ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

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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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.
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ANNALS OF ULSTER;

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ANNALS OF SENAT.
Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Bassus et Antiochus coss. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scottos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Coelestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (Opp. p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Beda, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccles.* 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 Marrianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Coelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the *Vit. Sec.* in Colgan, *Trías Thaum.* p. 13b; the *Vit. Quarta*, ib. p. 38b; Probus, ib. 48b; the *Vit. Tripart.* huagal vechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," ib. p. 123a.

1 *Palladius.*—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Bassus et Antiochus coss. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scottos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Coelestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (Opp. p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Beda, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccles.* 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 Marrianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Coelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the *Vit. Sec.* in Colgan, *Trías Thaum.* p. 13b; the *Vit. Quarta*, ib. p. 38b; Probus, ib. 48b; the *Vit. Tripart.* huagal vechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," ib. p. 123a.

2 *Cælestius.*—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragesimus quinto saneti Petro apostolo," fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, *Idatius,* and *Marcellinus,* whom these ann. profess to follow, have xlii. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as xliii.

3 *Etius and Valerius.*—Their consulsiphip 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 insolam sub brumali rigore possitam convertendam" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa), or "ad doctrinam Scotorum" (ib.
KALENDS of January. In the year 431 from the Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,¹ ordained by Celestinus,² bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,³ into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe⁴ in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.⁵

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Ar­magh was written, and he, drawing as he says, “de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum,” expressly states “ad Scottos in Christum convertendos” (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 486). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800, says, “quod praecepit Scotti in Hibernia, ‘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 praedicandum Hibernis”; while his Latin Tripart. Life had “ad Scottos convertendos ad Christum” (Wks., vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inis­fallen at 431, “Palladius ad Scottos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episco­po, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent.” This and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i.e. 2 years after Palladius’ arrival, he says of Caelestine, “Ordinato Scottis episco­po, dum Romanam insulam (i.e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam” Contra Cassianum, 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, Scottos in Christum credentes, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Pros­per Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hiberniarum ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii praedicatione et operâ sua fuit conversa” (S. Patr. Opusc. p. 107).

¹ Theodosius.—See note on Theodo­sius the younger, in the year following.
| Ct. 1enair | (I. r. L. u.) | Anno domini cccc. 6 | xxx. 11. 0 | (1111. v. c. xXXXII. recensiones Dionisii). | Patruelinus repent "at Hiberniam nono anno regni Teodosii minoris, primo anno episcopatus Tituri, n. 11. episcopi Romanae eclesiae. Sic enumerant Seca et Marcellius et 1nno- topsam in cronicius mun. [In xu (vel xiiii) anno regni Laogaihe mic Neill. Ob initio munito iuxta lxxi interpretatur u. cccc. IXXXI; iuxta uero Ebreor cccc. xxxxx. Ob in narratione iuxta iuxta Ebreor vel xxxxv, recensionem autem "Dionisii cccc. xxx. 11. 0 anni punct; recensionem uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni punct.]

Ct. 1enair | (I. c. L. u.) | Anno domini cccc. 1111. 5 | (1111. v. c. xXXXIIII.) | Cetna bapt Saxan vi Epe [no 1100 Eijinn].

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 notions, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in prima mensis, but added subsequently in paler ink.

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


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.; Leah, Brec.; Vit. Tripart., and Marianus Scotus. Trenchen states, "xxi. anno Theodosii," but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for ulii. Baronius takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, viii., "ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam;" on which Smith well observes, "non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda Baro- niius corrigendus est." (Baeda, i, 13, p. 51). See Pagi, Critica, ii, 2145, n, xi.

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

Chronicles.—This is a very slov-
Kal. Jan. (Friday, 1 m. . . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according to Dionysius). 8 Patrick arrived 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? From the beginning of the world, 8 according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5835 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. (Monday, m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The first prey 9 by the Saxons 10 from Ireland [or, in Ireland].

Tod has arrived from independent considerations, S. Patr. 392–399

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

9 Prey.—The Irish βράχος or βράχοι seems to be cognate to the Latin praedicae. From βράχοι comes the adject. βράχως, "thievish," the noun βράχων, a "thief," and the name μακ βράχων, now Brady. At 820 Infra, we find βράχο in the form μπράχο.

10 Saxons.—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 364, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonesque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britannos ærannis vexavere continuus" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluatic victory, which Usher, on just grounds, places at the year 430, and which was certainly prior to the year 435, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent obis, Wks. v. 385.
[Ct. tenaip. Canno domini cccc.° xxx.° u.° (nn. dc. xxx.) Mopp Óggyg. regir Laígen. [Oropuru et Óggyg. et Cípillup in nocturna Chripti ploruerunt recensum quodam].

Fol. 16ab. [Ct. tenaip. (4 p. l. 27.) Canno domini cccc.° xxx.° u.° (nn. dc. xl.) Ùel hic mopp Óggyg. Oropuru et Óggyg. et Cípillup in Chripti ploruerunt, [üel in nocturna Chripti, recensum aüor. Ùel hoc anno Óggyg. mortuam eüt recensum aüor].
[Ct. tenaip. (6 p. l. 9, alias 8.) Canno domini cccc.° xxx.° uii.° (nn. dc. xlix.) Óínnabhe mac hu Uarsene.
[Ct. tenaip. (7 p. 20 lunae.) Canno domini cccc.° xxx.° uii.° (nn. dc. xlii.) Senéip moir vo gphlimhun; [üel quom hic debeat immem Seccunab rum cum posir recensum 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 404; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 infra. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh (“curly black”), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O’Flaherty, Oggg. 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mae Fírbris, however, Genenl. 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 Britones, speaks “de morte Monceisen Saxonum” (fol. 20 ab).

1 Bresal.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), “Breasal Bealach, son of Fischa Alceadh, 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, 303; Oggg. 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. Paulinus 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, promtus eloquio, flagrans studio,” Epltat. 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Celestine, 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

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

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finnbarra,4 son of Ua Bardene.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The Senchus Mor5 was written. (Or, here should be inserted6 Secundus with his companions, according to another book.)

published his Collator, and in 455 he completed his Chronicum, 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 Chronicum, "Hoc tempore Cyrilus Alexandria episcopus, insignis est habitus." Opp. vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 vols.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and inimities. 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 Flunbarr.—The F. Mast. borrow this entry, changing the descent to mac Ua Ómpoene, and adding oEcce, '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 Ómpoene, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the Dal Bairidine of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the F. Mast. at 623. Colgan's conjecture of Firtanaus, Tr. Thaum. 268a, is inadmissible.

5 Senchus Mor.—"Chronicum Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, R. H. SS. iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The Senchus Membas, 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 Riekey, 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.
Secundus. — Recte Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him domnach Sechnaill, 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, Wbs. 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 Usaille, or Serninus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killaheen, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Usaille, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 infra.

Serninus.—Generally written Iserninus; but sometimes Eserninus, B. Arm. fol. 156b; Serenus, Tr. Thaum. p. 14a; Iserinus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three instances called episcop Paris, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage “Patricius et Iserninus (t. episcop Paris) cum Germano fuerunt in Oslodra civitate. Germanus vero Isernino dixit ut prae dicare in Hiberniam venit, atque primum fuit oboedire, etiam in quacumque partem mittetur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboedientes eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut vis. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter nos erit; et non potuerit Iserninus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius venit in Hiberniam. Iserninus vero missus est in illam regionem: sed ventus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [i.e. austre] partem Hiberniae,” (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Fonth, 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 apostolatum, nisi Patricii 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, Auxilius, and Serninus, themselves also bishops, are sent to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease of Xistus, 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 Niall perished in this year. [Saint Augustin 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 comaro ᾑπι ... γεμενικοον ὤπ[50], '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 Marcelinus, 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 Nell. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Teftia, were represented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Breen, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; Oggy. p. 401. The Tripart. Life (II. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Teftia, 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., 1325.

7 St. Augustin.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his Life, says (cap. 31), "vivit annis lxxv. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme xl." Beda has the same words, Chron. p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, Chron. 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28). A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, Memoires, tom. xiii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive Vita which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, cols. 102, 141, 491.
1 Leo.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckoned 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. Inisfail, at 442, have "Probatio sancti Patricii in fide Catholica." Ann. Clonmacnoise, at 427, say "Pope Leo was ordained the 46th or 47th to succeed; by whom St. Patrick was approved in the Catholic Religion, and by the rest of the Popes of Rome that succeeded in his time, and then after flourished in the heat of Christian Religion in this Land."

2 In our province.—Todt understands this of Ulster, and couples it with the founding of Armagh mentioned under this year. St. Patrick, 470. O'Conor's copy, however, 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 552 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, ii. E., ii. 19). The use of the term provincia at that date forbids the limitation of it to the Irish cōrgar or province, as long subsequently adopted in ecclesiastical language. See Reeves, Adamnan, p. 431. Sicily was the first recipient of the designation provincia.

3 Art-Macha was founded.—In the Book of Armagh is the following curious notice concerning Trim: "edificavit ecclesiam cum illis xxv. anno antequam fundata esset ecclesia Altinache (fol. 166a); 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-
ANNALS OF ULSTER.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo3 ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.2


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

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

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.

ing of Trim at 432, and of Armagh at 457. See Colgan, Tr. Thaum., 2906; Ussher, Wks., vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, i., 312, 315, 317; Todd, St. Patrick, 260, 268-480.

2 Building of Rome.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, n.c., which + 444 = 1195. See Ussher, Wks., vi., 414; Colgan, Tr. Tk., 1106, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, "The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197" (p. 493); 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 (Oggy., 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the Ann. Inisfall. 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; Oggy., 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 mōp, moÉ Carl, to the Dalussian dominion of Brian Boru (Topogr. Poems, 98). O'Curry, MS. Mater., p. 479.

8 Mughmedhoin. — "In English Moist-middle, because he was much troubled with y* flux of y* belliye."—Ann. Clonmac.
Femhin.—Or Magh Femhin, 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 Nadráech, 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 Curc mapgo Femmn earp. Mnnechu 7 Laigínw in quo cecurro Coirthenn meic Ciolbarch qui seeq rynyr Lamg. Coelbath, son of Cramn Baidhrai, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Aralidhe, from whom the Dal-Aralidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbath, 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 *Cruthiiu* an. 573 *infra*. Reeves, *Eccl. Antigq.*, 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnas*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot.* an. 445, makes Coelbath son of Niall.

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

*Squamos evenis canon* Sechnall, primo.air Macha Rogab coelq poqep roqep Molad Parnas 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 furtur quod ipsa primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniiv exivit." See *Ussher, Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (Trias *Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick’s three coadjutor
Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle of Femhin, wherein fell the son of Coerthenn, son of Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne.

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Repose of Secundinus the holy, in the 75th year of his age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake, which prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Imperial city rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with 57 towers, were thrown down.


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. xxv. Ardabure et Collatio Coss. (i.e., A.D. 447). Beda also notices the event, Chron. p. 31, and H.E., i., 13. The fullest account of it is in Evagrius, who explains the word imminente by δέ πάθος καὶ εἰ τρόνων τίς γῆς ἵπποράμην (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 τῆν βασιλεία was rendered in palatio, till Valesius gave the proper interpretation, in urbe Regia. We find Regia urbs of Marcellinus copied in these annals, at 526 infra.

6 Theodosius. — Junior. In the top margin of A. there is this note on the name, in a different, but nearly coeval, hand, "Ab isto Theodosio Bononia habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare cepit anno Domini ccce. 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 Clementine, 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 ccceccxxv., et regnavit annis xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo tamen anno sui imperii hec concesserit, non percipio: currentibus autem cccclii. successit Martianus." Tom. iii., col. 286.

But in the year 1105 Pope Innocent II. wrote to the Emperor Marcian to state that "eundem diem venerabilis Festi omnibus Occidentaliim partium sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alexandrini Episcopi declaravit instructio, id est, ut anno præsenti viii. Kalendas Maii Pascha celebretur, omisissi omnibus scrupulis propter studium unitatis et pacis." Leo referred the question in 453 to the best informed authorities, especially Paschasimus of Lilybaeum, 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. Cluniac. give a curious turn: "The Resurrection of Our Lord was celebrated the Eighth of Kalends of May by the Pelagian heresie"! See Labbé, Concilia Chronol., Pt. l., pp. 105, 108. The Ann. Inisfal. are very exact in assigning to the year 455 "Pascha in viii. Kai. Mai." These annals, however, are four years behind. Marianus Scotus says "Hoc anno, i.e., 455
Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor rested.]

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

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

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

\[\text{incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium)}
\]

Paschæ Dominicum 8 die Calendis Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius observandum protestatur."

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

3 *St. Brigid.—* These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 552, 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.

*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 *minor* is in *al. man.* A adds, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de *Magistris,* in verbo *Bononiensi* predict. 1º anno."

6 *Defeat in battle.—* Literally "battle-breath." 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 *mop* and it is properly rendered by O'Don. "a great defeat." *Ann Inisf.,* at 456, curtilly say *pomphobe Logen,* "cutting off of Leinstermen." *pomphobe = pomphobe* the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Boruma* or *Cowtribute,* see at 458 *infra.*

7 *Feast of Temhair.—* In A and B *peip* 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" (*Oggy.,* 213). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uisnech (Usnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tura,* 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that
this was the only convention of Tara held by Laeghaire during his reign (p. 82).

1 Victorius.—Or Victorinus, a native of Limoges in Aquitaine, whom Genadius, *Vir. Illust.,* c. 88, styles "Calculator scripturarum," flourished in 457. In that year he composed a new Paschal Canon, at the instance of Pope Leo, who, to prevent a recurrence of the controversy which arose in 455, between the Eastern and Western Churches, about the proper Sunday for the celebration of Easter, commissioned Hilary, his Archdeacon, to employ a competent person for the purpose. He framed a cycle of 532 years, i.e., 28 × 19, the product of the solar and lunar cycles, commencing from A.D. 28, at the computed year of the Passion, or A.M. 5229. Cummian, in his Paschal epistle (A.D. 634) mentions this cycle. Ussher, *Wks.,* iv., 440. And the anonymous Irish writer of the tract *De Mirabilibus Sacr. Scripturae* reckons by it. See Pagi, *Critica,* ii., 5708, 582a, 626a; O'Conor, *Rev. Hiberniana,* ii., 112; Tillemon's *Memoires,* xv., 770. *Ann. Inisfal.,* in the parallel entry (an. 458) have "Victorius scripsit cident Pascha."

2 Enna, son of Cathboth.—O'Conor conjectures that this was Enna of Aran (ii., pt. 1, p. 109), but unhappily, for that saint was son of Conall derg, and was alive in 530. The present entry is found in *An. Inisfal.* (an. 459); *An. Buell.* (an. 462); *Chron. Scot.* (an. 455); *F. Mast.* (an. 456); but none of them help to identify the subject of it. In the B. of Armagh mention is made of the seven sons of Cathbadh, a Leinster clan, who with Bishop Isserninus were expelled by Enna Cennsalach (fol. 17aa).

3 St. Brigid.—See note at 452 supra.

4 Marcian.—Accession, Aug. 20, 450; death, Jan. 31, 457. B. reads quietit, which is technically incorrect, and not the expression of Marcellinus, from whom this entry is borrowed. His words are: "Indict. x. Constantin et Rufus Coss. (i.e., A.D. 457), Marcianus Imp. bonos principibus comparandus vitae spiritum amisit: imperavit annos vi. menses vi. Leo eadem defuncto successit, cujus voluntate Majorianus apud Ravennam Caesar est ordinatus." *Galland,* x., 3486. Beda, less correct, says: "Septem annis tenuit," and with this entry, antedates by a year the acces-

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].

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

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 iiiii.⁷ 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; Barouius, t. vili., p. 87; L'Art de Vérifier les Dates, p. 180; Ann. Inisfal, 452.

Old Patrick.—Distinguished by the epiteth 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 Scoitos ccevv. anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctae Brigidae ix. anni," which numbers are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick of 432 and 493. Gir. Cambr. dates Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione Domini eccelviil.": 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., 457), 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.⁸ His successor, Bishop Benignus, died in 467, which allows the exact ten years assigned to Sen Patraic in the lists. So far the
Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the Felire of Ænogus, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Partrigc cimg cacha,
Coem-ance ap urocha.

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

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verus est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scot formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his relics are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." Felire, pp. cxxv., cxxvii. 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 Allbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare), Shearmen conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Mageney Bridge (Loc. Patrie., 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dumnmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kil- dare, on W. side, O.S., s. 30. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

2 Cow-tribute.—Ógama; which O'Flaherty renders Boaria.—Oggy., 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmar, 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 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). Auxilius,\(^3\) 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 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). Hilary\(^4\) was made 44th bishop\(^5\) 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 Crimthann\(^7\) 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, Hly-Foachr., 32, 33.  
Auxilius.—See under an. 439. His festival is August 27th, at which day his name occurs, in the Mart. Taml., Mar. Gorman, and Mart. Doneg., as Usaille son of Ua mBaird, bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster, now Killashee. He is not noticed by the Felire. Colgan has collected the little that is known of him at 19th March in Actt. SS., pp. 657-659.  
\(^1\) Hilary.—Over the name Niall-puap, there is written in a very old Irish hand in MS. A., Uel hoc anno Leo obnov. ("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.  
\(^2\) Bishop.—Donnìphex, B.; om. in A.  
\(^3\) Ónno, A.  
\(^4\) Crimthann.—This entry is added in A., in a very old hand. In B. it appears in the hand of the transcription of that MS. See under 458. The Crimthann here referred to was the son of Enna Cinnsealach, 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. 18a), St. Patrick is stated to have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly: Λου ιαπρώνι ζ Ριμχένα μας \(\pi-\)νειν \(\pi-\)κρνεινεοιι, ει \(\pi-\)ρα \(\pi-\)κρνεινεοιι μας \(\pi-\)ρα \(\beta-\)τατοι. "He (St. C 2
Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinselasch, 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 Dubtsach Ua Lugair, in his enelogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the Book of Leinster, by O'Curry (Lectures, 4c., pp. 484-494).

1 Ailas.—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 Greilach Daphil, as appears from the reference to Laeghaire's death in Leb. na hUidre, 1186. 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 Boruma Tract (Book of Leinster, 2996), 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 boruma (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

2 Ailill Molt.—The cognomen
Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.)  A.D. 462 (4666). Death of Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias at Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Cais, in Magh-Life), 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. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of Peter 6 years, and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius was ordained, who sat 12 years, 1 month and . . . days. Eogan son of Niall died.

2 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.

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

1 6 Years.—B. reads, erroneously, "7." See an. 461 supra. Hilary's death is placed here three years too soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

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

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

1 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 quecit 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).
Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 466. An earthquake frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart \(^3\) Mac Nisi rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, the bishop, successor \(^4\) of Patrick. The Feast of Tara _held_ by Ailill Molt (son \(^4\) of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhghobin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death \(^8\) of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, _i.e._ King Arthur, _i.e._ who ordained the Round Table.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserninus, bishop, 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 Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast \(^6\) of Tara _was held_ by Ailill Molt, as others state.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey \(^7\) of the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteues \(^8\) (_i.e._ Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana.


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

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

\(3\) _Successor of Patrick._—This clause is only in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

\(4\) _Son of Dathi, &c._—The geneal. particulars here given from A. are not in B.

\(5\) _Death, &c._—The original of this entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

\(6\) _Feast._—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders _peif_ 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.'
24

THE ACTA

In the 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.° um.°, menre u.° xenonem Leo minor quemque imperatore principem constituit. Quier Docci episcopii praece ipse toponum abbatit. Domina phile por Laicius in n-Citill molte.

[ct. telenap. Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° iii.° Uel hic catt Ouma ai chiri por Citill molte por Laicius.

[ct. telenap. (4 p. l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° u.° (iii.° vc. lxxx.) Bellum (aliae domino) brex h-Itile por n-Citill molte por Laicius. Sic in libro Cuanac inueni.

[ct. telenap. (5 p. l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.° lxx.° iii.° (iii.° vc. lxxx.) Catt Ouma ai chiri por Citill molte por Laicius.


[ct. tanap. (5 p. l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° i.°

1 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.° um.°, menre u.°, although O'Conor prints anno x.° um.°, menre u.° (18th year and 6th 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, Arladne, was married to Zeno, and their son Leo was born in 458. His grandfather, the year before his death, appointed him his successor. He died in November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother Verina, Leo II. associated with him in the throne his father, Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had passed over on account of his vices and deformity. This entry seems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the computation above given is "tam sui imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris regni mensibus computatis, anno xvii., mense v."

2 Doccus.—The only individual of this name whom we meet with in British Ecclesiastical History is the Docus who is set down in an ancient authority, cited by Ussher, as the contemporary of David and Gildas, and a preceptor of the Second Order.
also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month, reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Docus, Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight' of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

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


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


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


Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest 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 Cuttwg 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 Docus whose obit is given above. 5 Fist-fight.—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 W). 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 Crinthainne, in the genit. case; nom. Crinthainn; although it is Cremthainne in the Book of Leinster (p. 246.)
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 Chulainna (Clonfeacle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the “Kings after the Faith” in the same MS. (p. 245), 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 Animus 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, third bishop of Armagh. Felix, ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From 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, in which 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, as Cuana has written.

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

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 scrisit.” 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 Laeghaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's Eccl. Antiq., pp. 330, 339.

8 Dal-Araidhe.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'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.
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.

Granaired.—The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the gent. form) Granaired, 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 Chro. Sectorum (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 'Granairet.' The place is now called Graigne, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

Or, in this year.—Uet hie, B. Not in A.

Graine.—The entry of this event is not fully given in B, which does not refer to the victory of Muirchertach Mac Erc. Some call him a Briton.

Mel.—First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford; said to have been Patrick's nephew. His foreign extraction...

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

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

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

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490. Zeno Augustus departed this life, in the 17th year and 6th might account for the absence of his pedigree from the ancient lists.

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 Ollill Oluim, King of Munster (ob. 234, Four Masts.), who gave name to the various tribes of Cianachta.

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-innis (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).

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

Zeno.—This entry is taken from Marcellinus; but a clause necessary to the sense is omitted here. The
imperii annis computatis anno xvn. mensis rextto. 

\[30\]

\[30\] ccMMCccloculorotii.

\[.b.\] impepn anippn compucacip anno xvn. menpe pexco. hi hic hie fct dcll ornat, recussum aioir. Mac Eapua uictor, rex Cafirl uictor).

\[.b.\] anippn compucacip 1.0 (iii. dc. xcvii). Occipunt yeoti hic patricium archiepiscoporum deponentum (pope).

\[.b.\] anippn compucacip 11.0 (iii. dc. xceu.) Velium ppeoca. Romane oceliniae xlinp guatipn ephiscoporum oporteat annus xvn. velium recussum spanapet. Razipciup archiepiscoporum (vel archiepiscoporum et apostolorum) recussorum quieuit c.mo xx. anno etatii rve, 16 \[.b.\] appellip, la.o autem quo uentit ad Hiberniam anno ad baptrigandor Scoctor. Ab inicelo munori recussum lxx. interpeter u. dccecc. xlu. uxxa autem Hebreor iii. dc. xcvii. Ab incepnaione uxxa Hebreor dcc. xlu. Ab incepnaione recussum "Octonium ccc [xvi]."

\[.b.\] anippn compucacip 111.0. Cath Tailten ron Lapium ma Carpe mac Neill.

\[.b.\] anippn compucacip 111.0. Velium recussum spanapet in quo cecivit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basiliscus 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.  

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 'Cena-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. Anastasius\(^1\) 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. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.\(^3\)

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of Granairet.\(^4\) Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granairet.\(^5\) Patrick, the arch-aptostle\(^6\) (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. From\(^7\) the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

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

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second battle* of Granairet,\(^8\) in which fell\(^9\) 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.—Spoca, 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 Fisachad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor.”

\(^5\) Granairet.—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

\(^6\) Arch-aptostle.—Q\(\chi\)\(\chi\)\(\iota\)\(\pi\)\(\epsilon\)\(\nu\)\(\tau\)\(\iota\)\(\nu\)\(\nu\). The altered reading u\(\epsilon\)\(\tau\)\(\chi\)\(\iota\)\(\epsilon\)\(\tau\)\(\iota\)\(\nu\)\(\tau\) in B, without the apocope.

\(^7\) From.—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

\(^8\) Granairet.—See above, under 485, note. B. commences the entry with a “Vel hic.”

\(^9\) Fell.—Cec\(\iota\)\(\nu\), B. Cec\(\iota\)\(\nu\), A.
praec mac Ínnchada (mic Sáprchon mic rótaig mic Íáchach Laidoí soc mic Íprüeneacorb) m Lažen. Íechu ríthir Coirrpi (1. Íechu mac Caíbrhi mic Oíтель mic ÍínUnig mic Ínna níth) uíctor rúit.

b. 1ct. 1anapr. (2 p., l. 1.) Ínnu domini eccc. xc. u. 3oùtr tópecctr aparruít. Quier Mc Cúilinn Érphcor Lúrcaín. Éxprúgnatio Oínn leécitáirr. Uel hic cát Táltún.


1ct. 1anapr. (6a p., l. 4.) Ínnu domini eccc. xc. uin. Romane ecleípe al. uírít Íimáctirr eprícorúr rácctur, uíct Annru xc. Êellum in quíu mac Érce uíctor eract. Êellum sléimína Mcbo por Caíbrhi mac Heíll por Láigímu. Uel hic Mócoí n-aíentóroma rccútum Ítrpmu ñuíum.

1 Som.—This parenthetic added is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.
2 Íechu.—The origin of the parenthesis here is om. in B.
3 CórmaC.—In the margin in A. he is called Érphcor Cúrmac Cmiè inro Cnánorè ("Bishop Cormac of Crichin-Ernaidhe."). See O'Donov. Four Múst., A.D., 496, note k.
4 Grane.—Granairet, in B. See above, under 485, note*. 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-leghlaisi. — Downpatrick. See under 495.
7 Crich-ná n-Gábla.—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 (son of Garrchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lamhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (i.e., Eochu², son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.


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

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

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

¹ shook.—Conclavum (for con-
cutta), A. B.

²Mac Cuilinn.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

¹⁰ Simacus.—Symmachus, a Sardian, 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 town-
lands in the parish of Dysart, co. Westmeath.

¹³ This year.—This entry is not in D
The death of Mochoe of Andrum (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. The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

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

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

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died—a bishop from Fert-Cherpain at Tara. The battle of Manann by Aedhan.⁸ Or, in this year the death of Bishop Ibar. [503.]


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

¹ By the Leinstermen.—The transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales." ² Fert-Cherpain.—Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, b. a.), "Fundeavit [Patricius] ecclesiam i Carrie Dagri, et alteram ecclesiam immruig Thuaithie, et scriptis climenta Cerpano." The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (Essay, plan facing p. 129). ³ 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. ⁴ Maelchon.—See under 583.


1ct. tana. (6a r. 1. 5.) Cnno domini cccecc.9 xx. Bellum Beomonn for Macaig mac Heil. Pai;i bepanse uscop puit.

1ct. tana. (7a r. 1. 16.) Cnno domini cccecc.9 x. Bellum recumptum Ayna coppan, ut alii vicunt.

b. 1ct. tana. (i. r. 27a.) Cnno domini cccecc.9 x. 1. Quier Uonnin eripcor. "Delectur pluri contigir." Papintar raneti Ciapam pli artigir. Uet hic bar Luzae mic Lazaire recumptum Librum monachorum.


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1 Ard-Corann.—See under the year 464, supra.
2 Reti successit.—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita successit,' 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 "Ooianzart mac Hiper eripcor Connepe hic queuent. 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 eripcor,' 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. 550 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
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state,
Domhangart Mac Nisse \textit{reti secessit}\(^3\) in the 35th year.
Rest of Mac Nisse,\(^8\) bishop of Connor.

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


Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of
Fremhonn \textit{was gained} over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi
Berraide was victor.

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

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of
'Bishop Bron.'\(^6\) An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth
of Saint Ciaran\(^7\) 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,
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 (\textit{infra}, 537), from
which date, if 35 years be deducted,
we get the year of the migration.
See Reeves's \textit{Adamnan}, pp. 433-436.

\(^3\) Mac Nisse.—See under A.D. 513.

\(^4\) Or, \textit{in this year}.—\textit{Uel hic}, B.

\(^7\) \textit{Ard-Corann}. — See under the
year 464, \textit{supra}.

\(^6\) \textit{Bishop Bron}.—Bishop of Cashel-
Irra, now called Killaspugbrone ('church of Bishop Bron'), a little
to the west of Sligo.

\(^7\) \textit{Ciaran}.—Founder of Clonmac-
noise. His obit, in the 64th year of
his age, is given \textit{infra}, at 548, which
would refer his birth to the year 514,
the true year, and the year at which
Tigernach has it.

\(^8\) \textit{Book of the Monks}.—\textit{Secunrum
librum monachorum}, A. Not in
B., nor in Clar. 49. The word
\textit{monachorum} is written in an ab-
rev. 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 \textit{"liber mon-
achorum"}; and the name here may
possibly be a mistake for \textit{"liber
Mochod"}, or \textit{"Book of Mochod"},
referred to \textit{infra}, at 527.

\(^9\) \textit{From Druim-dearbh}.—Not in B.,
though Clar. 49 has \textit{"de Druimdearb."}
The addition also occurs in the Ann.
Four Mast. at this year.
38 annales ulster.

(4 p., L. 20.) anno domini cccece. x. c. 120. Cæirppi dalnaepit (mac Entaé mic Oramtohe mic fēis mic òeálga òuirgh mic Neodāba mic Colla na eorgh) ñi Cígíall. Mac Níri. ñ. Óenéur épircor Comdoepne quieuit.


(7 p., L. 23.) anno domini cccece. x. c. 240. Òuer Òarapecace Cille pleibe Culinn. 111. nonaer 111. Ùel pæcunóum alium ñubrun nátuitap Cipanum hoc annro. Cat òromma òerzdë ñor. Piaça mac Neill m-nórraip. Ònde mac Míde a Lageni rúbláup ept, üt Cennpaelno cecinir.

(8 p., L. 4.) anno domini cccece. x. c. 250. Òingal via pæach m-blaisan, ña mi òisge a òirde;
Cat mn òrommaib òerzdëi, ña de sochear mac Míre.

(9 p.) ña ali Arnébró,
Piaça mac Neill ñ cetarv,
On paiñ trar crémla cti
Cat Òremon [Míre] meñard.

(10 p.) anno domini cccece. x. c. 250. Òanaptaium imperator rúbita mórce rémuinap ept, maior octogenero repuit. Òegnawit annor .xx uni., meñirínur ótvobur, ótvobur .xx. ix.

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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 Beraide, whose victory over Flacha 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'Donon-

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

Kal. Jan. (Frid., ...) A.D. 515. The battle of Druim-derge was gained over Failghi. 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:—

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

The 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. [516.]

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. [517.]

van's notes under that year, respecting the extent of the lands lost to the Leinstermen, as the result of their defeat. is added in the lower margin of fol. 186 in A.

\(^4\) This stanza, which is not in B., Days. — The numbers of the months and days are added in an old hand in A.
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. Dáirecura. The "rest" of Dáirecura is entered before, at 516.

3. Son of Cluachth. In A. and B. the words "son of Cluachth" are represented by moch cluachth, which seems corrupt. The name in the corresponding entry in the Ann. Four Mast. is mac lorci, "son of Lorci." But the Chron. Scot. (518), has Moclocthe, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to Mac Cloithe, or son of Cloth. See Chron. Scot., p. 39, note 16.

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

According to some.—Secunnum quo rum. Not in B. St. Caimín's birth is again entered under 526.
Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of Colum Cille, on the same day in which Buite, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca, who was called Moninne.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgal, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth, King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others 4].

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

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias 9 524). The battle of Cainri, son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th year of her age.

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

6 Of Detna.—Not in B.
7 Others.—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.
8 Born.—The entry in B. is uel hic nacuit hic Colum Cille, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.
9 Alias.—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.
10 Battle of 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.—Nohann, A.
42

regnent Rauennam uenissent, Theodorici rex Ommannorum cum comitibus carcerarum caplictione repemtis, cuius corrupit de Rauenna translatatum in haringa beati Petri repetitum est, portu suo annor 7 xx. menser 7 diez xxxi.


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 Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the Book of Leinster (p. 42, col. 3), this Ailill, who is there called "primus," as well as his successor, Ailill "secundus," is stated to have been from Druimchad, 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.

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

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


¹ Repose of Brigid.—See note under 523, supra.
² Book of Mochod.—See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 supra.
³ The clause pectuntim túbfufm THochoT is only found in A. (cf. man.) and Clar. 49.

⁴ Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, infra.
⁵ Μηντυβυ, B.; μενρε, A.
⁶ Δνυα.—The original of the parenthetical here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.
The 246th.—Should be "248th," Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds "Dion. Exigus," in the margin in A.

Three battles.—In orig. (A.) 111. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands "tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ece leccam fias." For 111. bellum, we might perhaps read 111. 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 ece leccam fias. 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 "3. Bella hoc anno." These-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full...
Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529. [529.]

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

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520 of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th of Dioclesian. [531.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three 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 Ailbh over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year. 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 fort$^6$ of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe$^6$ 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.]

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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 axo, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for axe. 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 discarded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnach of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back his 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.
Anno Domini cccce.° xxx.° iii.°. "Orpimitatio Mučti νιρειπυλι Patricii iii.° Kt. jερεμεημχ; μν νιρευριτι εν ερηυελα μα, Μαυαευρ πεαεατον παρεπητον, ηανετι Patricii νιρειπυλη, ην Odmni ραλυμεν. Βελλημ Λοζαπα μονε εητι ηα ινεη μα Τυαελ maetazaph μαc Κυρμαε ςαιε mεc Κανιβρε μεc Κοει ιη. ηα ηαιαίη ηοc Cian-
Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta, a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greeting in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór 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.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcellinus 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, 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 Sliabh-Eibhlinne. Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta, disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, 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.

*Eleven years.—A. and B. have "annis xxv". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for "two" years), which is probably a mistake 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 Maelgarbh 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.

Mochta.—His "dormitatio" is entered above, under the year 534.
et x. diep. Béllum Cloenloca ubi cecrút Mané mac Cerbaill. Mórr Cómgaill mic Óomansaírt, xxx.° u.° anno pénti.


Íct. 1anap. Ānno domini ccce.c.° xl.°


b. Íct. 1anap. Ānno domini ccce.c.° xl.° iii.° Tuaéal maelsearn insúlatur éírt i. a n-Éneállalíx alta, la Méellmorða, cui succéért Oiarmaic mac Cerbaill.

Íct. 1anap. (i. ° p., l. 2.) Ānno domini ccce.c.° xl.° iii.° Mórtalíntar pírma que vicíítip b léveo, in qua

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

2 Mané son of Cerbhall.—He was of the "Ui-Maine" of Connaught, who derived their tribe-name from Maine, fifth in descent from Colla-da-erich.

2 Comgall.—See note under A.D. 506, supra.

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

6 Són.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

6 Confessor.—ορέγοι, A. 3r. B.
of Cloenloch, \(^7\) in which fell Mane \(^8\) son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall \(^9\) 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, (son \(^5\) of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 11 days, and died a confessor. \(^6\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory \(^7\) at Rome. Vigilius, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten \(^10\) was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, \(^11\) son of Ailill Molt. The battle of Sligeach, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna. \(^12\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by Maelmordha, \(\text{i.e. at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill succeeded.}\)

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mortality, which is called 'blesed,' \(^13\) in which Mobi Clarainech

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\(^7\) 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 Uí-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

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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.

\(^13\) Blesed.—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.
Mobh claraínecech obirt. Mopf Comghall mic Dom-
annar nae ut ain tuicnt. Ciaraínt mac Perlíra
Cearbhéid mic Conall eréimhainne mic Heill ilx
Sliathacht pegnarea leciríit, recéntum Librum Cluain.
Uel hic Naomhatai Sliogbri recéntum aitop.
€xt. 1anair. (2 p., L. 13.) Cnño domini ccccc.° xl.°
u.° Cnño Column cille rubhata eft.
€xt. 1anair. (3 p., L. 24.) Cnño domini ccccc.° xl.°
(alaír 47.) Bellum Slióige in quo ceccrpt Eugen bel. (1. pex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Perlíra duo miu Mupeer-
taig mic Éapca, 7 Caímpine mac Setna mic Perlíra mic
Conall gilban mic Heill ilx Sliathacht, victoríper erant.
€xt. 1anair. (4 p., L. 5.) Cnño domini ccccc.° xl.°
(alaír 147) Óubraé (no Óuaé, no p. Cholla uair) ab Ár na maí
caímuirt. Cluain mic Nóir rúdaca eft. Caé Topcan
mic Laigmu, in quo cecirínt mic Éapca mic Caille
mult. Uel hic caé Slióige.
€xt. 1anair. (6° p., L. 16.) Cnño domini ccccc.° xl.°
(alaír 47) Cnño domini ccccc.° xl.°
(alaír 47) Domnácti mic aitpeir. 1. Ciaraínt, anno
xxx. uin. aetató gne (uel anno 7° poirteatam Cluain
mic Nóir conghrievede). Tisgerneá Cluana eoth.
Mórtalataiug magna in qua 1111 ruairteat, Prinu mac
u Telóib, Colain nepor Caímpine, Mac taí
Cille cutíns, Signéall mic Cenannónaí abbaí Cille
achart ufjum[a] póc, 7 Columbae mhyáe Celtgae.
Uel hoc anno Tuail macelzgánti mic Topcanac in-

1 Gregory.—Afterwards styled the
"Great." See also under 599.
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 Comarbes
(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
uet hic bellum toctcan 7 bellum
Slióige.
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 Crimthaine, 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.

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

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,⁶ 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.

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.)³ Tigernach of Cluain-eois⁶ [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

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¹ "Macc U Telduibh." — Corruptly written maccuæ wub 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.

² "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.

³ This year.—This entry is added at foot of fol. 19bb. 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 Tuathal mælgarb mægalægur fæit. The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.
52

φοινικικόν ποιέων.

τερμὶν ἡ ἱστορίαν εἰτε, ισολόγηται ο Μακρήνιος ἦν 
μετὰ τῆς, τι οὖ ντατιμ ὀκείρημα ὑπέ. Εντούς ὑπο-
κατὰ εὐθὺς ἡ Μακρήνιος.

Κτ. Ταναπ. (7 p., L 27.) Κάποιος νομιμὸς εἰκόνες
καὶ τιτανικὴν εὐθὺς, ὑπό τετάρτην ὑπερπνήτην
Σίλβουνοι. Τιτανικής κυκλίδος μὲν σεπεραῖτε, ὑπὸ 
τοὺς προσωπικοὺς 

φιλάνθρωποῖς 

τα ἔργα 

τῆς 

Τιτανικής

Σίλβουνοι. 

Κτ. Ταναπ. (1 p., L 9.) Κάποιος νομιμὸς εἰκόνες
καὶ τιτανικὴν εὐθὺς, ὑπό τετάρτην ὑπερπνήτην
Σίλβουνοι κυκλίδος μὲν σεπεραῖτε, ὑπὸ τοὺς προσωπι-
κοὺς 

φιλάνθρωποῖς 

τα ἔργα 

Τιτανικής

Σίλβουνοι. 

Κτ. Ταναπ. (2 p.) Κάποιος νομιμὸς εἰκόνες. L. "o. Σιλβούνοι
κυκλίδος μὲν σεπεραῖτε, ὑπό τοὺς προσωπικοὺς 

φιλάνθρωποῖς 

τα ἔργα 

Τιτανικής

Σίλβουνοι. 

Κτ. Ταναπ. (4 p.) Κάποιος νομιμὸς εἰκόνες. L. "o. Σιλβούνοι
κυκλίδος μὲν σεπεραῖτε, ὑπό τοὺς προσωπικοὺς 

φιλάνθρωποῖς 

τα ἔργα 

Τιτανικής

Σίλβουνοι. 

1 Feat.—εχθ.——Translated "great
act," in Clar. 49.

2 Aedh Fortamhail.——More correctly
called Aedh Fortambail ("Aedh the
Strong") by the Four Mast., at the
year 544.

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

4 Son of.——The parenthetic clause
is added as a gloss in A., in a
very old hand. There is no entry
for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has
the notice of David in exactly the
same words as A. The name of
David does not occur in any of the
Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-
cessible to the Editor. See Ware's
Works (Harris's ed.), vol. 1, p. 38,
where reasons are adduced in disproof
of the statement above given regarding
David, and Colgan's Trias Thaum.,
p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that
this David was the same person who
was called Flacher [or Fiachra] in the
"Psalter of Cashel." The name
"Flachra," occurs in the Book of
Leinster (p. 42, col. 3), and in other
ancient lists, as the successor of
Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit
is given above under the year 547.
The entry is written in a coarse hand
in A.
Tara, perished in Grellach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor
Un-Mie-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after.
Hence is said the "feat" of Maelmor.'

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

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

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,
in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through
the prayers of Ita of Cluain. 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. 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 were
found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel’s

3 Cuilen.—Written Cúilín in Irish
text. But Cúilín is the genit. form,
the nom. of which may be Cullen.
(Compare column, "caro;" gen.,
coln., 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 prob-
ably the present village of Cullen,
near the Limerick Junction, but
situated within the limits of the
county Tipperary. Keating (at reign
of Diarmait mac Cerhbaill) calls the
event the battle of Cill-Cuile.

4 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.

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

6 Minna, plur. of minn, or mind, which
signifies a crown, diadem, or precious
thing. The term was also generally
applied to reliquaries, on which oaths
were sworn; and thus came to signify,
in a secondary sense, an oath.
int angel vo Colum cille inna minna i. in coac vo sain 7 cloe in areecta vo Agno maca 7 roiscela inu angel vo Colum cille pein. 18 aine vo paran roipela in angel te, ar h a laim in angel apnoeC Colum cille he. Nel hic quiet Oaunor episcopri Agno maca et Legati.

Fol. 20ab.

\[\text{entry, that the "samthrose" was a cutaneous disease.}\]

\[\text{Colman.—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.}\]

\[\text{ Founded.—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.}\]

\[\text{Cron-Conaill.—This is further ex-}\]
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,† Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaid Mac Ui Ochae. The distemper (i.e., leprosy), which is called the Samthrosc. 8

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman 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

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. 6

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

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman, the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubsloit slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerhaill; 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

plained by buidhe-conaill. Cron 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 crom-conaill seems the more correct. The second member of the name, ‘conall,’ is evidently the same as the word connall (gl. stipulam: Relig. 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 ictertia, and icteria.

† Colman.—See under the year 554.

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

Prophet.—The epithet prophetæ (or ‘propetæ,’ as in A.), is not in B.
The death of Becc 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.—See under 554. In B. only.

3 Expedition.—This entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word immirpe means a hosting, expedition, or assembly. Skene (Chron. of the Picts and Scots, p. 344) understands immirpe (or as he writes it Immirge) 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 Cerbalii, of Curman, 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

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerhail; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others) An expedition by the son of Maelchon (i.e., King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,‘ gained over Diarmait Mac Cerhail, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (i.e., two sons of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Ainnire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught, were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna, King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan, it was that made the Druids’ erbe for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over the Druids’ erbe, 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.

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

¹ Two sons.—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in Clar. 49. 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.—erbe νπικονο—The meaning of this ‘Druids’ erbe,’ some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.
The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhens, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhens fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolargs were given to them of Tireconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

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

3 Seven.—VIL, A.

4 They bear.—Déertaig (lit. "are borne"). Déertaig, Four Mast., at
Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of Moin-daire-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-Life 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.

¹ 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-daire-lothair, in which the name of Baetan occurs.

² *Splendidly.*—This stanza is written on the top margin of fol. 208, in A. It is not in B. Although printed by O’Donovan in connexion with the


*Cat. 1anap. (5 p. l. 13.) Cnno domini cescce. lx. nni. 0. Occerpio 'Òiramnae mic Cepbuil l. *La hCeb n-owb mac Sinine, cu rucscerpunt duo pilii mic Epcse, Òerreip 7 Ommall. Quier Óreenain õirpor ut atu vicunct. Bellum Sábræe Liphi 7 morh 'Oamin vaim-

airut.

*Cat. 1anap. (6 p. l. 24.) Cnno domini cesse. lx. n. *Bellum Sábræe Lipi. Òerreip 7 Ommall victorei erant. Morh quoque Ómmall pilii Mincheratag mic Òarca, cu rucscerpit 'Cinnipe mac Setni. 1uig-

mip minor annir xi. ut Òepsa vicit regnavit.

*Cat. 1anap. (7 p.) Cnno domini cese. lx. n. 1ohannep nacione romanip resin annir xi. menripur xi. viebrur arcwu, ec in baplicac hase Òepiri aporîoli repulcper eft. *Pecht in 1arroman.

b. *Cat. 1anap. (1. p. l. 16.) Cnno domini cese. lx. nni. 0. *Pecht in 1arroman la Colman m-becc mac n-'Òiram-

mato 7 Conall mac Comgail.

1 Island of Ia.—Iona. B. has merely ve hbeþpana, and does not refer to the age of Colun 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 Molaísi, namely, Molaísi, son of Cairill, abbot of Letheglinn; Molaísi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaísi, son of Naddraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-inis,

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

2 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.

3 Diarmait MacCerbhaill. — Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerb-

haill (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 Ia', in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.


Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of Diarmait MacCerbhaill, i.e., by Aedh Dubh 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.

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

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. Peter the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.

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

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor. "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. Antiq., p. 279.

*Peter.—peregru, A.

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

Iardoman.—"The Western region." In the Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beig, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet
\textbf{Annals of Ulster.}

\textbf{Fol. 206a.} \textit{Kt. Ianair.} (3 \textit{p., L. 27.)} Anno dominii cccecc.\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Le.}\textsuperscript{3} \textit{mm.} Occipiius Ainniræc secetna la Pepur mac Neilleni.


\textbf{Kt. Ianair.} (5 \textit{p., L. 20.)} Anno dominii cccecc.\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Le.}\textsuperscript{3} \textit{cc} morte ñepuci c. anni. \textit{Uet} hoc anno quier Molairre daiminnire.

\textbf{Kt. Ianair.} (6 \textit{p., L. 1.)} Anno dominii cccecc.\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Le.}\textsuperscript{3} \textit{xx.} Occipii ta aew Muireais\textsuperscript{3} \textit{h.} \textit{Dui}t\textsuperscript{3} mac Muirce\textsuperscript{3} \textit{aig}, \textit{7 Echavo mac Omonaill} \textit{-} \textit{h.} mic Muirce\textsuperscript{3} \textit{aig} mic Eraa, tercio anno ñepu nu. \textit{Cronan} mac \textit{Tigernach} \textit{pi} Ciannachtae \textit{g}l\textit{eanna g}émin occirop eopum erat.

\textit{Mo}enú\textit{e r}epcorr cluana peperta \textit{U}pennaino quieut. \textit{Mo}n\textit{h} \textit{O}emain mic \textit{Caipull}. \textit{Uet} hoc anno occirop \textit{Oiamnos} mic \textit{Ceapduill}. \textit{In} hoc anno capta e rt in muir\textit{ë}elt. Quier \textit{U}pennin\textit{n} \textit{B}ri\textit{r}ra ut alii suaimi.

(muir\textsuperscript{3} \textit{obloch}) to Sol and \textit{Ie}, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the \textit{Sol} and \textit{Ie} of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 24\textit{b}) the expedition to \textit{Iardonum} is stated to have been 1 \textit{vol. 7 in \textit{ib.}} ("to \textit{Sol} and \textit{Ie}"); agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is Islay; and the former is either Sell or Colonsay—not Coll, which is too far off, although O'Denovan thought so (note ad \textit{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 grand-father 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 \textit{Aimnire}. — Called "\textit{Aimnorius filius Setni}" by Adamnan. \textit{Vit. Columb.} i., 7. See again under \textit{A.D.} 575.

