated that Maelmuire "died of grief, as it was thought, for the

universal destruction of Armagh by fire, the month before."

⁶ *The 3rd of the Nones*; i.e. the 3rd of June.

⁷ *Of the . . . clergy*.—eclaiρi, B. ecair̄i, A.

⁸ *Ugair̄e*. — After having been King of Leinster for seven years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was put to death in a house set on fire, by Donnsluibhe, King of Ui-Faelain, in the year 1024. *Vid. infra*.

⁹ *Deilgne - Mogoroc*. — Written "Dergne-Mogoroc" in the *Ann. Four Mast*. Now known as Delgany, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. Regarding the different modes of writing the name, arising from the interchange between the

all burned, viz., the great ‘Damliac,’¹ with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,² and the Toi,² and the abbots’ chariot, and the old preaching chair,³ on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,⁴ the Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire⁵ son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones⁶ of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.⁷ Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrehtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by Ugaire,⁸ son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.⁹ A shower of wheat¹⁰ was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain¹¹ who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla¹² came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe “but the Ui-Meith met him, &c.”); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,¹³ and the men of Fernmagh,¹⁴ and the Ui-Dorthain,¹¹ with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan¹⁵ and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce’s *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

¹⁰ *Shower of wheat*.—See note ⁸, p. 169 *supra*.

¹¹ *Ui-Dorthain*. — Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

¹² *Airghialla*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

¹³ *Saithni*.—See note ³, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

¹⁴ *Fernmagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

¹⁵ *Ua-Ceilechan*. — Written “Ua Celechair” in B., but incorrectly, as the Ua Ceilechains (or O’Callaghans) were at this time the principal family of the Ui-Bresail. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu Ua Celechain, King of Ui-Bresail, is recorded.

7 co n-**Uib** **Niallan** ar a cinn a n-**Aenac** **Mača** co comraizatar uile ime, co ruc mac **Ceða** a gabail tairprib uile, 7 ni raibe acht da .xx. deð oðlac, 7 do cer rocharde etarpu rop lar **Aenaz** **Mača**. Sic in libro **Duibdaleiti**. **Dranaean** .h. **Maeluidir**, arpu **Miðe**, do bačað dia **ðelltaine** illoč **Anninðe**. **Annal-zaio** comarba **Patraic** do ðul ipin **Mumain** cetna cur, co tue morčuar. **Ceallach** .h. **Cačaraiz**, pi na **Saitne**, do marbad do čenel **Eozain**. **Mac Flainn** mic **Maitrečlainn** .i. **pidomna Tempač**, **Aeð** .i. **pidomna Anniz**, 7 **Domnall** .h. **Murchada**, occiri runt.

[Ct. **Ianair**, .ii. p., l. xx.º iii. **Anno domini** m.º xxº ii.º **Mac Cerbail** pi **Ele**, 7 **Domnall** .h. **Cellaz** pi **Ročart**, **Sitruic** mac **Imair**, pi **Puir** **Lairzi**, occiri runt. **Macleizinn** mac **Cairill**, pi **Airžiall**, **Flann** .h. **Tacan**, **archinnech** **Dairmaiz**, **Lachtan** (.i. i n-**Ard** **Mača** **arbač**), comarba **Inni** can **Deza**, in **Chriřto** dor-mierunt. **Maelrečlainn** mac **Domnail** (mic **Donnchada**, arpu **Erenn**, tuip **Oðain** 7 **oirėair** **iarčair**

¹ *Aenach-Macha*. — The “Fair-green of Macha;” the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

² *Aenach-Macha*.—See last note A. and B. have over the name *Aenaig Macha* (the gen. form), ʽ **Ann** **M**. (“or of *Ard-Macha*”).

³ *Loch-Aininne*.—Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

⁴ *Saithne* —See note ³, under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

⁵ *Son*.—The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as *Aedh*.

⁶ *Royal heir of Ailech*.—**pidomna Anniz**. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

⁷ *Eli*.—This was the name of a tribe descended from *Eli*, 8th in descent from *Cian*, son of *Oilill Oluim*,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called *Eli-tuaiscert*, or Northern *Eli*, and in later times *Eli-Ua-Cerbhaill* (or *Eli-O'Carroll*), from *Cerbhall*, who was 15th in descent from the *Eli* referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 336, col. 8; and *O'Donovan's ed. of O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of *Eli-O'Carroll* is now represented by the baronies of *Clonlisk* and *Ballybritt*, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the *Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J.*, and his brother, *Rev. Fras. Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L.*, son of *Frederick Francis*, brother of *Redmund*; and the *Right Hon. John*

Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,¹ where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.² Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.³ Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,⁴ was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son⁵ of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, *i.e.* royal-heir of Ailech,⁶ and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of Cerbhall, King of Eli,⁷ and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,⁸ and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,⁹ were slain. Macleighbinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,¹⁰ and Lachtnan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha¹¹), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,¹² 'fell asleep' in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad¹³), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the

[1022.]

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

⁸ *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

⁹ *Port-Lairge*.—This is the Irish name of Waterford.

¹⁰ *Dairmagh*.—Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

¹¹ *Died in Ard-Macha*.—The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

¹² *Inis cain-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

¹³ *Son of Donnchad*.—The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domain do ecab irin tpep bliadain, xl. pegini rui, irin tpep bliadain lxx. aetatir ruae, in .iiii. nonas Septimbris, die uidelicet dominico, secunda lunae. Muir-
 čomrac forpino [r]arce etir Gallu Ača cliač 7 Niall mac Eochada, pi Ulad, co po muirō forp na Gallu, 7 co polač a n-derg ar, 7 co po dairčea arčena. Muirce-
 tač .h. Carrraig .i. rídomna Tempač, do marbad on Fut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Marom i rleib [r]uat for Airgiallaib rí Niall mac Eochada, co po cuireo derg ar Airgiall and. Mačzamaín mac Laochne, pi Fernmuizi, do marbad do čačalan .h. Cričan for lar čluana čoir. Muiren na tangač occirur erč.

¶ Ct. Ianair, .iiii. p.; l. u. Anno domini M.º xx.º .iiii.º
 Fol. 56ba. Ercrai erca i .iiii. erca Enair, i .iiii. id Enair, dia Dardain. Ercrai greine autem i xx. iiii. ind erca cednai, dia Dardain, cinn coectižer i noi ¶ Ct. Domnall mac Ačea bic .h. Maelpeclainn do marbad o mac Senan .h. Leočan. Donnchač .h. Duinn, pi bpež, do žabail do žallab ina n-airiucht rein, 7 a breič dar muir. Ločlainn mac Maelpeclainn do marbad a ruir. Tačž

¹ *The 43rd year.*—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A and B. of these Annals, although the so-called ‘translator’ of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with “Brienus regnare incipit.” The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian’s reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clii–clv, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelsechlainn’s death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

² *Sunday.*—The criteria here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

³ *Ua Carraig*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note ³, p. 540.

⁴ *Sliabh-Fuait.*—See note ¹, p. 314 *supra*.

⁵ *Fernmagh.*—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

⁶ *Of the tongues*; i.e. “of the languages.” Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muiren’s linguistic accomplishments.

⁷ *Fourth of the Ides*; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year¹ of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, *i.e.* on Sunday,² being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-clíath and Níall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,³ *i.e.* royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait,⁴ over the Airghialla, by Níall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmágh,⁵ was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichein, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, 'of the tongues'⁶ was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of the moon on the 14th of the January moon, *i.e.* the 4th of the Ides⁷ of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].⁸ Donnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.⁹ Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.¹⁰ Lochlainn,¹¹ son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,¹² was killed by the

⁸ *The 9th of the Kalends* [of February]; *i.e.* the 24th of January. These criteria correctly indicate the year 1023, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1023.

⁹ *Senan Ua Leochain*. — King of Gailenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

¹⁰ *Carried across the sea*. — The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

¹¹ *Lochlainn*. — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eoghain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Níall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhlin.

¹² *Brian*; *i.e.* Brian Borumha.

mac Ὀρριαν το μαρβαδ ο ΕΙΛΙΒ. Concobar .h. Carraiġ
το μαρβαδ λαρ να ζυτυ. Leobelein μι Ὀρεταν το ec.
Oenreicc, μι in domain, το ecaib in pace. Ταρ α ειρι
ρογαβ Cuana μιζε in domain. Τα .h. Mačainen
το μαρβαδ το ζαλενζαιβ. Domnall .h. hEaġra, μι
Luiġne Connacht, το μαρβαδ το .h. Concobair μι
Connacht.

.b. Ιct. Ιαναρ, .iiii. ρ., l. xii. Anno domini m.º xx.º
iiii.º Ὑζαιρε mac Dunlaing, μι Λαιzen, 7 Maelmorða
mac Lorcan, μι .h. Ceinnrelaiġ, τεβ το zabail πορρα ic
Dubloč, λα Donnpleibe mac Mailmorða, λα μιζ. h.
Paelain, 7 α τυιτιμ ανθ. Donnpleibe iarum το
μαρβαδ το hUib Muireðaig. Cač Ačta no cpoiri i
Corunn, ιτιρ .h. Maelmoraið 7 .h. Ruairc, co po muio
por u Ruairc, 7 co po lað a ap. Cuan .h. Ločcan,

¹ *Eli.*—See note 7, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M.* and *Chron. Scot.*

² *Conchobar Ua Carraigh.*—Conchobar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach[—calma]. See note ³ under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

³ *The Gots*; i.e. “the Stammerers”; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the Ui-Mailsechlainns (or O’Melaghlin) of Meath.

⁴ *Leobhelin.*—Llewelyn, son of Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywisogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under A.D. 1023.

⁵ *Henry.*—Oenric, for Henricus, A. B. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

⁶ *Cuana.*—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II., in the empire. O’Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A. D. 1024, note u.

⁷ *Ua Machainens.*—Ua Machainen was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregh (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the *Gailenga*, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

⁸ *Lwighne.*—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of Ua hEghra (or O’Hara) is still very general.

⁹ *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. Tadhg (“of the white steed”) O’Conor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

¹⁰ *Dubhloch.*—The “Black Lake.” In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was *burned over* him at *Dubloch in Laighis-Chule*. Laighis-Chule was the name of one of the seven septs of Laighis (or Leix), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,¹ Conchobar Ua Carraigh,² was killed by the Gots.³ Leobhelin,⁴ King of Britain, died. Henry,⁵ king of the world, died in peace. Cuana⁶ assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens⁷ were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne⁸ of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,⁹ King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [BIS.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,¹⁰ by Donnsluibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsluibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredh-aigh.¹¹ The battle of Ath-na-croise¹² in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,¹³

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgaill*, "the hill of Comgall's son"; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cúle* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgaill*), is described as *erlam na cilli*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr. Doneg.* at that date.