2 \textit{Fergus}. — Slain in the following year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

3 \textit{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 \textit{Ita of Cluain-credail}. — See note on \textit{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. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the death of Patrick one hundred years. 6 Or, in this year, the repose of Molasse of Daiminis. 7

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassination 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 Glenngeimín, 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 Cerbaill. In this year the 'muirgelt' 8 was captured. The repose of Brendan 9 of Birr, as others say.

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

4 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.

5 Molasse of Daiminis. — Called "Laisre," under A.D. 563, where see note.

6 Muirgelt.— "Sea Wanderer." Sometimes called Murgein, "sea-born," and liban, "sea-woman." The entry is fuller in Tigernach. "In this year was caught the Muirgelt on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beaan, son of Innil, 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.

7 Brendan.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is
recorded in Tigernach under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the Murt. Downgal and the Four Mast. have his obit under A.D. 571.

1Feimhin.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The Annals of Inis-fallen, 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.

2Gabair-Liphe.—Gabair of the Liffey. The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearmar, 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-Eastace;" its western boundary including "the hills from Tipperkeviz, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons." Laca Patriciana, p. 28, note 2.

3Tola 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.

4Ele 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, in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle of Gabair-Liphe 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, viz., the names of plains between Ele and Ossory, and between Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir. Fiachra, son of Baetan, was victor.

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

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


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

Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir. The former, commonly called Clonfert-muloe, is now known as Kyle, a parish in the barony of Clancondagh, Queen's County. Saighir, or Seir-kerian, is a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

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

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.

Great Convention of Druim-Ceta. Magna conventio, for M. conventio, A., B., and Clar. 49. The word convential, 'great assembly,' is added as a gloss over conventio in B., and in the margin in A. On the date and place of this famous Convention, see Reeves's Adamnus, page 37, note 8.

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 lepnae et habitantis nuncum inau-
scita. Bellum Teloco i ciunch time, in quo eccevit
Duncait mac Conaill mic Conaill et ali multi de
rocipr pilopum Gabrain ceciderunt. Morr Óenndain
mic Óraim. Íet hic occirrpio Óinníre. mic Óeata, de
quo dictum est :—

Pemen an tan robii rì,
Nip bo mennot nae veclai;
Tuòiu rì pordecg a ti
Na hČinníre mic Seata.

Íct. 1anair. (6 p., L. 26.) Čhno domini.ccce.6 lxx.6
Fol. 21an.

1.° Bellum Teloco. Iniitium regni Tibertii Connachtini
qui regnauit ann. .un. Quier Óenndain Óona repeta.
1gualatio Óeda mic Echacr Timiriarna (alaír Timirim,
mic Óepígrafa mic Munredaig Óaoel mic Éoghan Óridh
míb Óuaí Óalaig mic Óraim mic Echacr muigmedeoin)
La huì Óraim. Primum regniculum Ultoch in Eumania.
Íet hic 1gualatio Óepígrafa mic Óeilime, 7 Óena abb
Éulana mic Nóir, 7 beac Éulana cpebail, 7 fiLLa.

Íct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 7.) Čhno domini.ccce.6 lxx.6
un.6 Quier erceuir Ócchuen Éulana roca Óoetn
Reoerrio Ólroch ve Eumania. Peroìlimh binn abb Óro
mácà quineuic.

Íct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 18.) Čhno domini.ccce.6 lxx.6

1 Of Teloch.— De lochó, A.; teloco, 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
Tessia. He was brother of Cremthann,
mentioned at the year 552, and father
of Óedh, whose death is recorded at
588.

3 Femen. — See under the year 572.
This raan, which is written in at.
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-Femhín was wasted by
Ahmirre, son of Seata. The death of
Ahmirre is recorded above under 568.

4 Teloch.—De loch (gen. of De-
loch), 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 Anna-
down, county Galway, had been
granted to him by the King of Con-
nought; and it is probable that the
nunnery there was founded by him,
and placed under his sister's super-
intendence. See under the year 582.
and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch, 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. Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said:

Femen, 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. The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan, of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmearna (alias Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach 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. Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin, and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita, of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.


Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

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

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

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

* Ita, Gildas.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

* 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.

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

* Eumania.—See note 7.
1 Vinnian.—Erroneously printed Umaniuin 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 Brudiq.—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 Roes Failgi, the ancestor of the Ui-Failgi.
4 Druin-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.—Vel hic, in B. only.
6 Baetan, son of Cairell.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'
Vinnian, the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno, and the death of Brudig, King of the Ui-Failgi.


Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn, in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart, was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against Aedhan. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.

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7 Orkneys.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, infra.

8 Battle of Manonn.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of "the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (Stiuabh Manann, 'Moor of Manann'), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet." Adamnan, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (Frag. of Annals, 581.)

9 Son of Domangart.—In A. only.

10 Against.—μι, A., probably a mistake for μι, "by" (i.e., "won by"); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has 'per.'

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

12 According to others.—periconum of, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.
1 Of Dun-lethglaise.—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) οὐνα λεθγλαίας (of Druim-lethglaise) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter ὀρομα (οῦμα) to οὐνα, to make the name οὐνα λεθγλαίας (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 Bruidhe, son of Maelcon.—Tigernach, too, has the obit of Bruidhe at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of Bruidhe is entered above at 504, and in Tigernach at 505. For the mors of Bruidhe at 504, in his edition of the Ann. Ult., Dr. O’Conor proposes nativitas, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes (Adamnan, 148, note 1), "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 1 Battle of Manann by Aedhan,‘ is entered under the preceding year (500), 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 Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise, who founded Cill-Bien. Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon, King of the Picts; and the death of Feradach, son of Duach, King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of Etchen.


Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassination of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son of Fergus Cennfada), 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.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of Daethe, in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait; where the death of this prelate is entered also.

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 570. Mac Nisse's death is entered also under 590 infra.

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 Cennfadda was otherwise called Duach. See Reeves's Adamnan, Geneal. Table at p. 342.

Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.—This battle is also referred to at the years 579 and 580.

Battle of Daethe.—The name of this place is written voxiotc in A. and B., although O'Conor prints Dro-maethe. O'Donovan, under an extraordinary misconception, states (Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 572, note) that Cod. Clar. 49 has 'Bellum Dromaethe;' 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 introduced into the middle of it. The Editor has taken the liberty of putting it in its proper place in the text.
72. 

**Annals of Ulster.**

"Diarmaito. Æedo mac Óinnmheach victor erat; 7 in quo cecedit Libraen mac Mianann mac Cearthaill. Óair mac Caipill obit. Vél hic mori Baetain mac Caipill ní Úlraidh.

\[ \text{Fol. 21ba.} \]

1. **Baetain.**—See under 580.
2. **Carluen.**—A marg. note in A. gives his name as "Clarlaech," and states that he was from *Crich na Nialtain*, "the territory of Ui-Niallain," now Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written 'Caurlan'; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

3. **Grandsons of Geno—neporum Seno.**—Clar. 49 has "nephews 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 Mocha), 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.
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,\textsuperscript{1} son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of Carlaen,\textsuperscript{2} bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of Geno.\textsuperscript{3} The conversion of Constantine\textsuperscript{4} to the Lord; and great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,\textsuperscript{5} son of Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.\textsuperscript{6} Aedh, son of Brendan, King of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh\textsuperscript{7} 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 Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The battle of Lethreid was gained by Aedhan, son of Gabran. The battle of Magh-ochtair was gained by Brandubh, son of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,\textsuperscript{8} who founded Cill-Bian.

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

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

\textsuperscript{6}Aedh, son of Brec.—Better known as Aedh Mac Brie. Founder of Kilclare, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliaht Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan (AA., SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 infra.

\textsuperscript{7} Dermhagh. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{8} Druim-lethglaise.—See the entry under 588, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.
The entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

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 belihr, "of the golden mouth," by the *Four Masters* (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 papae, urbis Romae episcopi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oria 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 quievit 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. (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 Atrimire, was victor.

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 Baelan (i.e., Fiachna,\(^7\) son of Baelan, son of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor.

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

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\(^1\) Mac Nissi.
\(^2\) Lugaid.
\(^3\) Gregory.
\(^4\) Bealach-Dhaithe.
\(^5\) Clann-Colmain.
\(^6\) Cianachta.

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\(^1\) See under 605 infra, and O'Donovan's note z, _Ann. Four Mast._, A.D. 590.

\(^2\) 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.

\(^3\) 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, Baelan, is entered at 580 supra, and his own death at 625 infra. See Reeves's _Eccl. Ant._, pp. 202, 340, 353.

\(^4\) Repose of Colum-Cille.—Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, _Adamnan_, p. 309, sq.
rue lxx. 11. Morp Eugan mic Gabhain. Iel hoc anno quer episcop Aedéa mic Érice 7 Aedéa mic Domannain.

Fr. 1anar. (1 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccce.° xc.°

Fr. 1anar. (3 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccce.° xc.°

Fr. 1anar. (4 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccce.° xc.°
Quer Dáéitinn abbáit 1ae. Officiu (affar bellum) Oinn bolg ubi cecrót Aedéa mac Cumárcaig la Írannub mac Érice, 7 Ùacc mac Cumárca mac Úric mac Úric mac Mùir. Éocó abh Cuirt maca quenuit. Aigudhinn uenit in Cíuhum. Ínúicium pegni Colmain píóme 7 Aedá pláne pmul.

Fr. 1anar. (5 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccce.° xc.°

1 Eugan.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 488, 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. ill., cap. v.)
2 Bishop Aedh.—His obit is entered above, under 588.
3 Aedh, son of Brenna (or Brendan.)—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.
7 Sliabh-Cua.—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmeldon, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.
8 Calggaig.—First written "Galagaig" (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, son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.  


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


Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot
Repose of Cainnech.—See under 526 supra, note 3.

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 Ethelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dawston (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.)

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

Suaniu.—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.

Coirpre [son of] Feichen.—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but ‘Coirpri mic Feichen’ (‘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 of Hy-Many) Cairpri Mac Fechne 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.

Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda.
of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech\footnote{1} in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 599. The repose of Saint Cainnech,\footnote{2} and the battle of the Saxons,\footnote{3} in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibne, son of Colman Mor (son\footnote{4} of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,\footnote{5} i.e. a stream.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake in Baireche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichcen.\footnote{6} Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain,\footnote{7} and the battle of Cuil-coel,\footnote{8} and the death of Odda\footnote{9}, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of Comgall\footnote{10} of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,\footnote{11} in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,\footnote{12} was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.\footnote{13} The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,\footnote{14} son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.\footnote{15}

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

\textit{Comgall}.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, supra.

\textit{Of Slemain}.—Slemne, for Slemne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

\textit{King of Cinel-Eogain}.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

\textit{Escaped by flight}. — पुत्रेश्वर शूर, A. पुत्रेश्वर शूर, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded \textit{infra}, under 603.

\textit{Uata}.—Written Οὔτα, gen. of Οὔτα, under last year. In the Chron. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written \textit{Uadu}; but \textit{Uata} by the \textit{Four Mast.}, 597. From him was derived the name \textit{Clann-Uadach}, "descendants of Uadu," the tribe-name of the O'Fallons of Ros-common, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

\textit{Echros}.—See under next year.
Battle of Echros. — O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. 

Hy-Fiachrach, p. 138.

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

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

Sliabh-Cua. — Already entered under 596.

In Munster. — 1ImMuğam, A. More correctly lmMuñam, B.

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

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

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 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros\(^1\) in Muiris,\(^2\) between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach of Muiris.\(^2\) Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was put to flight. All things which are written in the following 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-Cua\(^4\) in Munster.\(^5\)

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of Colman Rimidh ("son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muirchet-tach Mac Erca"), by a man of his kindred (who was called\(^6\) Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,
Notwithstanding power over chieftains;
Behold! Colman Rimid, a king—
Locan Dithnada\(^8\) slew him!
Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid\(^9\) Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They \([i.e. Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine]\) reigned\(^10\) together at Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin, King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen\(^11\) (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'Conor has created some confusion in his edition of these Annals, by making this clause a continuation of that above given (see note 6) in connexion with the name of Colman Rimidh; thus giving both kings the same pedigree, which is wrong.

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

\(^11\) Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen. — "The Fair-green of Mac Mecnaen." Faithche-mic-Meccnaen, Chron. Scot. (604; F. mic Mencanain, Four M. (600). The so-called Translator of Clar. 49 renders it by "the field of Macnaen." The parenthesis which follows (interlined 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 Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.
Conall, 7 Æadhel bide, monchopadair, unde victum est:

Nip' bo amhínt in ao arde
'Ona h-ogair tuaró taimhe;
Conall nu bi Æad pláne;
Æad pláne nu bi Súidhe.

Aed báití ri survil Mæem [occipir eft]. Mórr
Chonall Chuo mic Ædha mic Cinnître. Cuo cen
maicn mothaí rínt.

Ìct. Tamair. Amnu domhni oc.¹ in.² Uíllum
Slachra in quo victum eft Óránoit mac Echadh.
Mercur Neil tuctoper erant, 1. Aed Óphrosac, in
quo tempore regnavit. 1uglatoir Óránoit regir
Lagan a genepe nuo pebr volum (mac Óthalach mic
Muirtheadáide mic Ædha mic Órbhaim mic Enna Céin-
peadáide mic Labrada mic Óránaí belaí mic
Raca baiceadá mic Óathair nuih.) Tríthnta annir
regnavit in Lagini, 7 et cáth na 'Oamhla na po
maídh. Nò gomad é Sapan raedhern 1. Ophínneach
Seáinboithe ríne proimtheaí, ut poeta uíocht 1n.

Sapan raedhern réol co re,
Ophínneach Seáinboithe ríne;
E ni tairc gan Óránoit bhrat,
Ro maith Óránoit mac Óthalach.

Roscáir annir 11. regnavit. Obairt Lárrin aibhthri-
1fhe.

¹ Æadh.—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'Donnellan
(Four Mast., 600, note 5) says that
this was a Bardic name for Bregia,
from Turbhe, or Turvey, near
Swords, in the county of Dublin.
⁴ Æadh Buidhe.—He was king, or
chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or des-
cendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-
hostager), whose territory was in
later times known as Tethbha, or
Teffa, 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:—

Not wise was the counsel
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe;⁴
Conall that slew Aedh Slânè;
Aedh Slânè that slew Suibne.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The Ui-Neill were victors, (i.e., Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery: (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceda, son of Catair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluaiu 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.
Bede's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' a filio matris sua. 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 Dun-Mognae.


6 Fiacbrae Cesci, i.e., 'Fiacbra the one-eyed.' Cparò (gen. of cparò), A. Written Fiacbra cparò in B., and printed Fiachrae by O'Connor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the
Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,\(^1\) abbot of Bangor. The death of Aedhan,\(^2\) son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Baetan,\(^3\) son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.\(^4\) At the request of Boniface, he\(^5\) 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year.

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, held\(^8\) the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter.

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.\(^10\)

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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 (589, 586).

7 Son of Dall.—O’Dea (gen. of Dalll) A. and B. O’Connor prints Domhnaill (‘of Domhnaill’); and Clar. 49 has ‘Donill.’ The word quae would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the Ann. Four Mast.

8 Held.—The words pergi venir, 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 Cínél-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 Confert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen’s co. O’Connor erroneously prints the name L. mac Cuochae.
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. micGrici (‘Plain of the descendant of Gricci’s son’), and of the Ul-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 (Fl. Columb., 1, 7). See Reeves’ Adamnan, p. 33, note k.

5 Aedh Roin—Aedh Laighen.—The preceding statement, “Thus it is in the Book of Cuana,” seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Friid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The death of Maelduin, son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and the death of Eugan, son of Echa. The repose of Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh Roin and Aedh Laighen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh Aldan, son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of Odha was gained by Oengus, son of Colman, in which fell Conall Laegh-bregh, son of Aedh Sldne. Maelcobha begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of Finntan of Oentraibh, abbot of Bangor. The death of Colman Uathach. The battle of Caer-legion, in which holy men were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

e 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 735 infra.

7 Oentraibh.—The Irish form of the name of Antrim.

8 Uathach.—"The hateful." Written uarch. in A. and B.; but uarcha in Chron. Scot. (613).

9 Caer-legion.—Chester. The Anglo-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.—sancti, for sancti, A., B.
fol. 22ba. kt. 1anair. (3 p. l. 15.) Anno domini uc. ann. Tolpa poeta abb Cluana mic u Hoyr reufrat. Stella usra ete hora um6 diei.

kt. 1anair. (4 p. l. 26.) Anno domini uc. ann. 


1 Tolua.—Tolua, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the Ann. Four Mast., which have his obit under the year 600.

2 Sliabh-Tueth.—Originally written mo&i tuech in A., over which a second hand has added cet beal-gadain, as if to correct the name to montis Bealadhaain, or Sliabh-Belgadain (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 Belgadhaain." But the Four Masters write the name Sliabh-Toadh; and the Chren. Scot. has "in bello mentis Toadh (or Taeth)"; whilst in the Book of Leinster (p. 25a) Macelicia is stated to have been slain in the battle of Sliabh-Toad. Keating writes "Sliabh-Bealadain."

3 At. — &i (for ec, or uc) 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]araide.—Over the name Dalpercia, in A., the copyist has written &u&ore (or araide) rightly correcting the name to Dala-
Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua the Tall, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the eighth hour of the day.


Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King of Dalriata or [Dal]araide; and the death of Petran, bishop of Lusca. In the same year Aedh, and Citian Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan of Egg, on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs; and the devastation of Torach, 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, which is in the fifth year of the...
The text appears to be a historical or genealogical record. Here is a transcription and translation:

1. Of the most religious. — Religiosi.

2. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612-620.

3. Colggen in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in Ann. Four Mast., under the year 613.

4. Anjortach Ua Mescain. — This name is written Anfartech 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. Colggen 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 religious 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 Eiluinn on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu, son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescain, of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come Mescain'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, therefore, The Sil-Mescain in Blatini.

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha, and Bishop Comghall, Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe, rested. The devastation of Macha, and an earthquake in Gallia.


this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

1 Comghall.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.
2 Rath-sithe.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesie Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemarum, quieverunt in Raedmacha." He seems to have taken the ἄνεο ὑμάτα ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' Ecc. Antiq., p. 68, note p.
3 Devastation of Macha. ὑπομαχα—See last note. Possibly Macha may be for Ard-Macha (Armagh).
4 Liber.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Conor. 
5 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.
The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tully-
ham, co. Cavan. This clause is added
by way of gloss in A., over the word
occupio.

1 Magh-slecht.—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.]

2 Ui-Neill.—The southern Ui-Neill.

3 Eogan.—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 Magh-slechta, 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 Airmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh, abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son of Colman Mór, i.e., King of the Ui-Neill. Duncan, son of Eugan, Nechtan, son of Canonn, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Fri., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of Cemi-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan, was drowned:

Great bright sea waves,
[And] the sun, that killed him,
At his weak wicker skiff,
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.


Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of Fergna, abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre, abbot of

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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. 60.)

9 Lindair.—Not identified.

10 Rest of Coemgin.—A marginal note in al. man. in A. adds “secundum alias.” St. Kevin’s death is entered before under the year 617.

9 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.

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

Mac Laisre.—Some old annotator wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in the margin in A.; but only the letters εψ word can be read. Ware complains that his “proper name is nowhere mentioned.” (Harris’s Ware, Vol. i., p 39.)
These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

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' Adamnan, 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 Bolc.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of 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 In.⁵

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of darkness. 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.

Maedhoccus¹⁰ of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of —

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).

¹ Cluain-airthir.—Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheracloone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' Adamnan, p. 373, note k.
² The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 226, in orig. hand.
³ Lurgan.—Lurgan, A.
⁴ Maedhoccus.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 624, note p.
bellum Leithet mivo, in quo cecorit Paéna L胚ar. Paéna 1ac "Oemman uictor erat. Obrejio Boilz
luaca a nepotibus Heill.

ift. 1a1ap. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc. XX. U. C.
bellum aroa Copranu, Oalpiatae uictor erant, in
quo cecorit Paéna Piljir Oemman. Bellum Cavern
per étip I Cluii ubi Paelbe plain Oémin victor erat.
Suane Céipe mcit Conall ibac Maelbuih mcit, 7
cesceit pex nportum Macei:
 In todelir is Connachtia,
neu accamai into féirip,
Maecho, Maelmuann, Maetcionai,
Conall, Maetoib, Maectherapl.
Nunio quam uita Rumpuir religiorum episcopum.

ift. 1a1ap. (6 p. l. 20.) Anno domini dc. XX. uir.
(aüir ap 28o). Bellum Boilt luaca, in quo Paélæ Piljir
Coliman pex Iaessen uictor erat. Bellum Boel in quo
Suibne mcen mac Paéna uictor erat, 7 Oomnall mac
Cédo mcit. Occupio Suibne mcen mac Paéna mc
Peraoais is Muteasaih mc Egan, is Éppen, is
Taepb bren (is la Conjal eac mac Scamailm). Parpa

1 Lethet-Milind.—The Four Mast.
(an. 622) say that the battle of
Lethet-Milind was fought at a place
called Drung. In the Book of
Leinster the battle is simply called
Drung, "battle of Drung," (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has
been identified.

2 Bolj-luatha.—"Sack of Ashes .
A nickname applied to Crundmel,
son of Ronan, King of South Leinster
(or Ui-Cennsealgh), as appears from
a marginal note in the Book of Leinster,
p. 316. He is called Crundmel
Erbdyig, C. of the big "sack," or
"belly," in the Ann. Four Mast., at
650, and "Crundmel Bulig-luatho" at
the year 646 infra.

3 Ard-Corrann.—This place is also
mentioned as battle-ground at the
years 464, 506, and 510, supra. See
note1 under the year 464. According
to the Four Mast. (624) and Chron.
Scott. (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann
was gained, and Fiascha slain, by
Conad Cerv, king of the Scotch Dal-
rnads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son
of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death
of Conad Cerv is entered under the
year 628 infra.

4 Carn-Feradhaih in Cliu.—Clui
(or Clui Mail mic Ugaini, i.e., Clui
of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d
Irish name of a territory in the S.E.
of the present co. Limerick. Carn-
Feradhaih, "Feradach's Cairn," is
Lethet-Midind, in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolgluatha9 by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of Ard-Corann. The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu, in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain.

There fell5 of the Connaughtmen, At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,6 Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh, Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa, the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28). The battle of Bolg-luatha, in which Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both, in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son 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.—If τοράμιν ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for ι τοράμιν. The Four Mast. have τοράμιν, 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 ϋάλκα Caermyn, 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 parenthetical clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.
Columbanus filius Diarmada, abbatuli Clona. 

1 Thaurr-Breni.—A., B., and Clar. 

49. O’Connor renders it “in regione Breniae!” But Thaurr-Breni should be “Traigh-Breni” (“strand of Bren”), as in the Four Mast., Chron. Scot., Book of Leinster (25a), and other authorities. O’Donovan identifies Traigh-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar of Inishowen, co. Donegal. Four Mast., at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629. 

2 Cluain, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The Four Masters (at 629) write the name of Columban Colman Mac Ui Bard-dani (“C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dan”), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine. 

3 Fidh-eoin.—“John’s Wood,” or the “Bird’s Wood.” Not identified. 

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

4 Conad Cerr.—See note 3, p. 96, supra. 

6 Dun-Ceithirun.—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 Buðde, Conang’s brother.
of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni, by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain. 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 Fidh-eoin, in which Maelcaich, son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr, King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun- Ceithirnn, 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, in which fell Aedan’s grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe. The death of Eochaith Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe, 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 Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitan. Taerr-breni is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of the son of Alli, and the death of Cined, 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 Failebe, 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.
d. 1cct. 1anapr. (4 p., L. 44.) Anno domini uc. xxx. i.
Vellum Catoelun region Brittonum 7 Anfriith. Com-
ductio omnium moer in Britannia, 7 insulatio Ronain mic Haetain. Vellum aecho aulbo in quo cecisit auicul mac Perigo tiule la Muman.

1 Inula Medgoeth pustata est. Mor inuian ingean Cedia beannain morua est.

1cct. 1anapr. (6 p., L. 15.) Anno domini uc. xxx. u.
Vellum inurah region Brittonum. Vellum Cecho goan 1 n-aptaur Uiri, in quo cecisit Crempenn mac Cecho pilu Sennac mi Lagenvorum.

1cct. 1anapr. (7 p., L. 26.) Anno domini uc. xxx. iii.
Insulatio monium pilorum Cedia plane la Conall mac Swiune ecc Loc Theiretin ar premun i. Congal mi Ureg, 7 auili crumfora renacair mi Doileair.

1cct. 1anapr. (1 p., L. 7v.) Anno domini uc. xxx. iii.

1 Cathloen.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' Adamnan (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).
2 Anfriith.—Anfrith, son of Ethel-
frith, King of Bernicia. Slain by
Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the
year 634, according to Flor. of Wor-
cester).
3 Ath-ablo.—"Ford of the Apple-
tree." Not identified.
4 Fergus Tuile.—O'Conor, in his ed.
of these Annals, separates the epithet
Tuile (which signifies a "form") from
the proper name Fergus, and prints
Tuile la numain, which he translates
"Inundations in Momonia!"
5 Inis-Medgoeth.—Farne, or Linds-
farne (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
date 627; but the correct date is 635.
6 Mor-Mumhan. —Mor migan,
A. Morh migan, B. Mor-Mumhan
("Mor of Munster") was wife to
Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor
of the O'Sullivans. She is described
as the paragon of the 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 Jarthar Lifj.—Ath-
goan has not been identified. Jarthar-
Lifj, 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.] fis 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 Dicuill, 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 Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in Iarhar-Lifi,⁷ in which fell Crimuth,⁸ son of Aedh, son⁹ of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.¹⁰


Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafrach, by Diarmait son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of Oengus.¹³ The church of Rechrann¹⁴ was founded. A great snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan¹⁵

¹ Crimuth. — 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.

² Son.—πτρ (πτρυ) for πτρη, A., B.

³ 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 629 supra.

¹³ Rechrann (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 Munn, 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 Telcain, 7 Ernaini mic Cpreem. Moru χαρταναι
mic Poit. Εύηθ ιηρ μοιν οπιν. Bellum Seguis
in quo cesserunt Locene mac Nectan cennpetu, 7
Camucaes mac Ceniguro, 7 χαρταναι mac [O]irth.

1. τ. έπαι. (2 p., L. 18.) Άννο δομίνι ό. τ. 8.


1 Ernaine.—Otherwise called Mer-
noe (Μέρνος). According to
the Feliire of Aengus (18th Aug.), he
was the founder of the churches of
Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kil-
dreenagh co. Carlow.

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

3 Lis-mor.—The 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 Gartnath 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 Gartnath son
of Foith, just given (see note 5),
as it is not found in Tigernach, nor
in the Chron. Scot.

7 Vanquished.—See under the year
629.

8 Flight. — epurgatio. A. epurg-
atio. B. 'Do ionnmapho (" 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 Ernaire ś son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith. 2 Eochaidh of Lis-mor 3 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 7 Ernaire son of Fiacha, who vanquished 8 Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Lethirbe; and the flight 9 of Carthach 9 from 1 Raithin, 10 at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of Roth, 11 and the battle of Saeltire, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague 12 of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltire; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin, 13 King of Munster. Mochuta 14 of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of Glenn-Mureson 15 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 16 Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop’s see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1363. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. Eccl. Hist. of Ireland, vol. 2, pp. 350–6.

15 Glenn-Mureson — Etin. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of “a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian,” and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but “Cair-Eden . . . . . . . now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire.” Adamnan, p. 202, note.

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.—φοινυ. 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.—Μοχουας. A. Corrected to Μοχουασ in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes 9, 10), St. Mochuta, or
Drnnall. 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 Nendrum. — Otherwise "Nenдрum." 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 Cumrue, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaisi, 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. Molaisi is called Cairill.

6 Heraclas. — O'Gealair, A., B. Apparently Heraclonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616.)

7 Cathair-Cinncon. — O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of Cathair-Cinncon. Aengus Liathdana was victor. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.


Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin (by Hoan, King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of Small County, co. Limerick. (Four Mast., A.D. 636, note t.) See under the year 642 infra.

9 Bruide son of Foith.—The "Breidel 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 z).

11 Domnall Brecc.—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaithd Buidhe (8th King), whose obit is given above at the year 628. See under 635 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 Ailecluaithe," is recorded under 693 infra. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.
Iriccio  

106  


tutori.
Iircio
Citello
mic
Colmam,
pepp
Loi%aipe.

Fol. 2355.

Ict 1anair. (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

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Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

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Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

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Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

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Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

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Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.

Ict 1anair.  (4 p. L. 5.)  Anno domini uc.° xl.° 11.
Morri hUairle piiae Subini.  Quei Crones episcop
Nonopommo.  Dellum Oppi contra Britoner.


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.
Crannmael Bolg-luatha.—Mentioned by his epithet “Bolg-luatha” under 625 and 627 supra, where see notes. The death of a “Crannmael Erbualg,” King of the Leinstermen, is entered infra, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, Erbualg (of the “big sack” or “belly”) being probably a variation of the epithet Bolg-luatha.

1 Fursa.—Repeated under the next year.
2 Guaire.—Guaire Aidhne, King of Connought, whose obit is given by the Four Mast., and also infra, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 236, 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 Crunnmael Bolg-luatha,1 King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesday, m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa2 [647.] bis. the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 30, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire8 fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,1 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 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 born9.


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1 Oengus Bron-bachal.—The "Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal" of Adamnan (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note a.
2 Aedan.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 supra.
3 Fursa.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at 660 infra. The 'Vision' of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.
4 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.
5 Born.—This entry is added in al. man. in A. B. has merely nociu cap Deve. See under the year 653 infra.
110

*itnepxer uirnsh.

Blææmac mac Cæfa, in μυ,
Ruc a mac ar ινήν;
Oepæro hùnu a ρα mac
ina ινίατ ap. Blææmac.

Maelodran cecinnit.

Ω μυλίνν,
Ce μο μιτ μορ θι ςιμπν,
Η1 bo ιομαντε παρ ρεμβαμη
[Ω] μο μιτ ροη υιβ Τερβαμη.

Ων μεν μεληρ μο μυλίνν,
Η1: σοπες αρθ τερπωμπο ;
Η1 η ροζη με ερμη μαη
Ροτα μυλινα Maelodran.

1υζυλακιο Οιρεμη μιε Οιρηπης.

.δ. Κt. ταναρ. (μ. p. l. 14, αλιαρ 15.) Αννο δομινι
οκ. l. 1.° Οβιτιρ Σεζεμαι αβατιρ ιαε .ι. τι1 ριαζαε,
7 κυιερ Αρινλογο μιε Καμαιν αβατιρ Κουανα μιε Ποηρ,
7 ιορμιταχιο Μαννεμει αβατιρ Μεννοροζετ. Ιμει-
νεκ Κουε κοπε πε ιο ρο θινν Μαηη
Ροτα μυλινα Maelodran.

Μαηλειη 7 Ονιι υιιτερε ηπαντ.

Κt. ταναρ. (μ. p. l. 25, αλιαρ 26.) Αννο δομι
οκ. l. 11.° (αλιαρ 3°). Μοηρ Ρερη μικ Τοτελαιν, 7
Τοταιη μιε Ποεη ρεη ηητεροπομ. Ιυζυλακιο Κωναιλ

1 Blææmac.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22b in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.
2 O, mill. — Ω μυλίνν. 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 Diarmaid MacCerbhail (sl. 564 supra). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transal, 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, son of Aedh, the King, gave his sons for . . . . . . . .
Jesus shall take his two sons
From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang:

O, mill,  
Though much of wheat thou didst grind,
It was not the grinding of oats
Thou didst grind on Cerball'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.

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. The
conflict of Cul-corra, in which Culene, son of Forindan,
was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son
of Foith; King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran. See O'Donov. Four Mast.,
A.D. 647, note d.

3 Gissen son of Osirg.—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647
to 651, when he was slain. See Anglo-Sax. Chron., and Bede's Eccl.
Hist., III., 14.

4 Menadrochit.—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

5 Cul-corra.—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this
place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

6 Culene.—It is stated in the Ann.
Four Mast. (648), and Chron. Scot.
(649), that Culene was King of Ui-
Failghe, or Offaly.

7 Tolarg son of Foith.—Foith is
the form in which the Irish writers
generally represent the "Wid" of the
Pictish Chronicle, in which the name
of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the
names of "Garnard filius Wid," and
"Breidei filius Wid," with the addition
"frater eorum." See Skene's Chron.
Picts and Scots, p. 7.
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 Connall.—The Connall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 supra. The Four Masters give Connall'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 Dy.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.
5 Mac-Ui-Teldubh.—Son of "Ua Teldubh." ("descendant of Teldubh") "Uaelutuis" in orig. texts.
6 Duchua Lochra.—Duchua (or Duchua) 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 Fearna (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-Ethaert. — The Srath (or Strath = stratum), or "holm," of Etharth. 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. The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcant, the son of Toin.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The killing of Conall, son of Maelcobha, i.e., by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh, and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra, abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogailnnech, and of Aedh Bedri, and of Cummen. The battle of Sratheithair, in which Duncaith, son of Conang, was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda was born in this year.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach, son of Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was victor. Battle of Pante, King of the Saxons. Ossu was victor. Battle of Anna. The death of Crunnmael Erbuile, son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aedhian, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 supra.

10 Beda.—This entry is added in al. man. in A. B. has Uel. hic accurn-tar Uerve. The birth of Beda is also recorded at the year 649 supra.

11 Nem Mac-Ui-Birn.—"Nem, son of the descendant of Birn." O'Conor very inaccurately prints the name Nein mc hui Ibribir! 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 Masters (650) call this the battle of Fleschach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of U Cremh-thainn. The site (Fleschach) has not been identified. By "battle of Cumascach," the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

13 Battle of Pante (i.e., Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

14 Ossu.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the Anglo-Sax. Chron. at the year 670.

15 Battle of Anna.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The Anglo-Sax. Chron. has Anna's death under the year 654. See note 13.

16 Crunnmael Erbuile.—See at the year 646 supra.
Quinnmæol ephnúc mic Róinan pegi lagennennium. Month Maelaiðcein Tiμe da glar. Óin Raṣallach mic Uadad μic Connacht. Uel mic Parpa reçnuum abor. Ódoeò Norse Leith month queine.

Id. 1anair. (1 p., L. x.) Anno domini dc. L. 1.°
Obtur Subm mic Cúrēa abbati 1ae, 7 Utcan mic U Chonobair. Óellim "Oelnon in quò interpectur est Maëldeith mac Conaill. Month Tołarqam mic Cúrēa pegi Pictorum. Month Cellecem Lotain. Opora est vacca "Lātrimh Óriinn que 1.¹. utulor peperit.

Id. 1anair. (2 p., L. 21.) Anno domini dc. L. 2.¹.
Month Cellaix mic Maelcsoðo, 7 Cellaiæ mic Saqain (no Róinan), 7 Piaæach telinan, 7 Ólaicmic muc Róinan mic Columb. Month Ŭpner pegi "Mòctuace, Peperale que mi "Dòmnayll. Óentur maţnair. Toñan mac Tæceni mopitun.

Id. 1anair. (3 p., L. 2.) Anno domini dc. L. 3.¹.
"Oimma niger erëcor Contoire, 7 Cummen erëcor Naenornoma, 7 Duanæ mac "Acebo pλane, mopiti mpir, 7 ðugulato Orœoîc mic Sènugac 7 Concen mic Láégnine 7 Mòtubair ræc Píncnopoom.

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 "Faúra for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar.49.

³ Mac-Ui-Conchobair. — "Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's F. Mast., at 656, note d, Martyrology of Donegal, at September 4th, and under 662 infra.

⁴ Delund. — This is in the gninit. form. The nomin. form should probably be Delin. O'Donovan thinks that Delenn may be Telenn, in the west of the co. Donegal. Four Mast., A.D. 651, note a.

⁵ Maeldeith son of Conall. — The Four Masters (654) and the Chron. Scot. (653) have "Maeildoid son of Conaling"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

⁶ Tołarqam son of Anfrith. — The "Talorcen filius Enfret" of the Pictish Chron.

⁷ Lethra.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

⁸ Litrach-Bruitin. — Now Laragh-bryan, in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the Book of Leinster (p. 23, col. 1), thus:—

"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."
death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach\(^9\) son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,\(^8\) according to others. Mochaenhog of Liathe-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ualtan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.\(^4\) The killing of Raghallach,\(^1\) son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,\(^2\) according to others. Mochaemhog of Liathe-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cellach,\(^5\) 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 Fergal\(^13\) son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,\(^14\) bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slane, died; and the slaying of Oredoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur\(^15\) King of the Franks.

\(^9\) Cellach.—King of Ireland jointly 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.—Fergal que, a curious combination of Fergal, the genit. case of the name Fergal, and the Lat. conjunction que.

\(^14\) Dubh.—The "black." Latinized niger in the origt. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Ecc. History as Dimma Dubh.

\(^15\) Flodubur. — Clothuir, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Conor prints " Cloduuir [Clodovei]."") 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.

Fol. 24a

19t. 1aopri. C6no donnini vc. 0. Lx. 1. Tommenel (i. mac Ronan) erigcpr Aro macae, 7 Cofainn nepor Sainnt abb milleo 1bair, 7 Lavsgzen canenpr mac Dhinbannaxz, defuncte rnte. Rmipi in Pemuna pau- rain.

19t. 1aopri. C6no donnini vc. 0. Lx. 1. Cummenn Longir (laxm. 9. annyo etati4 prae quenit) 7 8apan nepor Crmatt, canenpr, verfiprent. Uelum Ozomain ubi ceoeruent Conaing mac Conaile, 7 Utan mac Ernanno rex Cianache, 7 Cennpaetad mac Serntne. Blamac mac Aceio uiscit eft, rocnuir Diarmada. Maedoun mac Pirmopain mac Venece morriurr eft. Mcenas mac Pimgi (mic Aceo und mic Crmattinn

1 Finnarn.—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 650, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the Martyr. of Donegal, as Dec. 13.

3 Cennigaradth.—Kingarth, in Bute. The Martyr. of Donegal gives his festival as Feb. 18.

4 Conall Cramannna.—Son of Eo-


Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall (in the 72nd year of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain, sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman, in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Uilan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianacha, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide. Blathmac son of Aedh, Diarmaid’s colleague, was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finhgin (son of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son of nepotis in A. and B., but nepos in Clar. 49. For the name “Conaing,” the Four Mast. and Chron. Scot. (657) have “Conaing.”

In Peronne.—In πατρίνα, A. In πατρίνα, B. Clar. 49 has “in prisiona,” although O’Conor 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.

The Tall.—The orig. of this clause, added in al. man. in A., is part of the text in B. longuir, MSS.

In the 72nd year.—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummeni fota (“long,” “tall”), is entered at the year 591 supra. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni Fota has been published by Dr. Todd. See Book of Hymns, pt. I, pp. 81-93.

Saran Ua Critain.—Saran descendant (nepos) of Critan.” St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King’s co.

Ogoman.—The Four Mast. (660) add that Ogaman was oc cinn corborom, “at Cenn Corbadan;” but neither place has been identified. See note 14.

Gerthide.—See under the year 553, supra.

Diarmaid’s colleague.—Τινα ρωμανον. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slaine), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 infra.

Son, &c.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.
Segain Mac-Ul-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.

Cnaire 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.

Domnall, son of Aedh.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

Gartnaidh.—A Pictish king. The "Gartnait filius Donnel" of the Pictish Chronicle.

Finntin.—Finntain (gen. of Fintan), Four Mast. (662).

Indercach. — This name seems comp. of in (the defin. article in Irish) and dercach ("charitable").

Ullan.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in al. man. in A., is in the original text in B.

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. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on 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. Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Creimtheinne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne, and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain, died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick, 203 [years]; the first mortality, 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year, according to another Book.

Skene. Chron. Picts and Scots, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. Adamnan, pp. 202, 332.

9 Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne.—“Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne.” In the Martyr. of Donegal, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written “Commán.”

10 Cluain.—Clonmacnoise.

11 Patrick.—The Patrick referred to here must be “Old Patrick” (or Sen-Patrick), whose death is entered supra, at the year 457, and again (as “Patrick” only) under 461; and in “Patrick the Archbishop,” whose quievit is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 supra, note 6; and under 570, note b.

12 Mortality. — μορμάτως, A. The plague, or leprosy, called Sam-throse, mentioned at the year 553 supra, is probably here referred to.

13 In this year.—h (for huc) A. B. See under the year 657 supra.
Ict. 1anap. (4 p., L. 8.) Anno domini voce. ix.iii.120
Mortuiter magna. Diarmait mac Aedo plane, 7 Blaimac, 7 Maelecuin quiuar Maelecuin, mortuui
promptu. von huebe conaill. Ultran mac Caunga, ab Cuama
magn. Oorpatiatro Peichem Rabair (i. de eosem
morbi. i. von huebe conaill), 7 Ailepais parienti, 7
Cronan ru Sili. Cu eon matari mac Caelti (mic Aedo mic Caunbe mic Culptain) ri Mu man mortuui.
Blaimac Tebeae, Cenpri Ulae, Mancan Lec, epitcopi
abbarque atque abu imnumebaruer mortuui prompt.
Colman catu ab Cluana mac Heap, Cummem abb ab
Cluano mic Heip, orumipunt.
Ict. 1anap. (5 p., L. 20.) Anno domini voce. ix. u.
Morri Ailella plannnoppri riin Omnaill riui Aedo
rui Minnepedi. Maelecan mac Scannald, riin Culpent,
Maelson quiuar Scannald. rex generui Conppri, obieu-
punt. Eochand iaplaei riin Culpini mortuui. Oubinn-
pecht mac Ounchasa rex lu. mubiin Ci mortuui.
Morri Ceallairz mic Saaiire. Saaiire Aitne mortuui
eis recensum utium Librum.
Ict. 1anap. (6 p., L. 1.) Anno domini voce. ix. u. u.
Mortualter in hibernia. Oellum Cene itiir Arata 7
lu RIdgeni, ubi cecurth Euzen quiuar Scunnmail.
Cearmai Acotal mac Oorpatia quenuit.

1 Diarmait—Blathmac.—Brothers, and Joint-Kings of Ireland.
2 Buidhe-chonaill.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss
(though a little displaced) in A. and B.
3 Ultran the son of Cunga.—Utran
m caunga, A. B. The Four Masters
write the name mac hun cunga
(“son of the descendant of Cunga.”)
4 Buidhe-chonaill.—The orig. of
this, not in A. or Clar 49, is added
by way of gloss in B. See note 2,
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
(“Canisine matre”) is wrongly entered
above at A.D. 603, instead of his birth.
8 Lith. — Lihn-Manchain, or
Lemanaghan, King’s co.
9 Other persons.—Cluin, B. Not in A.
Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. Diarmait,¹ son of Aedh Slane, and Blathmac,² and Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (i.e., of the ‘Buidhe chonaill’).³ Ulnan the son of Cunga,⁴ abbot of Cluain-Iraird, [died]. The ‘falling asleep’ of Feichen of Fábh (i.e., from the same distemper, i.e., the ‘Buidhe chonaill’),⁵ and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Siúne,⁶ Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son of Aedh, son of Cairbre, son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.⁷ Blathmac of Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchan of Liath,⁸ and bishops and abbots, and other persons innumerable, died. Colman Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummeni, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.


¹ Maelcaich.—Mentioned at 628 supra.
¹⁰ Cruithni.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Dalarade, co. Antrim.
¹¹ Guaire.—The Guaire Aidhne (King of Connaught) referred to in the next entry.
¹² 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 the hoc óc Saíne áróné.
¹⁴ In Ireland.—in híbhearna, B. The same words seem to have been added as a gloss over mórcaí scri in A.; but they are now almost illegible.
¹⁵ Aine.—Any, or Knockany, in the barony of Smallcounty, co. Limerick.
¹⁶ Cernach Sotal.—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, &c., whose death is entered above under 663. This entry is added in the later hand in A.
A great mortality. —The words magnas. are not in B., are added as gloss over mortuapitar in A. The writing is now extremely faint. Clar. 49 has Mortalitas magna called Rucholnell. See note 5, supra.

1 Fertais.—Fertai (genit. of fertai). See O'Donovan's Four Masters, a.d. 686, note a, where the Editor expresses the opinion that from this "Fertais" the name of Belfast (bel fertai; 1 mouth of the ford"), has been derived.

2 Colman. —Columbani (in the genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in which latter MS. an old hand has written Colman in the margin. Colman's death is recorded at the year 675 infra.

4 With the relics of the Saints.—peliquor fecum, A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Conor, however, prints "cum reliquis Scotar." The entry of Colman's retirement to Ireland in the Book of Leinster (p. 24, col. 1), has cum peliquor fecum. The Four Masters say (667) 50 moanarb ortle mattle gruir, "together with other Saints."
Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality; i.e., the BIS. 'Buidhe chonaill.' The battle of Fertais between the Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman, with the relics of the Saints; to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat, with the people of Sechth. Fergus son of Muccid died. Diarmaid and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and Feichin of Fobhar; and many others died, i.e., of the 'Buidhe chonaill,' according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, abbot of La, 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 sang:—

Not dearer
Is either king than another to me,
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne
In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan and Corindu died among the Picts. Assassination of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

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

6 Diarmaid.—This entry is represented in B. by Uet the 'Ocarna 7 Ucarna 7 Fein moa 2runc 1. von burbe conanl. ('Or in this year Diarmait, and Bla[th]mac, and Fechin died, i.e., of the 'Buidhe-chonaill'.") The decease of all three is entered above at the year 664.

7 Fobhar.—Fore, in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath. For some curious notices regarding Fore, see O'Donovan's Four Mast., at A.D. 1176, note 6.

8 Cennfaeladh sang.—The following stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

9 Itarnan.—O'Conor mistook this name for the name of a place. See his ed. of these Annals at the same date.

10 Died.—oepun 2runc 2runc, A.

Comedon. Cmno domini dc.\(^6\) lxx.\(^5\) Mopr. Oirnu pilu Etnibrideg regis Saxohn. Pénpur mac Ounnmae moirjud. 1ugulatio Se[n]nadar pilu Blatmac regis Temorpe, inisio hieni;

Va grunac, ba echfacceh
Ac tech ambro Sechmaech;
Va hímòa wírnel pop plaice
Ní taí 1 m-birth mac [oin]eòineice.

Oubouin rex geniur Compru 1ugulat illum; 7 Óprai pilu mic Maelseopardtav moirjud. Òellum Óorna ceanair. Mairpmic in Órmainniam nainiic.

6. Cmno domini dc.\(^6\) lxx.\(^5\) 1.\(^6\) Òellum Oúnseide mic Maelseatule, 7 comburic Alno macta 7 tomur Tàilil pilu Sechum, deic aint 16015 Mopr. Cummaracceh mic Ronain. Mep mopr. Cenn-

\(^1\) Foll.—racta eft, A. Not in B.
\(^2\) Famína.—Orcolc. Otherwise written arcolc (see Chron. Scot. at A.D. 962). See also Stokes' ed. of Cormac's Glossary, p. 1. O'Connor erroneously prints ScoL mor., and more erroneously translates "mortali-tas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaving of chattel."

\(^3\) Family of Gartnat.—geniur Samcenare. 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 "Maelcho-trach," is entered under the next year.

\(^5\) Óswn.—Oswin, King of the Northumbrians.

\(^6\) Eitilbreth.—Èthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the Anglo-Saxon 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.

\(^8\) Cínél-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. 670. The death of Osu, son of Eitilbrith, King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:

Full of bridles, 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, slew him. And Bran Finn, son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais. Maelruba passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of Dungal, son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille, son of Segene. Many were destroyed there. The death of Cummasmac, 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.

Druim-Cepais. — Net identified. Clar. 49 has "Druim-cecais." Maelruba. — See under the year 672.

Battle of Dungal. — bellum Oungnacle. — 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.

The "House of Taille." — Tech-Taile. Now Tehelly, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.D. 670, note s. The vocula tauli of the original text is printed do magtalli by O'Conor, who translates it " duo Macallii!"

[Many] were destroyed there. — The original, ve[leci] yunc ubsio, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to ev muli ve[leci] yunc ibi (or uboem). For ubsio, O'Connor reads ibi, as does the "translator " (?) of Clar. 49.
raelad mac Blàthmaic pègnaph incipit. Expulitio
Oronto de regno, 7 comburitio Hennican Britonnaum.

^ct. 1anair. Anno domini uc. Lxx. 11. 0. Comburitio
mario Lunge. 1ugulatio Omannsa thú fe Oinnall
briec regii Od. Niaeta. Sgapa Eilinn mic Cuspp 7
Conamael pili Caïonn, 7 Cormmac [mac] Mael-
poctaísh moritup. Navizagio Paelbe abbatír fae
in Hiberniam. Macluimh ciunduis aecessit
Apostoloig. Contachtufig pictig púereorig Con-
tractum pègnath antír x. 7 un.

^ct. 1anair. Anno domini uc. Lxx. 111. 0. 1ugulatio
Congalile cennfocci mic Ounchato, regii Uloç. Dece
Hampche interpect eum. 1ugulatio Óbár mic Maolmaic
regii Cianaite. Morh Scannlaí mic Roin regii
I. Meic. Nuber tenepi 7 tremlula ao púregme selecgil
apru 111. urigha nostra vi. a púreg ante pàgad ab
opiente in occidentem per púregnum coelum apparaunt.
Lina in râgusineu uffra eft.

^ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini uc. Lxx. 111. 0.
Uellum Conraelad pili Blàthmaic pili Ædo plane,
in quo Conraelad interpect eft. Eincthach mac
Ounchato victor erat. 1ugulatio Óirmeath òm
Íoãre. Morh Óeic mic Óanet. Morp pili Dantse.

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 Il. of Archæol., Vol. II.,
pp. 233-244.

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

3 Of Elvin, son of Corp. Óilinn me
Cuspp, A., B.—The translation
of this clause in Clar. 49 is "the capti-
vitie of Elvin me Cairbre and Con-
maoil me Canonn. Cormac Malle
fothart moritur." But this is plainly
wrong. Although the text of B. is
at one with A., O'Conor incorrectly
prints Gabhall Eluam me Colinpre, &c.
("Capture of Elua, son of Colinpre," &c.)

4 [Son.].—See Fragments of Annals,
p. 69.

5 To Ireland.—The return of Failbbe
from Ireland is entered under the year
675.

6 Applecross. — 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. 673. The assassination of Congal Cennfota, son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche 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 Friday before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 674. The battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in which 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.

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

Reigned.—μεγάς, for μεγάς, or μεγής, A., B., and Clar. 49.

Congal Cennfota.—"Congal Longhead."

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.

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.
Murr Scannlain mic Nigein regit nepotum Merit. Finachta regnare incipit, recticee Finachta pleadae mac Suncada mic Osada plaine.


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 Pance in the MSS. 2 Scannlan. — The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.
3 Finachta the Festice. — Finachta pleada. 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-finide (Inishbofin, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 supra. Bede devotes a good deal of attention to St. Colman, Eccl. Hist., Book III., caps. 25, 26.
5 Finan. — The festival of this Finan is given in the Martyr. of Donegal under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."
6 Son. — pE5, A., B.
7 Riggullan. — 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. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ul-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive, son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanê.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban, bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan, son of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan, and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile. A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae. The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn by Finachta. Failbhe 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 months of September and October. Dunchad son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eojranan. The encounter of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 infra.

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).

*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 mensie, 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.—Φινάχητα (“white-snow”), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.
Maenii, ubi erat sepulchrum pili ubi Maelseatun. Beccan qui ait quiescit.

*Ict. 1anapr. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini uc. lxx.° unii.°

(Monnum.) Morf Colggen mic Paeltii plainn ussir

Tumnum. Dainell mac Cupert mac Ginn na

Locha, Comman erppcor Pernann, pauparet. Interprete

generis Loamn i Thomn. Tomunano nes Orumpji.

Tumnum Quin loco, 7 bellum hacc Muclain, 7 voitav

et Hino. Morp 'Orotro pilu Domnail. Oellig 1 Calamn 1 in que uicc t e Stommall hicece.

*Ict. 1anapr. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini uc. lxx.°

unii.° Quier Paeltii abbati 1ae. Cennpaela mac

Abella mac Vacaiin, parieta, pauparet. Oellig

Pirnechta conpera Vexc mòparc. 'Oorpaitio

Nectar nes. Stommall mac Subbi la hultu morti-

tup.

Fol. 25a. ° b.

*Ict. 1anapr. Anno domini uc. lxx.° ix.° Colman

abarr Bennaicn paupar. Irugulatio Piannamhla mic

Maelseatun ussir Lagennopum. Catal mac Roal-

liq mortitup. Oellig Saxonom unui cecorit Caiteme

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1 Cul-Maini. — According to O'Donovan, Cul-Maini (or Cul-

Maine), was the ancient name of the

parish of Clonmany, in the north-

western barony of Inishowen, co.

Donegal. *(Four Mosrs., A.D. 1499,

note 1.) 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 Ruimn.—Plainly so writ-

ten in A. and B. But Clar. 49 in-

correctly reads Ruinin, whilst O'Con-

or prints Beccan puin . . . . 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 Stain.—Clar. 49, and O'Conor

following it, have "quievit" which is

wrong. The Four Masters (at 676),

state that "Tuaimsnamha " was slain

by Faedan Scanchostcl. Faedan Sen-

chustul is in the list of Kings of the

Ul-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 Tuaim-

snamha 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 Brec is re-

corded above at the year 641, and

again inaccurately at 685 infra. See


5 Faibhe.—Abbot of Hif from 669
of Cul-Maini, in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm rested.


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, in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.


The assassination of Fianamail, son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmine son of Ossu was to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

*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 Archaol. Society (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note e.

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

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

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 Aile, or of Selga, in the fortuatha ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the Fragments of Irish Annals, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

10 Ailmine son of Ossu.—Elfwine son of Oswy. See Anglo-Sax. Chron. at the year 679.
132

ριτηρ Οιτς. Οπρειο Ουιν βαίττε. Δουνχαορ ριτηρ 
Ευζαναίρι ωιγυλατυρ ειτ. Μορί Μαελεροταρμης 
εροροιρ άρο διαο. Βελλομ 1 η-νοδογνη υμε εισι-
νει Κοναλ ναιρκνες. Τερρα γεαμιμα με ήμερη 
κε νοσατυρ βολγαθ.

Κτ. 1αναψ. Αννο δομινι ηc.9 Λακα.9 Κομιβαττυ 
πεζιμ 1 η-νον Κειειννι ή. Δουγαλ μεκ Σκανναλ 
πεξ Κριευνε, 7 Κνπαελον πεξ Κιαναττα, Ν. με 
Συβιμι, η μειτο αετατιφ, η Καλειωνι μεκ Μαελ-
επιμες. Βελλομ Βκατειλφ πορταν η μειτο ηγεμη, η 
κασιντερτερ ειτ Καλειωνι ριτηρ Μαελεριμες. 
1μυλατον Κοναλ ηητ ριλι Ουνχαορ 1 Κιμν ηπα, 
1μυλατον Σεεναραξ μεκ Αρημεςαξ 7 Κονανι με 
Κονγαλε. Οπρειτγι ηηυν Ποτεη.

Κτ. 1αναψ. Αννο δομινι ηc.9 Λακα.9 1μυλατο 
Σιππαελον μεκ Κολζεν πεζιμ Κοναεχ. Βελλομ 
πατη 
nορε μαγζ ηινε κοπτα Κριεινε, υμε εισιπεππ 
Κατηπαμες μεκ Καλειωνι ρι Κριευνε, 7 Ηταν ριτ 
Οκελλα, 7 ημυλατον Μαμμιν με κανο. Οσιν 
Συβιμη ριλι Καλειωνια πρινκιπι Καπέχης. Όρτα 
νελεταε ρυντ η Κριευνε.

Κτ. 1αναψ. Αννο δομινι ηc.9 Λακα.9 11.9 1μυλατο 
19 Dun-Boither. —Now known as 
Dun-Baitte.—Not identified. Ap- 
parently the name of some place in 
Scotland.

2 Bodbgna.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the pre- 
sent co. Roscommon. The name is 
still preserved in that of the well- 
known mountain Sliabh-Badbgna 
(anglicé, Slieve Bawn), in the barony 
of Roscommon.

3 Conall Oirgnech.—“Conall the 
Plunderer.” The Four Masters add 
that he was “Chief of the Cine-
Cairebre” (678).

4 Bolgach.—The Irish name for 
the small-pox is bolgach beg, or “little 
bolgach.”
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

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,¹¹ son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Line¹² against Britons, in which fell Cathasach, 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.

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

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¹ Cennfaelad.—In the Ann. Four Mast. (680) it is stated that Cennfaelad 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-Line.—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. Antiq., p. 69, note s.

¹³ Cruithni.—The Cruithni (or Picts) of Dalarade 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.—CóChoig, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbarr, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

¹⁶ Dunchad Mursce.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Conor ignorantly renders Mursce by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet Mursce means that...
Dunachad (who was King of Connaught) had lived, or been fostered, in the territory of “Muirisc,” in the north of the present barony of Tirkagh, co. Sligo. See O’Donovan’s *Hibernia*, 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.*—October, B. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 182, note a, in which the learned Editor, with characteristic industry, has collected numerous references to the pestilences which prevailed in this country anciently.

4 *Craigh.*—*Craigh-Laisre*, or the “Tree of St. Laisir,” a monastery said to have been near Clonmacnoise. See Todd’s *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note z. The site of the monastery is not now known.

5 *Of Noendruim.*—Clar. 49 reads “abb Aondromo,” “abbot of Aondrui.” A very old hand, like that of Ussher, writes “Antrim” in the margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough) seems to have been meant. See Reeves’ *Eccl. Antiqu.*, p. 149.

6 *Death.*—*marijx, A.*

7 *Loch Echach.*—Lough Neagh. The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

8 *In the Island.*—in *nola, A.*, B. in *nula*, Clar. 49. The *Chron. Scot.* (681=684) has in *hibernia*
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, and the siege of Dun-Duirm. The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October. The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain was fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrith, son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended, was slain, together with a great number of his followers.


Wasted.—Under this year, the Anglo-Sax. Chron. states that "Ecgferth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his alderman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's Translation, London, 1861. Ecgferth 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 Ecgferth (or Etfrith, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

Bresal.—The Four Masters state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ul-Echach-Cobha), now

In which Etfrith.—The "Ecgferth" of the Anglo-Sax. Chron. See note under preceding year. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, ad an.), wrongly observes that the words in quo are wanting in Clar. 49.


Ende.—conpummac, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for conpummac, as in Tigernach.
The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Connor translates "Tula regalia!"

Dun-Ollalgh.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as Duin-ollaigh (in the genit. form), at the year 700 infra, and in the accus. form arccm ollaigh, at the year 733. The nomin. form, Dun-ollaigh, occurs at the year 713.

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 Reyce's 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.

Banban Oscač.—The epithet oscach is possibly for os cadael, "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."

Corcach-mor; or the "Great marsh." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. mac, gen. of map, "great," A.; marpe, B.

Finntan son of Finnquete. — The Ann. Four Mast. (685), and the
multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman烧 burned Dun-Ollaigh. Talorg, son of Acithaeen, and Domnall Breece, son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finnguine. The death of Banban "Oscach " the Wise.


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.

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.

Achadh-claidib.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

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.

Imlech-Pich.—Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

Uarcride.—The Four Mast. state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

Cernach.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aeth Slain, whose death is noticed at the year 663 supra.
The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25d 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 "Gabborchenn."

1 See the entry under last year regarding Finnachto.

2 Ard.—Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

3 The land of Tadhg. — Tip. Tadhg. 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 Cennagarath.—Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

5 Returns to the kingship.—See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.
Sad are the Conailli this day.  
They have cause, after Uarcrise.  
Not readier shall be the sword  
In Ard, after Dubhdainbher.  

Sorrowful,  
The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,  
Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,  
Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.  

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.


6 Airmedach 'caech,' i.e., Airmedach "the blind." ceci, for coeci, 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-
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] “Cruthine,” or “Picts.” His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalriada, in the Book of Leinster, p. 41, col. 5.

2 Tall.—Or the “Long.”

4 Dobécoc of Cluain-ard.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being devotional forms of the name Becon. The church, anciently called Cluain-ard-Mobécoc, is now known, according to O’Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacon, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 689, note f.) This Becon is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), Four Mast. (687), and Fraga. 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].—Uennçrump., A., B.

7 Dalriada. — “It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-
of Orcdoith, and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne, son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall, and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlee; and Coblaithe daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard rested. Justinian the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.


Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes to Ireland in the fourteenth year after the death of Fialbhe. Couchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province, died. The killing of Maeldithraibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavae dibsi.


Fourteenth year.—The Abbot Fialbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678—679.

Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province. By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals the concro, "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.

Was turned. ἢεργα εἰτ. Omitted in A.

Dun-Deavae 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.

Death.—Mopr, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of moúr, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtin," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

\[1\] Of the Leinstermen—Lagenentiam, A.
\[2\] Died—mortui punct, for mortuor eft, in A. Omitted in B.
\[3\] Died—mor, for mortup, or mortuor eft. A. mortui punct, B.

\[4\] Grandson of Maeldor (or Maeldhar).—Faelchar was son of Forandal, son of Maeldhar, son of Scanlan Mór (King of Osory; whose obit the Four Mast, give under A.D. 640).

\[5\] Ainfteach—Nieth-Neill—Boenda.—The bearers of these names have not been identified by the Editor.

\[6\] Doergart.—Apparently the Daught son of Finnguine, whose killing (“Iugulatio”) is noticed above at the year 655. This Finnguine may have been the same as Finghin, fourth in descent from Conall (son of Comgall), 6th King of the Scotch Dalriads. See Reeves’ Adamnan, General Table of Dalriadic Kings.

\[7\] Against [the son of] Penda.—concer Penva, A., B., and Clar. 43. But Penda had been at this time thirty-eight years dead. (See at the year 655, supra). The Chron. Scot. (689) more correctly reads concer plium penva (“against the son of Penda.”) This son of Penda must have been Æthelred, who succeeded to


Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,® King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaiagh®), by® Aedh, son of Dluthach (son® of Ailill, son of Aedh Sla(n)e), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son® of Congal, son of Aedh Sla(n)e).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Ethelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Ecgferth 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.

® Dun-Fother.—See above, at the year 689.

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

® Auin.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 supra.

® Balna.—Now Balla, bar. of Clannmorris, co. Mayo.

® Finsnechta, i.e., Finnacla.—An old hand has added pl. leuac ("the Festive,"') in the margin in A.

® At Grellach-Dollaiagh.—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 γνακλαιων άγιον ("in Grellach-Dollaigh") over the name of Finsnechta, and again, αγ γνακλαιων άγιον ("at G—— D——"), over the words πλιση ςμπς.

® By.—ἀρχαρ, ἀλαρ ἄβ, in A. ab, in B.

® Son.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.
Moling Lochair, 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.

1 "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.

2 Aed.—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

4 Glenn-gaimhin. — Or "Glenn-gemainh." In uatle pellip, A. B. "Vallis pellis" is an accurate translation of the name Glenn-gaimhin, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (Dun-gemainh), in the county of Londonderry.

6 Minnaibairenn. — The name is "Meann Boirne" (Meann of Boirend), in the Ann. Four Must. (605).
Moling Lochair 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.'

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—
Aed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhin.
The repose of Minnbairenn, abbot of Aehadh-b6.
Gaimide of Lugmadh slept.
Death of Bran, son of Conall.
of Maeduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Erc, second King of Dalriada.

1 *Law of the Innocents.* — See Reeves 'Adamnan,' p. 172. The Frag. of *Annals*, at 698, state the law was against killing children or women.


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

4 *Battle of Ulicon.* — *Dvac* (for *bellum*) A. For Ulcon, *Clar. 49* has Ulcor. O'Connor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

5 *Congal.* — The death of a "Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

6 *Molui Lochaí.* See under the year 694 supra.

7 *Casain.* — This is the same as the "Casain " of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum,* p. 781.


9 *Fernmagh.* — Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "Tuloch-Garroisg" in Fernmagh, which place has not been identified.
to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents' to the
people. Echu, grandson of Domnall, was slain. Mael-
fothartaigh, son of Maeldubb, King of the Airghialla,
dies. The conflict of Crannach, in which fell Feradach,
son of Maeldoth. The battle of Uilcon. Ecornas, son
of Congal, son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-
Muirthemhne. Cassan, scribe of Lusk, rested. The
murder of Cucobha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fermagh, in which
Conchobar of Macha, son of Maedduin, and Aedh Aird, King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was
called Brectrid. The burning of Dun-Ollaigh. The
expulsion of Afnecellach, son of Ferchar, from the king-
ship, and he was carried in chains to Ireland. The
death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maedduin,
son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maedduin,
King of Cineal-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon-
land. The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain
proceeds to Ireland.

19 Aedh Aird.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written Aedh Aireidh in the Ann.
Four Mast. (696), and Aed Airech vel [Aed] Ared, in the list of the
Kings of Dalraide in the Book of Leinster (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is
stated to have been slain in the battle of Fermag. The entry of this
battle in the Frg. of Annals (697) is very inaccurate.

21 Bernith, who was called Brectrid.
—The "Bercus," or "Behrt," who
wasted the plain of Bregia in 684.
See above under that year. The
Anglo-Sax. Chron. has the death of
4 "Feorch the alderman" at the year
699 (Thorpe's Translation).

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

13 Afnecellach.—The son of Ferchar
Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall"). He
was of the House of Lorn Mor, and
17th King of the Scotch Dalriads.
The death of Afnecellach, in the battle of
Finn-glen, is recorded under the
year 718 infra. See under the years
733 and 735.

14 Carried.—uechtercub, B. Vehi-
tur, Clar. 49.


16 Tarain.—Apparently the Tara-
The 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 Iarlach.—Skene copies this entry (Chron. Picts and Scots, p. 352), under the impression that Iarlach 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.)

5 Fiannamail Ua Dunchada.—“F. descendant of Dunchad.” Probably the same as the “Fiannamail son of Osseni,” mentioned under the preceding year.

6 Dal-Riata.—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriads.

7 Flann.—The Four Mast. state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

8 Kingship.—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

9 Suibne Mend.—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Mann), 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.

10 Mortality of Cows. — “Bovina adhuc mortalitas,” Clar. 49.
Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh, anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Larnach, abbot of Lis-mor. Fianummall Ua Dunchada, King of Dal-Riata, and Flann, son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aurtherile, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship, goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maeltuille, i.e., of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (i.e., son of Suibne Mend), dies.


Dicuil.—O'Conor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (ad an.) says that this was the author of the well-known work De Mensura Orbis Terrae. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves Adamnan, p. 169, note.

Cu-cen-mathair.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

Aedhan.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Largan (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.

Aedh Odhba.—"Aedh of Odhba.

Regarding the situation of Odhba, see O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.M. 3502, note i.

Aedh son of Dluthach.—See above under the year 691, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finaicha.

A conflict in Scii.—Imbairecc 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'Conor, who wrongly prints Imbairecc iscu, and translates "praetium navale," confounding the words i cei ("in Skye") with uisce, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in Adamnan (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.
Dunachad. — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, supra. The death of Dunachad (or Duncaith, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

Dun-Ollaigh. — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, supra, and at 713, 733, infra.

Selbach. — Son of Perchar 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, Ainfceallach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

Of the Cínél-Cathbhotha. — Cínél-Cathbhotha (or Cínél-Cathbhad) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriads.

Ui-Fidgenti. — For Fiogenci, A. and B. incorrectly readフィgenę( 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.

Niall, son of Cernach. — The Four Masters (699) have Nial Ua Ceanach ("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.

Irgalach. — Irgalach Ua Conaing. — Irgalach,
of Dunchad, and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by Selbach. The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha. The assassination of Conall, son of Suidhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ul-Fidgenti, dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach. Irgalach Ua Conaing killed him.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in Ard-Ua-nEchach, between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy] of God's descendant (or grandson) of Conaing."

The Four Masters (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the Fragment of Irish Annals (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particular are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' Adamnan, pp. ii. iv., 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 Uí-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Uí-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

14 The enemy.—The word Αυραμηραρθορυμ, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the Chron. Scot. (at 699), and in the Fragment of Annals (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the Fragment of Annals) is omitted in the Chron. Scot. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarium Dei Vindicatores Ulait victores erant."
A battle was fought at Corann in which fell Loingsech, son of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three sons, and the King of Cairpri of Drum-cliaabh, and the King of Uí-Connéill-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 Cinél-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, son of Raghallach, son of Uata, King of Connaught [ ], a few words have been cut off by the binder.

3 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-dainyen.—This name would signify "a strong island," or the "island of two daughters" (Ailen-da-iryen). It has not been identified. Its destruction is recorded at the year 713 infra.
churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann, 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, this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbarr, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen is built. Fergussan, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe. 4 Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] Bis Glenn-Limna. Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu, dies. A battle at Cloenath, where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbeath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach, grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain. Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh Brece, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Core-

4 Siege of Rithe.—Οὔφενο, Α. Οὔφενο, Β. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

5 Glenn-Limna.—in ualleLimnae. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumfartion. 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: Οὔφεναeaxc macc Oópθα. Yπανα γιαο la ΢ακεθν, “Aldfrith 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 πορκαρψ (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.—Cecrων, A. This entry is wrongly given in Clar. 49, which has “Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maoidelain, cecidit.”
Cormac mac Cuilennáin abbot of Cashel mac Comain. 

Cesallach mac Rogallaig, rex Conaict, port clepicatae

obit. 1ugulacio Conamail mac Cannion. 

Conall (Cennmagair) mac Perpatra (r. Fanat) regnante incipit. 

1ct. 1anari. Conno omnit. occ. u.° (alaig. u.°).

Oîchanna Oâpe, et Oppene ríthir Galliupt, abbar 

Cluana mec u Hoir, râmpant. Órmius mac Ógiri 

monitum. Concober mac Macelonoin, rex gennpir 

Coirpui, usgalair eir. Cellian mac Seóinigé, parient, 

obit.

1ct. 1anari. Conno omnit. occ. u.° Consoor Dobair 

obit. Occirio Ínnrechtaig mec Óunachada Münfrce. 

Repat mac Macelonin, occ. Repat mac Longiup, 

occ. Conail meut. rex gennpir Coirpui, ossinipunt 

eum. Occ nephir Óunachado usgalair eir. Condennac 

ercoir 49. Crato quieunt. Dnu taepmenstur pepti-

mana in easem in menre Òccimbri in aquilonai 

parte Hiberniae. Vachall beice barnê. 

1 Son of Raghallach. — mac 

Rogallach, for mac Rogallach, 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 

Citaigrb, and Cano-garib), is usually 

printed “ Canonn ” by modern editors. 

But Canonn 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–Fanatt. — The 

original of these two clauses is added by way of 

gloss in A. and B. Cennmagair 

is now known as Kinnawecer, in the 

bar. of Kilmacrenen, 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., Fanatt,” 

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-Mocchonna (Dachonna's, or 

Mochonna's, " Oak-wood "). The 

form of the saint's name, Conna, 

was changed into Da-chonna and 

Mo-

chonna, 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, 

Intro., p. cxii. The fettering of 

his brother Nechtan, by King Drust, 

is entered at the year 725 infra.
Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,\(^7\) King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.\(^8\) Congal (of Cennmagair),\(^9\) son of Fergus (of Fanat),\(^9\) begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias\(^4\) 706.) Dachonna of Daire,\(^2\) 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 Fobhar\(^8\) died. Murder of Indrechtaich, son of Dunchad Muirse.\(^9\) Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,\(^7\) died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar\(^8\) died. Murder of Indrechtaich, son of Dunchad Muirse.\(^9\) Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,\(^7\) died.

\[\text{7 Of Sechnasach.—Securopaig, A.}
\[\text{8 Conodar of Fobhar.—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.}
\[\text{9 Dunchad Muirse.—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirse," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirisc, a district in the north of the bar, of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.}
\[\text{10 Conodar of Fobhar.—Bec, grandson, or descendant (nepos) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.}
\[\text{11 Coibdenach.—Written coiobenac in A. and B.; but "Coibdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.}
\[\text{12 Earthquakes.—Teirmumotig, A.}
\[\text{13 Bachall.—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crosstaf [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 (ec i n-aileichu). 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 was Subn. Slogadh Congaile fili' Peigina
por Laigini. Dunchad princepsatum iae tenuit.

1st. Ianapr. Anno domini decem.° und.° Canip Cuanam
rex Cruithne igitur est. Domuna igitur iterum
incensit. Sphen piliur Mamsot mortuis erit.

1st. Ianapr. Anno domini decem.° und.° Bellum dolo
in compo Ethni, ubi igitur sunt Leblahan mac
Eadoc, Cuallaig, ocus Curinairce. Bellum set Antae
in portu Laigini, contra Nepos Cennpelach, in quo
cesserunt. 11. fili Ceallaig Cuainn, Macra et
Piannaail, et Lupus cum Oritombur Cuallaig, et
portu paululum Conpichi mac Conculmann igitur
erit. Meicinoborcon episcop Cillie xarpo paupuit.
Bellum por Opacab, in quo piliur Credialair sacrit.
Peitar quo dicitur baccach cum nepus morgunio
indebta. Macno ma Turmadhen mortuin.
Firstly Conaill mac Peidhein.

1 Congal.—The King of Ireland at the time.
2 Dunchad.—This entry is a little
out of place, as Dunchad did not be-
come abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille)
until A.D. 710. See Reeves' Adam-
nan, p. 379.
3 Cuchuarain.—Canip cuaman, A.,
B. The Four Masters, at A.D. 706,
say that Cuchuarain was "King of
the Cruithini (i.e., the Picts of Dal-
raide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and
that the name of his slayer was
Fionnchu Ua Romain. The Chron.
Scot. (704) agrees with the Four
Mast., except as to the name of
Cuchuarain's destroyer, whom it calls
"Finchu Ua Reibain." In the list of
the Kings of Ulaid contained in the
Book of Leinster, p. 41, col. 3, "Cu-
chausin" (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 Dalaraidhe." Elsewhere
in the latter authority, however (p.
25, col. 1), the same person is de-
scribed as Cucuorganic ni Ulair 7
Cuchuarain (" Cuchuarain,
King of Ulaid and Pictland ").
The name of Cuchuarain is correctly in-
cluded in the list of the Kings of
Ulaid in Reeves' Eccl. Anteq., 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 euch voica
("battle of Dola "). But the Chron.
Scot. (705) has euca maga ele pep
volum (" Battle of Magh-Elo,
through treachery ").
5 Magh-Elo.—" Magh-Elo," in
Four Mast., and Chron. Scot. This
was the name of a plain on the east
side of the River Bann, about Cole-
rain, in the Co. Antrim. See Reeves'
Suibhne. A hosting of Congal, son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad held the government of Ia.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo in Magh-Elni, in which were slain Lethlabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaisc. The battle of Selga in the borders of Leinster; against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cuculinn, 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,' with dysentery, in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.


Selga.—Selga, or Selggæ (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of ρελγ, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (Four Mast., A.D. 707, note m), that Selgæ was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

In the borders of Leinster.—In the outerde 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 Fiannamall son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, supra), is stated to have occurred: each maige no pelga...; in the battle of Aife, or Selga,..., in the borders of Brega." The For-


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Son of Domnall, &c.—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (7) of Conall Guibran, whose death is recorded in the Ann. Four Mast., under A.D. 465. The general matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

2 Of a fit.—οο βρόγ. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the Book of Leinster, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died οο βρόγ οεν ύμμα "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, υμν. κιίλ εκ ταύτα, "both church and territory." The burning of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

Cinel-Comghall.—Senar Com- 

Cinne. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghall gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

Dargart.—Probably the "Dargart son of Pinguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, a quo "Cinel-Comghall;" and who is mentioned again at 711 infra.

Maelanfaid 'inse.'—Maelanfaid of the speech." Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa in Scit," as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfaid inse." Maelan for inse "supra insulam."
Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare, Congal, i.e., Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son 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). A battle among the Cine–Comghaill, in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart, were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid, "insci," was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechmasach, abbot of Loithra, dies. Justinianus II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faclan Ua Silni dies. The battle of the Ui-Meith, wherein were slain Tnuthach, son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn, by the Saxons, wherein Fingguine 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.

Justinianus—Leabhar na g-Ceart, p. 148, note a.

1 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. Oggyge, p. 432.

8 Faclan Ua Silni; i.e., Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

9 Ui-Meith.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muire-dach Meth ("the fat"), son of Imchad, son of Colla Da-crioich; 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 Turoc in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to Turoc (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 Beorfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cere."
\textit{On Loryg-eclet.}-\textit{pop. Loryg-eclet, A., B. O'Conor, however, wrongly prints forloinyg eclet, and translates "in navibus apud Cleti."}


1 On Loryg-eclet.—\textit{pop. Loryg-eclet, A., B. O'Conor, however, wrongly prints forloinyg eclet, and translates "in navibus apud Cleti."}


3 Cuince-Rhobairg.—Not identified. In the \textit{Tain bo Cuailinge} (Leb. na \textit{hidre}, p. 55a) there is mention of a place called cuince (explained as a pilab, or "mountain"), in the di- trict of Cuailinge, in the north of the present co. Louth. The name of Quin, in the co. Clare, was ancienly written "Cuinche."

4 Were slain.—\textit{cectur, A. ceci, B. Telach-Olaint.—Incorrectly written Teclae Olauno (for Teclae Olauno, the genit. form), in A and B. Sometimes written Talach-Ua- lann, and Telach-Uland (as at: 730, infra.) Not identified. See O'Dono- van's \textit{Four Mast.}, A.D. 709, note s.}

5 Taipert-boletter.—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. \textit{Adamman}, p. 380, note l. It is again referred to at 730, infra. \textit{Doergart.—} Apparently the "Dar- gart" mentioned above at 703.

6 Aberte.—"Traces of the old castle of Dunaverty, standing on a precipitous rock nearly surrounded by the sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay, at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre, opposite Sanda." Reeves' \textit{Adamman}, p. 380, note m.

7 Niall.—This Niall was son of Cernach (ob. 663, supra), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane (al. 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-eclet, where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robaigri, in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhecin, were slain.  

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The burning of Tairpert-bottiț. Congal, son of Doergart, dies. The siege of Aberte, by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanë, in which Mane, son of Niall, was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dub-thach, son of Becc Bairche, was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maedduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire. A battle among the Lower Leinstermen, 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.

Bec Bairche.—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Bec 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.

Cinel-Loeghaire.—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 supra), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Brega (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the Book of Leinster the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cai nelban (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.)

Among the Lower Leinstermen.—αρ thiệuνέρ οὔτε οὔτε (for τεχνομορί), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The Four Masters (712) have ὦς Λαγίν οὔτε οὔτε οὔτε ("by the South Leinstermen"). "Οὔτε οὔτε is obviously a mistake for τεχνομορί, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. II. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is Λαγίν οὔτε οὔτε οὔτε, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written Λαγίν οὔτε οὔτε.
the of land, daughter of Lappenberg's which 289, Hilda, of Bede's History in the Yorkshire, 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-Feradadh, gained over the Deis Tuaiscert (or "Northern Deis.") See above,
slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithchellach, was burned by fire. Beda composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Baetan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne, died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu dies in the monastery of Ild. Ciniod, son of Derile, and the son of Mathgerman, were slain. Dorbeni obtained 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 Aillill, King of Munster, was slain in battle. 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,' in Magh-Singittae, at Bile-thenedh in Assal, 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-Ollaigh is constructed by Selbach.

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in Chu, 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'Conor translates it "atroc;" 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'Conor incorrectly prints "in campo Etetch-gitcha."

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 Assail"), 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.

M 2

Fol. 276b


2. Út. 1anair. Cirno domini eoc. c. 366. 1ugulatio pegil Òaxorum, Òpru rilu Ceòmh òerop Òrru.

1. Ailen-doingi. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant translator of Clari. 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 Ailena”!

2. òn Cernagh. — “Grandson of Cernagh.” 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 “foeda contentio.”

4. Descendant. — nepop. Clar. 49 has “nephew,” which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepop is used to represent “grandson,” or “descendant.”


6. Pilgrims. — pepgum, A., B. Clar. 49 reads “In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Munenenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia.” The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that “there were certain pilgrims killed by the Monastermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family.”
Alen-daingen was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh, was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach in Midhe, in which Forsach descendant of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the afore
sad battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Beoc Bairche, and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Bec were victors. In this year pilgrims were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Clarainech, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.


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7 Cualann 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 Armach (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words mac Scannlan ("son of Scannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which co 16 ment ("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 cec for cae. 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 Chuna 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.
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. Ogg, 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.

1 Easter is changed. — conoracuip, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' Adamnan, p. 28, note.
2 Chair of Columba, i.e., the abbacy of Is, or Iona.
3 Of his age.—acetaip yue, B. yue is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.
4 Flann Foirbthe. — "Old Flan," Clar. 49. But "foirbthe" means "perfect," not "old."
5 Condalach, son of Conang.—Clar. 49 has "Connaelach son of Crimthain," but this is incorrect.
6 Dorsum Britanniae. — In Irish Druim-Britain, the "Back (or Ridge)
son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba, in the 74th year of his age, on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celitigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach, son of Conang, King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britanniae, by King Nectan. A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuire; and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance of the Fair of Tailtiu by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba and the son of Dubhleibhe, were slain.

Kal Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin, King of the Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche died. The battle of Cenannus, wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son of Maelduin, 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.—Cennmna (genit. form of Cennmnaig, for Cennmnaig, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

Fol. 28aa.

1 Conall Grant, i.e., Conall “the grey.”—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotaí, whose obit. is given above at the year 693.
2 Pergal.—King of Ireland. See under 721 infra.
3 Cronan Ua hÉoin, i.e., “Cronan descendant of Éoin.” 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 Sanc- torum, p. 393.
4 Inis-Maighe-Samh. — Inishmac- saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh. For nproae princepp marge rath, 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.
5 O’Conor, in his ed., incorrectly prints “Maigi Sainhín” (for Maigi Samh), note 3, sub au., and translates “Campl Solis”!
6 Congal Cennfota.—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or “Congal Long-head,” mentioned above at A.D. 673.
7 Othan lecc. — “Little Othan.” Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or “Big Othan” (now Faham, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.) O’Conor translates “supra genistas spinosas parvas”!
8 On the ‘foss’ of the Leinstermen. — ríper róíram ñaigímarum. Translated “upon the borders of Leinster,” in Clar. 49. The shower of blood is stated in the Book of Leinster (p. 274, o), to have fallen
of Dluthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant was victor. And Conall Grant, grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal, son of Maelduin. Cronan Ua hEoain, abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh, and Dubhduin, descendant of Faelan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota, and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc. It rained a shower of blood upon the ‘foss’ of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall ‘Frosach,’ son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach, was slain. and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. Drostan of the oratory rested in Ard-Breccain.

1 At its full.—*At * its full.— 2 Drostan of the oratory.—Oinrho-cuan, A. *Oinrho-seogie* is the genit. form of ὄρατος (variously written ὀρατός, ὀρατής, ὀρατοσ), which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated “manse” in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

12 Ard-Breccain.—*Ar* breccam, A. “Breccan’s Height.” Now Ard-bracan, 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.

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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 Ainfeallach 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 tipe, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 infra.

7 Or October.—uelt Occimbyur, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrib, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

8 Loch Unibhe.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

9 By their brother.—Li a mbyrapin, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

10 Suibhne.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnaeal, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 infra. The Four Masters have no reference to the outrage here alleged.
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was slain, i.e., the battle of Finnabhair. The battle of Finn-gleann between two sons of Ferchar Fota, in which Ainfcellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi between Dunchad Becc with the Cinel-Gabrairn, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October), on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne, viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother, i.e., Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne, in Armagh. A dry summer.


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.—χικκοπ, A., B. Sicca, Clar. 49.
12 Inis-Crothrainn.—Recte Inis-Clothrainn. 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-Clothrainn, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnderg, 109th King of Ireland, (Ogygia, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Fédlech (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.—Μυπραβτ. Incorrectly printed inbracht by O’Conor.
14 Theodore. — By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno 1., 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.
mae Talaítheas. Iuugulatio Contumacae plii Roel[e]-
taiz. Mori Maíneas abbatæ lamna leupi. Hapataio
maiz òreg du Catag mac Pinughine ocor du Muhipho
mac òpait. Mori Cuanne Riup eu. 1ímpo Laizén
la òregal, ocor mair um ína borame, ocor mair um na
ízaline Laizén pli òregal mac Mailseum. 1ímpoav
pellegiopur lezen cum pace Chirpiu púper ínrolam
Hiberniæe conjitutit.

Sc. ianaip. Anno domini ccce. ccc. i.° Maelrubai
in Òpup òpofon anno cccXX. ecatip. Colómi pli arpe
Laizén iugulatur ept. Maelcorpüi o Òpup híp,
úle mac Òipíb rex Coluchate, morniptop. Pérdoacch
mac Congalae obn. Cuanæ Cille odæ, ocor Òepip
Òam ípne nepop Colææ, Cuanë Òpomna Cúlinn,
Cilleæ loco Òepig, morniptop. Pérdloiu prncipatum
lae teniut. Paelan Maþcachaisi, ònad òpomnu
Laizgiin, mornipti ùnt. Bélhum Òlmuin m. i. 10.

1 Maenach.—The gen. form, "Main-
aigh," is incorrectly printed Mamaiy
by O'Connor. The festival of Maenach
is given in the Martyr. of Donegal,
at Oct. 17.
2 Lann-leri.—Dunleer, co. Louth.
156, note 2, and Todd's Cogadh
Gaedhel re Gailteab, Introd., p. xl.,
note 2. O'Donovan thought that
Lann-leri was the place now called
Lynn, in the barony of Fatullagh, co.
Westmeath. (Four Mast., A.D.
740, note v, 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 marunum
(“breach,” “defeat”), which is evi-
dently by mistake for marum,
“exaction,” “binding,” as in the
(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
boramn (or “cow-tribute”), see
note 2 at p. 18 supra.
5 By.—pli (“against”), A., B.
Clar. 49 has “by.” The Four Mast.
have le, “with,” or “by”; which
seems more correct.
6 Maelruba.—See under the years
670 and 672, supra.
7 Apurcrossan; otherwise written
“Apocrossan.” See under A.D. 672,
supra.
8 Maelcorghais. — 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 Talamhnaic was slain. The assassination of Cudinaisc, son of Rothe'[c]tach. Death of Maenach,1 the abbot of Lann-leri.2 The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-co.3 The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction4 of the ‘borama,’ and the exaction5 of the hostages of Leinster, by Fergal, son of Maeduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.


near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.” O’Donovan (Four Masters, A.D. 834, note d). The Diannsenchas 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 Eglish, 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. xi.

15 Martartech.—“House of Relics.” The genit, case of the name, marcap-časg, 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.
The sixth.—unc. 1.

2. Son of Bran.—nam Uaim, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Uaim. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, infra.

3. Son.—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

4. Dubhdacrich.—In the Ann. Four Mast. (718), and Chron. Scot. (id. an.), Dubhdacrich is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (supra A.D. 687). For "Dubhdainbher," the Frag. of Annals (722) have "Dubhdabrairen," 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.—Morp Cilchon. Cilchon is the gent. form of Aelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbeys of Monasterboice.


9. The entrance into religion of Selbach.—Cleficci (for cleifica- cunt, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by
third of the Ides of December, the sixth\textsuperscript{1} day of the week, in which were slain (i.e., by Murchad, son of Bran\textsuperscript{2}), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son\textsuperscript{3} of Maelsithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrich\textsuperscript{4}; Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithecellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall\textsuperscript{5}] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,\textsuperscript{6} and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,\textsuperscript{7} son of Manistir-Buti.\textsuperscript{8} Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach,\textsuperscript{9} Sinach,\textsuperscript{10} son of Tailtiu,\textsuperscript{11} dies. Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. \textsuperscript{12} Aelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of Selbach, fell asleep. Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cuengalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,\textsuperscript{13} died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,\textsuperscript{14} in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,\textsuperscript{15} son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane). Cinaeth,\textsuperscript{16} son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,\textsuperscript{17}

O'Connor (\textit{Rerum Hib. Script.}, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (\textit{Four Mast.}, A.D. 719, note d). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "\textit{Indrechtach mac Muriceadig rex Connacht mortitur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Taileen [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] mortitur}"! O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the \textit{Four Mast}, the obit of "Sinach of Tailtiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Connor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, infra) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=723 Tig.)

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\textsuperscript{1} Tailtiu. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

\textsuperscript{2} Granasc. — Not identified.

\textsuperscript{3} Cenn-Delgden. — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 supra.

\textsuperscript{4} Cernach Sotail. — His obit is entered above at A.D. 693.

\textsuperscript{5} Cinaeth. — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, infra.

\textsuperscript{6} Lethaithech. — In the Chron. Scot., and Ann. \textit{Four Mast.} (718), and \textit{Frag. of Annals} (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (\textit{supra}, a.D. 721).
The Cave ("a cave"). The Cave of Derry, or Londonderry, was noted by Reeves, page 76, who calls it the 'Cave of St. Mura'; now "Cilles Mura", near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Killykleen, Co. Donegal. See also under the years 717, supra, and 723, infra.

Colmán Uamach. The Martyr, of Donegal, at November 24, identifies Colmán Uamach with Colmán, son of Lenin [founder and abbot of Cloyne, co. Cork]; in Irish Cluain uama (the clualn, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colmán, son of Lenin, is given in the Ann. Four. Mast, at the year 600. See Harris's Ware, p. 573, and Colgan's Ada Sanctorum, p. 539, note 15.

2. Othan-mor, or "Othan Mor", has the Cave "(naim, a "cave"). The Martyr, of Donegal, identifies Othan with Colmán, son of Lainn, [founder and abbot of Cloyne, co. Cork]; in Irish Cluain uama (the clualn, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colmán, son of Lenin, is given in the Ann. Four. Mast, at the year 600. See Harris's Ware, p. 573, and Colgan's Ada Sanctorum, p. 539, note 15.

3. Damlew. The Martyr of Donegal, identifies Damlew with Colmán, son of Bremion, and a candidate for the Irish酺 "communion" of the year 772. See Harris's Ware, p. 573, and Colgan's Ada Sanctorum, p. 539, note 15.

4. Alien M'Craich. "Mac Orach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Conor rashly suggests the translation "Monasterium Insulse cacarack, seu ovatis"; as in A. and B. "constringitur"!


9. Colmán Uamach. "Colmán of Clar. 49 has the Cave "(naim, a "cave"). The Martyr, of Donegal, identifies Colmán with Colmán, son of Lenin [founder and abbot of Cloyne, co. Cork]; in Irish Cluain uama (the clualn, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colmán, son of Lenin, is given in the Ann. Four. Mast, at the year 600. See Harris's Ware, p. 573, and Colgan's Ada Sanctorum, p. 539, note 15.

7. Tech-Taille. See at A.D. 71, supra, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."
son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cilleneni Ua Colla, abbot of Othan, and Aldchu of Damliag, died. Ailen M'Craich is built. Simul, son of Drust, is fettered. Colman Uamach, scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille, who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban, scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha. A dark and blood-red moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc of Fortrenn; Oan, superior of Eg, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan, son of Derile, was put in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan' died. The killing of Crhnthan, son of Cellach, in the battle of Belach-líce, 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.


Blood-red.—γενεβρωχ. Sanguinea, A, B. Sanguines, Clar. 49.

Brecc.—O'Connor took this name as an epithet ('maculatus') connected with the name which precedes it.

Fortrenn.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, supra.

Eg.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note 7, at the year 616 supra.

Nectan.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 supra, as having expelled the community of In, or Iona, across Dorsum Britannic. See Skene's Chron. of the Picts and Scots, Preface, p. civii.

Tolarggan 'maphan.'—Tolarggan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

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.
Quier Mancheine Leoglinne. Iugulatio Cilello mic Bohdeodia Mide.


nam cecoptunt Poicnae, inter Selbaicum et familiae filiæ nepor [δ]ηματιον Connaill. Conail mac Moundan mantirio coronoatu. Annamnretiique


1 Leth-glenne.—New Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's Ware, Vol. I., p. 453.
2 Bodbachad.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the Book of Leinster, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, supra, where he is described as "Bodbchad Mide (B. of Meath) son of Dharmait."
3 Druiwm-fornocht.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Drum-

fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present town-

lands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (Ann. Four Mast., a.d. 721, note a.) But in O'Clery's Pedig. (p. 31) Drum-

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-Conail and Cinel-Eogain, who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.
4 Ua Braichidi.—"Descendant of Braichil." Clar. 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the Four Mast. have "Ua Brachaidhe."
5 Irros-Foichne.—Γημων Poiciæ. 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-

fochan," 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 con-

sidered 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.—ονωοι Αγι-
Leth-glen. The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht, between the Cínel-Conaill and [Cínel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthail, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi, were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne, wherein some of the Airghialla were slain, between Selbach and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill. Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law was renewed. The battle of Moin between . . . in Leinster, in which fell Laidgnen11 son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,12 King of the Leinstermen,

\[726.\]

1 Selbach. — This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose clericius (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 supra, and whose obit is given at 729 infra.

2 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.]

3 The Law, i.e., the "Law of Adamman." For the provisions of this Law, see Reeves' Adamnan, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

4 Battle of Moin between . . .

**D.**


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1 Cruithni.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.
2 Bairen.—Inis-Bregainn. — Bairen 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 Mur- chad son of Bran. See note 5, 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-Dunachadha, 1 *procer *1 *Laig- mi (for 1 *protaagui 1 *Laigibi, in Fortuatha [''border territories''] in Leinster). The territory of Ui- Dunachadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast., A.D. 1044, note 1.

7 Druim - Corcain. — "Corcan's Ridge." The *Four Mast. have "Druim-Corcain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedi) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.
dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni, was slain. The battle of Bairin, or of Inis-Bregann, in which Etirseel son of Cellach Cualann, and Congal son of Bran, were slain. Faelan was victor. The ‘falling asleep’ of Celi-Crist.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain, between Flaithbertach son of Loingsch, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach, 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, and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan, the younger, reigns.

Flann of Ointrebh, abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidcroibh 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, where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.


8 Cumach.—This epithet is more correctly given “Cuirri” by the Four Masters (A.D. 729). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in al. man. in A.

9 Son of Bran.—See note 12, p. 179.

10 Faelan.—See note 4, 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 Monerieffe, in the barony of Dunbarry, in Perthshire. Adamnan, p. 388, note y.

13 Castle-Credi.—Now “Boot-hill” (recte “Moot-hill”), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 383, note z.

14 Ecbrecht.—The Egbert, or Ecgberht, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (supra, A.D. 715). See Bede's Eccl. Hist., Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' Adamnan (App. to Preface, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Egbert, “in Iona,” is entered in the Anglo-Sax. Chron., at A.D. 729.