¹¹ *Ui-Muiredhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildare. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imail, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

¹² *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 56b in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In caé oc aé na croiri,
Fechtatari riri cen tairi;
Ro únaó collaib Corann;
Ir la Conall a mairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise
Men fought without weakness.
Corann was filled with corpses;
The Conalls had its glory."

¹³ *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

ppimeicey Epenn do marbad i Tebča (οφειραιβ Τεαβča rein). Ɔpenait a n-aen uair in lucht po marb. Pirt pited innrein. Ɔomnall mac Aeđa, miodonna Ailic, do marbad do Ɔillamupa mac Ocan. Maelouin .h. Cončaille, m .h. Niallain, do marbad do hlib Ɔorpcain. Maelpuanaođ .h. Ciarpđai, m Cairbri, a ruyr occiryur ep. Cpeč la mac .h. Neill co po op. .h. Meic 7 .h. Ɔorpcainn.

Ɔct. Ianair, ui. p., l. xx. ui. Anno domini m.º xx.º u.º Flannabra comarba Ia, Muireođac mac Mušrhoi comarba Ciarian, Maeleoin .h. Ɔoran comarba Ɔaire, Cennraeiao mac Piaičberpac, airčinneč Ɔaiminnri, Maelbrigte .h. Criciđen comarba Finnein 7 Comgail, Ɔubinnri .h. Pairčellaic airčinneč Ɔroma lečan, Saerbpezhach abb Imleča Ičair, in Chyrto Ɔormie-punt. Niall .h. Concobair, miodonna Connacht, Šerp-gaela m Ɔpez, occiry punt. Maelpečlainn goct, m Miđe, do ec. Sluagao Ia Piaičberpac .h. Neill i m-Ɔpezaiβ 7 i n-Šallaiβ, co tuc ņiallu Šaiđel o Šallanb. Cpeč Ia Cačalan, m PERNMUIŠI, POP PEPaiβ Manač. Cpeč Ia riyu Manač po cetoip co loč n-Uaične co po

Fol. 566b.

¹ *Became foul*.—The *Ann. Loch-Cé* state that the bodies of the murderers were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them.

² *Ui-Dorthain*.—See note ¹¹, p. 547 *supra*.

³ *Cairbri*; i.e. Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, or Carbury-O'Keary. Now represented by the barony of Carbury, county of Kildare. The name O'Keary, now written Keary, and Carey, is still pretty general in the counties of Kildare and Meath.

⁴ *Flannabhra*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398.

⁵ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise.

⁶ *Comarb of Daire*; i.e. abbot of Derry.

⁷ *Finnian and Comghall*.—Founders and first abbots, respectively, of Movilla and Bangor, in the co. Down. See at the year 1006 *supra*, where King Brian Borumha is stated to have delivered Ua Crichidhen, successor of Finnian, from the hostage-ship in which he was held in Cinel-Eoghain.

⁸ *Druim-lethan*.—The "broad ridge." Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, where St. Maedhog (or Mogue), founder of the monastery of Ferns, is stated to have erected another establishment about the year 600.

chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul¹ in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamura son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.² Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,³ was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.²

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,⁴ [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;⁵ Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;⁶ Cennfaeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian and Comghall;⁷ Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,⁸ and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Malsechlainn Got,⁹ King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,¹⁰ when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,¹¹ King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,¹² which they burned;

⁹ *Malsechlainn Got*. — See note ³, under A.D. 1023; p 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Malsechlainn is stated to have died, *do'lore extenso*.

¹⁰ *To the Foreigners*.—*n-Ṣallaib*. These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine-Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregia (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in *Clar*. 49.

¹¹ *Cathalan*. — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain.

¹² *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.

λοίρερετ, 7 co po μαρβρατ υιι. ριρυ dec φορ βρυ
 ινδ λοῶα. Τερμονν Φειῆιν το αρειν το Καῶλαν .h.
 Κυῆαν.

Κετ. Ιαναρι, υιι. ρ., λ. ια. Anno domini M.º xx.º υι.º
 Σλογαδ λα mac mḄριαιν ι ΜιḄε 7 ι mḄρεγυ, 7 co Σολλυ,
 7 co λαιζιου, 7 co hOρραιγιυ, co ρυε α η-ζιαλλυ. Σλογαδ
 λα ρλαιῖβεραῖ .h. Νειλλ ι ΜιḄε, co τυε ζιαλλυ, 7 con-
 δεχαιοτ φορ λειε αιζριḄ ι η-ιουρ Μοχτα, co po ιννιρ.
 Σλογαδ λα mac Eοχαδα ιριη υαιρ ceḄna co Σολλα, co
 po λοιρε, 7 co τυε βραιτ μοιρ υαιḄḄ 7 ρεοτυ. Ζιλλα-
 αιραιν mac Υαλζαιρζ, τοιρεχ .h. Ουιβινηρεχτ, το
 ec. Μaelρυαναιτ .h. Μaelτοραιτ το Ḅυλ ινα αιλιῖρι.
 ΑιḄιρζιη .h. ΜορḄα, ρι λοιζρι, ιτερρεχτυρ epτ.
 Μυιρκεραῖ mac Conζαλαιζ ρι .h. Ραυλι ιτερρεχτυρ
 epτ. Ρεαλλ λα Ḅομναλλ .h. Ceαλαιζ φορ ΜυιρεḄαῖ
 .h. Ceιλε, co po μαρḄ ινα αιριυεχτ.

Κετ. Ιαναρι, ι. ρ., λ. ια. Anno domini M.º xx.º υιι.º
 ΡυαιḄρι mac Ροζαρταιζ, ρι δειρχειρτ Ḅρεζ, το ecaib ινα
 αιλιῖρι. ΤαḄζ mac Ζιλλαπατραιε το Ḅαλλατ λα Ḅομν-
 χατ mac Ζιλλαπατραιε, ρι Oρραιγι. Σλογαδ λα mac
 mḄριαιν ι η-Oρραιγιb co po λαρατ Oρραιγι αρ α μυινη-
 τυρε, ιμ Ḅοζρα mac ηḄυναḄαιζ, ρι ριλ Αημηχατα, 7

¹ *Termon-Feichin*.—Termonfeekin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

² *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

³ *Inis-Mochta*.—"Mochta's Island." Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta's church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta "of the Island," whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 26, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmadh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

⁴ *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ard-ri* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

⁵ *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say ταρ μυιρ, "across the sea."

⁶ *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

⁷ *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin¹ was plundered by Cathalan Ua Cricchain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian² into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,³ which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh⁴ at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gillaciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went⁵ on his pilgrimage. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian⁶ into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra⁷ son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,⁸ and Domnall⁹

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum, Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.* See O'Donovan's *Tribes, &c.*, of *Hy-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

⁸ *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

⁹ *Domnall*.—In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchan, son of Flaithbher-tach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir arčena. Domnall mac Pλατ̄berταιζ .h. Neill do ecailb. Roim ri Miðe, 7 Donnchad .h. Duinn ri ðpeζ, do comtuirim i cať. Caťalan .h. Cpičan ri Pepnmuizi, 7 Culoča .h. Zairberð, ri .h. Meiť, do comtuirim i n-epzail. Cpeč la cenel Eozain for Ἰλταἴb, co tucpat boroma mop. Dun Caillenn i n-Ἰlbain do uile lozcat. Donnchad mac Zillamoconna, comarba Sečnaill, papienitirimy Scotorum, in Colonia quieuit.

.h.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, ιι. ρ., λ. ι. Anno domini M.º xx.º iiii. Ταðζ mac Eeachach, arčinneč cille Dalua, Ἀρτ arčinneč Munzairti, in Χριςτο dormierunt. Zillacript mac Duibcuilinn, uapal řacart apw Mača, do ec ipkop Comain. ðrian .h. Concobair 7 Scopnn .h. Ruairc, Pλατ̄berταč .h. hEpydan, Cončobar mac Echada, occiri runt. Maelmočta, ri per Roir, o Conaillib occirur epť. Opccain Doimhac la piri Manač. Mac Concuilgne, ri .h. nEeachach, do ec. Siiriuc mac mic Ἀmlaim, ri Zall, 7 Plannacan .h. Ceallaz, ri ðpez, a n-dul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eozain i tir Conaill, co tucpat zabalala mora. Depταč Slane do čuirim. Donn .h. Congalazζ do marbat do čonailib.

Fol 57aa.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, ιιι., ρ., λ. xii. Anno domini M.º xx.º ix.º Donnpleibe mac ðpozorbain, ri .h. Pailzi, a riur occirur epť. Donnchad .h. Donnacan, ri Pepn-

¹ *Roim*.—So in A. and B. The words ri čuirim po (“I don’t understand this”) are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written “Raen,” but in the *Ann. F. M.* “Roen.”

² *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

³ *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

⁴ *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

⁵ *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

⁶ *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

⁷ *Maelmochta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name Maelmorpa.

⁸ *Fera-Rois*.—See note ⁴, p. 354 *supra*.

⁹ *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,¹ King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhídh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Caillen² in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,³ the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonia.⁴

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] BIS. Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,⁵ [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubheuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comain. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruaire, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,⁷ King of Fera-Rois,⁸ was killed by the Conailli.⁹ The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,¹⁰ died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.⁹

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn- [1029.] sleibhe,¹¹ son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

¹⁰ *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348-352.

¹¹ *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muigi 7 mac Igerrece, pi Conaille, do comtuirim i Cill
rleibe. Brian .h. Concobair, pi domna Connacht, a
ruiy occiurur erc. Ceo .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h.
hOengura, 7 airchimnech Opoma cliaib, 7 tri .xx.
duine, do loycat impu i n-uir na lanne. Muircep-
tae .h. Maelthoraid do marbat do Uib Canannan.
Amlaim mac Siuruc, pi Gall, do erzaibail do Ma-
gamain .h. Riagan, pi Brez, co farzaib da .c. dec bo,
7 .ui. .xx. eaeb mBretnae, 7 tri .xx. unza do op, 7 cloidim
Carlura, 7 aithe Gaidel etir laigiu 7 leeb Cuind, 7
tri .xx. unza do arsur zil ina unza zeimleaeb, (conio
ceitri piob do cuio focall 7 impide, 7 ceitri oeitire
d'O Riagan fein fri rieb, 7 lan loz brazad in trear
oeitire). Maelcoluim mac Maelbrigte mic Ruaidri,
Maelbrigte .h. Brolecan, pumraer Erenn, moztu
runt. Pear do taear a traeb Corcabaireinn, 7 batar
oct troize eoir a eio 7 a fororann.