15 Monith-carno.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,
et exspectum Oengusa, et exactatorum Hectain cecidereunt, hoc est hic ear mac Monest et reliqui eisip, Tonguna mac Oromagan, pepoec mac Pongunne, et quinam multi; et familia Oengusara triumphantur. Selum Oono deperit blatus in regiombur pictorum, inter Oengus et Oomag remembr pictorum, et cecidit Oomag. 

\[\text{12.147}\]

\[\text{Fol. 29aa.}\]

called Cairn o' Mounth (Chron. Picts and Scots, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

1 Loch-Loegde.—Loch Loogdo, A.
2 Exactors.—exactatorer, A., and Clar. 49. exactator, B.
3 Family of Oengus.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriads. See Chron. Picts and Scots, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' Adamnan, p. 434.

4 Triumphed.—pushumpaur, B.
5 Drum-Deryblathag. — Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Ila [the Isla, in Forfarshire]." Caled., i., p. 211.
6 Relics.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 supra. The note Oona clariuit 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 Conarchs 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 Ferdachirc, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Cele-Petair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 infra.
Loch-Loegdae, between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors' 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 Oengus triumphed. The battle of Drum-Dergblathug 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 relics of Adamnan from Ireland, in the month of October. Bran son of Euan, Selbach son of Fercar, died. Suibhne, descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael), bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach, and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Baireche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad, in the Cula, i.e., 'adaigh noidhe nephain,' or of Imlech-Senaich.

10 Crunnmael.—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 Crunnmael, son of Roman; and of the Uí-Niellain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

11 The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach.—The copy of Tigernach in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an Gall uieach ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word litcoé in A., there is a mark like †, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for et.

12 Domnall, son of Murchad.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, infra.

13 'Adaigh noidhe nephain.'—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his Chron. Picts and Scots (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Conor, 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, " Praedium Dunad, contra Domhnauldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obstis in angustiis viaram Nephair, vel Imlecho Senaice;" a translation entirely misleading.
3. This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

6. Rath-maighe-oenaigh. — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 779, note x.


8. Indrechtach. — Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose
Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh, in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin, King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Taírpert-boitter by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata, in Murbulg, 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-maigh-oenaigh, and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggu, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblaith, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. 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 Indrechtach was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, 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 eccedit...
Muiradach me Inbrechtig Pontifex
Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obit."

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*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'Conor, 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.
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Uí Liathain.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the Uí Fhithgeinte), 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 (Kingarth, in Bute), referred to above at the years 633, 688, and infra at 736, 789.

3 Devout.—pigeo Ver, A. Religioper, B.

4 Aedh.—Coэ. Added in al. man. in A., over the form Coэ. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated infra at that year.

5 Over Flaihbertach.—Monarch of Ireland, v.Plaéberce, A. v. Plaéberce, 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 Cohu.—Aedh was King of the Uí-Céannsealga, or South Leinstermen.
sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithretha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain, a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimmen of Cill-Garadh, a devout cleric, 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), triumphed over Flaithbertach, son of Loingsech (son of Aengus, 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 Duineachdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Core, abbess of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech, and Ferdomnach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies. Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal, son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi. Muiredach, son of Ainfceallach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loard. Another encounter 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, son of Domnall.

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8 Abbess. — dominnatric. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady." 9 Conall Oircnech. — Conall the Plunderer.” O’Conor translates the epithet oircnech “Præpositus, vulgo Erenach,” which is incorrect, as oircnech is an adj. derived from oirc, or orcim, “plunder,” “destruction,” &c. 10 Dungal. — Referred to again under the years 733 and 735. 11 Cuilen-rigi. — Originally written cuilen 151 in A., but corrected to cuilen 151, or cuilen 151, 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 cuilen 151. 12 Another encounter.—Congerioircum. 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.
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Cona[n]ec reisi 1plodrae. Occirio Eòsac coso piln Óróref. Corepeát Catai so Domnall a Tailte, ocir corepeád Paltomuin so Chatal a Úlaetgu. 1sgulat° Oultanne pili Óuncon. Óllann píne aghav Ótuana mac Ú Noih obut. Ocúanmai ñògall ancorina ariar Maíceu ñauraut. Óacca ura eft 1 at-Óelsganfi Cualann, re ccorra lseae . . da ccor 1nr n-ipterf, oen ñenn naír; doomlaet po trí ol naír cáe m-blegum.


1 Ir-–Luachair.—° Eastern Luach- air.° A district ancienly 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 Tailltu.—Teltown, co. Meath, where national games were ancienly celebrated.
4 Tachtga.—°The old name of the “Hill of Ward,” near Athboy, co. Meath.
5 Delginis-Cualand.—Dalkey Is- land, near Dublin.
6 Having six legs.—The orig., po ccorra lseae, 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 naír cáe m- blegum. The meaning is that the
The killing of Aedh, son of Conain[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.\(^1\) The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,\(^2\) in Tailtiu; and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.\(^4\) The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finé, 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.\(^2\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Ul-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition\(^8\) of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caitigernd,\(^9\) daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg, son of Drostan, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Picts, and drowned by\(^10\) them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn\(^11\) 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-Eogain\(^13\)), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

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

\(^{8}\) Transposition. — *Commotatio*, 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*).

\(^{9}\) Caitigernd.—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-calleoch (“Nuns’ Island”) in Loch Lomond, who is commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

\(^{10}\) By.—cum, A., B. Ab., Clar. 49.

\(^{11}\) Dun-Leithfinn.—Not identified.

\(^{12}\) Flaithbertach.—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

\(^{13}\) Of the *Cinel-Eogain*. — The
mac Cinnraedh nes Laigin morupa. Ceò ollan reipare incirpt.


2. Oegudchai: The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, represents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

3. Murneimhne.—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.

4. 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. Oegedchar, bishop of Nendrum, rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne, between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo, were slain. Aedh, son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finniguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsce, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh. 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 the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At, and burned Creic; and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz.: Donngal and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

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6 Munstermen. — Ó mume, A.; Ó mómóin, B.
7 Dunchad Muirsce.—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.
10 Dun-At, or Dun-Att, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O’Conor incorrectly renders Dun-At by “arces,” not considering it a proper name.
11 Creic. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. Chron. Picts and Scots, Preface, p. cxxxi. O’Conor, mistakes the name cíurc for círúch (a “territory” or “border”), renders it by regiones.
12 Donngal. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.
Dellum Cnucce Coirpri & Calathros & Ecaterinovou, etin
\[...

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 limits (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 4, p. 118, supra.

4 Talorgan.—The Talorgan mentioned as having 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 Ainfcellach.—This must have been Muiredach (called Uaigeach, or "the Lovely"), son of Ainfcellach, 17th kin 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 Calathros\(^1\) at Etarlindu,\(^2\) between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,\(^3\) and Talorgan,\(^4\) son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Ainecellach,\(^5\) who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail\(^6\) 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-Bile, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inisbo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcan, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,\(^8\) king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cennagaradh.\(^9\) Failbhe, son of Guaire, i.e. successor\(^10\) of Maerubha of [Apor]crosan,\(^11\) was submerged in the depth of the sea\(^12\) with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Conmal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalgaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,\(^13\) on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,\(^14\) was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.\(^15\) Oengus, son of Ailill, king of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 supra.

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1. Cnoc-Coirpri
2. Etarlindu
3. Fortrenns
4. Talorgan
5. Ainecellach
6. Fianamail
7. Indinin
8. Conall Gabra
9. Cennagaradh
10. Successor
11. Maerubha of [Apor]crosan
12. Of the sea
13. Lic-Ailbhe
14. Fergus Forcraidh
15. Oengus
Oenpgr mac Ailbelro m1 amsvae ciannachta morltvp. Morr Graipnix aabbat imleco Mia. Oal isir Mac n-alvsean 7 Catall oc Tin va galar. Lex Patrighen tennit Hiberniam. Mianzala1 mac Mirceado, nch hi Ma1, morltvp.

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remenantibus AT.

1 Graiphu-ch.—Gen. form Graiph-
nigh. This name signifies "writer." The Four Masters, at A.D. 732, write the name " Graiphnigh."
2 Imlech-Fia.—New 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 Rabelaistic style, contained in the old Irish MS. known as the Leabhar Breac, called " Mac Coimlinne'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-Mait.—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 Imalle, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mait.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson of Bran, king of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole, bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach, 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-Senaigh (i.e., the battle of Uchbadh, 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, 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, had his head severed by the sword 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 To-ló. 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.—celsi vigores 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.—mocpione, A.
Aedh.—Aedh, son of Colgu, otherwise called Aedh Mend, was only king of Uí-Cendeelaig, 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 co. of Carlow and Wexford.

3 Who.—qui. Represented by 7, the sign for et or occup., in A. and B. Clar. 49 reads qui.

4 Of Inis.—Inpeo. Inis means an "Island." But there is nothing in either MS. to indicate what island is here referred to.

5 Cathal, son of Fingwine.—King of Munster. See under the year 736.

6 Uí-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, son of Colgu, and Bran Bee, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdaerinich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta,
- Fianganach Ua Maclaithchen; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Maeluidhir, and many others who, for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Crempthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga.

The battle of Inis, in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeluill. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguine, to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain, and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, died from the envenomed spittles of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit, rests. The 'falling asleep' of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh; and the 'falling asleep' of Ua Maeladathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall in Bodbrath, where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain, in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

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 Escaidh (or Keogh). The Four Masters (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bee ("Bran the Little"), whose death is recorded under this year.

1 Envenomed spittles. 2 Puçţir uen- ençtir. 3 Puçţir uen- ençtir. A. The Four Masters explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to Fergus Glutt that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

7 Treoit. —Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

8 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.
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In 742, Ireland and where is else 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.

2 Cinel-Fiachach.—Usually Angli-cised Kenalagh. 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 adjoin

ing. 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 Garbh.


The killing of Ua Aiella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.\(^5\) An earthquake in Ile,\(^6\) on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congail\(^7\) died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Seede, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The ‘falling asleep’ of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.\(^8\) The ‘falling asleep’ of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and of Ainalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murcha,\(^9\) son of Fergal,\(^10\) son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. The death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.\(^10\) Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.\(^11\) Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forbors,\(^12\) in which Fiannamail’s two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eulp. 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.

\(^6\) Tuaim-greine. — Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The Chron. Scot., at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its cloigtech (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cilin, 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 Boylagh, co. Donegal.

\(^12\) Forbors.—This place has not been identified.

\(^13\) Carn-Feradhaigh.—See note \(^4\) at the year 626 supra.
tusulatio Gillello cophtci mik Plann, pleri Oa Paiige. Dettum toroma Caetmai iner Cruithni 7 Oulmati mi
1ntorechaC. Pereculio Oulmati la hoenup mac
Pojiggipto. Copp Pctroniltte tujine Petarian v'atp-
ruo hoc annu, 7 na roccal no v'atpaal pepriha to
litir. Petarian pem apana aotlacaB marmpin ar ap
Esoah hi 1. area Peceonilte telesciipime pilse.

et. Ianam. Ann roinni voc. 2* XL 1.° Mopr
Oirechtaic pilh CuanaC prinicipiP PetirnaiD. Peintbe
semit tlaCalla 7 Oelime la Opaiae. Mopr Caetai
mic Prinnuine pisi Carpl. Mopr Maileotrip 14bba-
tir Cille robriD. Mopr Cruithile gerida 7 abbaaiP
LiiaD. Mopr AeDo tatb pesi Conacit 1. mare
1ntorectaC mic Muiretas. Strangulatio Conamag
mic AmdlaD pegi CieannaCae. Tusulatio AparaC
pilh Atseoda, piz nepotum Cpaumtann. Leppa in

1 Flann.—Better known to the stu-
dents of Irish (MS.) history as Flarn-
Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for
fourteen years. See Book of Leinster,
p. 40, col. 3.
2 Cruithni—Dailiata.—It is not cer-
tain whether these were the Picts
(Cruithni) and Dalriads of Scotland,
or those of Ireland. But they were
probably the Pictish and Dalradian
septs of Ireland. "Dailiata" is
written "Ool. pcri in A., Ool. mcat
in B., and Dalriada in Clar. 49.
3 "Smiting."—pempucio, A. pemp-
cupio, 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 Drus-
silla and Priscilla; although in French
it is Perrine. She was probably of
the noble Roman "familia Petronia."
And as to her relationship to St. Peter,
which fell Torcan Tíinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann, king of the Uí-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni and Dalriata, against Indrechtaich. The 'smiting' of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forgus. The body of Petronilla, 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."


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 cemeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctae sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." 

Annales, J. C. 758 (tom. 13, p. 644). See Stoke's ed. of the Felire of Aengus, p. xci.; Obitis and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin, p. 121; and Book of Lismore, fol. 52, b, 1. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (L), 757–766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Sigebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as given by Aringhi (Roma Subterranea) and older writers, commences with the word *aurea*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cemeterium, or sepulcrum.

5 Cinel-Fiachach.—See note under A.D. 739.

6 Delbna.—Delinne, 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.
Hibernia. Obrigio Ccliinm pilu Crip. 1ugulatio Cenunl Cniprui 1 u-granairet.


Tigriand Aeda Albae ro po:—

Oia nommanfre mo Oia vil, 1
Eiorn hri tuca Satceoam,
Tarum Dombeinniri th col,
Ropad man ap mo m'anacol.


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1 Son of Crop. — pilu Crip, A. Crip (of Crop) B. Crip, Clar. 49.
2 Granairet. — "Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.
3 Abbess. — domnnauci, A., B., and Clar. 49, for domnuaucir.
4 Dam-Derg. — This place has not been identified. The Four Mast. (738) state that it was in Brega. 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 Pep Cul (genit. of E1p Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Peapa Cul Óne, 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 Sretmanl at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has OomnaU, mac Murchua uctopor puni.
8 Aedh Alldan, 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. The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairet.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg, in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul, and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtaich, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechna. The battle of Sered-magh (i.e., at Cenannas, by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan, son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera, and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse:

"If my dear God protected me,  
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan;  
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, between the Ui-Ailello, and Gailenga. 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.

Fergus Forcraidh. The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, supra.

Last verse. The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 d. They are not in B.

Lock-Sailcedan. Now Lough-sallagh, in the parish of Dunbeyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. Four Mast, A.D. 738, note i.

12 Lorg. This place has not been identified.
14 Ui-Ailello. "Descendants of Ailill." The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish Cem, 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. Conchenn in sen Cellairch Cualann mopuip. 


ص. Ctt. Ian. Anno domini occ.7 AL.111.7 In nosta ri5num hoppibile 7 mirabile vnum etc in trechil. Popannan abbair Cluana iarunso obtin, 7 Conchur anco- pita Cluana tipherine. Cummaene au a Moenaigh, abbair Leinne treipe, mopuip. Uellum inter nepotar

1 Un 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 Dubhdoithe. The "Black [man] of the Dothra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Ul-Briuin-Cualand.

3 Bolgach. See above, at the year 679.

4 Saighhir. Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

5 Again. Isteump. 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 order.


7 Cluna. 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. Aikuin) da bernach ("two-gapped Island").
in one summer. The ‘Law’ of Ua Suanaigh,\(^1\) Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,\(^2\) King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bil\(\text{æ}\), [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.] \(\text{[unsure]}\). Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.\(^4\) Domnall enters again into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,\(^6\) by the Ui-Tuirtrí. 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 Tuilán.\(^10\) Devastation of the Corea-Modhrudaigh 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 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-Tuirtrí and

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9 Cellach Cualann.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.
10 Tuilán.—Tulían, A. B. Clar. 49 has “at the hill Tula aoin,” The place in question was probably Tuilán, 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 Moenach, 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.

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-ilir-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 Foltchaln.—"Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair."

5 Druim-Cuilinn.—Drumcullen, in the south of the barony of Elish, King's County.

6 Mac-ind-fertliaiyse.—This name would signify "Son of the Economus (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 Escoped.—The Author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49.
the Airthera. Congal, son of Eicneh, 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-Dubul it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain, a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuillinn. Death of Mac-ind-ferthaigse, abbot of Tech-Taille.

Ruman mac Colgen poet a optimid 'quinnt. Mopp Sapan abbatiri Denncair. Bellum Caim aitla La Muman, in quo cessit Caiprii mac Conoinarce. Mopp Oumlaugi piti Oumcon, regi numerul Aertrigal. Mopp Tuaislaith abbatiri Cinnigmonai. 1000/5 600/5 Cueda 0niti piti Caial. Bauaicii Comain religiorn i. ino Rocy, 7 qineh 9ndacrii abbatiri Oaimnpe. Mopp

1 *Alia* 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-Bile.*—The plain of the bile, 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 Londonderry. For the limits of Tuaiscert, see Reeves' Eccl. Antiq., 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-Cendelseai (or South Leinster) in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have reigned two years.
6 *Cuimhne.*—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 of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea. 2 Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuana of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bile, 3 died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscirt, 4 [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster, 5 died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:

Cucuimne 6
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-Ailche 8 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 rest 10 of Coman the Pious, i.e., of the Roes, 11 and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis. 12 The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.
Ruógaile & Naicn. Quier 1acóbi 1 Papannan, prácetic: oeci ríu.

Fol. 31aa. 

This name is also written Modímóc, "My little Dinma.

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-Deirdgeire, 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 μαία gallaibh, "by Foreigners."

4 Dochnui.—"Thy Cumal." Also written Dochunui, "My Cumal." O'Connor wrongly prints Dochnuail do chlairn, and translates "mourners," 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 Mst., Vol. I., p. 317, note o).

5 Muirenn.—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727. 6 i’Lassnáth.—See above at the year 743.
The rest of Jacob, descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] Muciinis-Riagail. 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, anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai, the Wise, 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 Suanaigh over Leth-Chuinn. Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lileach, died.


Leth-Chuinn.—“Conn’s Half.” The northern half of Ireland.

Flann Forbthe.—The death of a “Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartagh,” is entered under the year 715 supra.

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).

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.

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.

Cinadon.—Cionao (for Cionaoon), the genit. form, A., B. “Ciandon,” Clar. 49. The Four Mast. (744) write the name “Clonaodo” (gen. form), i.e., “of Cionaadh,” or Cionaeth, which is probably more correct.
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-Patroic.—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 Comarbas, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the Book of Lismore (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet *recubrto*, 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’ *Adaman*, p. 385, note m.

6 Au-inis.—The "Island of Au." Not identified.

7 Ua Cuirc.—"Descendant (or grandson) of Core." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

8 Cill-mor-Einir.—Or Cill-mor—
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-Bile; and great wind. Drowning of the Family of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnois.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar, and burning of Domnach-Patraic. Death of Suairlech, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnois.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

* End.—ūrbe; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Conor inaccurately renders the entry by "Athlii ducis Oengusii."

9 Oengus—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, and 740.

10 Dubhdaleithe.—The Four Mast., who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdaleithe "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 Fεγγατε (gen. of Fεγγατο) in A., over which name uel Ψεγγατοη appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "Mors Fergail."
In the margin in A, probably to signify
ing of the 'leth-airl' of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.'
Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhruim.


that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

8 Devout man of Egg.—μετέχεισαν Εγγ. A. μετεχοσον, B., which omits Εγγ. The copy of the entry in Clar. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

9 Inis-Muiredhaigh.—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

10 Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.—Now Leamokevoge, 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. Adamnan, p. 385.

12 Coirpri of Tethbha.—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written Tethbhe, was in later times known as "Teflia," See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's Topog. Poem, note 32.
ancorite 7 ericsop Ciuna creanfa. Morph Recta-
hrat neptih Siaire, abbatia Tommae grieine. Morph
"Ocimini neposip Ligan, raprentir Ciuna. Rhoitode
\ninpeipige do demuii Coirepi i velaii filoin. Rhoitode
Caillipe Luirf 7e au Omnin.

kt. Ianair. Anno domini occ. i. 11. sol tene-
broicn. Dormitatio Maccoboe abbatia Li 
Morp. Quier Lecip abbatia clona mic Ul Mor. 
Lex Ciumii cille la Domnall Mor. Morph Cella 
abatia Ciunaceptar Orenann. Morph Scanllain finn Lee-
gheri. Ccarin nepor Mone nag rex nepotum macu 
uip mornpi. Morph Moba. Morph Pobla mic 
Mairgara, raprentir. Interpreto nepotum Cillelo 
lA Speccoai. Morph Scanllai gi Ciuna Uaipenn. 
Morph Pumr Eirr mac n-Eirr. Mit mor porfala dociam 
tire 1 m-Baircii ino airmii Mionma mic Ceoia poit Mi 
Uaod. 7 tru mica ciin na chinn, 7 i. uinca in zuch 
micael vii, co ricaio micael viii, co mabh roth acfoir 
Rennchair an bliaiain fi, peilitet 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 Clon-
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 Brecrighe.—This was the name of 
a tribe situated in Magh-Brec-
raighe, in the N.W. of the co. of 
Westmeath, adjoining the county of 
Longford, in which the Cinel-Carri 
were at this time located. O'Conor 
blunders most egregiously regarding 
this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

5 Telach Findia. — This place, the 
name of which would now be written 
Tullinfinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not 
been identified.

6 Calrighe of Lurg.—A sept of the 
Calraighe, seated in the district of 
Magh-Luirg, or Mayorg, co. Ros-
common.

7 Domnall of Meath.—This was 
Domnall, son of Murchad, King 
of Ireland, whose accession is recorded 
arove, at the year 742. He was 
probably called Domnall Mide ("Dom-
nall 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 3, at the year 
593, supra.

9 Ui-mic-Uais. — See note 12, at 
A.D. 597, supra.
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da-glas.1 Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.2 Death of Rechtabr, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.3 The annihilation of the Brecrighet by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin. The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,4 by the U-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The ‘falling’ asleep of Macoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucrid, 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 Grecreighe,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 Aillill." See above at the year 742, note.
11 The Grecreighe. — Otherwise called the "Grecreighe of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Grecreighe 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 Oysgia, part III., cap. xlvi.
12 Cluain-Bairenn.—Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moy-carnan, co. Roscommon.
13 Es-mac-nEirc. — The "Castle of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhleinn." Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.
14 Bairche. — Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. Eccl. Antigq., 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.
218  

Jct. 1anaip. Aínnó dominti vcc.º Lº 111.º  
Mórrh  
plamnµ liµi Conócbarµ regµr maíµi Cn.  
Long∴  
mac  
Plaícbeirtµāi  
ex  
Cóìuµll  
moìuµ.  
Sleibhène  
abarb  
1as  
i  
Hibernam  
vere.  
Quíer  
Céppan  
Dóimliacc.  
1uʒiaûio  
Cúimhælaµb  
neportµ  
Culien.  
Poïûte  
Pòdáµt  
1eas  
Oirµµin.  
Dellum  
apµµ.  
Aínnó  
1oípcañ  
1nter  
neportµ  
Oriinium  
zennuµ  
Coìpµµ.  
in  
uinquµunt  
multi.  
Mórrh  
Cbeal  
àdo  
Omaìo.  
Dellum  
1nter  
neportµ  
Tunµµµ  
nimecum.  
Jct. 1anaip. Aínnó dominti vcc.º Lº 111.º  
Mórrh  
Plaícbeirtµ  
miµ  
Tnícäiµ  
regµr  
neportµm  
Mènt.  
Combùrtiù  
Cluaµa  
mic  
Poìµµ  
iu  
Jct. 1úµùµ.  
Mórrh  
Racáµµ  
Mártarçéiµ.  
Petìiµµaµ  
mic  
Cóìuµll,  
Catañ  
mic  
Dhiarmadta  
pàirµµi,  
Dóisµµur  
abarb  
síle  
Seirµµ,  
mortµµ  
munt.  
1síeòìuµµc  
mic  
Óìuµìiµ  
ex  
neportµm  
Màn,  
Plaícµµa  
mic  
Plaín  
neportµm  
Cóìuµll,  
ex  
neportµm  
Poìµµi,  
Pàngalàµµc  
mic  
Cúmìcìada  
plìµ  
Mætìéapaµµ,  
abb  
1nµµre  
bo  
1àµin  
1oì  
Rí,  
Mace  
Ronçon  
1i  
Cémuìl  
Coìpµµ,  
Sneìceìeìµùt  
1bù  
Oinìpòìmuµa,  
mortµµ  
munt.  

0.  
Jct. 1anaip. Aínnó dominti vcc.º Lº 11.º  
Combùrtiù  
Dennibáµµ  
mocµµ  
iu  
1óµµa  
Pàtµµµ.  
Reòìµµur  
mic  
Céadìaûµ  
nò  
Rochàµ  
1àìeìeìµ  
mic  
Tníµuèdúµaµµ  
µi  
Conàµàµç,  
Cí1z1z  
anòìpìuµa  
Cluaµa  
Cóìuµll,  
Pòìpòìpòì 
éìpìpòì  
mèòìuµ  
tùµµµ,  
Baìcìaìaµ  
mic  
Colmùn  

1 Dáim-liacc.—"Stone-house" (or  
"church").  Duleck, co. Meath.  
2 Fotharta-Fen.—The tribe-name  
of a sept inhabiting the district now  
represented by the barony of Forth,  
co. Carlow.  
3 Ard-Noiscan.—Ardnyskin, near  
Ardagh, co. Longford, according to  
O'Donovan: Four Mast., A.D. 749,  
ote 1. But the site of the battle  
may have been Ardnoisken, in the  
barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.  
4 Martar-tech.—This name signi-  
tifies "House of relics," or "Relic-  
house." It has not been identified.  
5 Cill-Sciér. — Kisskeer, in the  
parish of the same name, barony of  
Upper Kells, co. Meath.  
6 Bangor the Great.—Dennibarn  
moc.  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 Flánd son of Concho-bar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, King of Cínel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liace. The killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devastation of the Fotharta-Fea, by the Osraígi. The battle of Ard-Noisean, between the Ui-Briuin and the Cínel-Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Atho- 

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaitlmia son of Tnuthach, King of the Tjí-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of the Ui-Maine; Flathathia, son of Flann Ua Congaille, King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad, son of Maelcuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri; Mac Ronchon, of the Cínel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheis abbot of Nendrum, died. 

nepotir Suibne, moortui runct. Slogaith Laigen La Domnall ruu Niall, co nabatan i maix Muirteimne. Naupraesium Oelbeinae in tegmio Ri erga uceim 1. Oiumaith, (i. xxx. etap, 7 ni terpa oib acht lucht aen etap). Veilum Sponnae magiae in quo genur Connphr pproptacum eft.


Ct. Ianair. Cnno domini occ. L. un. A. Domnall mac Boe peq na m-Deirpe m-Prezh, Muirevnae mac Cophmae plana abbar Usgmarid, Cacaat mi nepotum Cennrelaiz, Domnall mac Plann veirgse, Elpin Glaippe noire, Ces mac Cophmae lebri Cianmaete, Phebadac Cille veilge, moortui runct. Cellepetap (a

1 Over against. — epiga, A. B. The Four Mast. (751) say im a teicgen, “with their lord.”

2 Boots. — The original of this clause is interlined in al. man. in A., by way of gloss. B. has “xxx ecapi, rprecep unum,” which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

3 Gronn-mor. — Sponnae magnae, A. B. Clar. 49 reads Grane magna. The place has not been identified.

4 Ua Suaunag — “Descendant (or nepos) of Suanach.” See above at the years 741 and 747, where the ‘Law of Ua Suanag’ 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 Riac, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork.”

O’Donov. Four Mast., A.D. 186, note c.

7 Between each other. — inuicem;
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, and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor, in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, i.e., Ua Suanaigh, anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lismor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat among the Munstermen, between each other, in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt, was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhal of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin; 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Both, King of the Deisi-Bregh; Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana, abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirgge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden; Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbadhach of Cill-dcilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),

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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 604, 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 Druin-
chét na in Ui-Bresail.” Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

1 Abbess. — omniacimu, A., B., and Clar. 40.
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 Murse, or “Dunchadh of Muirisc.” See note 14, under the year 682, supra.
4 Foibhran. — At the year 815 infra, (where the name is written Foibhirn, (genit. of Foibren), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigil (or Gregraidh), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.
5 Emaln-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, abbess 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 Cellach—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Arthran. Ailill, grandson of Dundach, was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhrian; 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, in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo, were slain. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, was victor.

Not well did Donn-bo go [on-his] career
Until he left his kingship;
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,
After the battle of Cul-Cirè.

Going into a sliabh afterwards,
On abandoning the daim-liac,
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 Cubretan, by whom Congal, son of Eignech, 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.

Fiachna.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, supra.

8 Not well—Namaculunig, probably for Namaculun (“not well did he go”), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms Namac-μας, Namac-μας, Namac[ο] γαμμας (“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-Cirè.—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,’
when not used in connexion with any establishment in particular, is usually understood as indicating "Daim-
like-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

1 Amongst worms. — i.e., a sheep.
2 Pronounced as put for nachdai, to rhyme with carraich, the last word in the stanza. The proper form of
the accus. plural of nachdp (natrix), however, is nachdachae.
3 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.
4 Glenn-rige. — This was the old
name of the valley of the Newry
river. See Reeves' Eccl. Antigua,
p. 233.
5 Benn-muitl. — The "point of
molt" (molt being the Irish for a
"wether"; comp. Fr. mouton, old Fr.
moulot, or moulon). Clar. 49 describes
Benn-muitl as "a mountain," but
gives no clue as to its situation.
6 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 cruenta." 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! 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-rique.³


¹⁴ Thirtrathbh.—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"!

¹⁵ Muiredach, grandson of Bran.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-edaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 supra), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's Loca Patricularia, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

¹⁶ Conait.—This name is written "Condath" by the Four Mast. (A.D. 755).

¹⁷ Ara-Enda.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

¹⁸ Cluain; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the Four Mast., who consistently ignore incidents of this nature.

¹⁹ Biror.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

²⁰ Moin-Coisse-Blae.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

²¹ Cluain-Cuinithin.—Now Clonguffin,
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.

4 Oengus. — The aithbe (“ebb,” or “decay”) of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 infra.

5 A dark moon. — An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.
6 Caill-Tuidbig. — The “Wood of Tuidbeg.” O’Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. Four Mast., A.D. 757, note f, and Addenda to vol. I., p. 1192.

7 Luigni. — Clar. 49 has “Luigni of Connaght” (i.e. the ancient inhabit-
Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of Fogartach, grandson of Cernach. The battle of Athduma, between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Ailll, son of Fheidhmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabraín, in which fell Donnga! son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts.


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.

"Comrai-Mide." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

"Sliabh-Truim." See note 2 under the year 614 supra.

"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-Suanaigh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.
Cusaðain abbatir linse Duanabal. Sol teinebropur
i hopia torcia vie. Mord Flann garaed regir
geògir mic Éreach. "Ouceta Lothri. Strato Cuitnise
mair, ubi Connacta rìogriot gunt. Òblum hirin
#. Procenso 7 Concumpard 7 corio bafricainn.
Druine pex ?orppenn momitup. Niull mproagad
megnaire incirpt.

. Ce. 1anair. Anno domin. occ. Le II. Nísh maicha
trípr pepe meńtipur. Quid Ronan abbatir Cluana
mice U Noir. Mord Corpsmac mic Cilella, abbatir
manúGFBeà òuiri. 1st aicare mop 7 ilam. Mord
"Owhnélggse yaripentir. Òblum Òrcagaman ince
pamidam Cluana micc U Noir 7 Òeimaid, ubi cce-
derupt Òiarmaic sub mac Òonnail, 7 Òiòlaé mac
"Òubhp, 7 .cc. iir òe fìamid Òeimaidge. Òrreál
mac Múrghusa witeor erpètir cùm pamid Gamna.
Sìceitập maqna úla pa mòsam. Òilll aua Òunceáda,
pe Connacht, momuir òp. Seannlann Òéimhin, mic
"Óeáaile, momitup. Riòth pola in tota Òiberni.
Tuculaitio Òrrepal mic Múrghusa. Òblum Òùible
pe "Óonnad aor pum Tela. Mord Raëraic mic

1 Duceta of Lóthra. — Duceta Lothri, A. B. Duceta Lothra, Clar. 49. O'Connor prints "Ouceta Lothri" as
part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and trans-
lates "occis a Lothriensis," which is surely wrong. Duceta is not men-
tioned by Tigernach or the F. M. Lóthra 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.
3 Níall, Frosach.—"Níall of the
Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes
Frosach "Nimbosus." Oggyga, p.
433. See under the next year.
4 Of Clonmacnoise.—Cluana inca-
noir, A. Cluana in noir, B. Cluana in Nois, Clar. 49. The Irish
form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written Cluain-mieb-U-Nois
(the "meadow of the son of Nois's
descendant"), and Cluain-mieb-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-mieb-Nois (the
"meadow of Nois's pigs"), is ince-
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-Erca. Duceta of Lothra [died]. The slaughter of Cuiinech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Coreumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn, dies. Niall Frossach begins to reign.


7 Dermagh. — Otherwise written Dairnagh, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King’s County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Colum-Cille, see Reeves’ Adamnan, p. 23, note b. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the Four Masters.

8 Wherein.—ubi, A. The words “nota bene” are added in the margin in B.

9 Cluain, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

10 Dunchad, i.e., Dunchad Mursea (al. 682 supra). Ailill was the son of Imreachtach, son of Dunchad Mursec. See O’Donovan’s Hy-Fiachrach, Geneal. Table, facing p. 476.

11 Bloody flux.—puach pola. Clar.

40 has “A running 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-bile.—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 Für-Tulach.—The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.
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 signalizing 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 (mna fianti). But at p. 274 8, 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.

1 Basleic.—Baslick, barony of Castleragh, 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 signalizing 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 (mna fianti). But at p. 274 8, 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.
of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.¹ Murchad, son of Inrechta, [died]. Three showers² were shed in Crich-Muirendaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz.:—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinn³
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell]:
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly⁴
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 sign⁵ was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.⁵ The repose of Tola of Ard-Brecain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach⁶ between two sons

are not in B, is written in the top margin of fol. 32 in A., with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

¹ Sign.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.
² 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.
³ 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.

Ict. Tanaír, Anno dominii oce. i.e. u. i. Oommitato Cruactaan abbar Cluana ripa. 1ugulatico Palla-


Ict. Tanaír. Anno dominii oce. i.e. u. i. Conbhann abbar Cille aerí mortuam eft. 1ugulatico Muircáca

mic Plavebartaí 7h cennui Conail. Poldanaic abbar Donncaic queunt. Ouboinbeic mac Cepnaic 764

abbar maintrrís òuic. [Upeb Stefemo 1ae. Mac 

ull jae, abbar ònaic ùb di [obit]. Plainbhir abbar 

latrriaí Uruma ripa. Cellia mac Conbri mic

1 Domnall; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

2 Donnchad.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

3 Falloman.—The entry of this battle in Ann. Four Mast., at a.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The F. M. represent Falloman as having been slain by Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

4 Cluain-Bromaigh.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now Cloonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

5 Failure.—Opecchec, A. Upec-
tur, B.

6 Cluain-ferta; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

7 Follamhan.—This name is written Follaman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

8 Sruthair.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbey-Shrule, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. Four Mast., a.D. 761, note w.
of Domnall,1 to wit, Donnchad2 and Murchad. Falloman3 was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle, Ailgal was put to flight. Folachta, 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.


9 Dubhinnrecht.—The name is written "Dubhindreachtaich" by the Fourth 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 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.

13 Sleibene.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 supra.

14 Mac-ind-sair.—"Son of the Carpenter."

15 Enach-dubh.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

16 Lathrach-Briuin.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co Kildare.

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. Folachta, 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.


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15 Enach-dubh.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

16 Lathrach-Briuin.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co Kildare.
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 Dobhachreacht.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

3 Aedan.—Written Cruinn in A. and B., and "Aoan" in Clar. 49. The Four Mast., at A.D. 763, have Cruinn, which seems more correct. The form Cruinn in the text is the gentil. of Cruinn, or Cruinn.

4 Ua Miannaigh, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The Four Mast. (at A.D. 763) have popula prunte (the "majority of the scruthe," 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 Mianniagh being omitted after Ua. 5 Suibhne.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 720.

6 Of kings.—regnum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The Four Masters (A.D. 763) say ben pi Tem- npa; 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. Dubhíunreacht,² son of Cathal, [767.] Rís. King of Connaught, died, i.e., from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Aihil, 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 Bregh, the queen of kings⁶ of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,⁷ between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight⁸ among the Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,⁹ in which fell Dubhcal-gaidh, 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.

¹ 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.

² Destructive fight. — Cor òc. The Four Mast. (at the year 764) use the term tomainnec, which means "conflict."

³ Ferna.—Ferns, co. Wexford.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Rechra. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (Eccl. Antigq., p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

⁶ Donnchad.—King of Ireland at the time.
Commancen nae, Conchoirn mac Cumara-
cac, ree Oine, morsti pune.

Fol. 326. Ec. 1 naain. Anno domini vce. 6 La. 6. 6 Haega-
mac Haughus mortuar eis a plaxu rangunpp.
Commanna mac Plainn, ree Orpaiz, isgulphur eis.-
Arzal, aibb plobair mac Ooniani, mortuar eis.
Vellum inter Lagenenper nuncio por a7 Ore, ubi
C'eaia mac Ouncheada uicitor puin, 7 cescopun-
Cinaed piliur Plainn 7 mater euir Ceallach, 7 Cattio
mac becce, 7 cecepu multir. Macrri Sianapir, Perpss.
Cille more eipir, Perpser eipserop piliur Cacht.
Ivort puin. Polactach tige s 7ce, aibb Clog
macc II Noin, morstuir eis. Vellum inter poreper
Cenepelaiz, ubi eecort Cenepelach mac Orain, 7
Cepirel mac Ceda pliu Clogsen uicitor puin. Con-
greppu eirr 'Ouncheada mac Oonnail 7 Cellaac mac
n'Ouncheada, 7 eipir 'Ouncheado cum ecepru perpier
Heil cu Lainn, 7 eicipun eum Lainniper. 7
ceipun 1 Sciaiz 11e;i; 7 panpupu uir Heiluu.
videpu 1 reir Cimne, 7 eicipun eum onnep
termpporph Lainnientu.
Corpepm b1uipio binepor
piliur eipsero Ope5, ubi cescopun Pluntepelaac mac
Plainn plin Roselliiiz, 7 Uepiide mac Dair, 7

1 Acorns.—Gaipema, genit. of
Gaipe, "oak fruit."
2 Enach-Dathe.—This place has not
been identified.
3 Toinsnamha. — Or Tuinsname,
See Shearmans Osorían Genealogy,
Part I. (Loca Patriciana, p. 264).
4 Clochar-mac-Dinheni.—Clougher,
in the county of Tyrone.
5 Ath-Orc.—The "Ford of Orc."
Not identified. It was probably the
name of some ford on the Liffey, or
Barrow.
6 Cellach.—King of Leinster, and
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-
corded above at the year 727.

1 Granaitret.—Granard, in the co.
Longford.
6 Cill-mor-Enuir.—Now Kilmore, in
the parish of the same name, barony
of Oneiland West, co. Arnaagh.
7 Tech-Tua.—The "House of St.
Tua." Now Taghadoe, in the par.
of the same name, barony of North
Salt, co. Kildare.
9 Cennselaic.—See note 10, under
the preceding year.
10 Dunchad.—King of Ireland at
this time.
12 Cellach.—King of Leinster. See
note 6.
13 Sciaic.—Nechtin. — "Nechtan's
many. Abundance of acorns.¹ Conman of Enach-Dathe,² Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,³ son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimhni,⁴ died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orch,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 Granairet,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 Etircscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Dunchad¹¹ son of Domnall, and Cellach¹² son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtin.¹³ And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,¹⁴ and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter¹⁵ of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,¹⁶ and Uarcridhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,¹⁷

Bush."¹⁸ The Four Mast. (A.D. 766) write the name γεώτς Νέαςκος, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note b, ad an.). But Sciach Nechtin seems more correct.


¹⁵ Slaughter.—σοῦρνηρός. Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (F. M. 765) translates σοῦρνηρός "battle." But σοῦρνηρός signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan’s Suppl. to O’Reilly, v. σοῦρνηρός. 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 mac Rogailnach, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written Rogellnach, in the genit. case (nom. Rogellnach), in these Annals at the year 721 supra.

¹⁷ Son of Ainftech.—mac οὖντριγ (for mac οὖντριγ, "son of Ainftech," in A). The form in B. would represent mac οὖντριγ, "son of Anfritech," which would be incorrect.

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 Cían (a quo "Cianachta"), son of Olill 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 Clannachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

5 Cill-mor-Éim. -- See note 4, p. 236.

6 Cluain — Dochre. — "Cluain-Tochne." in the Four Mast. (A.D. 765). The Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast. (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (Monast. Hib., p. 708) identifies it with Clonrane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Cloondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. an l county of Longford.


7 Fobhar.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.
8 Inis-cain-Degha.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.
9 Son of Fogartach.—The Four Mast. (at 766) have mac Fergus, "son of Feradhach."
10 King of Coirpri-mor.—mu Coirpri mòr, "king of the great Coirpri (c Cairbri)," A. B. has mu Coirpri mòr. (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" or "moriturus 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-Cuiithin."
12 Telach-Olaind.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note 4, p. 160) and 730.
13 Fochla.—The north of Ireland.
14 Donnchad.—The north of Ireland a the time.
15 Choc-mBanè.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's Four Mast. at A.D. 111, note g.
Oenac ina lamcomairtce, in quo 1541 7 consensiu
inquit sustitutum sit in munich. 1n lamcomairt hi rei Medel
signifer in tene oc net. Morp Subne abbatst
1ae. Oenac torit ta trese immelle, 7 ocen ignip
orrit, ac ohun in ternit. Quior Macelachthim add
cluana Cethue. Len Comain 7 Cetain recusand@ por topora
Connacht. Ceed ait sen por above Mane, Cet mac
Maetna@ por Cwene, infulato runc. Lepurh mac
Oudamdean motuit eft.

Kc. Ianap. Anno domini occ. lxx. n. Moena@ ina Colman, abbas Slane 7 cille Poebre, a rhui
raiciniui motuit eft. Daniel nepor Pothem, poruba
Lestubai, queuit. Donncoeth@ por Connacht motuit
eft. 1nrolita recitum 7 aforq rolj, ut rere raniu
omnir oreumit. Oeirmurr por inna aedt. Morpatt
hrue Eonece, Cetain egrigorip maig@ heu, Cetepairu
hiae Stormun aabbar cluana regta Opeanmu, motuit
runc. Lepuran dominuairiu Clile varo obnit. Una
tenebroga in .n. nonar decembru. Ceed mac Caihpu,
princerr Reicpamne, motuit eft.

Kc. Ianap. Anno domini occ. lxx. n. Morp
Oibpmun mac Poininu, abbatst Treo@ mor, in reita

1 "Fair of the clapping of hands."—This evidently refers to a celebration 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.—œnigc (for œnigr). A. B. The so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this entry "Irishmen fasted for fear of their destruction, one meal among them in awe of the fire." Dr. O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates œnigc "consensio spontanea," which is as bad. But the translation given in the Census of Ireland for 1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where œnigc is rendered by "all in one place" (as if the original was œnigc) is even worse.

3 Two tredans; i.e. two fasts of three days each. See tredan, i.e. tredens, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in Fel. of Oengus, at Nov. 16.

Cluain - Eishneach. — Clonenagh, near Mountrath, in the Queen's County.
of hands," in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands' on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted two 'tredans' together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech. The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time, 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 Dubhecomair, died. 


Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, abbot of Treoid-mor, on the sixth day between the two

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5 A second time.—\textit{\textit{f.\textit{a}}} (for \textit{\textit{t\textit{e\textit{c}}\textit{\textit{u}}\textit{\textit{b}}}) A. B. O'Conor prints \textit{\textit{a\textit{b}}} 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.—ο\textit{\textit{μ\textit{α}}\textit{γ\textit{α}}\textit{ρ\textit{ι}}\textit{α}}. A. B. 

9 Abbot.—\textit{\textit{μ\textit{α}}\textit{γ\textit{α}}\textit{ρ\textit{ι}}\textit{α}}. A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but \textit{\textit{μ\textit{α}}\textit{γ\textit{α}}\textit{ρ\textit{ι}}\textit{α}} seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery. 

10 Treoid-mor; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a Treoid-beg, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was Duma-dergluachra ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in \textit{\textit{Lebor-na-h\textit{\textit{U\textit{\textit{i}}\textit{d}}\textit{r}}}}, p. 119a.
Two Easters; i.e. Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

"Great Othan."

Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop’s See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

—Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

Of Cruachan-Ai. — The Four Mast. (at A.D. 769) have Maghe hUí, "of Magh-Al," the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Berry, in the county Wexford. (Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 769, note a.) But this is doubtful. O’Conor absurdly translates the name "vallis illustrium heroum."

1 Cruithni, i.e., the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraid, 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 Taliltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Disturbance of a fair by Donnchad. Eugan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh, and Fian-chu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge, and Suairlech, abbot of Linn, died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, i.e., of Belach-duin. The battle of Achadh-liag, between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

9 Lughmadh.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

10 Magh-luinge.—See note 1, at the year 672, supra.

11 Linn. — This should evidently be Linn-Duachaill, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The Martyr. of Donegal, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachaill, A.D. 774.""

12 Donnchad.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

13 Belach-duin.—The "Pass" of the "dun" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castle-keeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

14 Achadh-liag.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Conor (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 z) 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.
nepote: Ófmaids 7 Maine, ubi Maine nepotum pliorum Ûrose in tempore Colgen mic Cellaíg. Combuie inpole baíen.


Fol. 33ba. 7. Ófmaids 7 Maine, ubi Maine nepotum pliorum thecol na Ûcain 7. Ó. Colgu King of the Uí-Creamthainn. His obit is given at the year 790, infra.

1 Were overthrown.—propræmatur erg, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Maine (or Maine), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The Four Mast. (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in no meabór pop. Uí Maine (“in which the Ui-Maine were defeated”).

2 Colgu.—King of the Ui-Creamthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, infra.

3 Inis-Baithin.—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

4 Cluain- Trafford.—Clonard in the barony of Upper Moyenrath, co. Meath.

5 Rath-Aedha.—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

6 Of Finian.—Uímain, A. Pinn-an, B. “Finiani,” Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

7 Cennagaradh.—Kingsarth in Scotland.

8 Themselves.—nuncem, A. B. For invece they the Four Masters generally use pecem (“themselves”), as in this case.

9 Sliabh-Mis.—Slemish, a moun.
were overthrown. A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Broce, in the time of Colgu, son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.


Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha. Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 


Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Ere of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian of Cluain-Iraird. 

Death of Maelraanach, abbot of Cenngaradh. 

A battle among the Dalaraide themselves, at Shliabh-Mis, in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcradach. 

Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma between the Airthera and the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Crui, King of Cobha. 

Eugan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen, in which were the 'family' of Dermagh, and the sons of Tobath, i.e. Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

10 Drung.—See note, p. 96, supra. 

11 Fergus Forcradach.—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 Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

15 Munstermen. —Mumne, A. B. has the abbrev. for Mumnečus (accus. pl. of Mumneč, a "Munsterman").

16 'Family' of Dermagh.—The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The Four Masters do not give this entry.
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O'onnall; 7 cecrompunt multi de Mume, 7 victorier mjuepunt nepoteir Neill. ConbaD inna con.


1st January. Cnno omanin sec. 6 lxx. vii. 1 in coccD cecna cippa OonnchaD 7 Consgala 1. mac Conaing, 7 bellum porcsala inna porcsinn, uthi cecrompunt Consala mac Conanig, 7 Cuanu mac Ecno, 7 7eirmait mac Clozg, 7 OunnchaD mac Olenn, 7 Plaidna mac Maelaunin, 7 ceteri multi. OonnchaD victor ruin.

1 Combat of the Cu's.—-Obró (for conbaró, or conbaró) 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 Oidhra.—Now Older, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

4 Cernach.—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

5 Caladruim.—Now Galtrim, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

6 King.—megyn. A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms piiri and megyn are used in connection with "Flathru" (the genit. form of Flathrua, 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 Cumusca’s sons,
at Odhra,³—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,⁴ viz., Niall
and Cumuseach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and
many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.⁵ The
hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter
altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind.
Flathrui, son of Domnall, King⁶ of Connaught. Dis-
turbance 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-Bodbhguna,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 Donnchad and Congalach (i.e., son of Conaing¹⁰); and the
battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain
Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecned,
and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others.
Donnchad was victor.

that some word like mop γ, or obrυγ, has been omitted before Πεπηγυν. But the death of Flathruae, King of
Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

¹ The fair. — The “Fair” (or “national games”) celebrated an-
ually in Tailtiu, or Teltown, in the
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.
See above, at the year 716. O’Conor
entirely misunderstood this entry,
which he translates in his ed. of these
Annals (ad. an.), “Levis pugus, seu
velitatio, facta apud Donag, a Dun-
chado rege contra Ciannachtenses.”

² Congalach.—The same personage
mentioned under the next year.

³ Ban-Bodbhguna.—“Ban of ‘Bod-
bhguna.’” Bodbhguna 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.
The enforcement, or promulgation, of the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum-Cille by his father Domnall, also
monarch of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 752.

1 Forcalad.—O'Donovan was uncertain whether this should be "Forcalad," "or for Caladh," "or upon Caladh," which (" Caladh ") he regarded as "probably the ... Caladh of Calraighe ... in the present parish of Ballylonghloe [co. Westmeath]."

2 Donnchad.—Monarch of Ireland. This stanza, which is not in B., is added, in the original hand, in the lower margin of fol. 336 in A., with a mark of reference to its place in the text.

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 763 (=752). In the Book of Leinster (p. 25, col. 2), Niall is stated to have died in Hi (Iona), na cnac-siopa, "in his pilgrimage;" and it is added that three remarkable showers fell in his reign, namely, a shower of "white silver," a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat. See under the years 717 and 763, supra.
By the battle of Forcalad was caused
A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.
Many a fond mother was sad
On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonnaocnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July.
The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The
'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchadh and Bresal. Death
of Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Uí-
Cennselaigh. The ‘falling asleep’ of Ainfccllach, abbot
of Connor, and of Lann-Ela. Niall Frosach, son of
Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille), and Niall son of Conall
Grant, King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of
Cremthan, King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of
Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dal-
riata—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn, died.
Finan, abbot of Cluain-auis, and Constans, a
wise man, of Loch-Eirne rested. A slaughter of the
Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben, where Artgal was the
victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of
Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne;

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5 I-Coluim-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 Cremthan, 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. Antiqu., 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 Logh- 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.
This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

2 Furso's City. — Peronne, in France. St. Furso is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, supra.

3 Flathrua. — See under the year 776.

4 Ceased not. — non desinit, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

5 Fochla. — A name for the North of Ireland.

6 Des-Munha.—Desmond.

7 Breislen of Berre. — Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 infra, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighe (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the Four Masters at A.D. 800 (=805).

8 Ros-caimm. — Plainly written roip chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Reischaim" in Clar. 49. The Four Mast., at A.D. 774, have roa Comán ("of Roscomman"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

been intended for Ros-Comain (Ros-common).

9 Al-Cluadh. — Also written Al-Clauite, 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 Balna). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

12 Was broken. — ‘O mac rómain. Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of these Annals (ad am.), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates "Praelium Domadhmanense"!

13 King of the Saxons. — This seems a mistake, as Eilpin was a Pictish King. See Skene's Chron. Ficta and Scot. 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
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 Uí-Cennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 infra), and Coirpri King of Uí-Cennselaigh. (Book of Leinster, p. 39, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)

2 Donnchad.—King of Ireland at the time.


4 Dubhliitter. — Probably Dubhliitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given infra at the year 795.

5 President. — pauc. 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.


8 Imlech-Ibhair. — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.
two tribes of the Leinstermen. Donnchad 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 synods of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter was president. Macnio, son of Cellach, abbott of Dun-lethglaisi, rested. The third ‘Law’ of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. Great confusion in Ard-Macha on Quinquagesima day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair; Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle; Saerghal Ua Edairgnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua; Dubhinnreacht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Brecain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire; Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar; Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann; Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail; Saergal Ua Cathail, a

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9 Inis-Daimle.—In the Martyr. of Donegal, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as “Little Island,” in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. War of the Gaedhil, &c., Introd., xxxvii., note 2.

10 Cluain-ferta-Molua.—See note 10, p. 85, supra.

11 Lann-leire,—Or Lann-leri, as written above at the year 720, where see note 2.

12 Fobhar.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

13 Cluain-Dolcain. — Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, infra.

14 Tuaim-da-olann.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualaun; Tuam, co. Galway.

15 Ui-Mail.—This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of
254 101046

. H. Caetair rapieni, 7 Peipsur mac Caisi m 1 Dal Rrati, omnei parcmcti punt. Beilum riže ne riabii lprop Lainmu, die ramnae, in quo ceevnt C uc nalt uinb. Diriapwot mac Conang m 7 Conang mac 'Oun Gauge, ta uo Conangi, 7 Maeiswn mac Peipsur 7 P o g e n t a c mac Cumarcaig, duo nepeot Cer naig, uctepep eancti belli Rigi.

Coste Larzii ar ramian Tbo étis oaieti wait sapeu; 7rtnogab utsa ti,rop bni Rigi po aptat.

Gicnech mac Eiptenaig equonimur 'Oonliacc, 7 Cuninaipe .H. Caipraino, moprimup.

1st Ianaur. Anno domini occ. 1. inuapeirde .H. Maietoine, 7 Copmac mac Úrseal abbar aipoo 'Oonecan 7 aiapmiu cunacati, 7 0upéolapseq nex Pictorgen citra Monto, 7 Muireadae mac Nuapailaie equonimur 1ae, 7 'Ocecan uppecafr, 7 Seannal nepor Taib55 abbar 'Ochaco bo in perma Concaill, domnatur xL. in anno, 7 Dan[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Ceonan abbar of 772, 7 poiii Comman, 7 Ùtan equonimur Ùennair, 7 P e d o m m a n Òcmae ta xtualann, omnei parciupnt.

Wicklow. The Four Masters (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Myresk and Barrishoolie, co. Mayo; which seems wrong. 1 Right.—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 Bath-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 Ul-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenacally, 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 Righe\(^1\) [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 Cumaic—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.\(^1\)

The Leinstermen went on Samhain\(^3\)

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, steward\(^5\) of Daimliacc, and Cudinaicc Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcriðide Ua Mailetoile; Cormac son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth;\(^6\) Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward\(^7\) of Ia; Beccan Liffechaire; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadh-bo (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 Ferdomnach of Tuaim-da-ghualann\(^10\)—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.

\(^7\) Steward. — equonm\(\nu\)\(\nu\), MSS. The Four Mast. (at A.D. 777), have p\(\mu\)\(\imath\)\(\imath\), or “Prior.” See Reeves’ Adamnan, p. 365.

\(^8\) Ban[ban]. — Óm, A., B. “Ban-ab,” Clar. 49; which adds the title “Airchinn,” for Airchinnech, “Herench,” or “Erench.” The name is written Banbhan in the Ann. F. M., which is probably the correct form.

\(^9\) Cloenad. — Clane, co. Kildare.

Bachall Artgal mic Caíl preg Connacht, peum-
pinacio einif in pequeti ann oin iniolam 1ae. Ve-
llum Cuimfe in claiming Cille pafa in in. Kalendar
pentimphur, teipia peuma, tiri Ruathnai mic Paolin
7 ubri mac Mairneaé, ubi cecetepunt Magron mac
Plainn peex. H. Poile, 7 Oubsaeru mic Laonfan, in
geceirp. Ruathr inicor vus. Ubri cariphu sicet et.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini vcc. Lxxx. 11. Occipio
Oomnum miin Plaintwat, miç H. Poile,; cluain Conae
Macdouil 1 n-teipilini. Oenugr mac Gruineudail
abbar "Oomliacc, 7 Cillon .H. Tiranai, 7 Swaireh
ancoruita celtibh liap moen, 7 utacalac rapien
Senchae, 7 Oomnum mac Ceiternai peex nepotum
Carphon in clepicati, 7 Reclarten Pobair rapien,
7 Aoron rapienr, 7 Paolur mac Tuaalde rapienr
Cluana hapano, 7 Pepur ephicorup "Oomliacc, 7
Becc mac Cumurcair, ommer mortp punt. Combhriu-
co artr Maacae 7 maqui heu paxonom. 15niu hoopubut
exta noce gabarti, 7 comtearm, hi.1111. nonar aubarti,
7 nonar magrub 7 nothihtirb oifithrri monar-
捕鱼um Cluanan bronaif. Bellum "Oomna aca do iner
Oad naipaiti movecim, in qui cecetit "osaifta nepor

11 Bouchall' 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 Baireche,
King of Ulad, at the year 706 supra.
The obit of Artgal (whose victory in
the battle of Magh-Dairebn, over the
Ul-Maine, is recorded above at the year
777) is given under 790 infra.

2 In.—Iona, in Scotland.

3 Cuirech.—The Curragh of Kil-
dare.

4 In mutual combat.—in geceirp,
A., B. Literally meaning "in re-
spence" (or "in opposition"). The
blundering author of the version in
Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of
in geceirp, and writes "Daudarick
Mac Laigmen O'Recar."

5 Cluain-Conaire-Maeldubh.—The
"Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's mea-
dow") of Maelduibh, a saint whose
festival is mentioned in the Martyr,
of Donegal, under Dec. 18. Now Clon-
curry, in the parish of the same name,
barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare;
and not Cloncurry, in the barony of
Kethey and Oughterary, in the same
county, which was anciently known
as Cluain-Conaire-Tomain. See the
Feler of Oengus at Sept. 16, and
Book of Leinster, p. 43a.

6 In geislinne. —1 n-teipilini,
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‘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 Muireadhach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failgh, and Dubhdaerich 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-Failgh, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,5 in ‘geislinne.’6 Oengus, son of Crummnel, abbot of Daimliace; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ul-Carcon, in religion; Rechtlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliace;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 Dalanaidhe them-

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these Annals (ad an.), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

1 Daimliace.—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.

8 Saturday. — nocce yabbarr. 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 "Duna-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, 8
Note 4. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-achacht," the compiler in the Ann. Four Masters, at A.D. 776, has "Duma-achadh," generally omitted of this kind generally omitte
selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor, 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 Flaitniadh,8 abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The 'Scamach.'9 The promulgation of Patrick's 'Law' in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,4 and by Tipraiti1 son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechtnia, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innreachtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-enaigh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedghal, King of Umlah; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisennnech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscrad Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noen-nenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truin. 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-caim-Dego, was put to death by poison.7 The battle of Carn-Conaill8 in Aidhne,9 where Tipraiti10 was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

1 Domnall. — Originally written 'Oonnchuro in A., but properly corrected to 'Oomnall.

2 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.

3 By poison.—'Uenino, A.

4 Carn-Conaill.—See under the year 648 supra, and O'Donovan's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 645, note x.

5 Aidhne.—This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

6 Tipraiti.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 infra.
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7. Niamhac mac nCedu poen, occ 1npi nappi 1 n-aini 1n TAE.

Orri bri
In dat occ 1npi na ri; 
Dunchad in uichec for mui,
Macna in tuvaecht i ti.

Cosentur peliquaquam piin Thpe ao cuirteaten Taitten.

Kt. 1anair. Anno domini voc.5 LXXX.111.6 Dunchaod nepor "Oameni nes nepotum Mani, Maeloctapaiz Fol. 34 la mac Conail abbap cille Cuiiann 7 cille Manach peuba, 7 Maedwine mac Peingu nes Lota gabop, 7 Poeltum nepor Ranilec rapien, 7 Muicise Adamn mac Cellaiz rapien abbap 1npiu celtiace, 7 toreb .11. Poileni rapien abbap Thpor, 7 Ruatun mac Paetan nes cuntoctum Laganenium, 7 Concobap mac Colsen, onner rapien panc. Commotaciu peliquaquam Ulban: Uelum Muiaoe, uthi Tippaire pipecor pust. Eiain mac Poctenaiz, abbap Roelato 7 inni Crotann, moircap ept. Elictez abatirpa ciuana Uronaiz mortuac ept.

Kt. 1anair. Anno domini voc.5 LXXX.111.6 Maedwine mac Ceoba bennan nes 1nloche, Scannlan mac Cnann

1. Dunchad. — Monarch of Ireland.
2. Macna. — King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded under the year 788 infra.
3. Jais-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. — Oppi, A. The Four Mast. write Orp, which is undoubtedly more correct. This stanza, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 34a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.
5. Would not come. — ni tuvaecht is seemingly a mistake for ni tuvaecher, the proper form.
6. Of the son. — Plur, for plur, A. and B. Dean Reeves, however, prints "filiorum Eire" ("of the sons of Eire"). Adamnan, p. 387, note t.
Donnchad, son of Domnall, and Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ, in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what effect
Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?
Donnchad would not go upon the sea?
Fiachna would not come ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son of Erc at the city of Tailtiu.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuillinn and Cill-manach, 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; Ruaidri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan. The battle of Muaidh, where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann, died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh (Bennan) king of Ir-Luachair; Scannlan, son of Flann, king of


Ruaidri. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the Book of Leinster, p. 39, col. 2, Ruaidri is set down as next in succession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

10 Ultan.—St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

11 Muaidh.—The River Moy, in Connaught.

12 Inis-Clothrann. —Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written fp v Cnochmann in A., B., and Clar. 49.

13 Ir-Luachair.—See note 1, p. 188 supra.
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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.

1 Killed.—The Four Mast. (A.D. 781=786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.
5 And the avenging of him.—7 utcione mun. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.
6 Donnchad.—Called "Donnchad, son of Murchadh," 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 Domhnaill, 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 Clonmaconoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died. A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis. 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, was killed; and the avenging of him (i.e., at Tuilan; Donnchadh was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchadh and the race of Aedh-Slane, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor, and two descendants of Conaing, viz.:—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond, between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Carnach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaíne. The plague which is called ‘scamach.’

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;

7 Loch-Gabhor.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

8 Cenond.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the Four Mast. (A.D. 784).

9 Scamach.—Written skawaghe in Mageoghegan’s Translation of the Ann. Clonmaconoise (at A.D. 783). See note 2, 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. — equonimup (for oeconomup), 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.


1 Aldachu.—Ólóóc, A. "Allechu," Clar. 49. The name is Òmaidhí (Aldachus) in the Four Masts (782).
2 Racht-oenbo.—The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.
3 Died.—moip 2, for mortuam eft. A. and B. "mortual sunt," Clar. 49.
4 Ul-Briuin.—There were several septs the tribe-name of which was Ul-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 paráite. 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 Ul-Briuin of Óomal.—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 omnem, A. ubi homnem, B. Clar. 49, trans-
Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu, anchorite of Rath-oenbo, and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died. 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-Briuin were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donneothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairenn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia' of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirse, where all the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, King of the Fochla. 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. Macae, abbot of Saigir, died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra, died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand. Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

iates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

9 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 Ballybirt, King's County.

11 Lothra.—Now Lorра, 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 (?) 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.
Contentio nea Mcach, in qua iuzalatip eft 111. in hortio oratorun Lapie. Vellum inep Uitra iuicem, in quo ceciv Tomaltud mac 1e6ac Eámh ufpct riu. Occipu cluam rexce Mcgàain La Ünur mac Mupgont, in qua ceciv G6 mac Tomal- 
viab, 7 oratorum combuftum. Vellum inter 1iccop ubi Conall mac Taigos ufpct eft 7 eaput, 7 Con- 
tàntan ufpct riu. Vellum Cloticí inter genus  
Eugain 7 Conall, in quo genus Conall propertiam  

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 Visitatian, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoisne (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."  
3 Daire-Calgoi'dh.—Derry, or Londonderry.  
4 Cnoibhba.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.  
5 Cluan-Dolcuin.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.  
6 Easter night.—In noce pafca  
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 oratory door."  
8 Son of Cialath.—In the Ann.  
Four Mast. (at 783=792), Tomaltud is stated to have been the "son of Inmeachta," 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 Tomaltud'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 Tomaltud as reigning 10 years after Fiacna son of Aedh Roen, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.
Aedha, rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran over the Connaughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidd.


Burning of Cluain-Iraird, on Easter night. 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. A battle among the Ulidians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal was slain. Echaidh was victor. The destruction of Cluain-ferta-Mongain, by Oengus, 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, and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech 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. — Occippo, A. Translated "burning," Clar. 49.

11 Cluain-ferta-Mongain.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kileconfort, 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.—ευαππιτ, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

14 Cloitech.—The Four Mast. (at A.D. 784=789) have τομαίος τα τονταίος ("battle of Cladech," 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. Cletech la hC Cio oirnige (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.
Domnall.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Mainderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

Inis-cain-Deya.—Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

Fergil.—The Four Mast. (A.D. 784) style him a geometer ("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 "Fergil," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of history.

Cathal.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connacht), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

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.

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 Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

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 Domnall escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega. Fergil, 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 Cathal escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni, by the Ui-Aillella, in Achadh-abla. Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad, son of Domnall, at Rathairthr, at a fair.


"Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.
8 Bachall-Isu.—" Baculius Iesu," the name of St. Patrick's crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see Annals of Loch Co, at A.D. 1588, and Todd's Obits, &c., of Christ Church, Introd., p. viii., eq.
9 Donnchad.—King of Ireland at the time.
10 Rath-airthir.—The "Eastern Rath (or Fort)." Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgovan, co. Meath], according to O'Donovan, Four Masters, A.D. 784, note f.
11 Cennagaradh.—Kingarth, in Bute.
12 Dubhlinn.—Dublin. The name signifies "black-pool."
13 Three Tribes.—ονομάζει
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.
ma&na &la. la va l n-Chrae. Vellum Conall 7
Cu&i Cein. 1c. Cein. 7&1 Cein. ma& Muire&i. 
Prcnc&are. epr&or Lr&can, Cumnar&
ma& Con&i Ce&i ab&ar &go Ma&ae, Om&i&al ma&
&D&l pex na n-A&er, Ani&al ma& Ca&al pex
Con&ie in hi, Soe&be&g& ab&ar clu&na ma&
But. Con&i Ce&i mo&rir pex. Ani&al pex . hi. Ma&i mo&rir pex. Vellum
&ro ab&ar, ubi coce&oit &i&i&i ma& &eice pex
Te&ae, 7 &enur ma& &i&i&i mo&uir pex. Cae&cpa&
ne n-Don&he&i a T&e in au& mi&i &e&i&i, por
&i&i&i n&i&i&i, in quo coce&oir C&al ma& &e&i&i pex
nep&& C&i&i&i, &i&i&i Ce&i Ce&i mac &e&i&i, 7
&n&i&i&i ma& Col&i&i. &ite&i&i ma& &i&i&i, &&i&i&i, pa&i&i&i.

\[x\]

B. 1t. ianair. Anno domini vce. 6. xe. 1. Ma&i&i
Taml&i&i, &i&i&i &i&i, &i&i&i . hi. Con&i&i&i,
&i&i&i 7 mi&i&i &i&i&i, in pace co&i&i&i&i pex; 7
&i&i&i&i &i&i&i ou& mi&i mo&rir. Vellum
&i&i&i&i clu&na ar&i ubi coce&oit C&i&i&i mac &e&i&i, 7
&i&i&i&i ma& To&i&i&i&i mo&uir pex, 7 ini&i&i
ini&i&i.

1 Slaughter.—Caed&i, A. Ce&i, B.
2 Cein. a& Cein. Con&i&i&i son of Tad&i&i, and
&i&i&i&i son of F&i&i&i, Kings of the Phi&i&i of
&i&i&i. The "Jugulat" of Con&i&i&i is
recorded under the year 807, and
the death of Constantine (or "Cu&i
&i&i&i, as the name is generally
written in Irish texts) under 820 infra.
3 In other books.—in ali&i ur&i&i, A.
rec&u&i&i al&i ur&i&i, B.
4 Con&i&i—Called "Con&, de&
cendant of Cath&i son of E&i&i,"
in the list of the "Com&us" (or
successors) of Patrick, in the Book
of Lixter, p. 42, col. 3.
5 Artga:.—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 Isla, or
Hi-Col&i&i-Cille.
6 Ard-a&i.—The "height (or hill)
of the apple tree." O'Donovan
identifies this place with "&i-a&i-
&i&i&i, now Lissardowlin, in the
parish of Tem&i&i, co. Long-
ford. Four Mast., A.D. 786, note q.
7 By Do&i&i.—ne n-Don&i&i and
The so-called 'translator' of these
A great slaughter of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall and Constantine is written in this place in other books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaise, son of Conasach; abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochall, King of the Airthera; Artgal, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomrace, bishop of Finnglais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachailil, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, son of Muiredhach of Lusca, died. Bachail, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla, where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle gained by Donnchad, from Tailtiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin, over Aedh linger, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothartaigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht, Aedhan of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai, where Cinaedh, son of Artgal, was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his...
Bellum Ætto macaraime, ubi nester Ætello prorogati sunt, 7 Conoobar 7 Æpheatae nester Ætacal cescépunt, 7 Caethiu 7 mac Ætebarta 7. nester Connru, 7 Conmac mac Æutaoacs 7, mì Ætehna, cescépunt. Æperal mac Ætebarta nester Ætacho, Macelbreial mac Aedo Æth Ine Æthra. 7. Æpmaor, Doncorpe nester Æth Æatath, Caethiu nester Ætacal, Tepoc prinerpr Corcaí moore, obièpunt.

1 Regn. — 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-Fiacrach. — O'Donovan states (Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiacrach of Arderaths (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' Colton's Visitation, p. 9, note q.
4 Corcaí-mor. — Cork, in Munster.
5 Dubhdaileithi. — In the list of the successors of Patrick in the Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 3, Dubhdaileithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.
6 Druim-Ínaclaíim. — Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.
7 Ladghen. — The words mì Ladghen, "King of Ladghen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.
8 South-Leinster. — Ceirpri son of "Ladcnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennsealgh, in the Book of Leinster (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.
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. The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Aireachtach, grandsons of Cathal, were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdaerich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dalaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Finachraich; Donncorci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calnaghe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi, son of Sinach, abbot of Ard-Macha; Crummael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Chuain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen, King of South Leinster; Dointech, superior of Treoit-mor; Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, and Taichlech, abbot of Druirn-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman, by Aildobur and Muirghis, over the three divisions 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 Gormghal, 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.

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 Air-chinneachs (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 10 under A.D. 737 supra. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.
Fol. 33 ba. Íct. 1anair. Anno domini occ.® xc.® 111.®. Aírectach h. Faelain abbas aír Móca, 7 Ímríat episcopum aír Móca, in pace tumúemunt in una noc et.


Commotató reliquiárum híreó 3loca' déa Dónnchad aí avallium laegientium coepra Múrmenpre. Í亞íteó omnium híreórum britanniae a géntilibur. Ínteret Múgornime macen la Coib mac Neill.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini occ.® xc.® 111.®. Ítrann arptecenn rex laegientium occuruim eht, 7 regina eimur, Eiáne ních Dónnail Míde. Íniúnechta costarerp, mac Céallan, occút eor hi Cill eile wuma in rexta nocce porc Kalenbap Maí, in eht .111. rega. Occúri Cúnn mac Dónnchad aí círe Oa n-Olcan la Íann mac Congalán. Leo'cath Reámaíne o géntilib, 7 Sei toreprib 7 do lomráid.

1. "Aile Faelain; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelain. A later hand writes abbar O 'Ólélag ("alias Aile Fleadhlaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Flea. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the Book of Leinster (p. 42, col. 9), in which Aírectach Aile Faelán 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 Aírectach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

2. Abbess. — banaircimeach. The Four Masters seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lepben banaíccenec they make Learbhainn arphúmeach ("Learbhainn, airchimeach," as O'Donovan renders it, F. M. 789).

But the office of airchimeach, as O'Don. himself has explained (Suppl. to O'Reilly in voces) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas banaircimeach is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Clan Bairenn." Besides, Cluan-Bairre (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Conor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardceinn, 6 King of the Leinstermen was slain, and his queen; Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath, Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,' 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 Oclean, 9 by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Scii 10 was pillaged and wasted.

5 Aedh.-Aedh Oirdnide, 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 Ardceinn.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead "). The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note 8.
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), that this was probably the place now called Kilcood, in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. But in the Book of Leinster list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcend, son of Muredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in Cill-cule-duma, in Laighis-chuile, which was a district in the present Queen's County.
9 Crich-Ua-n Oclean.—The "territory of the Ul-Oclean." 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 Scii.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has rμγι (with a "punctum delens" under the letter r) νοργιμαν [evidently for νοργιμαν] 7νο λομ ματο, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For γι (Skye) the Four Masters (at A.D. 790), have ας Σκιμαν ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

T 2
The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is MEANACH, (nom. MEANAG, 1. Mea-nach.) But in the Book of Leinster list (p. 42, col. 3), it is MOENACH, in the genit. form ; nom. MOENACH.

DUBLHITTEIR.—See above at the year 779.

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.

Cill-achaidh of Drum-fotha—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

Ath-truim.—Trim, co. Meath.

Ciarraidhe.—The Four Masters.
ANMALS OF ULSTER.

Foendelach (son of Maenach), 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.


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 Bregh, in religion; Rotheachtach of Croebh, and Muire-dach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

---

* 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 Μαλμεδαιρ ευκομηνυρ ελυμανα μια Νοηρ, ομντει
mortui ρυτι. θελεο οπομα πις, ιη έμου ceceteupl
υιο μη 'Οδομαλλ, το ερτ, πινη'ενειθα 7 'Οιαμπατ
homin ματερ ευρ, 7 πινη'ενειθα μακ Πολλαμαν, 7
αλι multip qui non numberet null. άεθ μας Νειλ
μη Παρσαλε πνευμ ρυτι.

Cia δορωεαρ 9εθ τα 'Οδομαλλ, δορωεα ειαρ;
Γην 9εθ μη μη ια εα οπομα παρ ηιδ. 

Conval μη Μυροθα, αδατιτή της παμθη Cille
dan, πορνημε. Ηπαστικη Μινι τα 9εθ μας Νειλ
μπαραηζ, 7 ιηλιαμ μεμ δι ευρ.

[Ερ. Νομπ] εμνο δομμη νεκ.εμ.εμ. έν.έμ. έμνη
περοφ οικωλα, αδαρ Cille dan, πορνημε ερτ.

Com-

bυραη πηγ Παμπασ κε σοματιβ, 7 βοριμε να πειδ θο
βραη, 7 γεμιν Πολλαμα θο βραηδ δο οαην, 7
ημεραη μαρα δοαη θεη, ειτη Επημι 7 Αλβαν.

Πολυμπη
1ηλεδη ια, 7 Πολμαρ μας Μυροθαπο περοφ Σουαρ
Ορνι, πομηθα Κλυμαν μια Νοηρ, περιεπαντ.

1 Ailmedhair.—O'Connor misprints 
this name "Aline-Daire [Derrensis]," 
taking Aline (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 Oirdnide, son 
of Niall Frasach, King of Ire-

land.

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 Murcha-
chad, who succeeded him in the 
sovereignty.

7 Domnall.—A gloss over the name 
in A. has mac Murychara ("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-erdythe.—The 'translator' in 
Clar. 49 renders this term by "house 
of the wise." But over the word
Oengus, King of Cineł-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,\(^1\) steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,\(^2\) in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,\(^3\) his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.\(^4\) Aedh,\(^5\) son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh\(^6\) was slain by Domnall,\(^7\) a fierce triumph;
By the true, fair Aedh,\(^8\) in the battle of Druim-righ,\(^9\) it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe\(^6\) 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-Patraice\(^10\) by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations\(^11\) [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.

\(^{11}\) "wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? Tech-sruithe means "house of seniors."

\(^{9}\) Frasach. — γραγχ (the gen. form of γραγχ, "of the showers"), added in B. See note \(^{9}\), p. 169, note \(^{9}\), p. 230, and note \(^{9}\), p. 248, supra.

\(^{10}\) Inis-Patraice. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.,* A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called Insula Patricii), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallabh*, Introd., xxxv. note 1.


\(^{12}\) Imlech-Fia. — See note \(^{9}\), p. 194 supra.

\(^{13}\) Of Muirmidh. — Μυρμίδιχος, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form Μυρμίδιχο, the nomin. of which would be Μυρμίδιχ. *Guaire Aidhne.* — Ormon, in A: and B. See note \(^{9}\), p. 118 supra.
Kct. 1anap. Annio domini oec. x. um. Bellum
Dun zamba in sec. Connacha inuicem, ubi Corenap
mac Donn, 7 Sarcobad, 7 ali multi secevempunt, 7
Muirdh mac Donnataic insecor rust. Bellum
finnabrac hic Teobain, ubi reger multi occurrunt
ut et, Pepisiri mac Uiscale, Corenap mac Ceidipinac,
regin segeniri Conrip 1. Udbinnpecacht mac Mecsele
7 Mupnach mac Conomaac. Mupnach mac Domnal
insecor rust. 1ugulacio Blatmce mac Iuaire, abbatric
Uiana pota Doectain, o Maclriuanaac7 o Pollaman
ruir Domnchaor. Nix magna in qua multi homine
7 peecora peripunt. Domnal mac Connachor volo
a tracnbuc rum ugelatuc et, Repabilac mac Segeq,
abbar Rochampaign, obit. AnnaI abbar cluana me
Nui, Ceidipinac abbar Iinne sa loca, 7 Stasal. N.
Conmain abbar Cille acanq, 7 Munnatac Pernan, 7
Sibnde Cille veltzg, 6 Deiplen Domne utram plipunt.
[Ino laheconanac hi peil Micel, via n-cpege in tene
vi nin.] Lex pacucn por Connaachor, la Sunmgad
mac Oiunatair. Wini mac Tnpechtaic, nec N.
Maine Connacht, monrup et, Tnplanc plia
Platehnataic me Loin[en]eges forinu. [Ino Mcac Fmmbac, vette.
Kct. 1anap. Annio domini oec. x. x. Murchadach
abbar Bennquip, Connaie mac Ciscale, Mecobu
abbar por Comain, Mmcencea abbar Gdinne sa loca,

2 Themselves.—nuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the Ann.
Four Mast. is pepim, "themselves."
3 Muirghis.—King of Connaught at the time.
4 Finnabhair.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennar, in the
parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moy-
aspell and Magheradernon, co. West-
meath.
5 Murchad.—The Four Mast. (A.D.
794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of
Donnal, King of Meath," is entered
at the year 801 infra.
6 Cluain—fota-BaeTLS; i.e., "Bae-
tan's long meadow." Now Clonfad,
in the barony of Farbill, co. West-
meath.
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-Ganiba\(^3\) between the Connaughtmen themselves,\(^2\) in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaissedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,\(^3\) son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair\(^4\) in Tethba, where many kings were slain, \textit{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 Condmac. Murchad,\(^5\) son of Donnall, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair in Tethba, where many kings were slain, \textit{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 Condmac. Murchad,\(^5\) son of Donnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,\(^c\) 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 Breisien 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 Patrick\(^{11}\) over Connaught, by Gormgal,\(^{12}\) son of Dindatch. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Uí-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithebertach,\(^{13}\) son of Loingsc, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. AIRMEDHACH, abbot of Bennchair;\(^{14}\) Conla, 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 Columban foundation, is here meant.

\(^3\) Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King’s county.
\(^4\) Breisien of Berre.—See under the year 778 supra.
\(^5\) '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.

\(^{13}\) Flaithebertach.—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.

\[\text{Fol. 36 ab.}\]

1 Dun-lethglaise.—Downpatrick, co. Down.
2 Corcach-mor; i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.
3 On the festival of Mac Cuinn.—The obit of Mac Cuillin (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. —Velillom, A., B. The corresponding word in the Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 795, is tomanpecc, a "conflict," or "encounter."
5 His brother, i.e., Failbe.—Failbe was apparently the brother of Piangalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, supra.
6 Conlaed.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's Florilegium, p. 199, and Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 194-201.
7 Airthera.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalum." 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 Deire Eithneigh. — O'Donovan.
[and] Mimtenacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loingsech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor, died. Fergil Ua Taithig, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Bregh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle between the Cinen-Loeghaire and Cinen-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., Failbhe [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera themselves, in Magh-Lingsen, where Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh, and Conmal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan, son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain, died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho, in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And

following the Martyr. Donegal at
November 3, and a note in the Feliré of Oengus at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-flann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavan, 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.

12 Ronan.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromaskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the 'buidhe-conaill,' otherwise called 'cron-conaill' (see note 3, 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 Lugad." 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 Iewsagh (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' Eccl. Antiqq., p. 350.

Kt. 1anair. Anno dinni 00cc.® i.® Mipnewac mac 'Oonnaill rI Mide mortuun eft. Slozaid la h aedhop Mide, co no paan Mide 2irt. se mac Oonninaha, to eft, Conconob 7 Ailell. Ailleill mac Corpaic abbar Slane, paratun 7 uvede orpinun, obit. Peregal mac Annvrath nex Orruiz mortuun eft. Macozi Gruinrpornan abbar 'Denniair, Mipnewac mac Oldoari abbar cliuna rerta Upanein, Copenaic nepor czvui abbar Lugninb, Clemenf Tipe se spa, omnej peticum nitem in pace ripuunt. Aperi mac Ailella, nex Mugdorne mayan, mortuun eft. Euguir rIa Oonn- chas, regina regin Temornae, mortua eft. Tozal

1 Bresal.—See Reeves Adamnan, p. 386.
2 Dornnaick — Sechnaill ; i.e. the "church of Sechnail." Now Dun- shaughlin, in the barony of Ra- toath, co. Meath.
3 Befail.—This name means "Wo- man of Fél," (Fél being a bardie 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.—Epcap, B.
7 Ardth.—King of Ireland.
8 Aporocesan. — Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporocesan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identifica- tion of Aporocesan, and the etymology
Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal, son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, fell asleep in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, died. Befail, daughter of Cathal, queen of Donnchad, 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. 

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Donnall, King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh 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 Annchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcoran, abbot of Bencchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain; Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughmadh, and Clemens of Tir-da-glas—all ended their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan, died. Euginis, daughter of Donnchad, Queen of the King of

of the name, see the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300. 

9 Cluainiftera-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 omenf cenuine. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A. 


14 Euginis.—In the Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written Euyinia for "Eu- genia." 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 Donnchadh; i.e. Donnchad, son of Donnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, supra.
Loch Ruaac la Muirghis. 1 Columbae cille a gentsibh comhuire eft.

Ict 1anair. Anno domini 2cc.° 11.° Quier Plann mac Naigseile, qui in tentatione volopir xri.° anno inceabht. doshinn ann abbar Taillaittai Macluaini paiera in pace. Dunchado mac Conigile, rex Loch Cal, a gentsibh ruhe igulatir eft. oirrual mac Cuildinu, rex inpolae Cillephuir, in genepe Eusain, igulatir eft. DLLUM rubai Conail intet dobr rutir Donnchado, ubi Clilii cecrot et Conceobri intior sunt. Oenigur mac Muigdom, rex nepotum. Paile, igulatir eft volore a roceu Elnneestis uh Ceallai, cechti regir yui. DLLULUM intet 8ogon et aceme Moenmai, in quo multi interfecti sunt. 1782

Fol. 36 ba.

Paile, igulatir eft volore a roceu Elnneestis uh Ceallai, cechti regir yui. DLLULUM intet 8ogon et aceme Moenmai, in quo multi interfecti sunt.


1 King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 1 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 Longhrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

3 Muirghis. —Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, supra. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'pradonibus maritimis.'

4 Of Narghal. —Naigseile, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the Four Mast. (788) have Naigseile. MS. B. has Naigsaile ("of Narghal").

5 Tamlacht-Maelruain.—Now Tullaght, in the co. of Dublin.

6 Loch-Cal.—Loughgall, co. Armagh.

7 Cullen-rigi.—See note 11, p 187, supra.

8 Luska-Connill. — Now Rathconnell, in the parish of the same
Temoria, died. The demolition of Loch-Riach by Muirghis. I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of Narghal, who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain, rested in peace, Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal, was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigí, of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill, between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron, King of the Ui-Failghí, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta, son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North, died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig, 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, 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 senators of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

9 Of Mughron. — & 'Domnall ('or of Domnall'), as in the List of Kings of Ul-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-Man). See O'Donovan's Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, and map prefixed.

12 King of the North.—μαχαίρα A., B. The words μι μη τυπώς, 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 Oirdnìche, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

15 Senators.—ρουσούριουμ, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more
fully given by the Four Masters (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.


2 Son of Artti.—mac Arttae. Not in B.

3 Girduidhe. — corrúς, A.; the words uel. Oiρηνει being written over it. Oiρηνει, 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. — οἰρπαντε, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast. (A.D. 799)* is 5ο μαρ-
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 Donnclochair, son of Artri,\(^8\) was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe\(^8\) 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, dispersing\(^6\) a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn\(^6\); and the sea divided the Island of Fita\(^7\) 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 Oirdndhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine\(^8\). The giving of Cenannas\(^9\) in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.


\(^{**}\) Fathadh-na-Canoine.—“Fathadh of the Canon” (or “the Canonist”). This entry, which is written in the margin 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 Lasigian’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.—ирпцлш. Not in B.
lecture bonip, impident et lacrimabilitet umam
pirit. line abacteria Cille varro obir. Ouboa-
banen. N. Ouban, princeps Cluana taifus, patru-
bus puer auctur eft. Cernitamac Persepuru, per
Loch gabor, mortui eft. Slogas h-Oeda co Dun
Cuair, co po man Laishii inir da Muirosat, vo eft.
Muiruiac mac Rudaia, 7thMuiruiac mac Umam.
1ugulatio Cernmac mac Muirosita abbatia Bracice,
et ufberei popedio Cianavo da Muircig. Muiro-
tac mac Onngaiie, pex Opebume, mortui eft. Cell
achai eft in oraporion nou affertet.

Text:

1 Was added.—advocat eft, 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 Baslac.—Baslick, in the barony
of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.
7 Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai,
afterwards called, and still known by
the name of, Clann-Keherny; a dis-
trict in the barony of Castlereagh,
co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's
Ogygia, pt. III., c. 46.
8 Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of
Tomaltach, King of Connaught.
9 Died.—mortui pune (for
mortui eft), A. B.
10 Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the
parish and barony of Geashill, King's
County.
11 In which.—in quippr,
A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.
12 Broke out.—The words irora
opta eft are not in B.
13 Gormgal.—See above at
the years 792, and 798.
14 Dhincagad.—Written Dhindaigh
in the genit. form (nomin. Dindan-
ach), at 792 supra, and [D]indnataig
(nom. [D]indnatach) in the Book of
Leinster, p. 42. col. 4.
15 Cluain—auis.—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-Iaird, was added to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor, died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair, when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz:—Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec, and the devastation of Ciarraidhe afterwards by Muirgis. Muirechertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died. Cill-achaidh, with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which a great plague broke out in the island of Ireland. Gormgal, son of Dindagad, abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-auis, died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom. 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

10 Obtained his kingdom. — peignum accept. Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muridach, 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
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2. Was burned. — ar~eet. to~p~co~ath, "was burned," Four Mast. (A.D. 800 = 805).
3. Airther. — A territory now partly represented by the baronies of Orior, in the co. Armagh.
5. Cona~. — hi Cenn~na, 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 Monahinch, a couple of miles to the s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.
8. Ros-Comain. — Roscommon, co. Roscoinon. It is not easy to understand how the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners), who generally committed their depredations from the sea, or from navigable rivers, could have made their way inland as far as the town of Roscommon. Instead of 'Ross-Comain,' the Chron. Scot., (A.D. 807), has Rois-cain (in the genit. form; nomin. Ross-cain).
the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain. \[806\] Tir-da-glas was burned. \[806\]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdailthe, abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera. \[806\] The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire. \[806\] Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cennannus. \[806\] Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea, slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh, and invaded Ros-Comain. \[807\] A battle between the ‘family’ of Corcach, and the ‘family’ of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the ‘family’ of Corcach. \[807\]


10 Slaughter.—\(\bar{\text{ce}}\)e\(\bar{\text{r}}\), for ce\(\bar{\text{r}}\) (\(\bar{\text{c}}\)e\(\bar{\text{r}}\)), A. B.
11 Calbhach.—The alias is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has ob\(\bar{\text{u}}\)r\(\bar{\text{r}}\) C\(\bar{\text{u}}\)\(\bar{\text{u}}\)\(\bar{\text{c}}\)\(\bar{\text{h}}\). 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-oenaigh, 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-oenaigh, i.e. the ‘hollow of the fair.’’ Four Mast. A.D. 808, note y.
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**Scotorum, at A.D. 808, give him the title of “abbot of Armagh.” But in the Ann. Inisfallen, at A.D. 795 (≈808), he is merely called pop-legem, or “Lector.” His name is not in Ware’s list of Archbishops of Armagh.

2 Taichlech.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form “Teichtech.” The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

3 Cellach.—The epithet Tosaech means “the first.” The name of “Cellach, son of Dungal,” appears in the list of the Kings of Ul-Cense-lagh (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, 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. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.


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.

Heroic nobles return sadly, Ulidians, injured by Aedh.

Where they stayed, under disgrace, Was [at] . . . . of the active Brené.

1 Rath-Etain. — The rath, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.
2 Telach-liss. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (Four Mast., A.D. 804, note c).
3 Cluain-tuaiscort. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.
4 Cluain; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.
5 Oratory of Nodan. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Easterstown," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.
6 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.
7 [At] . . . . — The original seems like ec congul (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or ec congur ("at Congal," ec for ec, co, oc, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").
8 Brené. — "Fretum Brené" was the latinized form of the name of the

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.


4 Cathina. — The name is "Cathina in the Ann. Four Mast. (A.D. 805 = 810).
They tried to go by the shore,
The proud Ulidian host.
Beaks\(^1\) were seen, with fragments,
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabharabha\(^2\) 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 Doimliac;\(^5\) and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meili,\(^6\) abbot of Cillachaith; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecuil-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-steward\(^10\) 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.' Tadhg\(^11\) and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,\(^12\) were slain by the Luighni.\(^13\) Devastation of the Luighni\(^14\) by Muirgis.\(^15\) 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.\(^16\)

\(^{9}\) *Fera-Cul.*—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

\(^{19}\) *House-steward.*—equonomus (for oeconomum), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) τομνάν, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii."

See Reeves Adamnan, p. 365.

\(^{11}\) *Tadhg.*—ταόγ 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.*—τὰν α εὐγείαν. The *Four Mast.* write ταν ἱγείαν. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37v, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.

Nuadha. A. Numiini vccc. = x.º Plann mac Celltaic ahabr Finnlaire, riumba et aecopita et erirnouri, rubita morte repu. 1tem Ecdn erirnouri et aecopita rinncepr Tamlaita, queneit. Corpeac mac Mialchuire nex Zarbhoi, et Cernac mac Platina, rex Muicorriai reueg, mortei ru. Nuadha Ioca hUamaer erirnouri et aecopita, ahabr airo Maicae, norinu. Plann mac Congalaxi rex Cinnanaeta mortup. Oenuff mac Cumnainne rex generii Oen- gaig, Plantebarta mac Coirru, rinncepr Cille mope

1 Nuadha . . . went.—migravit, A. mon (for mortup eft). 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 "Aedornide," 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 Connaeta, the first

3 in Connaeta being wrongly marked with the sign of 'infection.'

4 Tullito. — Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

5 Tamlacht; or Tamlacht-Maelruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

7 Termon'; i.e., the right of sanctuary, asylum, or protection. The term was also applied to a certain portion of the lands of a monastery. In Clar. 49, 'Termann' is translated by "privilege."

8 Aedh Lagen, i.e., "Aedh of Leinster." The death of Aedh Laigen, son of Fitcellach, King of Ul-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, went to Connaught, with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu, on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon' of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Uí-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht. Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen, died at a good old age. Dimrnan of Aradh, a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain, died, by slaughter of Illidinna, Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh [died].


and Chron. Scot. (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Uí-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 note 1, 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 note 8, p. 236 supra.
district known as the "Owles," and "O'Malley's country," and comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the co. Mayo.

2 Conmaicni. — Otherwise called "Conmaicni-Mara," a name now represented by "Connaught," in the W. of the co. Galway.

3 Corca-Roidhe. — A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

4 Uí-Mac-Uais. — "Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais." A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

5 Loch-Léin. — The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for "King of West Munster." 

6 South. — Apparently the South of Connaught, Muirgis being King of Connaught at the time. Under the year 813 infra, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ul-Maine of the South "is recorded.

7 Son of Daimtech. — O'Conor inaccurately prints mac Dainlech, "son of Dainlech."

8 Treoir. — Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.
Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.  
A slaughter of the Conmaicni by Gentiles.  
A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin.  
A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.  
A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, i.e., by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.  
Devastation of the South by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, i.e., King of Connaught.  
The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne, and steward of Bregh on the part of Patrick, an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta, a famous
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 Trelie as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

1 Trelie-mor; i.e. "great Trelie." 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 Trelie as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

2 Steward. — equonimuy, for oeconomuy. Muiredach, son of Uargal, called equonimuy of Is, at the year 781 supra, is described as pfmui ("prior") in Ann. Four M., at the corresponding date (A.D. 777). See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 365.

3 Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis, son of Tomaitach, King of Connaught, whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

4 Forchellach. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.


6 Cennmna. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Cennmna (nom. Cennmna) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cennamna (genit. Cennamna).

7 Diarmait. — O'iarmiți, A. O'rámhcú, B.

8 Foster-som. — atumnu. A. Cennamna, B.

9 Ruadhri.—Apparently the Ruai-
scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirsceal, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelieh-mor, 1 died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenach' of Echduin, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward 6 of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis 8 and Forchellach 4 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-Fabric, 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 Cenannas 6 being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait, 7 foster-son 8 of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri, 9 a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran 10 was proclaimed over Cruachan 11 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.

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10 Of Ciaran; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. quin quam, 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 in Cruachnab.
12 Heavy diseases.—seomgad, "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.


1 Cruachan.—See the entry regarding Cruachan under last year, and the note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

2 Son of Cellach.—Probably Finn-snechta son of Cellach, King of Leinster, 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-Moine.—Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

5 Aedh, i.e. Aedh Oirdnithne, King of Ireland.

6 Lughmadh.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

7 Cluain-cremha.—See note 2, p. 216, supra. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these Annals, makes a most extraordinary 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...

A fierce plundering king, without grief;
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;¹
Who helped the son of Cellach⁸ of Cuirrech,⁸
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne⁹, [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 Aedh¹⁰ afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogaillnech son of Flaithgus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmad,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 Breifni⁹ 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 Ros;¹⁰ Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airther-Liphe;¹¹ Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;¹² Conan,¹² 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-Cathall 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 Magherossa ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

¹¹ Airther-Liphe.—"East of Liphé (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 Flacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's Hy-Many, pp. 72, 159.


1. Namne.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. Namne may have been written in mistake for Ú name (U-Maine, or Hy-May, in Connaught).
2. All died. — omneí repereunt. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.
3. Death. — mórr. Not in B.
4. Ros-Comain. — Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words mórcaí punct 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 majore 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-Cianackta" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of Ferrard), under the year 869 infra.
8. AillL. — This Ailll was son of Innreachtach, son of the Dunchad Mursce whose death is entered at the year 681. See note 12, p. 139, 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-cars,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, a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscaich 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,¹⁸ wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.¹⁴ Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Laigh, or South Leinster. His obit is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under the year 817.

¹⁸ Oratory of Fobhar. — Ὠράτοριον Γοβχάρ. For Ὠράτοριον the Four Mast. (at A.D. 812), have ὸρατωρίας. Fobhar is now known as Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ Lann-Ela.—Lynally, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's co.