¹ *Son of Igerrece.*—The *Four Mas-
ters* state that his name was Cinaedh,
and that he was son of "Angeirrece."
In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col.
6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of
Ingerrece," and over "Ingerrece" is
written the name Muiredach, by way
of gloss; from which it would appear
that "Ingerrece" was a nickname.

² See note ⁹, page 558.

³ *Cill-sleibhe.* — Or Cill-Sleibhe-
Cuilinn. Now Killeavy, in the south-
east of the county of Armagh, at the
foot of the mountain Sliabh-Cuilinn,
now corruptly written "Slieve-
Gullion."

⁴ *Druim-cliaibh.*—Drumcliff, in the
barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

⁵ *Inis-na-lainne.* — The 'spear'
island. Some island off the northern
coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

⁶ *Foreigners.*—The Foreigners of
Waterford, according to Todd. *War
of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 295, note ⁸.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way
to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at
A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for
Rome is also noticed under last year.

⁷ *Three score ounces.*—The 'trans-
lator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces."
But the MSS. A. and B. have tri
.xx., "three score."

⁸ *Sword of Carlus.*—This weapon
seems to have been regarded as a most
sacred object by the Foreigners. The
chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus
son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreign-
ers—was slain in the battle of Cill-
Ua-nDaighri (note ⁶, p. 378 *supra*),
according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*
The same Annals (at A.D. 994), and
the *Chron. Scotorum* (933), record
the forcible taking by King Mael-
sechlain, from the Foreigners of
Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus"
and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd
suggests that the sword must have
been recovered by the Foreigners (or

King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igerree,¹ King of Conailli,² fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.³ Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliabh,⁴ and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.⁵ Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,⁶ was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces⁷ of gold, and the sword of Carlus,⁸ and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,⁹ and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;¹⁰ (and four score cows¹¹ was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,¹² son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,¹³ chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head¹⁴ and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; Introd., pp. xxxix, xl.

⁹ *Leth-Chuinn*. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

¹⁰ *Fetter-ounce*; i e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

¹¹ *Four score cows*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in Clar. 49. See note ¹⁴.

¹² *Maelcoluim*.—King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and Geneal. Table facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

¹³ *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*.—See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* ("son of the artificer") O'Brolchain, bishop of Kildare.

¹⁴ *His head*.—α εἶς, for α εἶς (α εἶς), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B., though it is Englished in Clar. 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B.

Κτ. Ιαναρι, υ. ρ., λ. xx. ιιι. Anno domini M.º xxx.º
 D̄p̄eral Conailleč, comarba Ciarain, Eochaid .h.
 Ceit̄nen, comarba Tigernaiğ, ap̄o rui Epeno i n-ecnai,
 i n-ap̄o Mača quieuerunt. h. Cruimtir, .i. Oengur,
 comarba Comğail, do ec. Flait̄bertač .h. Neill do
 ðul do Roim. Ταδ̄ς .h. Concobair, ρι Connacht, 7 ιη
 ζοτ, ρι Μιδ̄ε, occiri r̄unt. Ruaid̄ori .h. Canannan do
 marbad̄ la hCeđ .h. Neill. Ταδ̄ς mac Lorcan, ρι
 .h. Ceinnrelaiğ, do ec̄ ina ailēr̄i a n-ğl̄inn da loča.
 Cúinara mac Mielias, ap̄o ollam Epen̄n, do ec.
 Eochaid mac ιη̄o abaid̄ do marbad̄ don Ūr̄e .h. Ru-
 adacan, i mēbal. Cenel Eogain do b̄riur̄o l̄uini .h.
 Loingrič̄ ρor lap̄ Oent̄ruiñ. Maeluin mac Ciarmaic,
 muir̄e ceneoil m̄b̄inniğ ġl̄inni, do marbad̄ do Con-
 čobur̄ .h. Loingriğ. Ταδ̄ς mac Cačail mic Concobair
 īter̄p̄ectur̄ ep̄t o mael̄reač̄l̄ainn .h. Maelruanaiđ,
 ρι Crimč̄ainn.

Fol. 57ab

Κτ. Ιαναρι. υι. ρ., λ. ιιιι. Anno domini M.º xxx.º ι.º
 Flait̄bertač .h. Neill do č̄iach̄tain o Roim. Ap̄o

¹ *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthemhne.

² *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—Called Flaithbertach *in trostain* (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

⁴ *Tadhg Ua Conchobair*.—Known in history by the name of *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maelsechlainn,

grandson of Maelruanaidh, whom the *Four Masters* (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe and Crimthainn."

⁵ *The Got*; i.e. the Stammerer. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Domnall Got O'Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe (or King of Uisnech, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 2).

⁶ *Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—The Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe, or of either of the subdivisions, has

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail-lech, comarb of Ciaran,¹ Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb of Tigernach,² chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, *i.e.* Oengus, comarb of Comghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill³ went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobair,⁴ King of Connaught, and the Got,⁵ King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorean, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Orc Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruimh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen,⁶ was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Tadhg,⁷ son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by Maelsechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of Crimthainn.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua Neill⁸ came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was plundered by

not been ascertained. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 73, note y. The translation of this entry in Clar. 49 is a remarkable instance of the ignorance of Irish of the so-called translator, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—"Maelduin mac Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*."!!

⁷ *Tadhg*.—Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed," King of Connaught. This entry, which is not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to be a repetition of a previous entry under this year, but involving some difference of meaning. See note ⁴.

⁸ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note ³.

Some lines of poetry describing the bargains obtainable at Armagh, in the time of Flaithbertach, are added in the lower margin of fol. 57a in A. (but are not in B.), viz. :—

Seirreḡac do ḡran ḡrca,
No tḡran ḡ'airnib̄ dubcorera,
No do dḡrcnab̄ tarac̄ dunn,
No do ḡnoib̄ raḡac̄ rinncaill,
ḡogaḡar cen taḡa tinn
I n-arḡ Maḡa ar oen pinḡinn.

"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten grain,

Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red sloes,

Or of acorns of the brown oak,

Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,

In Ard-Macha, for one penny."

m̄breccain do arɣain do Galluib Ἀῖα c̄liač. Da cet
 duine do loɣcađ ipin daimliae, 7 da cet do b̄reič i
 m-brait. Ceall dapa do loɣcađ t̄p̄ia anp̄aitceɣ d̄poč̄m̄na.
 Sloɣađ la mac Eochada co Talaiž n-ooe, 7 nođo tap̄aiđ
 ni. Ἀεđ .h. Neill do č̄eacht ina t̄imeeall ɣair, co tuc
 t̄p̄i mile do buaiđ 7 da cet ar mile do brait. Sloɣađ
 la mac Eochada i nh̄uib Eachach, co po loɣc Cill
 Combair cona d̄airtiž, co po mapđ cethp̄ar do cleip̄iđ,
 7 co puc. xxx. do brait. Sloɣađ la mac m̄briain i n-
 Orraižib, co po lađ ar a muin̄tipe, im Maelcolaim
 Coinp̄izeč 7 alii mult̄i. Cađapač comap̄ba Coeñ̄gin do
 đallađ la Domnall mac Dunlainɣ. Cpeač int
 ř̄neachta la hἈεđ .h. Neill i t̄ip̄ Conaill, co po mapđ
 .h. Canannan, p̄i cen̄uil Conaill. Ua Donnacan, p̄i
 Ἀpađ t̄ipe, do map̄bađ do .h. b̄riain .i. Toirp̄delbach.

.h.

kt. Ianair̄. iiii. p̄. l. xu. Anno domini M.º xxx.º
 ii.º Mač̄gamain .h. Riaccain, p̄i b̄p̄eɣ, do map̄bađ do
 Domnall .h. Čhellaiɣ p̄er dolum. Žilla Comɣan mac
 Maelb̄rižde, moɣmaep̄ Mupebe, do loɣcađ co coecait
 do d̄aimiđ ime. Domnall .h. Maeltop̄aiđ, p̄i cenel
 Conaill, mac Mač̄gamna mic Muip̄edaiž, p̄i Ciap̄aiđe,
 Domnall mac Duinncothaiž, p̄i Žailenɣ, occip̄i ɣunt̄.
 Etp̄u .h. Conainɣ, p̄i domna Muman, occip̄ur ep̄t o

¹ *Son of Eochaid.*—Niall, son of Eochaidh (sl. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or *ardri*, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

² *Telach-og.*—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dunganon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

³ *Cill-Combair.*—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *b* in the member of the name *Combair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the *Comar*

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

⁴ *Son of Brian*; i.e. Donuchad

⁵ *Cainraighech*; i.e. of Caenraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick.

⁶ *Snow depredation.*—Obviously a depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

⁷ *Ua Canannain.*—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Ruaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

⁸ *Toirdhelbhach.*—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ to Telach-og²; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid¹ into Ui-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,³ with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian⁴ into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,⁵ and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'⁶ by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,⁷ King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tire, was killed by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach.⁸

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]^{BIS.} Ua Riagain,⁹ King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebhe,¹⁰ was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarraidhe,¹¹ [and] Domnall¹² son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written Turlogh, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

⁹ *Ua Riagain*.—See under the year 1029.

¹⁰ *Murebhe*. — Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

¹¹ *Ciarraidhe*; *i.e.* Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

¹² *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cè*, and *Ann. Four Mast*.

muinntir Imleča. Ματομ Όρομα benncair πορ υλλταιβ
 ρια n-Αιρξιαλλαβ. Ματομ inbir Boinne ρια Σιτρυuc
 mac Αmlaim, πορ Conallib 7 πορ υιβ Όορρεταινν, 7
 πορ υιβ Μειτ, ιρραλαδ α n-αρ. Μaeltuile ερρυuc αιρδ
 Μαča in Χηριτο quieuit. Αεδ .h. Πορρειδ το ζαβαιλ
 να h-εppocoide.