¹¹ By. — ante. This is the ordinary Latin equivalent of Irish μᾶ, or με; but the Irish preposition μέ, with its variations μα and με, has also the meaning of "by," and "with."

¹² Cathal. — King of Ui Cennse-
Cúpall a uath.

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.

Temhair. — Tara, co. Meath.

To curse Aedh, i.e. Aedh Oird- nidhe, King of Ireland. no Ógume (for no Ógume, “to curse”) A., B. The cause of this “cursing,” or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cínél-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maeiluin. See Reeves’ Adamnan, p. 389, note x.

Ros. — Otherwise written “Fera (or Fir) Rois”; i.e., “Men of Ros.” See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 305.

Ard.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

Finnglais—Finglas, near Dublin.

Epiphany.—Nocat a rcela, “Christmas of the star,” A., B. The Four Mast. (A.D. 815) have Ó nocat a rcela, “from Christmas,” as in Clar. 49.

Loch-Echach.—Lough Neagh.

Roofing. — Solarí. 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.\(^8\) Maelduin, King of Ros,\(^4\) died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,\(^6\) died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luriaigh, 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 Epiphany\(^7\) 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 roofing\(^9\) of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way\(^10\) 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.\(^16\) Artri, superior\(^16\) of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,\(^17\) son of Niall, [went] with

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

\(^1\) Carriage-way.—o cete. cete is explained by conmp, rer, a ‘road,” “way,” in the Fílire of Oengus (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. cxxxix.

\(^2\) Cill-Foibrigh.—See note \(^3\), p. 263 supra.

\(^3\) Cnodhba.—See note \(^4\), p. 266 supra.

\(^4\) Cuanu.—His obit is entered at the year 824 infra.

\(^5\) Lughmadh.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

\(^6\) Mochta.—The St. Mochta, abbot or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 534 supra.

\(^7\) Superior.—(for cuchm- nech), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 infra (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (abbey) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title cuchmnech, 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 pincepp (“abbot” or “superior”).

\(^8\) Aedh ; i.e., Aedh Oirindlige, monarch of Ireland.
Cuair co no ro na Laig um nam ha uil na t-Erann. Air-
chinnech Cille mora Eith u d' a rapha, 7 u binnnecht
a reccan ar d' éum ar a incai, la Laig um. Oficain
cocca u Cellach mac Roscreaigh por Conchobar mac
Muireadhaic. mac mull Laigen. Dheallum accum ear in
regione Deudinae Nudot, 1. cat Roscrea, uib nepos
tair chum nepos in ear Cnocail ma Macpada, et
ael pluimum nobilire, proctuair punt. Naeus nepos
Uaig um, in ear Aonachmait mac Comalch 7 Maeldonac
pluimb Roscreaigh, uicter nurse erant. Rectata na nepor
Cnocail, abhar Daithiuig, morseic. Clon mac Nei
reccum xi. Kalendarr Nouembar arruit terti cx
eart ri.

[Cl] Tanair. Clnno rumin ecc. 8 c. uin. 9 Uaigtaoir
Laigen La hEss mac Neill 1. uir Cualann urque Glann
nuigum rtagnum. Meu Aedha mac Neill iuxta
uacum nuigum uiguncan in campo Conallile. Deull-
lum inear gennal Eugain 7 gennal Conail, in quo
cecrice Maebhregail mac Mucpada, rex gennal
Conail. Mucpada mac Maeldonac puit uicter. Deull-
lum inear Ultum inuscum, in quo cecreic Caipeli puit
Maecnae, et Mucpada mac Eada uicter puit. Cadal
mac Oinlaine ceu nepos Cennpelaig et reccar
Bennar morseic. Clannmeall mac Cilello prunencepar

1 Dun-Cuir. — 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. — accum ear, A. gerra-
tum ear, B.
5 Deulhina-Nodot.—Deudinae Lo-
voct, A. B. But the proper form is
deudina Nudot (—D. Nuvoces), 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-céart, p. 105, note n.
6 Many.—pulium, A. mali, 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 Kalendarr.—[Cl. vir, A.
Cl., B.
10 Aedh.—Monarch of Ireland.
11 Ath-da-fera. — iuxta uacum
nuigum uiguncan (Maedonac,
armies to Dun-Cuair, when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior of Cill-mor-Enir 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 fought in the country of Delbhna-Nodot, i.e. the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, i.e. Cathal son of Murchadh, and many other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait son of Tomaltach, and Maelecothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechtahbra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis, dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by Aedh son of Niall, i.e. the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maebresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain, Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairell 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, died. Crunnmael son of O'Connor; over which an old hand has written ोः अे फ़ा रेंमा (a literal translation), in A.

Cinel-Conaill. — गेनिम Con- 12\text{a} बल, A.

Murchadh.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Nell of the North.

Cairell.—According to a statement 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.

Ferna.—Ferns, in the county of Wexford.
Daimliac.—Duleek, co. Meath.

2 Desert-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 Péigalaile ("son of Fergal.")

4 Cul; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Brogh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note 4, p. 202 supra, and O'Donovan's Ann. F. M., A.D. 633, note p.

5 Whitunsuntide in Ard-Macha.—Cenngiser aitnóin Macaé (literally "Whitsun tide 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.—Tubbaul ríomh. Some Whitsun tide 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 Daimliac.—Duleek, co. Meath.

9 Murcachd; i.e. Murcachd, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.
Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,¹ and Muiredhach son of Crunn-mael, 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.


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¹⁹ 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 Drimmagh, 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 comulf, 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'Conor represents oreggan Erain by Orgygan 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
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 Fuaicl. —
The name Ard-achadh would be Anglicised 'High-field.' Sliabh-Fuaicl, the 'Hill of Fuail,' 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 7, p. 282, supra.

3 Macriaghoil. — 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. cxxii.

4 Murchadh. — Chief of Cinele-Eoghain.

5 Ard Breccain. — Ardbracon, co. Meath.

6 Druim-Ferguso. — The 'Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus.' The situation of this place is not known at present.

7 At Gualat. — ecc guaUnc. 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. Devastation of the Airthera as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil Ua Magleni, a scribe and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Brecain. The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slané, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso. The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar; son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat. 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-Cernaigh submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh. Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain by Murchadh. The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite their King, Murchadh. — Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghan; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

Opposite.— e.g., B. e.g., A.

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.
Diarmaid, son of Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmaid was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

3 Aed-Gianachta. — See note 11, p. 137 supra.

4 Anchirite. — See supra.

5 Loughmavine. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

6 Cuirene. — A tribe descended from Core, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuirene, now represented by the barony of Kilkenney 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 Delhna. — The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhn (descended from Lugaidh Delhhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

8 Loch-Condin. — This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.
i.e. Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cineal-Feidhilimtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cíanachte, by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigernach, and a great many others. Euchu⁸ Ua Tuathail, an anchorite⁹ and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,¹⁰ ‘fell asleep.’ A victory by the Ui-Garbhaín, and the Cuireni,¹¹ and the Fella,¹² over the Deblhna.²


county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Téfla). According to the Táin bo Cualnge story in Lebor na hUidre (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in Tethba tuascért, or Northern Téfla. See O’Donovan’s ed. of O’Dubhghaí, note ⁴⁵.

¹⁰‘Law’ of Patrick.—See note ¹, p. 234 supra.

¹¹Feidlimidh. —King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 infra.

¹²Bishop.—See under the year 817 supra, where Artri is described as airchimnech 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.

¹³Murchadh . . . was deposed. —The original is aıtirm do bennum do Ìlipòc; lit. “an ex-king was made of Murchadh.”

¹⁴Niall. —Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdhith. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 infra.

¹⁵Bennchair the Great.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

¹⁶Gailinne. —Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called “Gailinne na mBretain” (“Gailinne of the Britons”) from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochoñóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See Mart. Donegal, at Dec. 19, and Shearmain’s Loca Patri-ciana, p. 156. Dr. O’Conor blunders greatly (note ¹, Rer. Hib. Script., Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking.
exu rtum et e G allovigia. (or Galloway).
2 Burned.—exu rtum, apparently corrected to ex u rtum, A.; ex u rtum, B. The Chron. Scot., which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has ex u rtum.
3 Fedhlimidh.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 infra.
4 Bennchair. — Bangor, in the co. Down.
5 True.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 385 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.
6 Oentrothh.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.
of the Britons was burned\(^3\) by Fedhlimidh,\(^9\) 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 Bennchair\(^8\) in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine,

\[\text{Twill be true, true,}\]
\[\text{By the will of the supreme King of Kings,}\]
\[\text{My stainless bones shall be taken}\]
\[\text{From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobh.}\]

A battle among the men of Tethba\(^6\) 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 Cianacht, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.\(^8\) Eochaid\(^9\) son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.\(^10\) Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemne, died. Etgal of Seelig\(^11\) 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, anchorite\(^12\) and doctor of religion of all

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6 Tethba. — See note 9 under the year 822.
7 Finnabhair. — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.
8 Escaped.—ιουαρτος, A. ευαρτος, B.
9 Eochaid. — See Book of Leinster, p. 41, col. 5.
10 By his confederates.—α γονι
11 Seelig; or Seelig-Michil ("St. Michael's Seelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh (Introcl.), p. xxxviii, note 1, and p. 223, note 1.
12 Anchorite.—ανκοηριτος, B.
Hiberniae, obit; et Cumnaec abbat Pinnglaipri, Acton abbat Tamlactae, Plannabra princeps Magnæ
bile munition. Colman filius Cilello, abbat Slane
et aliarum ciuitatum in Francia et in Hibernia,
repit. Perqal mac Cauthannaeg, rex Loca Riaig,
monitup. Maechbreail mac Cilello Cobo, rex vol
Arain, monitup. Magna pertinentia in Hibernia
inrolla remioinur et miquer et inquirit; magna ramet
et respectio panic. Oenqur mac Maelesuin rex Loca
zabor monitup. Stat Omn Leeglaipri du gennitib.
Lorcqit Maezi bile cosa veritib o gennitib. Ronnqur
imMaq miu pen-Ulann pop gennitib, in quo ceecerpunt
plumiti. Ronnur pop Oppaiagi me n-gennitib. Plann
mac Porcanlag, abbat Lic nior, in pace frorimtut.
Lex Patrinc pop teora Connaest Lazirpia mac
Concobair (i.e. eripcorum arto Maeda). Oppoqg inip
Daimle o gennitib. Pailmon mac Rogertfie urcul-
atuq et s a rratpe uno qui nominatup Ceallæ.
Maqrep Uianlitic mac Plann o gennitib in 1h Column
Cille.

1. Tapaie. Anno dominii usc. 8. 167 u. o. Diarmait
mac Neill, rex seirseeb Òbre, monitup. Niail mac
Diarmata, rex Mieve [obit]. Mac Longî, abbat

1 Of all Ireland.— vocum Hiberniae, B.
2 Magh-Bilé.— See note 8, p. 80
supra.
3 Pestilence.— pertitenia, B.
This entry is more briefly given in B., thus.—Magna pertinencia in
hibernia, 7 magna ramet panic.
4 Loch-Gabhore.— See note 5, p. 263
supra.
5 Dun-lethglaise.— Downpatrick, in
the present county of Down.
6 Over Gentiles.— pop gennitib, A.
pop gennitib, B.
7 The 'Law' of Patrick.— See note
11, p. 261 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
monchmneh ("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-Censelaigh [the co. Wexford]
and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies
in the south of the co Waterford.]
Ireland, died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnglaís, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bíle, died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maëlbreisil, son of Ailill of Cobba, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infants; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maeduin, King of Loch-Gabhór, died. Plundering of Dun-léthglaise by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bíle, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles, 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 Patrick [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught, by Artri son of Conchobar (i.e. bishop of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc, son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Coluim-Cille.


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 Ulsech [i.e. of Meath] contained in the Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmaid 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 Loingsigh".—The Four Mast. (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The Chron. Scotorum (at 825) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the Comarbas (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.


1 Fears. — surnomae. This rare form seems comp. of ad, an intensive particle ("aith, ath"), and oman, plur. of oman, "fear."
2 By.—o, omitted in B.
3 Mac heilauen. — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Conor prints "dictae Jellame," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.
4 Of Munster.—vi Mumaie, A.; vi Mumaie, B. O'Connor wrongly prints di munea.
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-Annchada (or O'Maddens), on the Connacht side of the Shannon.
6 "Law of Dari."—See above under the year 811.
7 Ruthnel. — O'Conor inaccurately prints this name Bathnel.
8 "Law of Dari."—See above under the year 811.
9 Ruthnel. — O'Conor inaccurately prints this name Bathnel.
10 Eoghan. — Eoghan 'Mainstrech.' His name appears in the list of amarbis (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. Echtgrus, abbot9 of Tamlacht, 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan10 in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscaich, 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 Cumuscaich and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailltiu,14 against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the Ann. Four Mast. (at A.D. 825), and in the Chron. Scotorum (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the Book of Leinster) is entered at the year 832 infra; and that of Eoghan at the year 833. See Harris's Ware, Vol. I., pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note s.11 Artri.—See last note. 12 Foreigners of the East, i.e., the Gaill (or Foreigners) of the eastern part of Meath.
13 Lethi-Cain.—In the Ann. F. M. (A.D. 825), and in the Chron. Scotorum (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (Cill-mor-Enir), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note 8, 236 supra.
14 Fair of Tailltiu.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (Tailltiu), in the co. Meath
fol. Bdab. pop 5aileti<;ait5 la Concodab mac n'Donnecha, in quo cecidereunt multi. Coperat oenaiצ Colmain la Muire-
baч pop Laiagni vergaibair, in quo cecidereunt plupimi. Moenac mac Cuinnmain, recnar rei Roip, mortuip
et. Abhner, abbar Cille aediu fornium. Coperat inuiach Laijen vo gentiб, ubi cecidereunt Conall mac
Concojact, nec na Portuach, et alii immupabiler.
Riцaьal occ Viprach itip Perolimit 7 Concodab.

The Fair of Colman. O'Ponovan states that this Fair was held on the pre-

sent Curragh of Kildare. Four Mast., A.D. 825, note l, and 940 note r.

8 Fedhlimidh.—King of Cashel (or Munster).
7 Cuain-mor-Arda. — Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the

barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and terri-

tory) of the Fera-Arda-Cianachta, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."
9 Abbot.—pruncepp, A.
6 Ard-Cianachta. — See note 7.
10 Lann-lebre.—Dunleer, co. Louth.
11 Tech-Munnu.—Taghmone, co. Wex-

ford.
12 In treachery.—In petto is a rud
Gailenga, by Conchobar\(^1\) son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,\(^3\) by Muiredhaich,\(^3\) against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many\(^4\) were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnir, abbot of Cill-achaidh, ‘fell asleep.’ Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,\(^3\) between Fedhlimidh\(^4\) and Conchobar.\(^1\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of \(^{[827]}\) [NIS. Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda,\(^7\) Muirchu, abbot\(^8\) of Druim-Inasclaind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, ‘fell asleep.’ A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,\(^9\) by Gentiles; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumusach, King of Ard-Cianachta,\(^9\) by Gentiles; and the burning of Lann-leire\(^10\) and Cluain-mor,\(^7\) by Gentiles. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the ‘family’ of Tech-Munnu.\(^11\) Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.\(^13\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,\(^13\) son of Tuadhri, King of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot\(^14\) of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille;\(^15\) Cinaedh son of

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way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish † peatl, (‘in treachery’). The ignorant so-called ‘translator’ of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—‘‘The slaughter of the Delvinians by murther or in guillemfull manner.”

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\(^{13}\) Muiredach.—See under the year 826 supra, p. 324, note 3.

\(^{14}\) Abbot.—.dead, A.

\(^{15}\) Cill-Ausaille. —The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note \(^9\), p. 19 supra.
326 annalee ulster.

Chnaeð mac Muigroin rex nepotum Raitgi, Cernmac mac Muigroin regression Sentruith, Cernibli mac Priynechtæ iu Delhna, Maelumai mac Ceiternach equonimum Pinoubrach, Ophilcan mac Thaidg rex nepotum Meit, omnem mortui sunt. 1ugualto Cernamac mac Ceallac h Eoin mac Cernnach, rex volum. Droinmac abdaig tu tu dui a n-Altba iu minnaib Colum cille. Roneb pfr Connacht a reperá Mide, in quous cescetpunt multa.


1Sentrubh.—Lit. "old habitation." Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.
2Delhna.—The Four Mast. (A.D. 827) write Delhna Beathra, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.
4Finnabhair.—O'Donovan identifies this place with "Fenner, 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."
5By Echaidh.— o Óitig, A. o Coch[an], B.
6To Alba.—a n-Altba iu; i.e. to Scotland.
7With the reliquaries.—co minnaib, A. B. "With ... reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of minna (plur. of minn, dat. minnaid), see Reeves' Adamnan, p. 315, note r.
8Victory.—Roneb (forþrnoneb), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Reineb, B.
9Telach-Midhe.—O'Donovan explains this name by "Hill of Meath," which he would identify (Four Mast. A.D. 828, note w) with Teallach-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.
10Achadh-Crimthain.—"Crimthan's Field." Not identified.
Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh; Cerball son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna; Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward of Finnabhair, and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba, with the relics of Colum-Cille. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.


11 Foir.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.
12 Fedhlimidh; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Cas.13 (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 accuma (“wounding, laceration;” O’Don. Suppl. to O’Rielly), and aithchumbé (gl. “cauteria et combustiones,” Ebel’s ed. of Zeuss (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has Cumtbæ, which O’Conor wrongly translates “Conventio.”
14.15 Ui-Briuin of the South.—There were several septs in Connaught called “Ui-Briuin,” who were descended from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The “Ui-Briuin of the South” was, apparently, another name for the “Ui-Briuin-Seola,” otherwise called “Muintir-Murchadha,” who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O’Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbhertach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O’Flaherty’s Jar Connaught (Hardiman’s ed.), p. 368.
16 Son.—mac. Omitted in B.
17 Finsnechta.—Fnechta, B.
Suibhne, son of Forannan.—Suibhne mac Forannan, abbab Úisinn men-
rium i n-áirb Maùcse, òibís.

1 Suibhne, son of Forannan. —

Suibhne mac Forannan ("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.


5 Forads. — In old Irish glossaries
fora (or foradle) 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. Diet., voce
porra; O'Curry's Mann. and Cust.,
i. cxxxiii, 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 2).

According to a statement in Leab. na
Suibhne, son of Forannan, abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Tailtiu, at the Forads, about the shrine of MacCuilind and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conaill by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrighte, and his brother Canamian, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha, by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech, abbot of Ard-Macha, in foigailnairn, by Conchobar son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisoners, and his herds were carried off. Fedhlimidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur, to plunder the men of Bregh. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.

kUidre (p. 75 b) Fochaird (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aignech.

8 Son of Conaing.—pi:in Conant, corrected to pi:in Conant in A.

8 Eogan Mainistrech.—"Eogan of the Monastery" (i.e. Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of Monasterboice to the Abbacy of Armagh, see Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 825, and Chron. Scot. at 827.

10 In foigailnaig.—in torgailnairn. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Conor renders it by "incur- sione nocturna." Rev. Hibern. Script., Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the Four Mast.

11 Conchobar.—King of Ireland.

12 Fiambur.—The Four Masters, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 829), write 'Fionnabhair-Bregh' (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In Clar. 49, the name is written "Finnuir."
5. lct. janapr. Annro dominio ossa.° xxxv. 1.° Cstna 0ρςζαν αι ρο Μαάκε o sαnτι bο oμ? in sεn νιτ. Ορςζαν Μαύηναμα 7 ιοζαμα 7 ηα Μειή 7 Ορνα με Ιπηλαμ, 7 απανα τεαλι. Ορςζαν Ουμιλιαντ 7 μιν tανακεα cονα δελλα bο σαςντι. Ορςζαλ tιεlατα με Colζen o sαnτι. Τυαταl μαc περαται oμ το bρειτ bο sαnτι, 7 ηασι Αοομναιν, o Οοmμιντ μαξα. Ορςζαν μαξa Λυμαί 7 Σnνηpε o sαnτι. Σιαιμ μαc Εθωa, μι oυ Απατε in εμαερι, ιυπα- ιατη ες pεp τονε lαν ηερqη μαλ. Σιαιμ μαc Ορςζεa, με Colζan, et Σαρμαται μαc Ρυαται μεx aπειρ λιμ, μπςβτε ευτ. Κονcοβαρ μαc Οοmμαπα, μι ερετη, μπςβτε ες.

6. lct. janapr. Annro dominio ossa.° xxxv. 11.° Ατημ μαc Κονcοβαρ, άδβρ αι ρο Μαάκε, εc Κονcοβαρ μαc Οοmμαπα μεx Τετηπι, ραo μεpεμε μπςβτε ευτ. Ρυπαται μαc Μαελμεταπατεη, λεε μι tΗ. Χρεμπται, μπςβτε. Νηaιl Caili πεpαμει eμαερι. Ρομπαμ μe Νηaιl 7 pε Μυπααp τoυ ταυτ ι σαλη tελαται. Ορςζαν ελυαη Οολεαν o sαnτι. Σατατημυ μεx μεnη- ηηp Ciele υαpο innaε ειl, με Cεlλαα μαc Υραει, καb

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 Mucsmamh.—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.
3 Ul-Melth.—Otherwise, called "Ul-Melth-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 Donnach-Maghen.—Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farnie, co. Monaghan.
5 Rath-Luraigh.—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinabollin, 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 14, 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 twofelevens, 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 (Harria's ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See Chron. Scotorum, at A.D. 824; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 supra.
8 Ul-Crimthain.—Otherwise written Ul-Cremthainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri, son of Conchobar, abbot 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, died. Niall Cailli begins to reign. A victory by Niall and Murchadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh. The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach 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.

*Niall Cailli.*—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caillé to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (Ogygia, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

10 *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

11 *Daire-Chalgaidh.*—The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

12 *Cluain-Dolcain.*—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

13 *Cellach.*—King of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.
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-Inascalind.—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-achadh.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

6. Ruamnas.—Under the year 800 supra, the obit of a 'Ruamnas,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

7. Fortrenn.—Pictland. See note 4, p. 118 supra.
John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh, 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, and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna against Conghalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Típraite son of Ruamlus, abbot of Donnach-Sechnail, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn, died. Eogan Mainistrech, abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach, son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba, died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuachtar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach, son of Scaunlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti, 18 Eogan Mainistrech. — See the note on this name under the year 830.

Cellach.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against muinntir, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

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.

HIs.—[unr]. Omitted in A.

12 Dunadhach.—The name of this chieftain is written Dunachadh in B. (which O'Conor prints Dunchach), and Dunadh 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 Dunadhalgh, in the genit. form (nomin. Dunadhach).

Ui-Fidgenti.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-
ritory which included the present barony of Coahma, 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 majore parte." But B. has merely "ex majore parte." See note 4, p. 306 supra.

3 Aidhne. — The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kilcarran in the county of Galway.

4 Niall; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

5 When he ordained. — The original in A. is coriopiıcıerarp, and in B. also coriiopiicercar, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The Four Masters (ad an.) more correctly write co μον ορθώς ("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 Deabhna 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 Finnabhair-abha,\(^1\) by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part\(^2\) of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.\(^8\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall\(^4\) to the Leinstermen, when he ordained\(^5\) 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-Maelchonoe.\(^6\) 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-Malais)\(^7\) in the place\(^8\) 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-glinn\(^10\) and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbchadh, 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

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\(^1\) 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.

\(^2\) In the place.—I n-monoc, m-non, A.; m-non, B.; both of which are corrupt. The Four Mast. write ; n-tionocroh, which is more correct.

\(^3\) 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.

\(^4\) Cill-duma-glinn.—Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath.

\(^5\) Carraig-Brachaidhe.—This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.
Druim-hling.—O’Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

Dermagh.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King’s County.

*Ended life happily.*—B. has *uncti puncti punct.*

Cork-mor.—The “great cor-

Cardmor” (or march).” Cork, in Munster. *The Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in noticing the obit of Dunlaing, 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.

Forindan.—See under the last year; and also Todd’s *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xlv. *Feldlimidh.—Feldhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.*

Dermait.—The Dermot Ua Tigher-
nain 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 hIng' by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinmeda, abbot of Dergagh; Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily. Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor, died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan, abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh, by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea; and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor, was killed by Maelcerna, and Maelcerna was killed 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 off 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, and Adomnan, son of

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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 ыгулoгυг ыгг, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerna were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.
11 Carried off.—For γεγυρψγυγ, B. has γεγυρψγυγ. The entry is rudely constructed.
12 Abbot of Ros-cam.—In the Ann. Four Mast., at the same year, Cellach is described as airchimenech (or "here-nagh") of Ros-Commain, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. Acta SS., p. 334.
Macedon, 7 Connélaech mor victor sunt. Ἡμεῖς ειρηνικῶς ἀφεῖς γενειογονοῦμεν ὃναμος κοινοῦν οἰνοῦν. Μην καθαρὰ φιλοτικά ἡμῖν ἡμείς εἰσερχόμετο ξένοις.

Χτ. Ιαν. Χρ. Νομίμος ὀκε. 8. 8. 9. 9. Πλατειαῖς ἀδελφοίς μοιρασθεῖτε ὃτι καλέσονται, Μαρτις ἐπικούρει τοῦ δυναμικοῦ. 

Macedon, καὶ Σιδονίων ἐπίκουρος ὁμιλεῖ, ἐνεργοὺς καὶ συνεργούς. Μακεδόνιας καὶ Σιδονίων ἐπίκουρον Λαρζεν, καὶ ἀνείπη ἀληθεία. Λόγαρ ἀγαθὸν λόγῳ τινὸς Νοτοσίματας πον ἂφαν. Λόγαρ εἰς τὸν ἄριστον ὁπο τάξαν ἖στι. ὁ ἀριστάραχος ἐν ὁι Λογαρ ἂφαν. 7 τοῖς ἅμεσ ἐν θάλασσα ἐν τῇ τῇ ἑυερσὶν. 8 ἐν ηπειρίᾳ ἐπικουρεῖν τοῦ συνεργοῦ καὶ αὐτούς. Ἑλληνικόν ἐπὶ ξένων ἐν χωρίον καὶ ἁμαρταντάν, ἄλλας χερσάρεις ἐνεργεί. Λόγαρ ἀναφερεῖ αὐτοῖς ξένους. 

S. Skem? X

1 Connemara Mor. — Η εοίνα is given at the year 845 infra, where he is described as pax nepotum ὁμιλεῖ, or King of the Ul-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).
Aldailedh; and Connmhadh Mor\(^1\) 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 Cineel-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-Liphe.\(^4\) These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè\(^5\) and Magh-Bregh,\(^6\) between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory\(^7\) by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne\(^8\) in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-na-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn\(^9\) 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 Crom\(^10\) by Fedhelmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,\(^11\) son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,\(^12\) chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.\(^13\)

\(^{polating the letters τπακο. But τινιννίρ occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.}

\(^{6\text{ 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\text{ Sinainn. — The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. Four Masters, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.}}

\(^{11\text{ 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\text{ Saxolbh. — Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.}}

\(^{13\text{ Cianachta.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia; a tribe}}

\(^{2\text{ Race of Coirpri Crom.—A name for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.}}\)
occupied the district about Duleek, co. Meath.

1. *Finglas.*—Finglas, a little to the north of Dublin city.

2. *Finnabhair-abá.*—Fennoir, 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 Spanceel Hill, in the barony of Bunnatty, 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.


6. *Feidhlimidh.*—King of Cashel (or Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre; Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit, [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta, died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair, 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 Ṣroś cae in B. But like Ṣroś cae in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

10 Treoit.—See note 8, p. 300 supra.

For some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (ṣroś, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, Lébor 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 Conchobair.—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 "Muiridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.
at him multir. Cenennnib mac Conalai, rex nesentum
pilorum Cuan Ua Nech, a Rn. gratae i. Ceile, volore
ususlatur eft. Ounnneael mac Piannanhuit, euomni-
mum "Oeunnait, mutual eft o Maelsechlainn mac
Maelsechlainn. "Et in vi ditariot por loc Echach, tpo-rom-
mat eta 7 cella tamaopt Cepenn arr. Coemoidib
abba 1 n-afru Macae i. "Oeennat (H. Tigernait)
unon Piannan (o Rat mic Malain). Bellum ne
Cennib por ruh Fopeen, in quo cecebuunt
Eusman mac Oenuing et Uan mac Oenuing, et
Cece mac Doanta; et ali pene innumerator cece-
bunt. Uropd Cennapi 7 Corcaibe o Cennib.

b. | Ct. tanair. Anno fominr dosc. 84. xxx. ix. 8
Ossman
Luigniai por loc Echua o Cennib, qui eriruro
or prerpeneror; et parienter cartuuor secebuunt et abor
morte tamaopt. Ploracpur impenanor Piannan
morirb. Uropd aho Macae cona oeretig x a dom-
liace. "Peroini in Muan prn innum sunt 7 Ua ne,
compoenib 1 Tigernait, et in illa ulla innum Cett 7
Veirri la Niail mac Ceesta.

1 he Peroini in M, 
Daimo uapar cen lafr, 
Epcip55 Cinnric cen cat 
Ucrb Mibbo vo manap.

1. Dermagh.—Durrow, in the barony
of Ballycowan, King's County.
2. Maelsechlainn. — The name is
otherwise (and more usually) written
Maelsechlainn. He was King of
Usnech (or Meath) for ten years,
and his accession to the monarchy of
Ireland is recorded at the year 846
infra. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy)
L, he occupies a conspicuous place in
Irish history because of his sturdy
resistance to the Norse and Danish
invaders.


4. Ua Tigernaithe, 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'Thiughernan.

5. In the place. — 1100 n (for 1110
infra), A., B.

6. Rath-mic-Malais. — See note on
this name at a.d. 834. This clause
is not in B.

7. Forterren.—See note 9, p. 118
infra.

8. Corcach-mor. — The "Great
Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

9. Floriacus. — For this name we
should read "Ludovicius 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 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 Boaiit; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Coreach-mor8, by Gentiles.


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 Tanhair,11 and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell12 and [Delbhn]-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.
Moor Mupacba mic Creach regi Connacht. Finn Cin-aeada mic Corceara regi Oireghmaine, i Teibh. Naore Roip moep, epherdpar et repba optumur et anecoita, abbaap Cluana aur et aliamum ciurtatum, formatum.

Fol. 40bb. 406&

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indicating the place where they might be introduced into the text.

1 King.—megpi. Om. in B.
2 Brehghmaine.—A territory now represented by the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.
3 Tethba.—See note 6, p. 316 supra.
4 Cluain-Eois.—Written sometimes Cluain aur in the text. Clones, in the co. Monagban. After this entry, the following note is added in a later hand in MS. B.:—Cluain m-blia-ghan ro epor tangroup Loctanur a n-Ciunn arup oo repa ant pencupa. "In this year below (cell. 840) the Lochtannachs came first to Ireland, according to the senchus ("history ")."
5 Victory.—The word in the text is cumpurwouru, which is decidedly corrupt. In the corresponding entry in the Ann. Four Masters (at the same year) the word employed is ruousn, which means a "breaking," "roug," or "defeat."
6 Maelruanaidh.—King of Ulse-neath (or Meath); and father of Maelsechnaill (or Malachi 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-Duachaill.—The "Linn (or 'Pool') of Duachaill." The name of some harbour on the coast of the co. Louth; most probably Dundalk harbour. But see Todd's Cogadh Gaedhel vs Gallaidh, Introd., p. ixii., 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 8.
Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Brehmaine, in Tethba. Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. A victory over Maelruanaidh 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-Duachaill, from which the territories and churches of Tethba were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn, from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma. A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman. A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar. The crozier 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 Carnan—Magh-ochtar. — The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (Carnan) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "Carnan" 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-Ceinselaigh 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
f. 191. anno domini decem. \*xl. i. 


Cl. 191. anno domini decem. \*xl. ii. 

Mopr Maeltiuannard \*xmac \*xonnadha (1. pu Mhi de \*xachair Maelpechlainn). Mopr Caiaur mic Concoair. Aig\*xtau \*xmac \*xonnail \*xugulatur \*xet \*xolope, a Ruair.

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 406 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 2, p. 345.
2 See note 7, p. 344.
3 Dublinn.—The Four Mast. (841) say la Gallariu bòinne, \*by the foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's CogadhGaedhel re Gallaidh, 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 Daleek, co. Meath. Four Mast., a.d. 841, note q.

2 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 Cseamha 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-\*xwan (abbott of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."


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-uiisce; 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.—Malanchy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 supra. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.
13 Ruarc.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 infra. See Shearman's Loca Patriciana, geneal. Table xi., facing p. 223.
mac Uíomh. Cinaed mac Conpo, rex henehip Loingsaire, iugulatur egr o Délín. Cumpud mac Dérepo et Monnait mac Soéctóis, duo eìgeriæ et duo ante, in una nocte mortui sunt 1 nonie Octavii. Per-
şuir mac Ródaí, rex Connacht, mortui. "Dunnach mac Maelseitile, recuba et ante, in Italia quiescit.
Sumbne mac Órannam, abbar 1mece po, mortui.
Colu mac Ódáig ancupita paruiric.

Fol. 41aa. 1Ct. Ianap. Anno domini vesci. 2XL. 111. Maedmaiti²
mac Cinaedh iugulatur egr a Sentiábur. Ronan abbar.
Çlanna mic Nóir Órannuit. Ónunecce abbar Ócnpa oihit.
Lorca dbo cluana rëpta Órannain o Sentiá to loc Ri.

1Ct. Ianap. Anno domini vesci. 2XL. 111. Órannan
abbar afor Mæcæu òg Órbanair òg Sentiábile Clœn
comorda, cona muisa 7 cona muisiç, 7 a brié to
Loingsaire Luimiç. Ónunain dhuin Mæc o Sentiábile, òg in
mu marbhad As òg mac Úmrnmacu òg Tópe na sláin 7
Cluana eòinie. 7 cona in mu marbhad Ceòpmeil mac Con-
vinaire, recnar Cille uap分别, 7 alaite ile. Ónuna b1
Gallab (1. la Tópseir) poe loc Ri, cormutaear Con-

1Two. — 11 (for uo), A. Om: in B.
2Night: nocte, A. nocte, B.
3See note 9, p. 347.
4 Imlech-fia. — See note 9, p. 194

5By Gentiles. — a Sentiábur, B.
6Lothra. — Lorrha, in a parish of the
same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.
7Forindan. — 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.
8Cluain-comarda. — Written clœn
comard in A. and B. According to
Dean · Reves this place, the name
of which signifies the "Lawn (or pad-
dock) 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.
9Luimnech. — Limerick.
10Dun-Masc. — Now known as the
Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east
of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.
11Tir-da-glas. — Terryglass, in the
barony of Lower Ormond, county of
Tipperary, where there are some
ruins, the remains of an imposing
monastic establishment.
12Cluain-Eidhnigh. — Clonenagh, in
Cinaedh, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumaidh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sotchadach, two bishops and two anchorites, died in the one night in Disert-Diarmata. 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, died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelithigh, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gentiles. Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, fell asleep. Bricceni, abbot of Lothra, died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Ri Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda, with his reliquaries and his ‘family,’ and carried off by the ships of Luimnech. The plundering of Dun-Masc by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrich, abbot of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-Eidhnigh, and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinaise, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host of the Foreigners (i.e. with Turgesius) on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed the barony of Maryborough West, Queen’s County.

12 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 νόην, which means a ‘fastness,’ or ‘fortress.’ In the Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh, the corresponding term is λόγος, a ‘fleet’ (from λογος, a ship). Todd’s ed., p. 12. The Four Mast. have μέγαρο, 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 MacGermans. 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.
násta 7 Mhí, 7 co po longaigh Cluain mic Nóir cona déantaibh, 7 Cluain perta Ógnaí, 7 Tír de gála, 7 Loth 7 altaí acraí. Míadhna mac Meilebhreata, abhá bhinnubhaí abao, mórtaí. Ómhpúlaí mac Muir-
earraí, éipíocuir et ancopta Lainne Leine, quíomh. Caé-
pomnúb for gionnne ne Niall mac Áeda 1 maí 16a. Órgaí 
Donnacáid mic doilmáin 7 Plánn mic Meilphnaí, la 
Maelphnaí, mic Maelphnaí, Turcher du ergabail la Maelphnaí, 7 baoib Turcher 
Uloé uaip 10um. Labraí mac Cilello abhár Slán 
mórtaí. Robartac mac Ógnaí, abhá achao bo 
Cainnígh, mórtaí. Robartac mac Plánn, abhár 
Donnáig moe, mórtaí. Ónnaib bei Sallainn Óeda cliff 
óc Cluanaí báloimh.

Kt. 1napaí. Anno dominum voca.° xl° u.° Cénál 
mac Cílello pex nepotum Maine, bierthomnaí rapien 
ét croíba optimuir arís Mhae, Connúidh ní mór mac 
Cophráth pex nepotum Ógnaí, tromphunt. Órgaí 
Bairlice do ‘gíonnnì. Niall mac Áeda pex Téimpe (1. 
1c Líne Niall roí Calland), mepíone mórtaí eft.

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 13, p. 205, supra.
5 Niall.—King of Ireland.
6 Drowning of Turcher.—In none of the 
Irish Chronicles is it absolutely 
statement being that Turcher was 
drowned after his capture. But 
Mageoghegan, in his translation of 
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 
842, says, “Turcher was taken by 
Moylesagly mac Moyleron, and 
be afterwards drowned him in the 
pool of Loghware adjoining to 
Molyngare.” In the Book of Leinster
also (p. 25, col. b) it is positively 
asserted that Turcher was drowned 
by Maelsechnaill. The silly 
story given by Giraldus (Topog. Hib., 
dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Tur-
gusius was assassinated by 15 young 
Irishmen, disguised as females, is 
without any foundation whatever.
7 Loch-Uair.—Now known as Logh-
Owel, in the co. Westmeath.
8 Achadh-bo-Cainnígh.—The “field 
of (St.) Canice’s cows.” Aghaboe, in 
the Queen’s County.
9 Cluana-andobair.—Cluana ans-
robair, 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;

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of Ui-Maine; Ferdomnach, 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 Calland) 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.—Basilick, 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 c.) But this seems unlikely.

† 1 anair. Anno domini vesc. 36. 37. 38. Pernoimó (i. mac Cumtaim), nec Muman, opitum Scotopum, parvum nec habita et ancopita. Maeldrechnaill nec Maerchuaí pe regnare incipit. Toxal in eum Locha Muirpemaen la Maeldrechnaill por pianac et mair y maccab bair Luigne 7 Talenc nobatur oc inomu na tuat moe Sen Lines. Rominió mair nec Cepball mac
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 Uí-Fidgenti, died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Mogharon son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Maelsechnaill, and over Ruarc, in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan, abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Conaing, son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic, died. Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (i.e. son of Crimthan), King of Munster, the best of the Scoti, a scribe and anchorite, rested. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign. The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar by Maelsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death' of the Luighne and Gailenga, who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhali son of Dungal  

9 Begins to reign.—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.  
11 Sons of death'; i.e. malefactors. O'Conor incorrectly renders the original, di maccab 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 Cerbhali. — 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
alleged to have been great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's _Cogad Ghedda_ fo Guaile, indicated in the Index under _Cerobhall, s. of Dunagall_, and Shearn'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.

2 _Agona._ — _agon_, in A. and B., which O'Connor renders by " _de prae- dontibus." The _Chron. Scotorum_ (A.D. 847) has _agona_. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note 1. The _Four Mast_., in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write _pon gallau_ _Ceta clain_ ("over the Foreigners of Ath-eliath ("Dublin"), which may be correct ").

3 _Cinel Boghain._—See note 2, p. 85, supra.

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 Ciarraidhé)._ — A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clan-kerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.
over Agonn, in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Cellach, son of Maelpatai, vice-abbot of Fera-Rois, south of the River, died. Connnach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidehe of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarbar-Liff, died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Uí Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalonds of February. Finsnechta of Luibnech, 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, 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, in which Tomrair Erell, tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna, in which twelve hundred were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeleituile, in which five hundred were slain. A

6 Iarthar-Liff.—See note 7, p. 100, supra.
7 Finsnechta of Luibnech.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the Chron. Scotorum (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note 9. O'Donovan ered greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kileavan, 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. lxvii., note 4.
11 Tigernach.—In the Ann. Four Mast. (846), and the Chron. Scotorum (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.
12 Daire - Disirt-Dochonna.—The "oak-wood of Dochnana's desert." This place has not been identified. Todd states (War of the Gaedhil, &c., Introd., p. lxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.
13 Twelve hundred.—The Four Masters (846) and Chron. Scotorum (848) give the loss of the "Gentiles" at


1 Ìtrechtaì abb 1ae ou ìachcaìn pouim n-ìobenn co mnnaob Column cille. ¿obasaì mac Colgen, abbar Ìlane, exulanti. Mannaoc mac Ëisët, rex 1ail Ìmaries en tuispìnt, irugulatir eft a genere Êisët. Maelmuariaì mac Cenlidaì, rex Ìugorna, irugulatir eft a gentilubur port conoemiuinum ruam ou clempoir. Cennobain abbar Ìennëair vormiuit. ¿obasaì Macle- ìencilii in Ìrumait.

1 Ct. Ianair. Anno "Domini 70cc.° xl.° xi.° Conaing abba-ì Cluana mac Ì Nuì, 7 Çuañal mac Ìepainì abbar Rechamnì 7 Ìenmaìe, 7 Ìepair mac Miurce- ìairì príncepp Lainmos lepe, vepuncti punct. Òenigì 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 824 and 838.

2 Gill-Can.—So in A. and B. But the Four Mast. write the name Cill-Calsi, now known as Kileash, in the parish of Kileash, barony of Iffa and Oífa East, co. Tipperary.

3 Ui-Mail.—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imail, in the present co. of Wicklow.

4 Loch-Cal.—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

5 Reliquaries.—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co miniab is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's]

"oathes or sanctified things."

6 Lived in exile.—exulanti. The
change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can fell asleep."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail, died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Brecain, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Cal, 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 reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile. Flannacan, son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.

Encampment of Maelsechnail in Crupait.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra and Dermagh, abbot of Lann-léri, died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh-

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.—ποτε 
conversionem γυμνο απειροφ. This means that Maebresail had embraced a religious life. See the Ann. Four Mast. (847), and Chron. Scotorum (849).

9 Crupait.—The name is "Crupait" in the Ann. Four Mast. (847), which is also the form in Lebor na h-Udhe, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been Ræ baen, "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 Moyfenraich, 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 13, p. 205 supra.
Masters (848) write the name (i.e. of the sea); i.e. from the Shannon eastwards to the sea. The words com annum ('to the sea') are erroneously represented in A. and B. by com. 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 jinnain co mump, 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, comarano mu apap, means "equally high with its floor."

5 Was burned.—copolyet, for co po tocoro, A. B.

6 Cill-Tuma. —Kiltoom, in the parish of Faughalsown, barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.

7 Cinaedh.—See under the last year, where his rebellion against King Maelschennail (or Malachy I.), and his depredations, are recorded.
dorna, was killed by Garfidh, son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Maelsechnaill, through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea, and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface; and the oratory of Treoit was burned by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Creamthain, 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; Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, i.e., the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool, a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach, with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially.

Alas, 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-cliatli, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].

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8 Drowned in a pool.—in Lacu. According to the *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-Gabbar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

10 Alas!—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41b, in A.

11 They plundered.—co πολέμησα, for co το πολέμησα, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have co πο πολεμησα; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) εις πολεμησα, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

12 White Foreigners.—Supplied from
mop. 11b. Conalac filius 11galaic, rex Coille pollamhain, mortuec. Rìghal 1 n-afu Moacae etir Maelrolechaill co maitech leiti Cunn, 7 Matodhan co maitech coitir Concobair, 7 Òermaic 7 Òetgna co gairic Òatmacc, 7 Suaple òc cleinech Mùth. Capell mac Rodrigà, rex Loca hiltinne, igulacaur etit folore ane pòrtaim opatRom Tìgennait hi Cumain auri, o Conaillic Òenmaic. Òdù mac Òernmaic, rex per Òoib, inter-

rescopt etit a gmèntibh. Tìrmaiti nipor Òaténaig, abbar Lìpp moer, tommiu.

. 1)ct. 11nap. Ónno tommi osc. L. 1. Òoio hérestor 11patria 1. 11pòtannan geruba et 11eirgicorp et 11àcpamta, et 11Òermaic 11garchitgrammar 11omnium 11doctrum 11Thu-

ropae, quieuenunt. Óartòcio airtí Moacae o gallaic Lìnnoe ete rámècar. Ìuch ocht xur long òi rìoginti 11vo 11roaictàth 11nu 11cat 11èi 11Òubgenniti 11vo 11inaì 11Ìigneò.

Òì 113 òi aidií os caithdan òoab, act 11ì 11èi 11Òubg-

enniti 11pommeabard, co 11pàrgdàphat a 11ceile 11allonga 11leu.


Ann. Four Mast. (849), and Chron. Scotorum (851).

1 Coille-Follamhain.—According to the Òébre of Òengus, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Coille-Follamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

2 Leth-Chuin.—" 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-Uaidhe.—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

7 Cluain-auis.—Clones, county Monaghan.

8 Fara-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, died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn, and Matodhan with the nobles of the province of Conchobar, and Diarmait and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne, was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluainuais by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois, was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs of Patrick, viz., 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 Linn on the day of Sam-chase. A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aignech. They were three days and three nights fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain escaped by flight, and Ierecne was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Uiltan, wise man of Both-Conais, and Lergal abbot of Othan, 'fell asleep. Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla, being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (431).


It. 1anná. Anno domini ecccal. L. 11. Cúital mac Maelbhearnail, pez nprótem Ónmainn, inséilte

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 Elements, p. 222, note q, and Reeves' Colton's Visitation, p. 66.

1 Uí-Duach of Argyatros. — The name of the tribe and territory of Uí-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 — oconnaí mór, A. and B., apparently a mistake for oc naíb mór, the more correct form.

3 Rath-Aldein. — According to O'Donovan (Ann. F. M., A.D. 850, note g), this place is now known as Rathallian, in the parish of Moorechurch, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

4 Liath-Manain — Lemanagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

5 Amblain. — Over the last m of the name in A. and B. it is suggested that the name should be "Amblaip."

6 Of Lochlain — Corruptly written Luithraine in A., and Luithraine in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

7 Echtiúghn. — The name of Echtiúghn appears in the list of the kings
died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ul-Duach of Argaicos, died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Cill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands of the east of Brega ; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailll son of Robartach, abbot of Lusea; and Flann son of Rechtaibhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain; and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim son of the King of Lochlaind, came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaedhel. Echtigern son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh, and by Cerball son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror, a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrighte, King of Ui-Dunlaing, was deceitfully killed by his brothers.
To the shoulders.—co pømnu, B. A. has co pømnu, "to the shielder."

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 Bòinn (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 acró boo in A.; but
Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoin-na-nDesi,1 and brought their pledges. The successor2 of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abbess of Cill-dara, died. 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 Ulald, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Faithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrighte. 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 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 Maelfruanaigh, 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

ochròo boo in B., which is more correct.
1 Inis-cain-Degha.—Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.
2 Ard-Cianachta.—A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
3 Frost.—pectc, A., B.; probably for peccw, "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-Gaeddil (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 Gaeddil, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gaill-Gaeddil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel...
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 Glen-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 Cambria, and in Brut y Tywysogion, at A.D. 877.

3 Mervyn, i.e., Mervyn. See Annales Cambria, and Brut y Tywysogion, at the year 844.

4 Lis-Mor.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

5 Laragh-Bruin—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

6 Caitill Find.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's War of the Gaedhil, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note 2.
Glenn-Foichle, where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri, son of Mermin, King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor, Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin, a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.