Κτ. Ιαναηρ. ii. p., l. xx. ii. Anno domini M.° xxx.°
 iii.° Ματομ ρια Μυρχαδ .h. Μaelreclainn πορ
 Concobur .h. Μaelreclainn, co πο μαρβαδ Μaelruan-
 αδ .h. Carraid colma, 7 Lopcan .h. Caimdelban, ρι
 Loegaire, 7 αλι multi. Conn mac Μaelπατραic, αιρ-
 chinnech Μungairi, quieuit. Concobar .h. Μυιρεδαζ,
 ρι Ciaraidhe, occipyρ ερτ. Αenach Capmain Ια Όον-
 chaδ mac Gillπατραic, ιαρ n-ζαβαιλ ριζι Λαιgen.
 Αmepgin .h. Cerpall, ρι Eile, Cu Mumain mac
 Ruairi .h. Cετραδα, μορτυι ρυντ. Ματομ ιτηρ
 Eile ι τορκαηρ Όραen .h. Cleiriδ 7 Μυιρεδαč mac mic
 Gillπατραic, 7 αλι multi. Mac mic βοete mic Cιναεδα
 το μαρβαδ Ια Μaelcolaim mac Cιναεδα. Oengur .h.
 Cačail, ρι Eoganachta Ιoča Lein. Σγρην Ρεταηρ 7

Fol. 57ba.

¹ The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

² *Druim-Bennchair*. — Drumban-agher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

³ *Inbher-Boinne*. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

⁴ *Maeltuile—Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

⁵ *Carrach-Calma*. — See note ⁵, p. 508 *supra*.

⁶ *Mungairit*. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

⁷ *Conchobar*. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Ciarraidhe-Luachra) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Conchobar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conor-Kerry has been derived.

⁸ *Carman*. — See note ¹¹, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillpatrick inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a

heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.¹ The victory of Druim-Bennchair² was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne³ was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,⁴ bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh⁴ assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,⁵ and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit,⁶ rested. Conchobar,⁷ grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. The Fair of Carman⁸ [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatraic, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,⁹ and Cu-Mumhan,¹⁰ son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, died. A breach among the Eli,⁹ in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatraic, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,¹¹ son of Cinaedh,¹² was killed by Maelcolaim,¹³ ✓ son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein¹⁴ [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinsnelaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

⁹ *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or *Eli-O'Carroll*. See note 7, p. 548.

¹⁰ *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-inmhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

¹¹ *Son of MacBoete*.—*Mac míc Boete* may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like *MacBethad* (*Macbeth*), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

¹² *Cinaedh*.—Probably *Cinaedh* (or *Kenneth*) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

¹³ *Maelcolaim*.—*Malcolm* II., King of Scotland.

¹⁴ *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "Eoghanachta" (i.e. descendants of *Eoghan Mór*, son of *Oiill Oluim*, King of

Ἦοιλ ἰε τεριρραν ἴολα πορ αλταρ πατραε ἰ η-αρὸ
Μαῖα, coram omnibus uidentibus. Αεὸ mac [P]λαϊτ-
βερταιῖ .η. Ηελλ, ἢ Αἰλιῖ 7 ἠιδοννα Ερενν, πορτ
penitentiam moriturus ερτ αἰῶσι ἴεἰλι Αἰννηριαρ.

Κε. Ιαναρη. ιιι. ρ., λ. υιι. Anno domini M^o. xxx^o. ιιι.^o
Maelcoluim mac Cinaeḏa, ἢ Αλβαν, οβιτ. Αmlaim
mac Σιτριυε το μαρβαδ το Σαχαναιῖ, οε του το Ροιμ.
Ἰιλλαρεχναἰλλ, mac Ἰιλλαμοconna, οccιρυσ ερτ. Τουῖ-
δαἰνῖεν, ἢ Connacht, α ριυρ οccιρυσ ερτ. Τοννχαδ
mac Ὀρἰαιν το ἰννρεῶ Ὀρραιῖῖ το λειρ. Καῖαλ μαρτιρ
αρηῖννεῖ Κορκαῖῶε, 7 Conn mac Maelπατραε αρ-
chinnech Μυνῖαρτι, ἰη Χηρτο δορμἰερυντ. Σλοῖαδ
ὑλαδ ἰ Μἰρε, οο τεῖ mic Mellen. Ἰιλλα Ρυλαρταιῖ,
ἢ ηα η'Οερε Ὀρεῖ, οccιρυσ ερτ. Μαcμια .η. ηUchtan,
περλεἰῖῖνν Cenannἰρα, το βαθηαδ ἰε τἰαχταἰη α ηΑλ-
βαιη, 7 culebaδ Coluim Cille, 7 τἰη μἰννα το μἰνναἰῖ
πατραε, 7 τἰἰῖα περ ἰμἰρ. Suibne mac Cinaeḏa, ἢ
Ἰαλλῖαἰῶελ, μορτιυρ ερτ.

Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Lough-Lein. It included the three clans of Ui Donnchadha of Loch-Lein, Ui Donnchadha Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and *Ui Donnchadha an Glenn*a (O'Donoghues of the Glen; i.e. Glen-flesg), the present head of which old and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as "O'Donoghue of the Glens."

¹ *Andrew's festival*; i.e. the 30th of November.

² *Maelcolaim*.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

³ *Gillasechnaill*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Gillasechnaill is stated to have been King of South Bregha, and slain by the Fera-Rois.

⁴ *His own people*.—The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 1032=1034) states that Dubhdaingen ("son of Donnchadh") was of the Ui-Maine. But the name of Dubhdaingen is not in the list of Kings of Connaught contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, nor does it appear in the Genealogy of the principal families of the Ui-Maine. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 97.

⁵ *Mungairit*.—See note ⁶, p. 566.

⁶ *Tech-mic-Millen*.—The "house of Mellen's son." "Mac Millen's house," as rendered in the MS. Clar. 49. Probably now represented by Stamullen, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

⁷ *Deisi*.—This tribe gave their name to the present baronies of Deece (Upper and Lower), co. Meath.

⁸ *Ua hUchtain*.—Several persons of this family were connected, in various

Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.¹

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,² son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasechnaill,³ son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit⁵ 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.⁶ Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi⁷ of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,⁸ lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*⁹ of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,¹⁰ died.

[1034.] ✓

? *don't know*

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

⁹ *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adamnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note 2. The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

Loch Cé (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1034, note 2, and 1128, note 6. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "*cuilefadh* of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1128. There is reference to a *cuilebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note 6), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

¹⁰ *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. ιιι. ρ., λ. x.ιιι. Anno domini M.° xxx.° u. Cnúτ mac Sain, ρι Saxon, το ec. Caθal mac Amlaθaδα, ρι ιαρταρ Λαιγεν, 7 α ben ingen mic θιλλαθoemθin mic Cιναeδα, 7 α cū, το μαρβαθ ι n-aen υαιρ το mac Ceal-laiθ mic Dunchaθα. Πλαιθberταc .h. Mupchaθα, ρι ceniuil θoθaine, cum multip occipup epτ. 1αρnan .h. Πlannchaθα, cu na naemθ 7 na ρipen, το θεacht ρop epειc ι n-Delbna, comitairtetar υαιτι το Delbna im αιριθ co ταρoρατ eliaθατ oό, 7 co ρo μαρβαθ 1αρnan, 7 ap α muιnτιpe, τρια neapτ na naemθ. Raθnall .h. hιmαιρ, ρι ρuιpτ Λαιρθι, το μαρβαθ ι n-Acθ eliaθ la θιpυuc mac Amlaim. Apo mθpεcain το apcain το θιpυuc mac Amlaim. Sopo Colum Cille το apcain 7 το lopcaθ το Concobup .h. Maelpechlainn, ιna θιθail.

Fol. 576b.

b.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. .u. ρ., λ. xx. ιιιι. Anno domini M.° xxx.° u.° Domnall .h. hυaθmυpan, ρι ρep λι, o θαl Aραιθε, θθolog .h. Πlannacan ρι Teθθα α ρuιp, Domnall .h. Πlainn, ριdomna Tempach, o ρepaιθ θpειpne, Mupchaθ .h. Incappail 7 Niall mac Muιpθιpa, θα ριθdomna ιαρταρ Connacht, omnep occipi punt. Cuchiθe mac Eιθneθan, ρι ceniuil Ennai, obuιτ. Donnchaθ mac Dunchaθ, ρι Λαιγεν, το θαλλac la Donnchaθ mac θιλλα-

¹ *Cnúτ*.—King Canute.

² *Sain*.—Sweno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 1033=1035).

³ *West of Leinster*.—ιαρταρ Λαιγεν. This is probably a mistake for αιpτεp Λαιγεν (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast*, state that Cathal was King of Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

⁴ *Cinel-Boghaine*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

⁵ *Hound*.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in *Clar*, 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders *cu na naemh ocus na firen* by "watchdog of the saints and just men." But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.

⁶ *Delbhna*.—There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbhna (descendants of Lughaidh *Delbhaedh*, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd. ; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnú¹ son [1035.] of Sain,² King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhaldh, King of the West of Leinster,³ and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,⁴ was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound'⁵ of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna;⁶ but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle ; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-cliaith, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille⁷ was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd. ; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]^{BIS.} hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraidhe; Scolog Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded⁸ by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes ²⁶, ²⁸. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

⁸ *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.

πατραις, conepbailt de. Flaithbertač .h. Neill, airtoiri
 Clilic, port penitentiam optimam, in Chriſto quieuit.
 Oengur mac Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluana,
 Ceallach .h. Sealbaigh, comarba Darre, in Chriſto
 dormpierunt. Ruairi mac Taidg mic Lorcan do
 ōallad la mac Maelna-mbó.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iiii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º xxx.º iiii.
 Caſal mac Ruairi, pi iartair Connacht, do ōul dia
 ailirpi co hClro Mača. Flann .h. Maelpehlainn do
 ōallad la Concobar .h. Maelpehlainn. Arēu .h.
 Celecan .i. pi .h. mōpēral, 7 Ruairi .h. Lorcan, pi
 .h. Niallain, occiri runt 1 Croiſc caille, o Muireſač
 .h. Ruadacain, 7 o hUic Eacach. Cu-inmain .h.
 Robann, pi Puir Lirce, a ruir occirur ert. Cear-
 načan ſot occirur ert la .h. Flannacan do hUic
 Mane. Tri hUic Maelſoraic do marbad. Pliuč
 doinn mor ipin bliadairi.

¶ Ct. Ianair. i. p., l. xx. i. Anno domini M.º xxx.º
 iiii.º Cuinniden Coinnere, comarba mic Nipri 7
 Colman Ela, Colman cam .h. Conſaile, comarba

¹ *Flaithbertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in τροφῶαν, “of the pilgrim’s staff,” in allusion to Flaithbertach’s journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note ⁹, p. 489, *supra*.

² *Brenainn of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdall’s list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware’s list of the bishops of that ancient See.

³ *Comarb of Barrè*; i.e. successor of St. Barrè (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

⁴ *Taidg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinnſelaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1030.

⁵ *Son of Mael-na-mbó*—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Ui-Ceinnſelaigh (or South Leinster), made himself ruler of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra*, where he is called King of Leinster and the “Gentiles” (or Foreigners). *Mael-na-mbo* (“Cow-chief”) was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Ui-Ceinnſelaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (*ob.* 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadha (or Mac Murrugh) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

⁶ *Flann—Conchobar*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.

whereof he died. Flaithbertach¹ Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,² [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrè,³ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,⁴ son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.⁵

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar⁶ Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,⁷ King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcaín, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,⁸ by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-inmain⁹ Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,¹⁰ was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got¹¹ was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year. [1037.]

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden¹² Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam¹³ Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,¹⁴ rested in [1038.]

⁷ *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghan's of Ui-Bresail.

⁸ *Craebh-caille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 825, note *d*), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreevy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh

⁹ *Cu-inmain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Mumhan*, "Hound of Munster."

¹⁰ *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. $\rho\upsilon\iota\rho\tau\ \lambda\alpha\iota\rho\varsigma$, B.

¹¹ *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Conor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerus*."

¹² *Cuinniden*.—Written "Cuindén" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes ¹¹, ¹², p. 471, and note ¹², p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .ñ. *Connere* (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

¹³ *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

¹⁴ *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.

Μολαιρι, in Chriſto quieuerunt. Ζιλλαριπτ mac
 Κατβαρι .h. Domnaill do marbad la mac Cunn .h.
 Domnaill. Κατ επιρ Cuanu ri Αλληρασαν 7 Οττα ri,
 France, 1 τορδαιρ mile im Οττα. Ορε αλλαιρ .h
 Ρυαδδαιρ, ri .h. nEachach, do marbad do clainn
 Σιναιζ 1 n-αρτ Μαδδ, illuan feile Ulltan, 1 n-διγαιλ
 μαρβττα Eochada mic ino abaid, 7 1 n-διγαιλ ραριζττι
 αιρτ Μαδδ. Μαιδm φορ hUιδ Maine ρια Θεαλβna φορ
 lap Cluana mic Noirp, 1 n-αινε feile Ciarain, in quo
 mulri occiri punt. Cuduiliz .h. Donnchada, μιδonna
 Cairil, do marbad d' O faelan.

Fol. 58aa.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. .ii. ρ., l. ii. Anno domini M.° xxx.°
 ix.° Ιαοο ρι δρεταν α ριρ, Domnaill mac Donnchada
 ρι .h. faelan o Domnaill .h. Ρερζαλι, Donnchad
 δερζ .h. Ρυαιρ ο hUι Concobair, Ρυαιρ ρι Ρερ-
 μιριζι α ριρ, Αεδ .h. Ρlanacan ρι Λιρζ 7 .h. Ριαδραδ,
 omner occiri punt. Donnchad mac Ζιλλαπατραic,
 αιρρ ρι Λαιζεν 7 Ορραιζι, Μαενια comarba διριτι,

¹ *Cuana*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note¹. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I, book viii., chap. xvii.

² *Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain*.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). *Orc-allaidh* (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

³ *Clann-Sinaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthera*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

⁴ *Ulltan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Brecain (Ardbraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1038 being A., the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

⁵ *Mac-in-abaidh*; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

⁶ *Delbhna*.—The inhabitants of *Delbhna-Ethra*, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes²⁶, ²⁸.

⁷ *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,¹ King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,² King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,³ in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,⁴ in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh,⁵ and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna⁶ in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,⁷ in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco⁸ King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall⁹ son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile¹⁰; Donnchad Derg¹¹ Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobair¹²; Ruaidhri,¹³ King of Fernmagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach¹⁴—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Macnia, comarb of Buite,¹⁵ a bishop, and

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

⁸ *Iaco*.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the *Brut y Tywisogion* (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venetotiae" in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

⁹ *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

¹⁰ *Domnall Ua Fergaile*.—See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

¹¹ *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the "Red." He was the son of Art O'Ruairc, King of Connaught (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

"the Cock"), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

¹² *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha bhernaigh* (or Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

¹³ *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have *mac Ruairdi*, "son of Ruaidhri."

¹⁴ *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstraw], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

¹⁵ *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.

episcopur et plenur dierum, Ceilečair .h. Cuilennan comarba Tigernaiğ, ruam uitam feliciter piniuit. Muiređac mac Flannacain, pōparchinnech airđ Mačā, do hUib Eacach. Muiređac mac Flaitbertac .h. Neill do marbad do Leitrennaiβ. Cerball mac Paelan o Gallaiβ occirur ep̄t.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.º xl. hic ep̄t annur millirimur 7 xl. mur ab incarnatione domini. Cosracđ mac Cinngeđa, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Diarmait .h. Sečnuraiğ comarba Sečnaill, in Chriřto dormierunt. Corcran cleireč, cenn θōp̄a im crabad 7 im echna, in Chriřto paup̄auit. Dunchad .h. Canegē, p̄p̄leizinn airđ Mačā, m̄tirimur ac doctirimur, in Chriřto paup̄auit. Donnchad mac Cunan, p̄i Alban, a ruir occirur ep̄t. Cralt, p̄i Saxan ġuair, moritur. Ceall dapa uile do lořacđ im řeil

¹ *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

² *Ended*. — p̄iniuit, A. p̄iniēp̄unt, B, in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

³ *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—Flaithbertach “of the pilgrim’s staff,” whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

⁴ *Lethrenna*. — This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Lethrinn*. For do Leitrennaiβ, the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters* have do Uib Labradā, “by the Ui-Labhradha.” See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

⁵ *Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware’s lists of the bishops of those Sees.

⁶ *Ua hUchtain*. — See Reeves’s *Adamnan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundations both in Ireland and Scotland.

⁷ *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

⁸ *Corcran Clerch*.—“Corcran the Cleric.” After the death of Mael-sechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O’Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Clerch here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,¹ ended² his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,³ was killed by the Lethrenna.⁴ Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]^{BI*} 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn⁵; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,⁶ comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,⁷ 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,⁸ head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Canege,⁹ lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,¹⁰ King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'¹¹ died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Malsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *comrlataiur for hEirinn for ue ra bliadain .xl. (no. l.) Cúan .h. lothcain, Corcran clerec*; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech." See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), *Intro.*, pp. xlii. xliii.

⁹ *Ua Canege*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

¹⁰ *Dunchad son of Crinan*. — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Critan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of Macbeth, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the *Chronicle of Marianus Scotus* as having been killed *a duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

¹¹ *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais*. Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the *Anglo-Sax. Chronicle* and other Old English Chronicles at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet 'giuais,' which Dr. O'Conor prints *guais*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *ru Saxan giuair* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note ¹¹.

Μιθειλ. Ceanannur do Lorcadh. Dun da lezgar do Lorcadh 7 ilchealla archeua.

¶ Ct. Ianair .u. p.; l. .xx. iiii. Anno domini M.º xl.º 1.º. At imða tpa na h-airiri eir marbad doene, 7 ec 7 cpeca 7 caða. Ni cumaing nech a n-inniriu do leir, acht uate do ilib dib ar daið aera na n-doene do fir tpeofo. Mac Deathad mac Ainmepe aru ollam aru Maða 7 Epenn archeua. Domnall rethar mac mail na mbo do marbad do Laiðuib. Muirceptað mac Gillapatraic do marbad do hUi caillaidhe a meðail. Cpeç la hAiriðiallu 1 Conailib, co po bairiuar Conaille porro 1 Maiz Daðainneç. Cpeç la .h. Neill 1 nhUib Eeachach Ulad, co tucrat cpeic moir. Gilla-comgail, mac Duinncean mic Dunlainz, do breic a cill dara ar eic, 7 a marbad iarum.

Fol. 58ab.

¶ Ct. Ianair .ui. p.; l. u. Anno domini M.º xl.º 11.º. Fearna moir Moedoc do Lorcadh la Donnchad mac mðriain. Glenn Uirren do Lorcadh do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in daipteç do bairiuð, 7 cet duine do marbad, 7 .iiii. cet do breic eir, 1 n-diðail Ferna mópe. Loingreç (.i. h. Flaiten), comarba Ciaraín 7 Cronaín, quieuit. Ceð mac ino abaid, (.i. mac Mailmuire 7

¹ And deaths.—7 ec, in A. only.

² *Domnall Remhar*; i.e., Domnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domnall, was Donnchad. See note ⁴, p. 516, *supra*.

³ *Ui-Caellaidhe*.—This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'

⁴ *Magh-Dachainnech*.—Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

⁵ *Ferna-mor-Moedhoc*.—"Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

⁶ *Glenn-Uirren*.—Now represented

by Killeslin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, note y.

⁷ *Son*.—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note ⁴, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note ⁵, under A.D. 1036, *supra*.

⁸ *Ferna-mór*.—See note ⁵. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the

burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dunda-lethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,¹ and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,² son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Caellaidhe,³ in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.⁴ A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor- [1042.] Moedhoc⁵ was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen⁶ was burned by the son⁷ of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.⁸ Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,⁹ rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,¹⁰ and of

burning of Ferns, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

⁹ Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan; i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

¹⁰ Maelmuire.—The name "Maelmuire" does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (*Mac-in-cbaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcaín," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh.