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 Castlekeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.
10 Died.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the Book of Leinster it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudan died in pilgrimage.
12 Hundreds.—The Council of Nice 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 Ethelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (£) for or is misplaced in
Muman, contendit a. naineci oc Neim, 7 a n-inneos co muir rathfr iap madaim por arriga oc caoin Luighaid, co fergaha aon leith na n-Oeire Maeleron mac Muirebait. Tae Maelrechtaill iarum sialiu Muman o belua Saphain co 1nrn Tadhna iap n-Eire, 7 o Dún Cemnnai co hicann n-aire. Pluimait a uaimthe et peinic[H]ri'inn on pupubh.

| It. 1anap. Anno domini ocece. 5° um. 9 Suainle abbar Achar'bo, Citiil bannaine abbar Uiron Maelcoba da Paelan abbar Cluana uaim, Paelgab abbar Roi'iran, in pace onimiepun. Slog an mor la Céis- láth 7 Imam 7 Cepball 1 Mtche. Riibail maat Opginn oc paínt Aido mce Uirce, im Maelrechtaill p9 Teimna, 7 im Peithina comainb Patraice, 7 im Suainle comainb Óinn, le Íemum riada 7 caimcompaice por n-Thrno, conv aí in dait riu tuath Cepball in Oirmaci orishe praméat Patraice 7 a comíra, 7 conú aí do vechten Oirmaci 1 n-riári mui Leé Cunn, 7 armdar Maelgualai m Muman a tilpi. Maelgualai rech Muman a No- mannach occurrur ept. Sethinnan pitir Conainz, rech Caireb bhraicfmi, morhun.

| It. 1anap. Anno domini ocece. 5° lum. 9 Sloiseb Laisen 7 Muman 7 Connaét, 7 Oa Neiú in daircre, rín

A., where it occurs after the word Saxon.
1 Neim.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Blackwater.
2 Carn-Lugdach.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaith. The place has not been identified.
3 Half-King.—The Four Masters (at a.d. 856) give Maelcron the title of tanairi, or "tanist."
4 Belat-Gabrain.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabhrain." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhran," (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See O'Donovan's Ann. P. M., a.d. 756, note. a.
5 Inis-Tarbhnai.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.
6 Dun-Cermna.—This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.
7 Ara-Airthir.—"East Ara." The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inishmore.
8 Most destructive.—pepneioiçmi- mury, A.
9 Achadh-bo.—acró bo, A. acharó bo, B.
ten nights at Neim; and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach where the half-king of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredach, was lost. Maelseclainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain, to Inis-Tarbhnaí in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna to Ara-airthir. A rainy autumn, and most destructive to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo, Ailill Banbane, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uumha; Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerball; into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric, including Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia, establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerball, 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, 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, died.


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10 Cluain-uumha.—The "meadow (or paddock) of the cave." Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.
11 Ros-Cre.—porp ομα, ουπ εναμ, B.
12 Cerball.—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 L)
16 Carraig-Brachaidhe.—The name of this district is still preserved in
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 translation for in the year 861, A. B.

5 Ul-Fidhgennti. — A tribe situated in the co. Limerick. See note 8, p. 150 supra.


7 Delightful. — amenippuma (for
of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair, who rested at Magh-dumha in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh 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. Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti, died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan, 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 Aedh son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, the most delightful Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, died. Aedh, 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, bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Aimredach Caech, 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.

9 Cluain-Cain.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (Four Masters, A.D. 836, note s).

10 In pace.—For ωνων in pace οποιου, as in A., B. has ωνων οποιου.

11 Son of Donnchadh.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.
For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's Local Patriciana, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neill East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterners." 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 Orientalis," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

Murecan.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the Book of Leinster (p. 39), and father of Cerbhall Mac Murecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) infra.

King of Nas; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

Achadh Aldai. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. Four Mast, A.D. 861, note 6.
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. Muireadhach, 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 the smith's wife,\(^7\) 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 Aise; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded\(^8\) by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed\(^9\) in a water at Cluain-Iraird,\(^10\) by Amlaiph.

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\(^1\) Cnoadhba.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

\(^2\) 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.

\(^3\) The cave of the smith’s wife.—\(\text{uam } mna \text{ an gobhann. The Four Mayst., at } 861, \text{ say that this cave was}\) at \(\text{spóinec} \alpha \text{ (Drogheda). See}\) O'Donovan’s note on the passage.

\(^4\) Blinded.—Apparently in punishment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

\(^5\) Killed.—\(\text{go monbha. In the Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 862, the expression is }\text{go dathair}, \text{“was drowned.”}\)

\(^6\) Cluain-Iraird.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfennrath, co. Meath. The “water” in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.
Fol. 43 ad. Tmcclo: 374

1 Aedh; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.
2 Anfdh.— The name of Anfdh, who was King of Ulidia, is written Conghchrch by the Four Maet, and Conghragh 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 9), or by the "Conaill-Murtheimne," another name for Conaill-Cerd.
3 Lughmagh.— Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.
4 Of the moon.— Luke, A.
5 Cellach.— See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 390.
6 Britons; i.e. the Welshmen.
7 By Saxons.— See Saxamach, 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 Aedh\(^1\) son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfidi\(^2\) son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conaill-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh\(^3\) and other churches, died. Aedgen Brit, 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 moon\(^4\) 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 Bregh, died. The Britons\(^6\) 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 Uí-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward\(^9\) of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,\(^10\) and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,\(^11\) ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle\(^1\) 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 Cumuscaich, King of Rath-airthir,\(^13\) was treacherously slain by Moracan\(^14\) son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

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\(1\) Aedh — There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd’s *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Intro.*, pp. lxxii., lxxix.

\(2\) Rath-airthir. — See at the year 788 *supra*.

\(3\) Moracan.—This name is written “Muiregen” in the Ann. Four M., at A.D. 864.

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Irish texts; “Moin-Conain,” or “Maen-Conain,” probably representing *Munia Conani*, the “stronghold of Conan.”

*Steward.*—equonumup, for oeconumup, A. B.

\(7\) Fortrenn.—Pictland. See note \(8\), p. 118 *supra*.

\(8\) Dun-Caillenn. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.
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.

Over them; i.e., over the Foreigners.

4 Loch-Feabhail. — 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 Xenius, 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 Teck-Taille. — See note 12, 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 Fochla'), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils, and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle a victory was gained over them at Loch-Febhail, from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights' round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh, King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robhartach of Finnglais, bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Scire, a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille, a scribe and anchorite; and Oegedchar, abbot of Condere and Lann-Ela, and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir, rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairn, died. Aban, son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochiachan, 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, by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli, King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain, by the son of Gaithin, and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;
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See note 17, p. 377.


3 Tamlacht.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

4 Diumhac.—Duleek, co. Meath.

5 Aedh.—The King of Ireland.

6 Cill-Ua n'Daighri.—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. Shearmun 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. — tru cec, A. But B. reads ix. cec, or nine hundred.

8 Maelduin.—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

9 Tadg son of Cian.—Cian was son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of Cianachta (or descendants of Cian). The Cianachta-Bregh (or
and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the
Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chief-
tains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.\textsuperscript{1} Muiredach, son
of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged
paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cunusach, abbot [\textsuperscript{3867.} BIS.]
of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died.
Condmac, abbot of Clonmacnoise, ‘fell asleep’ on the
night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of
Glenn-da-lacha\textsuperscript{a} and Tamlacht,\textsuperscript{b} [and] Coemhan son of
Dalach, abbot of Doimliace,\textsuperscript{c} [died]. A battle [was gained]
by Aedh\textsuperscript{d} son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,\textsuperscript{e} over the Ui-
Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a
great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred or more;
in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and
Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabbor; and in
this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered,
and Fachtna son of Maelduin,\textsuperscript{f} 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.\textsuperscript{g}
Out of the \textit{Sidh} of Cerna the just
Grew a golden sprig\textsuperscript{h} in presence of Niall’s race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!\textsuperscript{i}
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!
Without a manly active hero,
Without Flann of the populous Brehmagh.\textsuperscript{j}

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co.
Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most
powerful of these septs. 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.

\textsuperscript{10} A golden sprig; i.e. Flann son of
Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

\textsuperscript{11} Inber.—Inber-Colptha, the old
name of the estuary of the Boyne.

\textsuperscript{12} Brehmagh.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of
Bregia, in Meath.
Conchait mac Peasaig abbar Cille delga, gremba, quimeat. Euphrou iocona aquae, ve monte Cualann, cum piper-
culur aerur. Uentur magnum in gremna Martini. NocetaRha mac Mureba, abf Concaige moiris, dor-
miuit.

[ct. 1a]apir. Cono nomini oce.° Lx.° un.? Martatn
abbar Cluana macis U Noit 7 Oaimitna, gremba,
Nialian epiecoreup Slane, dorpmiunct. Conmac mac
Cluana abbar Saize, epiecoreup et gremba, uistam
renitam pmuit. Niam mac Peiseair, epiecoreup apeo
Maaca et princeps Lanno leipe, hou brestep uistam
pmuit. Mailearain mac Ronain pigna airti Ephus,
reniro pexla gall, vegulatu eft. Cempa mac Ecaat,
toirc Mucoorma m-Dbeg, Ruabacan mac Neul,
toirc Oa Romidan, moiri punt. Opecan aipse
Maaca o Cennlam, copoloig'a coca verthai', x cto
ote pum 7 mapab, 7 plat nor cenn. Donnavanc
mac Cemredd, rix e Oa Cennpelai, vegulatu eft vosore
a poci rnu. Cilll Clocaim, gremba et epiecoreup,
abbar Clocaim mac n-Oaimen, dormiuit. Oubtac
mac Maileurile, vocolimum timornum cotim Eupora,
in Cymo dormiuit. Mailebrisci mac Spelan, rix
Conallle, in clepicauc obit.


1 Cill-delga.—Kildalkey, in the
barony of Lune, co. Meath.
2 Coenach - mor. — The “great
swamp.” The ancient name of the
site of Cork city.
3 Daiminis.—Devenish Island.
4 Saighir.—Saighir-Clarain. Now
Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of
Ballybrit, King’s County.
5 Laun-leire.—See note 15, p. 205,
supra.
6 Champion.—pigna, A., B. The
Four Masters have (867) epiepni,
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
8 Ui-Forindain.—“Descendants of
Forindan (or Forannan).” A sept
located in the north of the present
county of Tyrone. See Reeves’ Col-
ton’s Visitation, p. 10.
9 Was burned.—co ropoig’o, for
co ropoig’o, A., B.
10 Between the captives.—epi pum.
The Four M. (867) have epo pum.,

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise and Daiminis, a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, ‘fell asleep.’ Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir, a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchear, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lann-leire, alas! ended a short life. Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir, a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lann-leire, alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion of the east of Ireland, a hero plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh, [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Amhlaimh, when it was burned, with its oratories. Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen, ‘fell asleep.’ Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the ‘latinists’ of all Europe, slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.


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 бронаo, “captivity.”

13 Of all Europe. — τοιογ Ευ-
ρυπαε, B.

14 Indeidhnen.—ινευηενηη, A., B.

But the form is ινευηεηηηη in the Four Masters, Fragments of Ir. Annals, Chron. Scotorum, Martyr. of Donegal, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of ινε, the Irish defin. article, and ευηεηη, “ivy,” and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See Chron. Scot. (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It

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may be now represented by "Inan," in the parish of Killyon, barony of Upper Moyfeirath, co. Meath, not far from the site of the ancient monastery of Conlaid (or Cluain-Iraird), of which Suairlech was abbot.  
1. Aedh.—The King of Ireland.  
2. Gabrain.—Gowran, in the north of the co. Kilkenny.  
3. Cerbhall son of Dungal.—King of Ossory.  
4. Dun-bole.—See note 11, p. 77 supra. The Fragments of Annals, at A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account of the invasion of Leinster here re-fered to.  
5. Son of Gaithin* Cennedigh, King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned above at the year 866.  
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 Aedh\(^1\) son of Niall, from Athcliath to Gabran.\(^2\) Cerbhall son of Dungal,\(^3\) with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbole.\(^4\) The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin\(^5\) 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 Mochoemhoc;\(^6\) and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain\(^7\) of Belach-duin (i.e. Cumsceuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,\(^8\) [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara\(^9\) of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluathe\(^10\) by Norsemen; viz., Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed\(^11\) and plundered the fortress. Maelsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,\(^12\) a 'Dubhghall.'\(^13\) Cobthach son of Muiredh, 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

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\(^1\) Destroyed. —getDate from Chron. Scotorum, at A.D. 870.

\(^2\) Dubhghall. — This means 'Black Foreigner' (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for "foreigner."

\(^3\) Aedh; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.
of Ath-linath, a name for Dublin.

2 Albach; i.e. Scotland.

3 Great multitude of men.

4 Inis-Clothira, now Inchcleran, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Rathcline, co. Longford.

5 Scoti; i.e. the Scoti of Ireland.


7 Of the Leinstermen. — Laghennium, A. The text is corrected from B.

8 Happily. — pelieirpen. Omitted in B.
Ath-cliath, from Alba, with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men, English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland, in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce, which had not been done before. Foreigners were at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, fell asleep in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothran, and of Fochlaidh of Meath, was brought by them to Ireland, in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce, which had not been done before. Foreigners were at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill, son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, fell asleep in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothran, and of Fochlaidh of Meath, was brought by them to Ireland, in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce, which had not been done before. Foreigners were at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill, son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, fell asleep in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothran, and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti, slept 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. Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnia, abbot of Daimhliacc, an anchorite and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdomnach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, fell asleep. Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade, was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh. Maeltuile,


Ct. 1anarp, Linae. Lxx. | Anno dominii ecces. | Lxx. | 111. | Ceath mac Pongipri, princeps rota Conmain, efricoprii et popida optimus; Maelmopina mac 0irrmata

called Eoganacht na n-oibrid, 4 the Eugenians of the Aran [Islands]. See also O'Donovan's Four Mast., a.d. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

4 Ul-Fhachrach of Aidhne.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O'Donovan's Tribes and Customs of Hy-Manga.

5 The Province.—in concio, 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 concio, or "fifth" by the Irish writers, in consequence of the quiuquepartite division made of the country by the five

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1 Tulian.—Otherwise written Tullian. Now Dulan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

2 Cell-Auxilli.—The church of St. Auxilius (see above, note 2, p. 19); now Killashee, near Nans, in the county of Kildare.

3 Corcomruadach-ininis [or Ninis]. This territory comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burrane, in the county of Clare, with the Aran Islands in Galway Bay, the people inhabiting which were called "Eoghanacht-Ninis" or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oilill Oluin] of Ninis." See Labor na h Uidre, p. 22a, where Eoganacht Ninisana is otherwise
a bishop, abbot of Tulian; fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foilled, abbot of Cill-Ausili, died. Robhartach of Dermagh, 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 Corcumdrudh-Ninis; Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne; and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province, ended an aged life. Tmhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.

Dungal son of Moenach, cibbot of Inis-cain-Degha, rested in peace.

Donncuan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Tailtiu* not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum, rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden, died.

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-

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," ce gum me-onm.

*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.

*To have occurred.—cecorr, A. ceci (probably for cecoripe), B.


*Dun-Cailden. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.
episcopum et episcopus; Toppa = princeps Tamlatica, episcopum et episcopus optimus, in Chirico normemunt. Peeta = episcopum, heneq Patruel et caput religionis totius Hibemiae. in proxim nonar Octobrim in pace quiescit. Loga in hccem mac Neill co Laigia, coporuagat cell alicum, 7 alate cella co loca, cona veritas Ceall mor muij aith tu orpan tu Galba.


Fol. 44ab.

A. † Ct. Ianap., 1. a Lunae. Anno domini 1ccccc. Lxx. unius. 1

* Mac-cc-nerida. — This epithet signifies "son of the artist (or artificer)."

* Add. — et omitted in B.

11 Lachtnan. — 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 Killane at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lachtnan whose obit is above recorded.
paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ansili was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir was plundered by Foreigners.  

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist' of Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,' bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and superior of Cill-achaidh, and Lachtan 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, 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. Maccoigi, superior of Tamlacht, and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Fechtanach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.  

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin son of Cin-  

12 Sliabh-Monduirnn.—Not identified. Sliabh-Modhain 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., lxxxv., note 1; and Skene (Chron. Picts and Scots, p. 362), quoting from these Annals, represents the ab Albanibus 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 Celtibuscharb. 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
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 Picts, p. lxxv., and Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots, introd., ch. xxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

1Disert Diarmata.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

2Coirpri.—The name "Coirpri mac Diarmata," or Coirpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Uí-Céide, contained in the Book of Leinster, p. 40, col. 2.

3Fair of Taillte.—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.

4Corcaigh.—Cork, in Munster.

5Flann.—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, died. Coirpri, son of Diarmaid, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailltiu not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domnall, bishop of Corcach, an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Eugan and Maeltuile Ua Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhaican, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann, son of Maelsechuaill. Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Maelbrighte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan, between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann, King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmiri in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul, 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, (Oggio, p. 434.)

7 Loch-Cuan.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.
8 Albann.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

Change of Abbots.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, “communacaiti abbait (abbacif) in Ard Macha.” See the note on Maelcobha, at the year 878 infra.

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-Bolce (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.
Cumurcaec mac Mupesadcaex rex nepotum Cremcant
o ultimab occiupr ept. Maelpatance mac Cetlaeg
princepr maenrteh Bulti rubita morte repuit.
Uentur magni et pulzor. Rhoi roli pliust co
riista a parti cpl 7 roli roph na maizib. Oenec Tail-
tin cen ask mine caupia wipta et vigna. Ecliurru Lunae
obrub iOctubrub, xiu. Lunae; quapru tenia uiphia
iu. repiae, poliphque virectur iimu. Ict. Novembriu,
Lunae xxiiii, quapru iimu. hora uiei, iimu. repiae, polih xii.

1 Ruaidhri.—See the note regarding
this King of the Britons (or
Welsh), under the preceding year.
2 Aedh, son of Cinadh.—This was
apparently Aedh, son of Cinaedh
(or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's
Chron. of Picts and Scots, Pref.,
p. cxxxiv.
3 Ruaidhri of Manann.—Ruaidhri,
son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems
to have been King of Manann (the
Isle of Man). See Williams' Eminent
Welshmen, p. 438. These stanzas,
which are not in B., are written in the
top margin of fol. 44 a in A., with a
mark of reference to the place where
they might be introduced in the text.
4 Cenn-tiré.—Kantyre, in Scotland.
5 Garbith.—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 bairfhuin bile,
which seems devoid of sense or mean-
ing.
7 Mainister-Buiti.—Monasterboice,
c.o. Louth.
Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad, King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrighte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach.

Ruaidhri of Manann, gem of delight; Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tirè; Domchad, fair heir of a prince; Garbsith, ornament of smooth Macha.

It sets 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, died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains. The "Fair" of Tailtiu not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon, 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.

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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 Dece, co. Meath; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-nDressa, 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.
Omnem calamo cheolac
Decumbit vis in a thoren,
1 n-enbaith ainmu aru
Ceò Aodh ainmu Dairé.
Peò riad rofhar roirnairde,
Draimhrib ban Temain cipiec,
Seòt ri omna emnairde,
"Oi tem bróga mac Mileo.

Flann mac Mailecinnaill posnairi incuirte. Tugenniùc mac Muireadach erifcoruì, pruncerri Óroma in ar-
claimh, exenth foleune paugairte. Peòigil mac Cú-
paird, abh domnairg Ccnnaill, in marbhad 1 n-uinneutairiù.
Oenear mac Cina[el]eanda, duí peò n-airta Cinnnaíta, 
norairt. Maelcofo mac Cruinniànt, pruncerri arsro 
Maça, no erzadail do Fállair, 7 in pepleòinn 1. Meòcra.

1 Minna.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 315, note 2, regarding the meaning of the word minna.
2 Finnliath. Caille.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.
3 King of Temoir (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.
4 Druim-Inasclaimid.—Now Dromiskaín, 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 Must., at the year 876.
6 Flann.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (=916) infra. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.
7 Domnach-Sechnaill.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.
8 In secrecy.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression in-uinneutairiù, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in depradatione."
The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his minna, arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [Finnlaith], son of Niall [Caille], King of Temair, ‘fell asleep’ in Druim-Inasclaind in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth 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 Temair was full;
A shield against hidden dangers,
Of the stout stock of Milidh’s sons.

Flann, son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach, son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind, ‘rested’ after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cumsad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was murdered in secrecy. Oengus, son of Cina[d]h, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta, died. Maelcobho, son of Crunmnael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners;

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9 Men of Ard-Cianachta.—Or Fir-Ard-A-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 Aitemeri, 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 Aitemere, Maelcobó, and Cathasach, is probably the most correct. See Harris’s Ware, Vol. I., p. 46.
autumn.

In the Autumn.—ιοτυν glommar, for ιοτυν θογμαρ, A. and B.

1 Lough Loine of Connaught.—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leiny, in the county of Sligo.

2 Leith-glen.—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

3 Feradhach. — See Reeves' Ad amna, p. 391.

4 In. = Inns, in Scotland.

5 Telkha. — See note 3, p. 316 supra.

6 Dubhlethir. — Literally "Black-letter."

7 Cluain-Eois. — Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

8 Tech-Airenan. — The "House of Airenan." Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

9 There tasted not death.—ιοτυν̣ bath. This is merely a portion of
and the lector, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn. Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Fins-nechta son of Maelcorcrai, King of the Luighne of Conn-ault, died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn, died.


There tasted not death quickly, There went not usually to the dead, The fruitful land was not closed over A historian more illustrious.

Muircean son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh, died. Maelmithich, son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 3th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, abbot of Bennchair, died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain, a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cianan 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. 45e 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 Bennhair.—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.
Killed by Cianan. — The Four Masters (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was "killed and burned" in Ath-cliath [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., Introd., pp. Ixxiv., Ixxxiv., and pp. 273-4.

Maelsinchill. — His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Ul-Failge in the Book of Leinster (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

Ard-sratha. — Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

Imlech-Ibhair. — Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

Carraig-Brachaidke. — See note u, p. 325 supra.

Magh-itir-da-glas. — This name signifies the "plain between two rivers." The place has not been identified.

Daire-Calcaigh. — The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 160, note r.

Ui-Niallán. — A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose
Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cianan, Mael-sinchill, son of Mughron, King of the Ul-Failghi, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of Ard-sratha, Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusca, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of Ul-Bruin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidghel, a bishop, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, rested. Maelfabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of Carraig-Brachaide, died. Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon, A.D. 881. A hosting by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at Magh-itir-da-glas, and Ard-Macha was plundered by him. Muirchet-tach son of Niall, abbot of Daire-Calaigh and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the Ul-Niallain, and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh, fell by each other. A battle between the Conaille-Muirthemhne and the Ulidians, in which Anfith son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of Cobho, and other nobles were slain. The Conaille were victors. Scannlan, abbot of Dun-lethglasí, was slain by Ulidians. Cormac son of Ciaran, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and abbot of Tuaim-

[881.]
Concobair mac Taith, rex teora Connadb, utam pemenlem pinnuit. Cebeam princep Cluana naiac in pace quieuit. Dubhnuice, princep innui can Decha, moritur.


Omaen mac Tigerniag cen 50t, Catla eietp ron mbt che, Oenfuir to gum amal toen, Can cen o o oecrain To.


1. Tuaim-da-ghualann.— Tuam, in the county of Galway.

2. A good old age. — The words utam pemenlem pinuit are represented in the Ann. Four Mapt., (A. D. 879) by mac morerbechab, "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 toen, which is obviously a mistake for bpen.

7. Iergn.—Called larpse in MS.
da-ghualann,\(^1\) died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.\(^8\) Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubhinnse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,\(^8\) died.


Braen,\(^4\) son of Tigernach, without guile;
Whose renown was great throughout the world.
Oengus\(^5\) was killed, like Braen.\(^6\)
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni\(^7\) and the daughter\(^8\) of Maelsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Brēgh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king\(^9\) 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-Araídhe.

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-Brecain, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

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\(^{[882.]}\)

A., at the year 851 (=852) supra, and 61 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 Eirgini), as "Otir."

\(^1\) *Daughter.*—Her name was Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

\(^2\) *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.
Cinnael mac Óunlange, pex iaribair ligh, morn-tuair eft. Conann mac Ólaigh, mórdomma Cianachta, necollapur eft a Laginniromb. Ónnuain mac Connalí, pex Cianachta gluime gaimhin, mornitup. Ónnuacan mac Ótainair, tixz Càleng collumpaich, iugulatur eft o Càlengain macpeli. Cormac mac Coidecnai, recnap Tuir sa glair 7 cluana repta Óbreann raibhe. Rogalaine abbar Ónmac, Ónnuacan mac Cormac abbar mainirtcè Duiti, Connall mac Maelesefain princéir íniri can Óegha, fom-mhun.


1 Iarthar-Liphe. Or Iarthar líf. —See note 1, p. 100 supra.
2 Cianachta, i.e. the Cianachta of Bregh (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Cian, the son of Oilill Olaim, King of Munster in the 2nd century.
3 Cianachta-Gluine-gaimhin. — See note 2, p. 182 supra.
4 Gailenga-mora. — The “Great Gailenga.” The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.
5 Vice-abbot.—recnap. The Four M. (at A.D. 881), say riuip, or prior.

{[884.]} 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. Maelpatriaig son of Maeceaurarda, 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, died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy spoke at Croebh-Laisre, 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 murder was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died.

[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 prophecy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, Irish Nennius, p. 196, 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.—cúnic Step. 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.]
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cinnóla uaisi.


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 Eircne. —Apparently the Irecne (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-Irath," instead of vice-abbot.

4 Cill-Toma. —Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

5 The Fockla. —A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

6 Ferenagh. —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. Eiremhon\(^1\) son of Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of Ergne.\(^6\) Clothobar\(^3\) 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, royal heir of the Fochla,\(^5\) was killed by Flannacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmagh.\(^6\) Tigernach son of Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregh, was killed by his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ireland, 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 not\(^10\) 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.


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\(^1\) There trod not.—The original of these lines (not in B) is written in the top margin of fol. 45v, in A. Some letters have been injured by the binder, in the process of trimming the edges of the MS.

\(^8\) 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.
optimur, princæp Treoté 7 maer: munterpi Darpæiic
mu ríab anter, quiesit. Ounchad mac Ounbna-
baireann, nes Carnil, moartur. Caithninnb roth Plann
mac Maclreàinn n pe n-Gallab, ou uornicair Cæd mac
Congobair nes Connaét, 7 Leppur mac Owmninni
epircopur Cille tana, 7 Oonncaét mac Maelaeátu
princæp CilléPelca et alaquum ciuittat. Cenball
mac 'Oungräl, nes Opmná, rubita moarte repuri,
Cucennátpair princæp immiido 1daip rauruit. Tolairg
mac Cellaigh leit mi veircipi Dheug uitaum rembél
piuir. Siéppit mac Imair nes Ṣomnmannorum a
rpraie ro ro roolum occypur eft. Oenæc Tailltien
cen aigí céciric.

Kt. 1anair. Sign donimi vccc.0 lxxx.0 uti.0 Slogad
la Oonnail mac Cædo co repari tuiircipi Òphenn 7 co
n-Gallab cu hi Neill in veircipi. Maelmaquitain
conarba Cinniñg mortuurn eft. Moenach princæp
Cillé aedhin ermimotra moartuur eft. Oenæc taitlten
cen aigí.

Kt. 1anair. Sign donimi vccc.0 lxxx.0 ix.0 Coelum
aperene uirum eft in norte Kalendapum 1anairi.
Maelparcian mac Neill, princæp Slane, pelicrín
vomunut. Eogian mac Cinnlelao, princæp immiido
1daip, uigulatuir eft. Thleðan mac Maelbrìgí, nes
Conallle Munieaimne, moartur. Plann ingen Oun-
gale, rígan míc Tempra, in remicience vomunut. Aír-
measaí princæp Maichi bie vomunut.

1 Treoté. — Now Tretvet, in the
barony of Skreen, co. Meath.
2 To the south of the mountain. —
mu riab a n-nej; literally "to-
wards the mountain from the south."
The translator in the Clar. 49 version
renders the expression "by the moun-
tain southerly," and renders the word
maer (or steward) by "Serjeant."
3 Plann. — Flann Shuna, King of
Ireland.
4 Cu-cen-mathair. — This name sig-
nifies "canis sine matre."
5 Imlech-Ibhair. — Now Emly, the
site of an ancient bishopic, in the
barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.
6 Tailltien. — 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, and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain, rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann, 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 Osraigh, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 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 Tailtiu was not celebrated.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on the night of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugan son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrighte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair, 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 supra.

1 On the night.—noce. 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 Maeruanaidh (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.
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 mort- 
tall flux [vincte "was destroyed with fire"] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishon- 
oured 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 Couchobar son of 
Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all 
the writings (ρεμπτηρια) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian's 
reliquaries profaned about him.

2 Tanist-abbot. — Tanist is the 
Anglicised form of the Irish *tamp* 
(or *tampp*), which means "second," 
or next in the order of succession.

3 Drum-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.—Monasterbolce, 
co. Louth.

5 Suibhne.—This was an eminent
Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire in Cluain-fota. 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-abbot of Cluam-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn, fell asleep. Sechnasach, bishop of Lusca, fell asleep. Fothuth, abbot of Mainistir-Uuite, died. Suibhne son of Maelumai, anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, fell asleep. A woman 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, died.


6 *A woman.*—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. ḗrīghad 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 mbl mop (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.
moritus. Tigitan mac Sellacan, rex Brit terrified, moritus.


Mi patl mac miug mugi ton;
Po Ceallaec n-gopmuamec n-glan;
Teglae ro teglae ino pin;
Mi pl po nim niabata gal.

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1 Lothra.—Lorhea, 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-clinth.—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, died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta, 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, so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregh, rested in peace.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtina, son of Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannagan, royal-heir of all Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

“There is no son 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.”

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* The mountain.—The name of the mountain (or παράτητος) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Fews Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

* Son.—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 456 in A.
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MUINESEDAC MAC THEOCOCAIN, LET MI ULOET, O AEDEO MAC LAEGNE OCCIPUR EFT. NIX MAGNA 7 ARCOIT MOP. APTO MASA VO ORCANN O GAIIAB AÈO CHIAZ I. O TEMPIRANON, CORMERAT SEICENBUN 7 REET CET I M-BRAT.

TRUAG A NOEB ÑAPRAIC ÑAP ANAD TÉRNASIITHI
IN GAII CONA TUAGHIC BUALAAS VO RNOITAIGI.

1. FÉT. 1ANAPIR. ANNO DOMINI DCCCI. XC. WI. (ALIAB XC. WI.) BLAMAC PRINCIPE CLUANA MAC NOI, MOPAN OA ÆRTE PRINCIPE ÓIRP, WITAM PENITEN PRINIPUR. CINÉCH MAC ANNACAN RIOMSNA ÓREBCH MOPITUR. SIRPUSS MAC 1MAPI AB AILI NOPRAMANNH OCCIPUR EFT. MÆL- 

MOCHERGI, MAC ÎÑPÈICHTAIGI, LET MI ÚLAB, A ROCIIL 

VUIM OCCIPUR EFT. CUMUREAC MAC MUINESEAC, PEK 

PER N-ARCA CIANNACAI, O ÚLEAB OCCIPUR EFT. OÍR 

N-COSANACHTA LA ÓPPAIIGI. OÍR N-GAII PA CONAILLIU 7 

LA MAC LAEGNE, IN QA CECROIT CIAMAITA Í. 1MAPI. 

MAELACIÖ, TANAPI CLUANA MAC NOI 7 PRINCIPE 

DAIMINIGI, TO DUL MANERCI LA DÆLMNAI. ANNACAN 

MAC CEALLACI, ÓI ÓREBCH, A NOPRAMANNH UGULATUR EFT. 

ANN MAC LONAN Í. ÓUANAO VO ÓUIN LAR NA ÔEIRE 

MUMAN.

FOL. 46AA. FÉT. 1ANAPIR. ANNO DOMINI DCCCI. XC. WI. (ALIAB XC. WI.)

1 PITY.- The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 456 in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

2 BLAMAC.- The correct orthography of this name is Blathmac. See Ann. Four Mast., at a.d. 891, and Chron. Scotorum (at 896). O'Connor, in his edition of these Annales, wrongly prints the name Blainn.

3 ÓA BUIDE.- Printed on Bindle by O'Connor.

4 CINÉCH.- MS. B. has Conaebo, which is the gentl. form of the name.

5 SHRIUSS.- Much confusion has been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish Annals, but in other contemporary Chronicles. See Todd's War of the Gaedhel, &c., p. 271.

6 By other.-ab aliab, A.

7 Half-king of Ulidia.- The Four Mast. (a.d. 891) say that Mael-mocherghi 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-cliath, i.e., by Glun- iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

“Pity, 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). Blamae, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide, abbot of Birra, ended a long life. Cinaedh, son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of Bregh, died. Sitriuice, son of Imhar, was slain by other Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta, 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 Laigne, in which fell Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, ‘tanist’ 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, son of Lonan Ua Guaire, was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of

8 Fera-Arda-Cianachta.—See note 7, p. 324 supra.
9 Son of Laigne. — 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 “Aideid,” son of Laigne, is named as one of the victors.
10 ‘Tanist.’ — This title is represented in the Ann. Four Mast. by peccanabb. 11 Flann.—A famous poet. In the Chron. Scotorum (at A.D. 896) Flann is called Pippl (“Vice-abbot,” i.e. Prior), at the year 891, where an explanation is given as to the cause of the martyrdom of Maelachidh. See the record of the event in the Chron. Scotorum, at A.D. 896.
12 Ua Guaire, i.e. descendant of Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught. See note 2, p. 118 supra.
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 Muiредхach (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 Maelduin, 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 "Aindiarraidh" in the Ann. Four Mast. and the Chron. Scotorum, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

3 Aiddeit or Aideid. — See note 8, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

4 Associates. — For pociuit, for pociuit, A.

5 Ard-Gianachta. — See note 7, p. 324 supra.

6 Lanna-leire. — See note 10, p. 305 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 son⁵ of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aiddeit³ son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideid⁴ son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.⁴ A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianacha.⁵ Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,⁶ 'fell asleep.'


Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was

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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 feasting 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" (thea Connacht, 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-
rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots, Pref., p. cxxviii., 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 [Pinnliath], King of Tara (i.e. King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

3 Nobles.—nobiler. Omitted in B.

4 Ros-ech. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygelish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's Irish Nennius, p. 201, note n.

5 Condaire.—Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.
slain by the Luighni, viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, when a great many nobles fell, viz., Maelfron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech, i.e., Dubheulind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tiprattí son of Nuadu, ‘herenagh’ of Con-daire, and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela and Lathrach-Briuin, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngegain, i.e. Finnguine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finnguine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-clathi, by Maelfinda, 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, died.


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 Cenngegain.—This was a nickname for Finnguine. See Stokes’s observations on the subject, in his edition of Cormac’s Glossary, p. 145.
9 Lughmadh.—Louth, in the parish, barony, and county of the same name.
10 Cluain-eidnech.—The “Ivy lawn (or meadow).” Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen’s County.
11 Bishop.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris’s Ware, vol. 1, p. 47.
Mac Òenbair oc baig apr Óengmae,
Óireo sec thong n-oolbaé;
Maic mu Óinn na rolll feabac
h-Éo ruad nógorum nógalac.

Oaithiunn mu peim cen gabao,
Airtiá or Óenna oenuch,
Per asoraim cen boeset,
Da mu Óinn a oenur.

Maelínna pei cen h-ulta,
Comair Óire hreo var pinna,
Deibna mu roga matgorum,
Plact copaí catloinn Grina.

Cennetíg mac Óatáin reic Laiéire, Àndair mac Maelmuire reic Turbh, morcum rinn. Occire Tóreot o maineítig mac Plannacáin 7 o Oengur nepoce maeleicnaill, pein comruitum Plann plu Maelicnaill.

Kate Tánaip. Anna domini secce.² (áltar secce. iii.) 10rej abbar Clúana mac Nóir in pace quieuit.
Sapugár Cenannna la Plann mac Maelicnaill, por Oonchao i. a mac rathru, 7 ati multí secollati rinn circa oratorium. Oungal eripcorur princerp Xíinne na loco, wisam pemlem in Chiruc poiumit.

Híar na hímar do marbact la grupu portpenn, 7 án máir n-iméit. Plann mac Conaill, abb imlecha 1bap.

Kate Tánaip. Anna domini secce.³ (áltar secce. ii.) Maelcianam mac Peirceímr, episcop Lanne Leine,

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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-oolbaé. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-oolbaé.

³ Críonna. — 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 Turbhí. — The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

⁵ Tóreot. — Now Trewet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

⁶ Plann. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.
The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,
Would scatter every 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.  

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maelmuire, King of Turbhi,4 died. Destruction of Treoit6 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 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].


7 Cenan-nas.—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 9, p. 118 supra.
11 Imlech-Ibhair.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.
12 Lann-leire—See note 12, p. 205 supra.
in pace quieuit. Slogat la Plann mac Maelrechnaill cu Orpatg. Laeticna abba Perna montiuir eirg 11mairi ceta etir na mac Cecho 7 Domnall 7 Macail, co no taomraise m1 grims ceim1il n-Coizan.


[fct. 1anap. Aino domini vccc.0 u. (a1aig vccc.0 u1.1). Colman periib, eriiccopur Domvlaice 7 Lirca, in pace quieuit. Perfur, eriiccopur UinnuFhlaic aeba, 7 prinsepr Inoivnaen, utam penilem in Chruito pinuit. Annur montalitaiti. "Oubrinna mac EI56, pi mairi b16a, montiuir [eirg].

[ar. 1anap. Aino domini vccc.0 u. (a1aig vccc.0 u1.1). Slogat la cene1 n-Coizan 7. La Domnall mac Cecho 7 LAI111 mac Cecho, co no1pra Leo Thaigia, Maelmarxan prinsepr Osgmed paumait (1 ma15 cicle, hi perl Saizan [inb1] daite 1. in 10 Septim111 1 Maire 7 1 3er 3ec). Vellaum etir rimu Muinan 7 leit Cunn 7 Laisnih, in quo occire eirg Constmac mac Cieleannam ri Carit, cum aliru pere1nbur perecaru. H1 punt, Rogeruac mac Suibno ri Ciaranbe, Cealla mac

1 Flann.—King of Ireland.
2 Aedh; i.e. Aedh Finnlaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.
3 Gabhran.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.
4 Laimecch.—Limerick.
5 Ciarmac.—In the Ann. Four Mast. (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarnhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ul-Connall-Gabhra, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connell, in the county of Limerick.
6 Ui-Fithhegni.—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 Visititation, p. 69, note a.
8 Domnall-Niail.—The two brothers
hosting by Flann\(^1\) son of Maelsechnail, to Osraighe. Lachtnan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,\(^2\) viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,\(^1\) son of Maelsechnailn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran\(^3\) to Luimnech\(^4\) was devastated by him. Ciarmac,\(^5\) King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,\(^6\) [died]. Indreachtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain, i.e., by Domnall\(^8\) son of Aedh, and by Niall\(^9\) son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha\(^9\) 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-Chuinn\(^11\) and Leinsterinen, in which Cormac Mac Cui lennain, 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.

\(^{10}\) I. Sher-Daile.—This is now represented by Eneverelly, 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 Kerricurrihy, co. Cork.
Ceithilt pí Ómaigh, Cille mac Eithain princepp tríthn Copcaigh, Colman princepp Cinn etís, 7 setep. Plann mac Maelfeáin cu Teháig, Ceithilt mac Muipsean pí Laísen, Caíl mac Connobair pí Connach, inescor fírephit. Caí bélaíg Muighna. Óthainnait princepp Taire Calgaigh in pace quieit. Copmac anairtea princepp "Ophoma monih, moímpair. Maelfeáin mac Conchálaigh, pí Locha gabhair, per volum occipair eft o Baóspairt mac Tolairí. 3

1. Ceithilt-Eitigh.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's Country.
2. Plann.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.
3. Belagh-Muighna.—The Road (or Pass) of Muighna. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in Fraign. 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.—Lagmeniúum, corrected to Lagmeniúum, A. Lagi B.
Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraigh; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaigh; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh, and others. Flann\(^8\) 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.\(^8\) 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 religious\(^5\) layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumusach son of Ailill, house-steward\(^6\) of Ard-Macha, rested.\(^7\)

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann\(^8\) son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann\(^8\) 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.

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

\(\text{Flann.—The Four Mast. (at A.D.} \ 905), \text{call him Lord of Breifne.}\)

\(\text{Ui-mac-Cuais.—Otherwise, and correctly, written Ui-mac-UAis. The name of this branch of the Airghialla is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.}\)
.1. 1 prim nonum Mai. Donnall mac Ceasa do gabail bachta.

.1. [Ft. 1]napir. Cumno domini occese.9 in.8 (aliar occese.8 in.9). Plann mac Mecluiæ, princeps Corinthi; domniæ. Maelbrictæ mac Maeldonnæig, princeps Uir mopr, in Chirteo quievit. Cernnear mac Omilæin, pismonna na n-Cuirter, occipul eft in lacu cruned o Mill mac Cædo. Muireadh mac Corpane princeps Òromia inapclann, 7 pismonna Conallt. 1. Òamhë mac Mailmores, vo opercur 5p1 tav6 1 prianntig Òromia inapclann:

Muireadh,
Ced nach canno a coemnu,
1r domna vo tunebad;
1r neill co nime noemnu,

Mop thepbad int omnogni
Mac Corpane mih briagri;
1[n] mimm popoli popstirde,
Dé canmet cea clari.

Scilacan mac Òairmata, pex nepotum Maine, in clepcaatu pinnct. Cleipèen mac Murchas, pi . h. m-Ìrmnu yeola, Muireadh mac Maíprin dui clanni Cacali, mornnuig. Táig 11i vo locebad òhrigc aíppa
Maça per inepiam. Pínnaír atque tenebrorip
annpr. Cometer apparuit.

[Ft. 1]napir. Cumno domini occese.8 in.9 (aliar occese.8 in.9)

Fol. 466a. 1111.9). Tippairi mac Maileghne princeps inleò 1bair, Maelmuire ingen Cinaedh mac Uilim, Étubh pr Saexan

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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-Círr, to the west of Armagh. Possibly "crudeli" may be by mistake for "crudeliter."

2 Druim-Inasclann. — Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (Inasclainn) is not in A., and is represented in B. by i.

3 By feire. — gîn mac, A.

4 Muireadhach. — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 466 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.] luirghe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cer-nachan 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, and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,4 Who laments him not, ye learned! Why do you lament him not, ye poets?

It is a cause for plague.
It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man, 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,6 [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-find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maelmuire daughter of Cinaedh7 Mac Alpin, Etulb9 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.—Comemar, A. Omitted in B.

7 Cinaedh.—Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

8 Etulb.—Ethelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappenberg's Hist. of England, pp. 85-6.
Cennaca, a son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

1. 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.)

2. Son. — His name is given as “Gair-bith” in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.


5. Leth-Cathail. — Now represented by the barony of Leale, co. Down.

6. Ui-Amalgaidh. — “Descendants of Malagall.” A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [Tír Ánaídhe], co. Mayo.

7. Ui-Amalgaidh. — “Descendants of Malagall.” A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [Tír Ánaídhe], co. 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 Gairbhidh, 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 son of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuileman, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechnaill, and Mael-mithidh 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, where a great many were slain, including Cumuscach son of Maelmocherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail. 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, and the men of Umhall, who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte, 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, 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, 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. I, 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


1 Fregbal.—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 Carneary (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. Down and Connor, p. 341, note.

4 Annals.—The Isle of Man.

5 Loch-dacaech.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

6 Province.—In coir (lit. “the
Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal, 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, and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn, but were routed. Cerranson of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manaim, 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 Lochdacaech. Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province, at Telach-og; on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte, to the west of Crosa-cail. 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 Allib, and Erudan son of Gairdidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maeldrighte son of Aedhacan, and the son of Eruman 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 Uí-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.
Maelmuirice mac Plannacan mac Cenntialla.

Nuachth ro Grellach-Eilti huapi,
Puamairn cuaim na tairb;
Athairt Cnannach mac Tailt,
Maic in leacair riarr taiscam riarr.

1. Cormac. Better known as Cormacan Eiges (or C. the “Poet”). His obit is given by the Four Masters at the year 946=948. See O’Donovan’s ed. of the Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill, printed for the Irish Archseol. Soc., 1842. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the upper margin of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

2. Royal-heir.—puromna, A.

3. Died.—The Four Masters (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of Grellach-Eiltite, mentioned under the preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

4. Fal.—Fal, and Inis-Fail, were bardic names for Ireland. The origin 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.

5. 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 Maelsech- naill, royal-heir³ of Temhair, died⁴ on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week.

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,

Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal⁵

It was a good deed of his sharp valour,

To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.⁶

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-auis⁷ 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 in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn.

¹ Cluain-auis.—Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

² Ard-Macha.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Maelciarain 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.

⁵ Congbail.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

⁶ Muscraidhe-thire.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.
ο ευτυχιστηκε αγαπητε δεν εστιν το κοινωνικο παλαιοτερον γιατί το μεσαίο η μεγαλότερη οικονομική μεταβολή με ισχύ απο το 7 χρονια ή μεταβαλλεται 7 εστιατορικά 

b. Εκ των ιστορικών και πολιτικών 

ατυχήσεων της Ουσίας, η έναρξη της μεταβολής ήταν ένας σημαντικός στοιχείο στην ιστορία της περιοχής. 

Fol. 46ba. Απο τον χρόνο 3 με την εποχή 7, το κλίματα της Ουσίας ήταν ακατάλληλα στις περιπτώσεις. Μετά την εποχή αυτή, η εξέλιξη της περιοχής κατάφερε μεγάλες μεταβολές. 

1 Son.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in al. man. in A., is written by way of gloss, in the orig. hand in B. 
2 Who reigned.—regnant, in A. and B. 
3 Of June.—Iunia, Α. The criteria 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 Owneybeg, Co. Limerick. 
5 Ul-Lomain-Gaela.—A sept of the Ul-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-sechlainn (son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June, 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, was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaech. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluainferta-Brendain; Conligan son of Draignen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela; and Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall, son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair; and the fair of Tailtiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Lochdacaech 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' and the 'Saball,' 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, 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.


6 Niall; Niall Glundubh, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet glanvute is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note Naull glanvute negate incpr 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.
anias co n-teacáth tarra mair, sriurue h. 1 maith cona doblu de arail ce Cinnuit u n-arriuir Laigsen. Nagdall h. h. maith co doblu ain le gailu leca daeac. Ar n-gail oc neimh la Mumian. Ar n-cate la Eoganacht 7 Ciarraide. Slogaa h. naill in veircipt 7 in taconoch na Triall mac n-nea mu5 népios co ríri Mumian, co cóscu ríri sennta. Sco- raigh a'la laistis ríri mór Cusgaír oc Topor deacr1 Maigh reimein. Ollotuara in zenti ríri air i'mai lir detha. Pínnuarachas i in zonti ar fí einte 7 xeobtain laei, 7 caileachas co earracht, co tod- căir amail ríet rír eairru, acht 1 laa dothat vi gates. Ollotuara teacobhao arn longpont na n-zentis rí an tóir ammuineiní. 1mhoirie in Zonti por culu dúcain a n-túnaír ríei toir de- vennasz 3.1. pí Nagdall u Cusgaír, co polit vi gates vi Mairi aume. Ini trí Triall mac Aede a n-sathair in n-aíair na zenti co tarnairce tua triu air inmuin. Cunan- Mairi Triall rírit ríet n-paroce a n-túnaír ríria na zenti. Caghreac uad ríria laiznui ar a n-sathair caite viseimair ríria in longpont. Ronnp caí Cinnuitur poroair pu Sriurue htt 1 maith, contúil anu dósair Cusgair mac Céilellu rí Laizn, 7 Maedworpa maic Muireann ri aipri Lié, Maedmochas mac Triannata rí ec etir- corpur Laigsen, Cusgair mac Cennetis rí Laíre, et cetera ucer aice nobler. Sriurue h. 1 maith co tuiseacht 1 n-CCÉ cia. Eíche ingen Aede, in uire poineitinta ec in pieria Mairini, seicénta ec.