ἑταίγε ἰνῆι ηυῖ Ἰορκαῖν), το εε ἰ Κορκαῖζ μοῖρ Μυμαν. Μυρκαθ μαε Δυνλαῖζ, ρῖ Λαῖγεν, 7 Δομναλλ μαε Αεῖθα, ρῖ .ἡ. Δαιρρῶε, το εῖνιτιμ λα Ἰλλαπατραῖε μαε ἡΔομνχαθα, ρῖ Ορραῖζῖ, 7 λα Μαεραῖε μαε Δομνχαθα, ρῖ Εογαναχτα. Πλανν μαε Μαῖλρεχλαῖνν, ρῖδομνα Ερενν, το μαρβαθ τρια ἡεα-βαῖλ. Μαελεπειαρ .ἡ. ἡΑῖλεκαν, περλεῖζῖνν 7 τοῖρεε μαελεῖζῖνν ἀρῶ Μαεῖθα, το μαρβαθ το περαῖε Περν-ἡῖνῖζῖ. Αῖῖῖῖ Μυενομα, εενν ἡαναεῖ να ἡ-Ἰοεῖεῖλ, ἰν Colonia quieuit.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ .ῖν. ρ. ; λ. xvi. Αῖννο δομῖνι Μ.° xl.° ῖν.° Καεῖαλ μαε Ρυαῖῶρῖ, ρῖ ἰαρεῖαρ Κομναχτ, το εε ἰνα αῖῖεῖρῖ ἰ ἡ-αρῶ Μαεῖθα. Δομναλλ .ἡ. Περζαῖλε, ρῖ Ρορτυαε Λαῖγεν, το μαρβαθ τοῖα εῖαῖνῖβ ρεῖν. Πλανν .ἡ. Αῖνβεῖθ, ρῖ .ἡ. Μεῖε, ο ἡυῖ Σερβυῖλλ, ο ρῖε Περν-ἡῖνῖζῖ; Αεῖθ .ἡ. Κομῖαελα, ρῖ Τετῖθα, ο Μυῖρσερταε .ἡ. Μαῖλρεελαῖνν; Σεῖννεῖτῖζ .ἡ. Κυῖρε, ρῖ Μυρσεραῖε, οεεῖρῖ ρῖντ. Σεαλλαχ .ἡ. Κεῖρρεῖν, κομαρβα Ρῖννεῖν 7 Μοεοῖλμοεε, Καῖρρῖ .ἡ. Λαῖεῖζνεῖν, ἀρρεῖννεχ Περνα 7 τῖζῖ Μοῖλῖζ, Ἰλλαμοεῖοννα .ἡ. Δυῖεῖθῖρμα, ἰν ραεε τορμῖερῖντ. Μαῖομ Μαελεκοεῖνναῖεζ ρορ βρῖ Σῖῖρε, ρορ Ορραῖζῖ 7 ρορ Ερμυμῖαῖν, ρε Καῖρραε μαε

¹ *Corcach-mor.* — The “Great Marsh.” Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

² *Domnall.*—The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Cé* is Domnall.

³ *Ui-Bairrche.*—The descendants of Daire Bairrach, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen’s county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

⁴ *Ua Donnchadha.*—(“grandson of Donnchad”). μαε Δομνχαθα (“son of Donnchad”), A. The obit

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O’Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

⁵ *Eoghanacht.* — Otherwise *Eoghanacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Oilill Oluim, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Through treachery.* τρια ἡεα-βαῖλ, A. Τρια ἡεεῖβαῖλ, B. Both readings being corrupt.

⁷ *Mucnamh.* — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See Reeves’s *Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

⁸ *Fortuatha-Laighen.*—See note ², p. 157 *supra*.

Setach, daughter of Ua Loreain), died in Corcach-mor¹ of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall² son of Aedh, King of Ui-Bairrche,³ fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,⁴ King of Eoghanacht.⁵ Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.⁶ Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamh,⁷ head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,⁸ was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Ui-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacra, King of Tethba,⁹ by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe¹⁰—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleircein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc,¹¹ Cairpri Ua Laidhgnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,¹² [and] Gilla-mochonna Ua Duibhdirma, ‘fell asleep’ in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,¹³ on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha,¹⁴ by Carthach¹⁵ son of Saer-

⁹ *Tethba*.—τῆβτα, A.

¹⁰ *Muscraidhe*.—Otherwise Muscraidhe-Chuire(‘Muskerry-Quirk’); and also called Muscraidhe-Breoghain, and Muscraidhe-Treithirne. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

¹¹ *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc*; i.e., Abbot of Moville, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmóc).

¹² *Tech-Moling*.—‘Moling’s House.’ St. Mullens, in the county of Carlow.

¹³ *Maelcoennaigh*.—O’Donovan thought this was the place where “the River Multeen unites with the Suir,” about three miles to the west of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

¹⁴ *Irmumha*.—“East Munster.” The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ann. Loch-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

¹⁵ *Carthach*.—From this Carthach, whose name signifies “loving,” the MacCarthys of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Saerbrethach, 1 παρεβαδ .h. Donnacain, ρι Αραδ.
Μαιτομ ρια cenel Eogain ρορ cenel Conaill 1 Termonn
Dabheoc.

b. Fol. 58ba. Kt. 1 Ianair .i. ρ.; l. xxiii. Anno domini M.° xl.° iii.°
Cumurcađ .h. hCilillen, ρι .h. nEcađ, το μαρβαο ο
hUib Caracan. Niall .h. Ceilecan, ρι .h. mDperail,
7 a bratair .i. Tpenper, το δαλλας το macaib Maτο-
δαιν τρια mebaıl. Domnall .h. Cuirc, ρι Muircraıde,
το μαρβαο το hUı laıtein 7 το hUı Oıppen. Cpeđ la
Niall mac Maıpređlainn, la ρıđ nCılıđ, ρορ hUıb
Meıđ 7 ρορ cuail[n]ge, co ρuc da cet dıe bό 7 rochaido
tı brait, 1 n-ıđgal řapaıđtı cluıce ıno edechta. Cpeđ
eıle dono la Muırcerıtađ .h. Neıll ρορ Muđdorına, co
tuc boıoma 7 brait 1 n-ıđgal řapaıđtı ın cluıc cetna.
1n clıređ .h. Conđobair το μαρβαο.

Kt. 1 Ianair .ııı. ρ.; l. ix. Anno domini M.° xl.° u.°
Muırcıtađ mac Soerđura archinnech Daimlıac,
Cađarađ .h. Cađail, comarba Coeimđın, Maenađ .h.
Cıroubain, archinnech Luđmaıđ, ın pace toımıerunt.
Conđalađ .h. Lođlainn, ρι Corcumbıuađ, đun
ıaparınn .h. Cleırcen, ρι .h. Cairpıı, řıaıđberıtađ .h.
Canannan ρı cenııl Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetırađa,

¹ *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

² *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tírhuigh, co. Donegal.

³ *Uı-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

⁴ *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Celechain. See note 7, under the year 1037 *supra*.

⁵ *Trenfher* (Pron. *Trenar*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,¹ in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.²

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]^{RIS.} hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.³ Niall Ua Ceilechain,⁴ King of Ui-Bresail,⁵ and his brother, *i.e.* Trenfher,⁵ were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,⁶ through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe,⁷ was killed by Ua Laithen⁸ and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edechta*.⁹ Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.¹⁰ The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,¹¹ [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,¹² 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corcumruadh, Glun-iarainn Ua Cleirchen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written Τρεμερ (for Τρεμπερ) in A., and Τρεμπερ in B.; the proper form being Τρενπερ.

⁶ *Matadhan*.—Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

⁷ *Muscraidhe*.—See note ¹⁰, p. 581.

⁸ *Ua-Laithen*.—The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

⁹ *Clocc-ind-edechta*.—The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's Essay on the *Bell of St. Patrick*; Trans. Royal Irish Acad., Vol. xxvii., part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, sq.

¹⁰ *The same Bell*.—See last note.

¹¹ *Comarb of Coemhgin*; *i.e.* Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

¹² *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written *lugb* for *lugbaro* in B.

ορσαν Μuman, μορτυι ρunt. Αρχινnehc Λετγlinne
 το μαρβαδ α n-τορυρ να cille. Cpeč la Muirceptač
 .h. Neill 1 pεραιβ̄ ̄pρεξ, conyρταρραιθ̄ ̄Zairbeiθ̄ .h.
 Cačyραιξ, ρι ̄pρεξ, 1 Carran linne, 7 an muir lan
 ar a činn, co τορčαιρ Muirceptač ann, 7 alii multi.
 Carrčac mac Soerbrethαιξ, ρι Eozanachta Cairil, το
 λορκαο 1 τιξ čeined το hU Longarcan mac Duinncuan,
 cum multy nobiliby upty. Cač ety Albanču etaryu
 pειn 1 τορčαιρ Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

Κλ. Ιαναρ. .iiii. ρ.; l. xx. Anno domini M.º xl.º iii.º
 Muiredač mac Flaithbertač .h. Neill, ριδαμνα Αλιξ,
 7 Αιτειθ̄ .h. hΑιτειθ̄ ρι .h. nEchach υλαο, το λορκαο 1
 τιξ teneθ̄ la Coinulaο mac Conçalaix, 1 n-Uachtayr
 čipe. Αρτ .h. Ruairc, ρι Connacht, το μαρβαο το
 cenul Conaill. Pερçal .h. Ciapθ̄αι, ρι Cairppi, το
 μαρβαο το .h. Flannacain, το ριç Tebča. Concobar
 .h. Loingrič, ρι dal Αραοe, το μαρβαο το mac Dom-
 nall .h. Loingrič, υλαιçmθ̄. Maelpatraic .h. ̄bileoce,
 apo pεpλεixinn apo Mača, 7 ρui epabaio 7 uaoixi,
 in penectute bona quieuit. Dubdaleiči mac Mael-
 muire το çabail na ριρyρα λειçinn.

Fol. 586b.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. u. ρ.; l. i. Anno domini M.º xl.º iii.º
 Snechta μορ ym bliadaim ρι o pειl Muire (çειm̄p̄iθ̄)

¹ *Ua Cetfadha*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetfadha, who is called “Head of the Dal-Cais” by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of ορσαν Μuman, “glory of Munster”; not “Governator Momonix,” as O’Conor renders the Irish.

² *Muirchertach*.—He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1036 *supra*.

³ *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O’Casey. See note ², p. 542 *supra*.

⁴ *Cassan-linne*.—See note ¹², p. 443 *supra*. O’Conor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the “path of the *linn* (or lake)” by “reditum æstus,” and the original Irish for “the tide was full before him” by “mare plenum supra caput ejus.”

⁵ *Carthach*.—See note ¹⁵, p. 581 *supra*.

⁶ *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donncuan is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

⁷ *Between*.—εταρρυ, B. Not in A.

⁸ *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

⁹ *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at

Domnall Ua Cetfadh¹, the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglenn was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach² Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedh Ua Cathasaigh,³ King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne⁴ when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach² and many others fell there. Carthach,⁵ son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcán son of Donnucan,⁶ together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between⁷ themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Cailen,⁸ was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach⁹ Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.¹⁰ Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhtha. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.¹¹ Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter¹²) to the

the year 1036. See note ⁹, p. 489 *supra*.

¹⁰ *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 351, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmegan, which are included in the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

¹¹ *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

Mast. the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in Ui-Buidhe, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

¹² *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or Lady-day) in winter falls on the 8th of December.

co peil Patraic, do na rrič ramail, co po la ar n-daine
7 innile 7 riaðmil in m̄ara 7 en. Natuuitar Dom-
nall mic Amalgaða .i. comarba Patraic. Muir-
ceptač mac mic Mothaðan, rí .h. m̄berail, do marbat
i n-Árð mača do Mataðan .h. Ceilecan per dolum.
Lann inžen mic Selbačan, comarba Úrriçte, in pace
quieuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbat la .h. Concobair.
Cpeçrluaiçed la Niall mac Mailreclainn i m̄berçu,
co po marb .h. n̄rpernan.

b. Kt. Ianair. vi. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.º xl.º
iiii.º Dunlang mac Dunghail a fratribus suis occisus
est. Pergus .h. Maelmuaid rí per Cell, Gillacolum
.h. hEigniç arðriç Áirçiall, Cennraeal .h. Cuill
arðrili Muman, Maelrabaill .h. hEiðinn rí .h.
Riarač Áiðne, mortui sunt. Cločna arçhinnech
imleča Iðair, Perdomnač .h. Innarçaid comarba
Rinnen, Dunchad .h. Ceileçair comarba Ciarain
Saiçra, in pace quieserunt. Comarba Petair 7 da
per dec da aer çraid do eibiltin imaille rriç, iar n-ol
neime do rat doib in comarba po h-innarbanač ar
reiñe.

Kt. Ianair. i. p.; l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xl.º ix.º
Amalçaid comarba Patraic, xx. ix. annis tranfactis

¹ *Domnall*.—His appointment to the abbotship (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maelisa, is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. 1, pp. 50-1.

² *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain*.—The only person so named mentioned in these Annals is the Matadhan Ua Ceilechain, vice-abbot (or "prior," according to the *Four Masters*), whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063 *infra*. See note 7, p. 573, *supra*.

³ *Successor of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots and abbesses of Kildare.

⁴ *Ua Conchobair*.—Aedh Ua Conchobair (Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught.

⁵ *Ua h-Iffernain*.—This name, which is not uncommon in Meath, is now written Heffernan. But the Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are to be distinguished from the Heffernans of Limerick and Clare, who come of a different stock.

⁶ *Dunlang*.—He is described as "Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann," and

festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Domnall¹ son of Amalgaidh, *i.e.*, successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,² through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,³ rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.⁴ A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.⁵

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,⁶ son [1048] BIS. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacolum Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,⁷ chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair;⁸ Ferdornach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,⁹ [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,¹⁰ and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalghaidh¹¹ [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

⁷ *Ua Cuill.* — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

⁸ *Imlech-Ibhair.* — See note ⁴, p. 42, *supra*.

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen;* *i.e.* successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Peter.* — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

¹¹ *Amalghaidh.* — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 58b in A. But they are not worth printing.

Fol. 59aa, in principatu, penitentur in Christo quiescit. Maelcainniġ .h. Taicġliġ comarb Daiminny, Tuatġal .h. Ual archinnech Doiġi conair, in pace quieserunt. Flaicġbertacġ .h. Loingriġ do marbad la mac Concobair .h. Loingriġ. Muircertacġ mac Maelreġlainn do marbad la Concobair .h. Maelreġlainn, dar airġecġ De 7 daine. Concobair .h. Cinnġaelad, pi .h. Conaill ġabra, iġnar .h. Beice pi .h. Meicġ, occiri punt. Dubdaleiġi do ġabail n h-ardaine ar a rirur leiginn in eodem die quo moritur ert Aġmalġarġ. Aġoġ .h. Forreiġo do ġabail na rirura leiginn. In hoc anno natur ert [p]laicġ[bert]acġ .h. Laiġoġ[ġ]nen, pi per[n]-muigi.

Ĥct. Ianair. .ii. p.; l. iii. Anno domini m.º l.º dominice incarnationis. Maelruanaicġ mac Conġoirne, pi Eile, Donncharo mac ġillaġaelain pi .h. Paicġi, occiri punt. Ceall dara co na daimliacġ do loġacġo. Maelan perleiginn Cenannra, rarienririmur omnium ġibernentium, Dubġacġ mac Mileġo comarba Cainniġ, hġa scula archinnech inny Caġaiġ, Maelouin .h. hEicertaiġ archinnech Lotra, Cleirġen .h. Muineoġ, tur crabad na hErenn, in pace quieserunt. Diarmaid .h. Cele archinnech Telġa Forcġern, Maelreġlainn mac Cinnġaelad, mortui punt. Scanner ertir riru Muigi iġa 7 Aġġiallu, i torġair Eochair

¹ *Ua Taichligh.* — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1049, note *d*), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

² *Both-Conais.* — See note ¹⁵, p. 361, *supra*.

³ *Ua Cinnfaeladh.* — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

⁴ *Ui-Conaill-Gabhra.* — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

⁵ *Ua Beice.* — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

⁶ *Dubhdaleithe.* — See note ³, p. 478, *supra*.

⁷ *Aedh Ua Forreidh.* — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ Maelcain-nigh Ua Taichligh,¹ comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,² rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,³ King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,⁴ [and] Imhar Ua Beice,⁵ King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe⁶ assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died, Aedh Ua Forreidh⁷ assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach⁸ Ua Laidhghnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation⁹ [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cucoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;¹⁰ Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;¹¹ Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;¹² [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,¹³ [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

⁸ *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Conor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

⁹ *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

¹¹ *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

¹² *Lothra*. — See note ⁶, p. 348, *supra*.

¹³ *Tulach-Fortchern*. — Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha, Tulow, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOipfein. Duðdaleiēi pōp cuairt ceniuil θογαiv, co tuc tpi ceo do buaib. Cluain mic Noir d'arceain pō tpi ipno oen paiti, pēacht o ipil Anmchada, 7 pā dō o Calpraigib cōpna Sinnēaib.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ .iii. p.; l. xu. Anno domini M.° l.° 1.° Muirceptač mac Ćric, pī na n'Depe Mumān, do loycaō do hUib paelan. Mac Ćuatān mac Ćric do marbaō i n-damliac līp moir do Maelrechlainn .h. Ćric. Amalgaid mac Cačail, pī iartair Conacht, do ðallāō la hĀeō .h. Concobair. Laiðgnen mac Maelain, pī Ķaileng, cum pua pēgina .i. ingen in Ķuit, do ðul dia ailēpī do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac ločlainn do innarbaō a pīgi Telā oς, 7 Āeō .h. pēpğail do pīğāō.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ .iiii. p.; l. xx. ii. Anno domini M.° l.° 11.°

b.
Fol. 59ab.

¹ *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

² *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B, although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a 'translation' of MS. B.

³ *Sil-Anmchadha*.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

⁴ *Calraigih*.—There were several tribes named Calraigih, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighe above referred to were of the sept called *Calraigih-an-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhalghaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan*, note ⁴⁶.

⁵ *Sinnachs* (pron. *Shinnaughs*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnach* meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O'Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note ¹, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note ³, p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Cuan O'Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name of Foxes."

⁶ *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A., but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

⁷ *Son of Buatān*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Mast.*, have "Faelan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbruadar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.

which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.¹ Cluain-mic-Nois² was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year].—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,³ and twice by the Calraighi,⁴ with the Sinnachs.⁵

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15⁶. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,⁷ son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,⁸ grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,⁹ King of Gailenga, with his queen, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Got,¹⁰ went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.¹¹ Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Ferghail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.¹² Domnall [1052.]^{Bis.}

⁸ *Maelsechlainn*.—Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁹ *Maelan*; *i.e.* Maelan Ua Leochain. See note ², p. 542 *supra*.

¹⁰ *The Got*.—See note ⁵, p. 562 *supra*.

¹¹ *Died*.—The translator in *Clar.* 49 states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the *Annals of Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

¹² *A.D.* 1052.—A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *ἱρ ε ρα ρι ὕλασ* anno 1052 *Νιαλλ* mac *νθεοχοσα*, qui uenit ἱερο anno 50 *hOrraige*. *Ῥι Γαλλ* .i. *Echmarcach* mac *Ragnaill* ap *na innarba o ρι[ξ] λαιgen* .i.

Ῥιαρμασ mac *Μαλ* na *m-bo*, 7 *in* *Ῥιγε* *σο ρειν* *δε ριν*. "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, *i.e.* Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel*, &c., p. 291, note (²²). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the *Clar.* 49 version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Connor's edition of MS. B., although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."

Domnall ban .h. ὄρμαιν το μαρβατο το Connachtaib̄.
 Domnall mac Gillachuiric mic Concual[n]ge occirur ert
 o rix̄ per Roir. ὄροεν mac Maelmor̄ḃai, ρι Laiſen,
 το ec i Colanea. Macraic̄ .h. Donnchaḃa, ρι Eogan-
 achta Cairil, το ec. Eḃtizer̄n .h. hAl̄ſrain, comarba
 Ciapan 7 Coman, Muireḃaḃ .h. Sinaḃan, maer Muman,
 in pace dorpmierunt. Gillapatraic mac Domnall,
 pecnar arto Maḃa, το μαρβατο το mac Al̄r̄con .h.
 Ceilecan a mebaul.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. υι. ρ., L. υιι. Anno domini M.° L.° ιιι.°
 Mac na h-aiḃci .h. Ruairc, ρι domna Connacht, a μαρ-
 βατο το Διαρματ .h. Cuinn a n-ιιηρ̄ι Loḃa arbaḃ.
 Muireḃaḃ mac Διαρματα, αρχιννεch Roir cpe, hUa
 Ruatrach αρχιννεch Termoinn ρειcin, Flaib̄ber̄taḃ
 .h. Maelḃaḃaill ρι Cairce ḃραcaḃe, Doilgen uaral
 ḃacarp arto Maḃa, Domnall .h. Cele αρχιννεch
 Slane, Murchaḃ .h. ḃeollan αρχιννεch ḃroma
 cliaḃ, omney in pace dorpmierunt. Cpeḃ la mac
 Loḃlainn 7 la ριρ̄ι Muiḡe iḃa ρop cenel mḃinniḃ Loḃa
 ḃroḃait, co ρucrat τρι .c. bo, 7 co ρo μαρḃρατ
 ḃubemna mac Cinaeḃa, pecnar Cluana ρiacna, 7
 Cumaḃa mac Clairḃen, moer Dail cair. Maelcpon

¹ *Domnall Ban Ua Briain*.—Domnall O'Brien "the Fair." The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Valancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I., p. 552.

² *Colanea*.—Cologne. on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Conor's *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

³ *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (μαορ πατραιc).

⁴ *Mac-na-haidche*.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, and means "son of the night," applied to him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

⁵ *Loch-Arbhach*.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

⁶ *Herenagh*.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1052), Muiredach is called *comarba* (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Ros-cr̄e.

⁷ *Termon-Fec̄in*.—Termonfeckin, co. Louth.

⁸ *Carraic-Brachaidhe*.—See note 16, p. 369 *supra*.

⁹ *Magh-Itha*.—"Plain of Ith"; a

Ban Ua Briain¹ was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.² Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward³ of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche⁴ [1053.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.⁵ Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh⁶ of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;⁷ Flaithbertach Ua Maelfabhail, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;⁸ Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-cliabh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha⁹ on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,¹⁰ when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,¹¹ and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.¹² Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note ^a, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

¹⁰ *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

¹¹ *Cluain-Fiachna*.—See last note.

¹² *Steward of Dal-Cais*.—Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their cor-relatives. The Translator in Clar. 49, renders moep by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Cađail, ρι ὄρεξ, α μαρβαδ το υ Ριαααιν. Ὀνν-
 चाद .h. Ceallađain, ρι domna Cairil, το μαρβαδ
 ὀ'Ορραιξιβ. Νιαλλ .h. Θιξνιξ, ρι ρερ Μαναđ, το μαρ-
 βαδ το ρεραιβ Λυιρξ. Cođlan ρι Ὀελμνα α ρυιρ ρερ
 tolum occurrur ert.

[Ct. Ιαναιρ .αι. ρ.; l. x.iiii. Anno domini M.º l.º
 iii.º Ιm̄ar mac Αραιλτ, ρι Ἰαλλ, το εααιβ. Αεđ .h.
 Ρεργαλ, ρι Τελđα οξ, 7 mac Αρđον .h. Ceilecaim, ρι
 .h. m̄oρeραιλ, το μαρβαδ το ρεραιβ Ρερnmuiξι. Ὀυβ-
 ξαλ .h. ηεδαααιν, ρι .h. Νιαλλαν, το μαρβαδ το υ
 Λαιτειν. Μαιom Ριnnmυιξι ρορ υιβ Μειτ 7 ρορ
 υαχταρ τιρε, ρια nυιβ θαχαχ, ου ιτορcaιρ ιn
 Cροιbδεργ ρι domna υαχταιρ τιρε. Αεđ mac
 Cenneitiξ mic Ὀuinnđuaim, μυιρε clainne Ταιρρ-
 delbaix, το μαρβαδ το Connachταιβ. Cađ eτιρ ριρυ
 Αlban 7 Saxanu, ι τορραδαρ τρι mile το ρεραιβ
 Αlban, 7 mile co leđ το Saxanaιβ im Ὀolρinn mac
 Ριnnτυιρ. lođ ρυιθε Oοραιν ι ρλειβ Ἰυαιρε το eluđ

Fol. 59ba.

have brought the steward or "ser-
 jeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of
 Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of
 the south and the MacLochlainns of the
 north were on very unfriendly terms.

¹ *Donnchadh Ua Cellachain*, i.e.
 Donnchadh, descendant of Cellachan
 Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster],
 whose obit is given at the year 953
supra.

² *Fera-Luirg*. — "Men of Lurg."
 See notes ¹⁰, p. 447, and ¹⁴, p. 575,
supra.

³ *Cochlan*. — This entry, which is
 added by a later hand in A., is not
 in B. The Cochlan here mentioned
 was the progenitor from whom the
 MacCoghlan, of Delvin MacCoghlan
 (now represented by the barony of
 Garrycastle, King's county), derived
 their name.

⁴ *Telach-og*. — See note 7, p. 429,
supra.

⁵ *Ua Celechain*. — See note 7, p. 573,
supra.

⁶ *Finnmagh*. — O'Donovan alleges
 this place to be the same as "Finvoy,
 in the county of Down." (*Four
 Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note 1). But
 there seems to be no place called
 Finvoy in the co. Down; though
 there are a townland and parish of
 the name in the barony of Kilconway,
 co. Antrim.

⁷ *Uachtar-tirè*. — For the situation
 of this territory, and the meaning
 of the name, see Reeves's *Down and
 Connor*, p. 351, note w.

⁸ *Donnchuan*. — This Donnchuan
 (ob. 948, *Four Mast.*), was the eldest
 brother of King Brian Borumba. His

cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riagain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,¹ royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirg.² Cochlan,³ King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. [1054.] Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,⁴ and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,⁵ King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh⁶ over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,⁷ by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,⁸ steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,⁹ was killed by Connaughtmen. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhraín¹⁰ in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *μυηρη γ ορροαν* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term *μυηρη* ("steward") of this chronicle "Maritimus dux;" probably thinking that *μυηρη* was the same as *μυηρ*, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

⁹ *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbh (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cé*. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co ppepabpa* ("with opposition").

¹⁰ *Suidhe-Odhraín*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hiberniæ*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 213.

α η-δερεθ̄ αιδ̄ε̄ ρ̄ε̄ιλε̄ Μῑσε̄ιλ, co η-δεχαιρ̄ ιριν̄ ρ̄αβαλλ, quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ̄ .i. ρ. ; l. xx. ix. Anno domini M.° l.° u.°
Domnall ρ̄αθ̄ .h. θ̄ριαν̄ το μαρβαρ̄ λα .h. ηθ̄ιθ̄ιων̄.
Maelmarταιν̄ mac Αρ̄ριδα, comarba Comḡaill, Colum
.h. Caḡail αρχιννεch̄ Ρυιρ̄ αιλιθ̄ιρ, Οθ̄ορ̄ .h. Μυιρ̄εδαḡ
αρχιννεch̄ Λυρ̄α, ḡιλλαπατραιc̄ ρι Ορ̄ραιḡι, Ριαḡρα .h.
Cocp̄rain, om̄ney in domino dormierunt. Μαιθ̄m ρ̄α
Ταιρ̄ρδελbach .h. mθ̄ριαν̄ ρορ̄ Μυρ̄χαρ̄ .h. mθ̄ριαν, ι
τορ̄εραδαρ̄ .iiii. cet̄ im. u. τοιρ̄ιυḡα dec. Caḡ Martar-
ταιḡι, ρ̄α ḡυθ̄δαλειθ̄ι comarba Πατραιc̄, ρορ̄ mac
Loiḡḡριḡ .h. Maelpeḡlainn .i. comarba Ρinnein 7 Colum
cille, ου ι τορ̄εραδαρ̄ ιλι.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ̄ .ii. ρ. ; l. x. Anno domini M.° l.° u.°
Caḡuraḡ mac ḡιρ̄ρḡαρ̄ḡβαιν, comarba Caimiḡ 1 Cianacht,
Cet̄ραρ̄ cenn̄ cleipeḡ Muman, quieserunt. Ceḡ .h.
Ρορ̄ρειθ̄, αρ̄ο ρ̄ερ̄λειḡιων̄ Αιρ̄ο Μαḡα, in .lxx. u. αετατιρ̄
rue anno, in pace quiesit.

Ro tect̄ ρ̄ονειθ̄ cem̄ ρο μαρ,
Ceḡ .h. Ρορ̄ρειθ̄ in ρ̄υι ρ̄εαν ;
h1 .xiiii. calend̄o Iuil,
Λυιθ̄ int̄ ep̄cop̄ ciuim̄ αρ̄ ceal.

ḡορ̄mḡal, ρ̄ρ̄im̄ αν̄mεαρᾱ ινηρ̄ι ḡαρ̄εαιρ̄ḡρ̄εonn, plenuρ

¹ *Fabhall* — O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream "which discharges itself into the Boyne"; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

² *Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in *Clar.* 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynes."

³ *Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

⁴ *Ros-aílithir*. — Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

⁵ *Tairdelbach Ua Briain*. — Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note ⁹, p. 595.

⁶ *Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

⁷ *Martartech*; lit. "relic house." This entry is not given by the *Four*

Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the F'abhall,¹ a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.]
Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.² Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;³ Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-ailithir;⁴ Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcraim—all 'fell asleep' in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain⁵ over Murchad⁶ Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,⁷ by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son⁸ of Loingsech Ua Mael-sechlainn, *i.e.* the comarb of Finnen⁹ and Colum-Cille,⁹ in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son [1056.]
of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,¹⁰ and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace.

He obtained¹¹ great fame whilst he lived—
Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;
On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July
The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darciargrenn,¹²

Masters. See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note ³ *ad an.*

⁸ *Son.* — His name is given as "Murchadh" in the *Ann. of Tigernach.*

⁹ *Comarb of Finnen and Coluim-Cille;* *i.e.* abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

¹⁰ *Comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta;* *i.e.* successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See note ⁷, p. 510, *supra.*

¹¹ *Obtained.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

¹² *Darciargrenn.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darciargriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a "Gormghal of Aird-aillen, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-aillen" (or "High Island"), p. 541, note ¹¹.

diepim in penitencia pauραιντ. Ταῶς mac in cleiriğ .h. Concobair do marbad do Uib Maine. Etrú mac Lobraða, toirech Manač, tuir opoain Ὑλατ, in penitencia moρτυρ epτ. Cpeč la Niall mac Maelrechlann for Dal n-Άραιde, co tue .xx. c. do buaiβ 7 τρι .xx. duine do bραιτ. Gillamura mac Ocan, pechtaire Tealča oς, moρτυρ epτ. Flann mainistreč, aipρ pepleiğinn 7 rui penčura Epenn, in uita eтерна requierciτ. Tene zelain do čiachtain co po marb τριαρ ic διριυρτ Tola, 7 mac leiğinn oc Surd, 7 co po bριρ in bile. Cpeč do čuaič Eochaič .h. Flaiten aičce noclaic mór, 1 maiğ ničā, co tue .u. cet bo coruici uiprin .i. co h-očuinu muιği hUačā, 7 ποραcρατ na bu ipin obainn, 7 po baete očtur ap .xl. τοιβ, im Cuilennan mac Oepζain.

Fol. 59bb.

¹ *The Clerech*; i.e. the Cleric.

² *Manachs*.--In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written "Monachs" which seems the more correct form. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

³ *Gillamura*. -- See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

⁴ *Telach-og*.--See note ⁶, p. 526 *supra*.

⁵ *Flann Mainistrech*; i.e. "Flann of the Monastery" [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O'Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

⁶ *Disert-Tola*.--The "desert" (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

⁷ *Tree*.--bile. Meaning a sacred tree. Written ινωιλε (for ιν bile, "the tree"), in *Ann. Loch Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy's

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech'¹ Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,² pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,³ son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,⁴ died. Flann Mainistrech,⁵ the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,⁶ and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.⁷ Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha;⁸ and they⁹ left the cows in the river;¹⁰ and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are *in mīle* (which O'Connor prints *in inīle*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also *in mīle*; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter *m*, and substituted a *b*, to correct the text to *in bīle*.

⁸ *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written αβανν Μαγθε νιτχα (*i.e.* the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in *Clar.* 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Mvighi* [genit. of *Magh-]hUatha* in A., and *M-Ua ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

⁹ *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

¹⁰ *In the river*.—:γιν οβυιντο, B.

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END OF VOL. I.