1 Cennfaidit. — O' Donovan (Four Mast., A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfaidit with Con- fey, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfaidit as on the "border" (n-aíair) of Leinster, whereas Confey is several miles inland.

2 Neimhid. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Indy" (i.e. Emily), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

3 Tobair — Glethrach. — Not now known by this name.

4 Magh-Peykín. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

5 Tíre. — 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 Cennfuait 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 Neimlid 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-Glethrach in Magh-Femhh. The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce and mid-day, and they fought till vespertime, so that about 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 besiege the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailll, 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, daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.
Ict. 1anair. Anno domini 6cece.6 xu.6 (alibar 6cece.6 xu.6.) Maeloig princeps 7 eriyeopor Nollg creae, Ecneic princeps Ailann aituig, Daeliel Cluana coirpde renca ainra, in pace vornperson. Muienn ionen Suanit, abatara Cille varo, quiem. Gaili Loda vacae to fergein Erenn 1. Raighnal nu Ouighal 7 na da iarla 1. Osteir 7 maicgghaib, 7 rasait woib iarriin co pph Albania. Nu Albania toso aR iu co con-

arneccur roi hui Tine la Saxanu tuairceir. Oogen-

rat in Zeni sebrui caca uib 1. ait la Doctaib Ua

nimaip, cat lair na da iarla, cat lair na h-6wtegrina

cat dano la Raighnal 1 n-eololc nasaacsear ptc. Alban

Ronni ne pebanib Albania gcormia tri caca acconnceacar,

coplaig aR n-oimaib vi na ZeniUib, im Osteir 7 im

maicgghaib. Raighnal toso do esabair iarriin

ulose per n-Alban co ro la ar uib, acit naforpeac

mi na morphor uirniod. Nox praelium uirnict. 

Escluelte, panaogmiona regina Saxonum, moriur.

Cocaeb iar Niall mac Ceso mi Teihnaib 7 sipmuc Nu.

nimaip. Maeloigiu mac Plannacain mi Cno6bOa co 

ot co Zeni, pth coirmum tuairceir ubeig a muin Zeni,

quio eo nthil contult.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini 6cece.6 xu. 11.6 (alibar

1 Ara-alrther.—The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in the Bay of

Galway.

2 Fell asleep.—coimnitus, A.

3 They went.—raagae woib[nooib

incorrectly for woib], A. B.

4 Banks of the Tine, i.e. the River

Tyne.

5 North Saxonland.—Northumbria

or Northumberland. The meaning of

the expression la gaxanu tuair, 

cirp, which signifies literally “apud

Saxones sinistrales,” has been mis-

conceived by some writers on Scotch

history. There can be no doubt that

the foregoing statement, co conar-

nececar roi hui Tine la Saxanu 

tuairceir, means that they (i.e. the

Duhlgall [or Black Foreigners]

and the men of Alba, or Scotland)

met on the banks of the Tyne, in

Northumbria. Skene, misunderstand-

ing 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 Gaedril,

1., Introd., p. lxxxvi).

6 Croggaba.—Regarding the iden-
Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Mæcleoin, abbot and bishop of Ros-cúirr; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther; Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, ‘fell asleep’ in peace. Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaech left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgal, and the two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went 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, in North Saxonland. 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. 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’ of them perished. Night interrupted the battle. Eithilfleith, most famous queen of the Saxons, died. War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmíthidh son of Flanna-can, King of Cnoghbha, went to the Gentiles, with a view to defending the North of Brehg by the aid of the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.


Noty 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.—Æthelfled, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, ‘ealdorman’ of the Mercians. See the previous note.
10 Cnoghbha.—This name is now represented by Knowth, the name of a townland containing a large mound, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.
Little Easter.—mínéarc. 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.—on 1 torcach, 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.

Province of Conchobar, i.e. of Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the 1st century. A name for the Province (conco or "fifth") of Ulster. See note 3, p. 336 supra.
of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter\(^1\) 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 fell\(^2\) Niall (i.e. Glundubh)\(^3\) son of Aedh, King of
Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th\(^4\) 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. Mael-
craibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful\(^6\) 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?

\(\text{Sorrowful—}\)
The brave Niall of Cnucha
That has been lost, O great cantred!

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Corc-Modruagh, [and]
Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

\(^{1}\text{Sorrowful.}—\text{The original of these}
\text{stanzas, not in B., is written in the}
\text{top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a}
\text{mark of reference to the place where}
\text{they might be inserted in the text.}\)

\(^{2}\text{Sorrowful.}—\text{The original of these}
\text{stanzas, not in B., is written in the}
\text{top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a}
\text{mark of reference to the place where}
\text{they might be inserted in the text.}\)
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. 540.

2. Maelsechlainn—Maelsechnaill, B.
7. Gothfrid—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 Doimliace, rested happily. Scannal, of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through Divine power. The 'doimliac' of Cenannas was broken by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there. The 'doimliac' of Tuilen was burned on the same day.

Cormac son of Cuilennan, King of the Desi-Muman, was slain.

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, was deceitfully slain by his brother Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daimiuis, rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of Temhair; Fiachara son of Cathalan, King of Coille-Follamhain, [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith, 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.

A fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig 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

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin) is recorded under the year 919.

-Died.—obuc, A. obuc, B.

-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'Conor's ed., are very inaccurate.
Longav aile 1 Cunn maizair a n-ainep rípe Conailt. 1. mac h-Uaemagan mac Baimic cum xx. naibhir. 1 nperoib apad Maicai hi .ini. 20 Novemprig o gallairi Aíta cliaet i. o gathair Da niapi cum goo eorpost i. h-ainep mac éria ma peil Muicair. 7 na tarri aemaiígo so anacal lair cona lucht ve ceiliú de 7 ut lobhrad, 7 in ceall oldéana, níi raucir in ea lecis eaumph ríep neufrin. In- pler lecan wapod por ceé leat i. ríar co h-inip h. Labraidade, raip co Òuvdai, rotuap co Mac naipinn. 2c in pliaí machaíog dofarraigh Múirpierpact mac Neill, 7 Òiginicht mac Muniacáid, co remit ropaip 7 co mairbaír iile, raucir éarpbhír ríbríorí ríubhriùpmp
noscir. Òcicéirp línna a h.x. jct. 1anapor, .ini. rémha, rípra hóra noscir. Òlaíeimpepact mac Múirpierpact, abbap Clúana moep, moiprir.

Cíte anúscus marp de h maí, 
Cíte aliú (a) veiglór ;
Ríopuir 1i micó Clúana nóir.

jct. 1anapor. Ómo noimní oencec.° xx.°1. (alipr coccc.°
xxin.). Maelpóil mac Òilella, rui 7 eprceop 1i Òéda
Slane. Távo mac Òuelam 1i h. Cenreplyaíg, Cepnaímac
Plamn princepp Lanné lépe 7 moep munipir aipo
Maic a Òelaí wírm co muip, 7 o Òaíonn co Corpan,
cenn comáinpé 7 ócmóaire ríep mBreog n-uile, omper

1 Cenn-Mayhaire.—Or Kiannawer.
See note 2, p. 154 supra.
2 Godfrith.—See note 7, page 440.
3 Church ; i.e. the Church-town, or
the ecclesiastical buildings generally.
4 Ònais. Úí-Labraide. — O’Labrada’s
Island. Not identified.
5 Magh-Nílssen. — Magh-Ullsenn,
Four Mast. Not identified.
6 Òílain-merri.—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 Fonduation. — anúscus. 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 emi-
nent 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 7), see
O’Donovan’s Four M., A.D. 920,
its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair, 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 Athcliath, viz., by Gothfrith 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 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-Uil-Clipadha, eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen. But Muircertach 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 Muircertach, abbot of Cluain-mor, died.

Where is the foundation of a great treasure?

Where the report of his good fame?

Behold! Flaithbertach the fair, generous,
Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922). Maelpoil, son of Ailill, 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, and steward of the family of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan, chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and Chron. Scotorum, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note 5.

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, Castlkeran), 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-lin, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called Anna-yassan, to the S.E. of Castle- bellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's War of the Gaedhil, &c., Introd., lxii., note 1.
morihmu. Roman eppcor Cluana ηπαρτο, ηρπολαθ eppcor cluana μιc Νοίη, Longsreac mac Oenacain equonsymf "Domhlaic, Colgu mac Maetaeppart abbap: Slane, omneb bopmipetμ. Longsir Liannu. l. mac Cille pcop Loē pί, co po oprtacir Cluain mac Νοίη 7 n-uile inpη ve Lōca, co mpepat pπανt maip enir σir 7 apzat 7 ιννβpа 1η.

Fol. 47ba.

\[ F \]

\[ X \]

\[ ? \]

\[ Y \]

\[ Z \]

\[ A \]

\[ B \]

\[ C \]

\[ D \]

\[ E \]

\[ F \]

\[ G \]

\[ H \]

\[ I \]

\[ J \]

\[ K \]

\[ L \]

\[ M \]

\[ N \]

\[ O \]

\[ P \]

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\[ R \]

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Brehg—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, i.e. of the son of Ailche, 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-oliabh and Ard-sratha, died. Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille, was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda, and Lann-leire, and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe by Gentiles from Snamh-aignech, and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire, the tetra 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 son of Maelsechlainn, the King of Brehg’s queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata, 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 of Ireland 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.
coigi, no totain leu. No-cohol mac de slath Loch Cuan no badh óc fertaír Núhraige, nuí in pobatáid nó cec auit eó ampír. Stóiba Ía Góthbru. Ní n-íomh a cá é tuath co Luimnech, co n-áithribh lucht taimh a theagmhlaír le mac n-Áilse. Níochta eorp Daoine 7 rasaíte aith Maca in pace quisuit. Muineadh mac Donnall tanaire abbad amh Maic, 7 arbóman 0a Neill in deirgeart, 7 comharba únti mac Ópríonaí, cenn ar-comhpar peb múrsez n-uíle ocaib cleirítdí quinto te Kalendáirim 'Deceimbríum utra deceptrí. Mheall-mórtha mac Conchaille princepr Óaimmhir quisuit.

Fol. 47b.

1 Proinice; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.
2 Loch-Cuan.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.
3 Fertas-Rudhraige. — The Four Masters (at 922), and the Chron. Scotorum (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as "Loch-Rudhraighe," or "Loch-Rudhraige," 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-Rudhraige 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 Duíte.; i.e. abbot of
of the Province, fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe, where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech, when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche. 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 Buite son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Brehay 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). Dubhgal son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Brehay, 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].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of Dun-Sobhairche by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan, in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aignech, 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, was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan took up [a position] at

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-Aignech. — 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.
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., lixii.

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., Ixii.

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 Tailtit.—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-Uachaill, 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-Cruiithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliath to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille, 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 Linn retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Tailtius] by the son of Niall, son of Aedh, against Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life. Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin, was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtnan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested.


6 Donnchad.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

7 Without any loss of life.— uncovered occurrence, A., B.

8 Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin. — See note 7, p. 132 supra.

9 Murgel.—See above at the year 882, where the daughter of Maelsechmaill (or Maelsechlainn), called Muirgel in the Chron. Scotorum (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the Ann. Four Maen. (926) and Chron. Scot. (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.
Son of Ailche.—See the note regarding this person, under A.D. 921 supra.
2 Ceile—Successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The Four Masters write his name "Cele-dahbail" (926), and add that he went to Rome.
3 Ceile-Clerigh.—See last note. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 49a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text (which is on fol. 488).
4 Scriba.—μεγίστα, A.
5 To the south of the mountain.—This is one of many entries in this Chronicle regarding the office of steward of Patrick’s ‘family;’ but the limits of his district are nowhere...
son of Ailche\(^1\) upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,\(^2\) comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,
Are reckoned by plain rules,
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.\(^3\)

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, a scribe,\(^4\) and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick’s ‘family’\(^5\) to the south of the mountain,\(^6\) rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen\(^7\) 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-druim\(^8\) is before him,
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson of Iinar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, 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.

\(^1\) Loch-Orbsen.—Loch Gfippen, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.
\(^2\) Ceile.—See note \(^2\) under the last year, regarding him.
\(^3\) 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.

\(^4\) Derc-Ferna.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.
...mita, in repsective relicsion paupar. Sall ror loc etha, 7 allonsporit oc Rubu mena. Sall ror loc Oeaeic i n-Orgaizh.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini decece.9 exx.6 (aliar decece.9 exx.1.9). Tippaiti mac Amnigene, comangha Ciarain, extenplo tulte obtuit. Cennraelad mac Lopcan, prin-


Ict. 1anair. Anno Domini decece.8 32.6 (aliar decece.8 33.9). Rompud ria Pongal mac Domnail mac Cédo, 7 ria SION-
parbre mac H-Uachtairain 1. mac Inseone Domnail, ror Mrpinntuac mac Neil, 7 ror Conain, imnaig h-Uada, tordain Maelgimuc rí Oeplair, 7 Conmal rí Tuai6i aicaí, 7 e. Curlen mac Celiain, níce Òrpaizhi, optimur laicaí, mortuair eft. Maíorn ria Conains mac Neil

1 Loch-Échach.—Lough-Neagh.
2 Rubha-Menna.—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."
Admanan, p. 430, note n.
3 Loch-Bethrach.—No lake answering 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.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdomnach son of Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torub was killed by the son of Niall. Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingeach Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin, was killed by Gentiles. 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, 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 in Magh-Uatha, where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas, and Conmal, King of Tuaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cellach, King of the Osraighi, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

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4 By Gentiles. - α γενετήριου Α., α γενετήρι, 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 Glundubb, 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
been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small civitas, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBreachtair, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the Trig. Life of St. Patrick (Hemsey's Trans.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' Down and Connor, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

1 Rubha-Conchobair.—Not identified.

2 Matudhan.—King of Ulidia at the time.

3 Province of Ireland.—consec Epenn; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

4 Mucnamh.—Mucnam, in A. Now Macknag, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

5 Died.—The MSS. have mortui sunt for mortuus est.
Rubha-Conchongalt, in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan the son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland, and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh; 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 Aithera, died.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir, rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimlaice, died immaturely. The Island of Loch-gabhar was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar, 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, abbot of 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.—Conchubhar, 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 úr éamh Garbh-gaeil, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."
Noir, vo orcan o gailaith Óща élaé, 7 anad ta ardí dosai iní, quos antiquir temporibur inauritum ért. Maerpatmac mac Maeltuirilé, príncépp aro Maça, in rencéttu quieuit.

Fol. 49ba. Joct. 1anap. Anno domini ceccc. 6xxx. vi. (aliar ceccc. 37.) Óthirmac mac Cilleló, príncépp Cille cailinn, in rencéttu quieuit. Óruaitac mac Oibaíile, pez nepotum Cemnrealaizi, usúilatúr ért. Òarphirac mac Mael-
eisté, pez peir. Noir, a traqribir usúilatúr ért. Céntílla mac Cúilennan, ð Conáile muirréndine, tolope moritén. Conaimac mac Heili, muoomna nęrenn, moritén. Télhimu nescen laicmrubitil atqoe hooqîible inter Saxonér atqae Nóromannor eruvéitér getum ért, in quo plúima múia Nóromannorum que non numerata runt cceuvérit, pez pei cum paucir euárite. Amlaíp; ex alipera autem parte multituró Saxónum cecítt. Óconalpan autem pezi Saxonum magna victoria vitatur ért. Macetíx mac Cymb-
en, ð Pogóornna magen, moritén ért. Ðebraí príncép Slaíne moritén ért.

Joct. 1anap. Anno domini ceccc. 37. 6 (aliar ceccc. 38.) Óíveáca comácba Colum cíle 7 Cúilinn in pace quieuit. Macetíx mac Conáil, príncépp Cúilinn, obir. Peñcáil mac Cómnaill, ð Célis, mori-
tuam ért. Ómnenari catha cin 1onnócar mac ðáinn 7 Muirpercaté mac Heilly, co ro nícbá òna. Amlaíp mac Óodphirt 1 n-ccé élaé téteum. Cell Cúilína vo

1 Not been heard.—7 auritum, for inauritum, A. B.
2 Cill-Cúilinn.—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 indicated in the Index to that work under the name "Olaf Cuaran."
Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard\(^1\) of from ancient times. Maelpatratic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuillin,\(^2\) rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhghilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeltuile, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Congilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Congaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle\(^3\) 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, comarb\(^6\) of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Maelcairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,\(^7\) died. Fergal\(^8\) son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muiachertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,\(^9\) son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliath. Cill-Cuilind\(^10\) was

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\(^{1}\) The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunnaburh. See note 4.

\(^{2}\) Mughdorna-Magen. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crigh-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

\(^{3}\) 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' \textit{Adamnan}, p. 393.

\(^{4}\) Taulain. — Now Dulean, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

\(^{5}\) Fergal.—See above at A.D. 332.

\(^{6}\) Amlaibh.—The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunnaburh. See note 4.

\(^{7}\) Cill-Cuilind.—Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.
orcian la Cillainn. H. nimah, quaon non autem est
antiquus temporibus. Slogat la Oinnchad H. Mae-
reclainn pig Tempaé, 7 la Muinecertac mac Neill pig
n-Wuiz, vo caet por Sluli Aea cliaet co ri' monuper o
Ae cliaet co Ae Truignen. Concohac mac Mailecan,
mu hu Poiiz, regulatur est o Laigne.

Fol. 49bb.

1. Ath-Tuileten.—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


A thing not often done.—ot
po'ban na pu memic. 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
divitas inde diripuerant!"

3. Donnchad.—King of Ireland.

6. Finnabhair-Abha.—Fennor, near
Slane, in the county of Meath.

7. Gailenga-mora; or Great Gailenha.
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-cliath, when they devastated from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten. Conchobar son of Maelcsein, King of the Ui- Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, a thing not often done. Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad into B Leigh, when Finnabhair-abha was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmuidh, over the Gailenga-mora (and [Gailenga]-becca), 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, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940). A hosting by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, i.e. [by]

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

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 8). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

Daire.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

Alias 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

By.—The equivalent in Irish [La] has been supplied from Chron. Scot., and Four Mast.
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.1. [la] Muineprcoa mac Neill. Plainse 1ngub Oonnnchasa, 
pi3an Ami3, norniup. Creid la Oonnnchas 1 n-36eana, 
co no ort Lann Lepe. Quier Muineprcoa comhadh 
Conaill.

(aliae cccece, vel.). Secc mor comhcrp wrwrwr loca 
7 ypoq. 2hnnia 1rian mic Cennettig. Slogad la 
Muineprcoa co no ort Mhne 7 hu Patr ci n-36euchas 
i n-Oprai3, 7 ciu a peir n-6echn, 7 co P' uipu na 
Oeiri, co tuc Ceallacha m4 Caurl Lei a m4 peir 
n-Oonnnchasa. Maelpnanpau3 mac Flain (i. pronoa 
Ah3) vo maphat vo dnnu1 Conaill. Eocu mac Scan-
nal, aipchinnnees mllebo 1bair, morniup. Oenacan, 
garef "Oin le6glairi, morniup.

1Ct. 1anaip, x. Llnae. Anno domini cccece, vel. 
(aliae cccece, vel.)42. Oonuchas mac Su6ann 16 epri6cup 
Cluana mac Noit, Podelan mac Muineprcoa m4 lasgen, 
moniup. Caip0imev pe n-1ub Patr ciu 1allai1 A6o 
clia3; pein in rrcusendr anno hoc ractn uct. "Oin 
le6gla1ri vo arccan vo 1allai1. Vo pi3al "Oia 7 
pe6paic pow. Tuc 1allai var mpu, co no cebr[7] 
a n-ipri popwu, co n-zepia in m, co no maphat 16nul 
pop tin. "Oa mac Lopean mic Oonuchas 1vo maphat 
vo Con6halach mac 1maelpnu6. 1maelpno6a, aipchin-
nedd Cluana 1pafr, queur. Cluain mac Noit 1vo in-
puve vo 16nvi1 C6a clia3, 7 Ceall 1apa.

1Ct. 1anaip, xx. Llnae. Anno domini cccece, vel.6

Fol. 50aa.

1 Lamn-leve.—See note 15, p. 205 
supra.
2 Passable.—wrwrwr; translated 
"iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.
3 Brian.—The famous Brian Boro-
unha.
4 Hosting.—A marginal note in A., 
in the original hand, designates this 
hosting, or expedition, as plnprea 
na h-urthu, i.e. "the hosting of the 
frost," in allusion to the time of the 
year (mid-winter) in which the ex-
pedition 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. Archaeol. Soc. (1841), 
under the title of Circuit of Ireland 
by Maircheartach 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 Uí-Failghí, 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-Conail. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died.

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-Failghí 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 Maelmhidh. Maelmocha, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over liides 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).

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.

hid 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).
a. **Mac a' Fheall Locha cuan:** Mac Leòd Casail, in quo pene omnis velut punct. Muircheartaigh mac Neil (i. Muircheartaigh na códall erroicinn), [241x539]Roiniit > pop 

**Cluain cain:**

Deirgdó ortat ocus iot
Póp rí clainne Cunna co bhuac;
Nao mair Muircheartaigh ba iat,
Oileáta iat Gartel n-ghnáth.

**Lough Cuan:** Strangford Lough.

b. **Cluain cain:**

Clann Cuinn.

Cluain cain, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

Cluain cain.—The clan, or descendants, of Conn of the Hundred battles. The original of these lines, not in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

8 Lorcan.—In the list of Kings of Leinster contained in the Book of Leinster (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have reigned 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 (cap. ni pòr po [f]e [t] lòt).

9 Malice.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders tēs [n]aṣ by "murderously."

10 Head.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn ("head"). Flaithbhertach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his acces-
the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan by the people of Leth-Cathail, in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach 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 Blacair son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain, by the side of Chualain-cain of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen
On the Race of Clann-Cuinn 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. Lorcan 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbhertach son of Inmhainen, head, rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain, Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Luighdhi, were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine. Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to Frug. of Annals), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigb, or Scattery Island, in the Shannon.

11 Ui-Liathain.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgaínte. The Irish name of Castleyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is Caislen Ua Liathain.

12 Corco-Luighdhi.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork (namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beara, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the Corco-Luighdhi (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Drisolls (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.
Maelmórthaí Mu Laigín, do orcaín Óeda cliaéck co tacaíte ríocht 7 maon 7 brátaí moir. "Óonnacht mac Ólaimn (mic Maítreáclainn, mic Maelmuanaíl, mic Óonnchaí), Mu Théimhré, ann é. xxu. tráphairi in rogsa, mórthar. Maelreécht comhair Ósnaí, Óungaig mac Cathan, in Éirí go formhórúnt. Cé fhoilsíorpastaí Mu Cellaísín rop emaat Ómuanain, in duo multa ceascéirínt.

**Ich. 1.** Anno domini vcece.⁶ Ⅳ. ⁶ (alizar vcece. 45.) Sceap níor aipínta, comtar gáthri na locha 7 na h-ainéine. Sáil locha ècho do mórábad a "Óonnaíl mac Muineepertúc 7 li a bhrátaí i. Maítreáclainn, 7 orcaín a Loingse. Maelreéchtic mac Óhann, comhair Ósnaí, comphair Tòerpertíc 7 Cuarníc, rucréa mórthar mórthar. Cúireat mac Muineepartaí mu íarthar Connaítaí, Maelmuanaíl mac Ógicnbeí réshar aip ro Máicí. Ólacaí do hÉileágo Óeda cliaéck, 7 Amlaíb tars a eiri. "Oíphas an muinneir hoti Chanannán do mórábad do Congálaíc 7 Amlaíb uaimpin 1 Conailltú.

**Ich. 1.** Anno domini vcece.⁶ Ⅳ. Ⅳ. (alizar vcece. 46.) Cluain mic Noip do orcaín do Gaillí Óeda cliaéck, 7 caila pep Mhíde oileana. Maelreácht aipíntaíoch Dàimhmpír mórthar.

**Ich. 1.** Anno domini vcece.⁶ Ⅳ. Ⅳ. (alizar vcece. 47.) Slogaí do Naíothrí in. Conannán co Sláine, conruaimíteach Sáil 7 Sóiséil i. Conaítaí mac Maelmuanaíl 7 Amlaíb uaimpin, co ruimná bop Sáilí Óeda cliaéck, in duo multa ceaspí et meppi rúnt. Lam INTO [pminiardis pataice do orcaín 51 o énmul Eogain vo

1. Maelsechlaind.—"Maelsechnail," in B. The clause is added in a later hand in A.
2. Fáit asleap.—Ornamcart, A.
3. Gort-Roddachain.—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 Borumhá).
5. Aisic.—The alias number is not in B.
6. Conail.—Conaillí-Muirtheimhne, a territory in the county of Louth.
7. Aisic.—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, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Maelfecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, fell asleep in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha, in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias 945). Great, unusual, frost; so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Donnall, 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 Gaibrhith, 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.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, viz., Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran, encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick’s ‘Finnfaidhech’ of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.
Known as the Dartaighi-Coimnse, a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

2 Heat of battle.—This entry evidently 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 Gormlaith.—She was the queen of Niall Glundubh, King of Ireland, whose death in the battle of Athcliath (or Kilmashoge, near Dublin) is recorded above at the year 918 (=919); having been previously married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain.
Scolaighe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi, 1 and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Uí-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairbe, 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 Cinele-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias 948). Blacair son of Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmirthidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, ‘comarb’ of Ciaran-mac-int-sair, 4 [died]. Colman son of Maelpatairc, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaith, 5 daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn’s son of Domnall.


( 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.

Maelsechlainn. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year 280. 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 quiuebunt. Matutam mac Ceasa do marbato o
uth Eoco i. o macaib Ubhoin, rem Deur illuin ubi
caint in um hre tempore in morte iperum. Ruaidh
Hua Canannan do marbato do zallab i. moronna Ubhoin,
ivar roibuar re mir rop Mihiu 7 rop Ubhoin, 7 iar rop
air zall i. vi mile nel plur. Hiall Oa Canannan 1
muicuin, et ali pauci. Meap mor anamencia. Cloitech
Slane do Lorcab do zallab Acia cliac. Udeall ino
epilama 7 colc ba teic vi cloacab, Caeneborg peleigina,

| Fol. 506a. |

"It. ianaip. Anno domini deccce.o L.° (aliar deccce.o
51). Macetit iac mac Cuileanan, mi Conaille; Cuine
i. Pobannan apcinnech Acia prata, moriepr. Fo-
prig mac scrum aco n-zallab Acia cliac, do oreccan
Cenannara 7 domnaiz Patsaic, 7 Urpo Ubheccan 7
Cilean 7 cille Scipe, 7 alasni cealla olcena. Ac
Cenannar no oarta h-unle, ubi carta yuic trua milia
homnnun nel plur, cum maxima yrecah boum et
equorum aur et argenti. Ac b mac Maelpuanain, Ucc
mac Duinocuin, ri Teyba, Cenheit iac mac
Lorcac ri Tuathmuan, Saibhe mac Lorcac ri rop
Leainna. Hiall mo5la5 do marbato do eiprnu trua
meabal. Ucc r8bac. Clamepuraea mor rop zallab
Acia cliac, 7 miu pola.

Scannal apcinnech domnaAc Sechnall, plann apcinnech

1 Two thousand.—The Four Masters
(at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of
the Foreigners at six thousand men,
exclusive of boys and calves. The
note bellum mune brocain
(“Battle of Maine 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. Ere, or
“Bishop” Ere, 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. Scot-
rum (950), Aedh was rigdonna
(“materies regis,” or royal-heir) of
Temhair, and was slain by Domhnall
son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered
under the next year.

6 Cenneligh.—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 Bregna, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand, 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, 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 (alias 951). MacEtigh son of Cuilennan, King of Conaill, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas, and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Brecain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Seire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas 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. Aedh son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnuan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.


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'Udhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.
470

Oromac cia’d, Cúirtanu mac Even’mu Abban, Pern-

donach comathba Ciarain, mórthu mung. Cae por prímu
Abban 7 hréisé 7 saxani ma hialat. Plann ‘N. Céphe,
mu daicéir Connad, Domnall mac Domnaitha
muonma Temhnaí, Céle clám 7 aonoina, Plann mac
Maelrátaí, aircinné Macín eití in gíair.

kt. 1anaip. Anno domini oscece.° Lii.° (alip 955). Abban mac Nol lý aractan lý mor na Cúint Muman co
n-fallait. Maelcoibad comathba Comgall 7 Mochol-

moc. Séilenga lý aractan o ‘U Cremthainn. Domnall aíig
caimnec Muireointaí, go rphasbahr aí cenn. Maell-
marcatan mac Meonai, Ruadhacach mac Eithen mi
araitín Séilenga, Maeilteach mac Córcaí phêileas.
Círba Múrá, Maelmuire aircinné Taíí Fethgna,
Cennlaíad aircinné Saimre, Óirnoirt mac Torpaí
aircinné Lír môr Mochu, Dúinniri eirpob Óenn-

em.”

kt. 1anaip. Anno domini oscece.° Lii.° (alip oscece.
51). Plannacan mac CuLeón comathba mac Hírípe 7
Colman Éla, Maelcolum mac Domnall, mi Abban,
ocúet. Conn mac Èrinn mac Cia’dhe, mi Muirí
$dbémna, do marhab. Ódhubh mór mi Érinn. Ór mór
vo Comprü 7 Teódtia ne n-O Ruain, co torcain ann
‘N. Ciarain mi Comprü. Céileach comathba Ciarain 7

1 Céle, a leper.—Céle clám. The
Four Masts. (A.D. 950) join together
Céle (the proper name) and clám
(a leper), and construct a name
Ceileclám, which is wrong.
2 Mugh-étir-di-gálais.—The “Plain
between two streams.” See note 6,
derunder the year 881 supra.
3 Alias.—The alias reading is not
in B.
4 * Comárb’ of Comgall; i.e. suc-
cessor of St. Comgall, the founder
and patron of Bangor, co. Down.
5 Mocholmoc.—Patrion of Dromore
in the county of Down.
6 They; i.e. the Uí-Cremthainn.
7 Teoch-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 Ar-
magh (“hseres Patricii”), whose obit
is entered above at the year 872.
8 Saighir, or Saighir-Ciarain. Seir-
keiran, in the barony of Ballybrit,
King’s County, where there are some
interesting ruins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, ‘comarb’ of Comgall and Mocholmoc, [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Creamthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhcan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Melpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuir, ‘herenagh’ of Tech-Fethgna; Cennfaeladh, ‘herenagh’ of Saighir; Dermait son of Torpath, ‘herenagh’ of Lis-mor-Mochuta, and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, ‘comarb’ of Mac Nisse and Colman-Ela, [died]. Maelcolm in son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha, 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-


10 "Comarb" of Mac Nisse; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aengus Mac Nisse was the founder.

11 Colman Eln. — 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.

12 "Magh-dumha." — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.
"Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnian; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnian.

"Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

"Alias."—The alias reading is not in B.

"Fell in the army."—so των των αὐτων. This is another way of saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

"Tuagh-Inbher."—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

"Alias."—The alias number is not in B.

"Fechin."—By successor (or 'co-marb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Tochar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

"Son."—The original of the paren-
chair, ‘comarb’ of Ciaran, and Finnan,¹ and Robhartach, ‘comarb’ of Colum-Cille² and Adomnan,³ rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolaír, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, ‘herenagh’ of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregh, was slain.


Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias⁷ 956) [955.] Maelpatria, son of Cubretan, ‘herenagh’ of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, ‘comarb’ of Feehin, [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhg son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmíthidh (son⁸ of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slané), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Aith-cliath⁹ 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 Aith-Cliath.—The corresponding Irish, Ó Cath-Cliath, is added in al. man. in A., and interlined in the original hand in B.

¹⁰ Tech-Giurann.—This place has not been identified. The name should be written Tech-Giugraund, 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 Eia; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Eia were joint patrons.
Hiruge 7 Colmain h-Oia, Muiredeac mac Eicnechaim, morpint. Domnall reognape ineirt.


1 ct. 1anair. Anno domini vcccce.° Lix.° (al iar 960°) Slogaic la Òomnaic mac Muirecorpaic co val n-Òarma.

1 Domnall.—He was son of Muircheartach "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 'comarba' of Patrick in the Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 4.
4 Comarb of Molaise (or Devenish, co. Fermanagh).
5 Lock-Cai.—See note 4, p. 356 supra.
6 Lis-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 Lisa-Cr by "Laisserin," and O'Conor prints Comkorba Lisserin, which he translates "Vicarius Lasserani." But these renderings seem quite unreliable.
Muiredhach son of Eienechan, died. Domnall\(^7\) begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias\(^8\) 957). Cathasach son of Dulgen\(^9\) (from Druim-dorraidh),\(^\circ\) ‘comarb’ of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, ‘comarb’ of Molaise;\(^9\) Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal;\(^\circ\) [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr;\(^9\) 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. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, ‘comarb’ of Coemgen;\(^9\) Dubhduin ‘comarb’ of Colum-Cille;\(^9\) and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdaibairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moench son of Cormac, ‘herenagh’\(^11\) of Lis-mor, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Domnall,\(^\circ\) son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he

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\(^7\) *Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid*; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sta. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

\(^8\) Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir; i.e. Tanaidhe son of Odhar.\(^\circ\) 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 Masters*, at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Macruinín, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

\(^\circ\) *Comarb* of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 394.

\(^10\) *Herenagh,*—The *Four Masters* represent Moench as ‘abbot’ of Lis-mor.

\(^\circ\) Domnall.—See under the year 955.
co tein atuine. Caplar mac Cunn mic Donnchad a oceignir eft 1 n-ocf cliaet. Macom pou Cummam mac Ailtnam mic Sactuir oc Uib. Muireadac mac Per-


gyrra co no la moipeairf Connaet. Caithno aip-


činnef li mur quieut.


Ket. 1anair. Anno domini secece.6 le.6 (aliap 961.) Sairget tenen do tisnecht tair nu Laiin anuarber, co no marb miile cet no doenib 7 altair cotige Céa cliaet.


Mac Erciada, mi li. Urimin [j]cola, obnc. Uatgare mi Tairrniai bi a mair oceignir eft. Pergrao mi Caip a 


Ket. 1anair. Anno domini secece.6 le.6.1. (aliap 962.) Opea la Plintbercaac mac Conobaire, la pi ci


n-oat n-Obarr, co pi rue et Conaofe, contsairteoir


Ulnid, co no marbair anna, 7 a sa braicair li. Taib 7 Cona, et ali multi. Eusen mac Muireseas, erpi


Eppen, co no marbair co Uib Pailisi. Oengur li. Mael-


Boraid a mair imulatuir eft.


Ket. 1anair. Anno domini secece.6 le.6 (aliap 963.) Longa la Domnall li. Neill oc sabotl dar Stiab


1 Conn.—This was evidently Cunn (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 Fernagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the Ann. Four Mast. at the year 942.


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. Hibern. Script., vol. iv., p. 274.


4 Mairedach. — 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 Dubhdalathed, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, infra.


5 As far as Ath-cliath. — cocigc Ccclica cliae, A. B. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, wrongly reads the clause cocigc Cccla cliae by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."


6 Son.—His name is given as Donn-
took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman, son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh. Muiredhach, 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 came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath. The son of Erchadh, King of Ul-Briuin-Scola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraigh, was slain by his own people. Fergraidh, 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 Maeldoraidh was slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships [were brought] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall, across Sliabh-
n-uit co Loë n-Cluassenne, quod non rectum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in libro Dubhadaleth. Eicneæ mac Oialaig mi na n-Ömpiall, 7 Dubðarna a mac, occisit rūnt ò Mupchaum mac Oialaig, a μαπες. No márapum done ò Mupchaum mi pocesóin μημ μηδ εσται. Maelmuire mac Cochasæ, comarba Æmhe, natus erit. Mac Cellaï can mi Caim morumur. Ζουμαρ μαι Αμπαρ μορμυρ μετ. Comarba Ògonaí mac Morum, ò Coenconmac, hí tdáipse. 

1. Úct. 1anair. Āct. domini ecces. 1 LXIII. (ạíar 961). ῦη ḳo in hliarada acestae ita taptod ḳo o taum raptum. 1. Òيهiraig mac Plaio mae Eicneæh, 7 a mac, no mãraða ò clowlennugna. Dúbræcetle mac Cinaesæ, comarba Colum Cille, quibus, Μπραμματ μαι Òece, πi Oenlaïr, no mãrapa ò conuul Ëògum traa ta[u]kthisat 7 mebal. Mupchaum mac Conialaig mac Maelmuiré, pròomna Tempaï, o Domnall.

1 Lock-Alinun.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath. 
2 Had not been don.—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirechertach (the Domnall Úa 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 Arighialla (or Oriel) to Lough-Erne.
3 Book of Dubhadalethe.—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 Dubhadalethe, 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 'comarbas' 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 Dommchaidh (Donogh) in the Ann. Clonmacnoise (955—969), and by the Four Mast. (961).
6 'Comarb' of Tigernach; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.
7 Of the 'just completion.'—Μαν τάπται κούρ. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full
annals of ulster. 479

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,\(^1\) which had not been done\(^3\) 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. Maelmuire\(^4\) son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son\(^5\) of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach\(^6\) died, i.e. Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Mailtrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year \([963.]\) bis. of the 'just completion' \([of the full period]\) since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,\(^8\) and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghus. Dubhsuile 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 Maelmuithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

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profitt, which seems wrong. O'Conor translates Lantadchoir (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patrieii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecta intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rer. 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 lantad choir, "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\(^4\), p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evidence 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.

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\(^1\) Eicnechan.—This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

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\(^2\) 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.

\(^3\) Derlas.—See note\(^10\), p. 453 *supra*.

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\(^4\) Congalach.—He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.
mac Conchalaig occiup eft. Ceall dafa do arcan do gfallab, sed mirepalable piecatae mireptur eft eft ma Hiall. H. nepulub, pereempri omnibur speciur pene pro nomine domini. lan in tasci moir pand[e] Driel, 7 lan in verdaiz, 1 ispe do muagell Hiall uthe via arcap repin.

Fol. 57a.  

\[\text{\textit{Ct. 1anarr. Anno domini \textit{occocc}. \textit{Lexu}.} (\textit{aliar 965}).}\]

Macet a mór diuloda; n-Ermo, co penad int achar a mac 7 a ingen ap huad. Caepnae bia n-Oib Canannan co topocar ant Domnall. Cat eitir riha \textit{Mbhan} imonepit, ubi multi occiur punct in Domnachl. 1. abb veine Caitlen. Coemelob abbato 1 n-arf Maéa 1. Oubdaleze in uicem Mipasaõ (o phad Cuilinn). Slagat la Domnall. H. Neill, la pi Tempać, co po ort Connaësta, 7 co euc giallu o hURuaire. 10rep 7 Óuncað abbato eire do xaial, Cinaid aub Lip moir Mocture, in Cuirto quineqmint.

\[\text{\textit{Ct. 1anarr. Anno domini \textit{occocc}. \textit{Lexu}.} (\textit{aliar 965}).}\]


\[\text{\textit{Ct. 1anarr. Anno domini \textit{occocc}. \textit{Lexu}.} (\textit{aliar 967}).}\]

Oub mac Maelcolum, pr \textit{Mbhan}, do marbha la \textit{n-Cilbané} pein. Tisgennac mac Ruane, pr Cairce

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1 \textit{Wonderful}. — mirepalable (for mirepalb), A., B.
2 \textit{Alias}. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.
4 \textit{Themselves}. — imonepit, A.; imonepit, B. An adverb variously written immanecap, immanecop, and monetap; corresponding in meaning to the Latin \textit{invicem}, or \textit{in ter se}; and explained by \textit{ecap}, “amongst them” in O’Donovan’s Irish Glossary. See Ebel’s ed. of \textit{Zeuss’} \textit{Gram. Celtico}, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in Clar. 49 renders this entry by “Battle
Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God’s name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias 965). A great, intolerable 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, in which many were slain, including Donnchad, i.e., abbot of Dun-Caillen. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muire-dach of Sliabh-Cuilinn. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O’Ruaire. Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael-coluim, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

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between Scottsmen about Etir” (!), where many were killed about (!) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.  
5 Dun-Caillen — See note 11, p. 375 supra.  
6 Muire-dach. — 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.
1. *Ua Tuaidh*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Tadhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Veighe, 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 Boruma. His murder by Maelmuaidh son of Brian (ancestor of the O'Mahony's of South Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) infra. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaels with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

3. *Luimnech*, or 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 Rathbee) by Cinel-Eoghan over Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircertach Ua Taidhg, royal heir of Connaught, and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ul-Echach, was killed by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luimnech. Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.


Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Ceannus was plundered by Amlaimh Cuaran. A victory over Ualgarg Ua Ruaire, by Conchobar son of Tadhg, when he [Ualgarg] was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King

8 Cinaech.—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 Ualtan; i.e. successor of St. Ualtan of Ardbraccan, and abbot of that place. The Four Masters (at A.D. 966) state that Conmach was also a priest of Ceannus, or Kells.

8 Amlaimh Cuaran.—See note 4, p. 456, and note 5, p. 465, supra.

9 Conchobar son of Tadhg.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 972 infra.
h-Ortnach mac Mathhain, co Gallab, co po opt Condene, 7 co farasb ar cenn. 4bellum Cille mona pu 'Ommnall mac Connalaic, 7 pu nuciliam, po 'Ommnall h. Neill, tu t ropcharr Ornach mac Mathhain, pu Ulao, 7 'Ommnacan mac Malmuire, arpinne, 7 Cinaed mac Connallagh pu Conaille, cum plimaip. Opecan Lrzm- marb 7 'Orpan mac-plaumna la Murchao, la pi fi nctig. Opecan Mairnepe 7 Lamine loipe la 'Ommnall, la pi fi nepen, ubi in una domu.cccl. accenpi punt.

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 Kilorna, in the parish of Rahugh, co. Westmeath.

4. Mainistir; i.e. Manistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.


6. 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, son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere, and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maelmuire, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inasclainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir and Lann-leire, by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house. 

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb, 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, King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran, Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech, died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory. 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 Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province, 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,

Kings of Ulidia contained in Book of Leinster, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Echaidh, with "vel Aed," written over it. 

*Comarb of Ciaran; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

*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" (i n-t>ofxur) 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.
Heill H. Tolaip vo marbáo La Domnall mac Cong-
galai, fianna. Cúinnmael aipínnech Óinne vo
Laça morníp.

Coneobair mac Tád, m. Connaic, morníp. Caét eith
Muncho. H. Pálaibertaig 7 Connachta, vo íscnic
Caét na Mac Tád m. Connaic, 7 Sibhenná mac Óeda
m. H. Main, 7 ali múili. Maélmaire aipínnech
Tábhairgi vo baíc 1 n-Éir muair. Uscaic comarba
Finnen, Óill aipínnech Óinne vo Laça, recípe moirc
morníp. Uibhdefe comarba Raitaire pop caíipt
Muman, co tuc a pein.

Muncho. H. Pálaibertaig vo Íul pop éríech 1 cinel
Conall, co tuc gabal móir, comairp in Óeda
Comhair fo Òg clóiteichi, vo cumman 7 aíbhcí.
Úaip-
mat mac Ócáchtaig, comarba Molaire, morníp eír.
Domnchao Rinn, m. Mide, vo marbáo La Ógá mac
Oúbhinn. Roinn uí mícáiire mac Tuaic 1 pop
Oímpai, íscnic Óaipmat mac Connachta. Maom
aile dono m. n-Oímpai, pop huit Cennphalai, ísceic
Domnall mac Cellai,

Jct. 1anaph. Anno domini Lxx. 4°. (aliar 975).
Eisgair mac Eímonn, m. Sacon, in Christo prauruic.
Domnall mac Beagain, m. Ógcan, in anúibre, Bóghartacht

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1 Murchad Ua Flaithtertaig; i.e.
Murchad descendant of Flaithtertaig. He was King of Ailech.
See above at the year 969.
2 Dairmargh.—Duro, in the
barony of Ballycowan, King’s
County.
3 Es-Rualadh.—Otherwise written
Es-Aedha-Rusaidh, 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 Flaithtertaig.—
See note 1.
6 Dun-Cloitige.—The “fort (or
fortress) of Cloitech.” O’Donovan
identifies Dun-Cloitige with Dun-
gladly, a remarkable fort in a townland
of the same name, parish of Maghera,
F. M., A.D. 972, note 5.
died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Cruinnmael, 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 Flaithbertaigh\(^1\) and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmagh,\(^2\) was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.\(^3\) Becan, comarb of Finnen,\(^4\) Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh\(^5\) 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 Dubheenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal\(^8\) over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall\(^9\) son of Cellach fell.


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\(^{1}\) Comarb of Molaise; i.e. abbot of Daimhins (Devenish Island in Lough Erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

\(^{2}\) Tuathal. — The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

\(^{3}\) Domnall.—He was King of Ui-Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the Book of Leinster, p. 40, col. 2.

\(^{4}\) Edgar.—The death of Edgar is noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron. at the year 975, which is the correct year.

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annalæ ulœth.

The text appears to be a historical record in Latin, discussing events such as the obit of Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty), his father and mother, and other family members. It references the Book of Leinster and other historical texts.
abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra, was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail), chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 973). Mathgamhain, son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmuaidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach, King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregh, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela, paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhraich, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh of Qendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb, King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall. Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach, son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmuaidh, King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmuaidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, 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 Aedruim.

7 Illulb.—Indulf, or Indulph. See note 6 under A.D. 970.

8 Domnall.—This should probably be Maelcolm (Malcolm) as in the Annales of Tigernach.

9 Flaithbertach. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-trostain, or "F— of the Pilgrim's Staff," so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1036 infra.

10 Maelmuaidh. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmuaidh, is entered above at the year 975.
mae, Tuaéth, 7 aii multi. Cæithmuidh nu-o-Muir-
giallath pob cenel Conaill, nu i. toradh Niall H.
Canannan, 7 aii multi. Conraé moth Munan do
arcan la daisiuth. Lep mór Moéitit nu arcan 7 do
[toradh].

[1] Cef rianar. Anno dominii occc. 4. lxx. 8. (aliar.-979) 
Muirfenn maighn Congalairg, comarba Druige, quieut.
Le clobor H. Piaéna, pi dataprísbe, rep tolim occhurug
ep. Conchobair mac Pinn, pi ua Raíti, mothuir eft.
Aireéstac H. Capan, cenn eanai Éren, in pace quieut.

Cæ Témpot ma Maelréacnaí mac nu-Domnall pob
Gallath O’Duo cliath 7 nu n-obroeb, iomola déep ap
Gall 7 nept Gall a héfín, nu ioradh Ragnall mac
Ailmhain, mac p’s Gall, 7 Conaadhail mac a omnip Gall, 7
aui multi. Domnall H. Heil, arrom Érenn, post
penentíanin, in apta Maéa obirg. Muíron, comarba
Colum cille etip Érenn 7 Alban, intam ríleitren
pinnit. Ruanan H. Aedácan, comarba Tígermann, 
Múrchar mac Ruabad, comarba Comain, raupaenapt.
Oubáll mac Oonchasa, pí oonoma Calé, a ríathe nuo
1. o Muíreóad mac Plaim, inntepirt eft. Muíreóad
mac Plaim ante menhrom inntepirn a gente pua go
dolápm eft. Comartan H. Céipéis, pi H. Piépaé Airéne,
mothuir. Tígerman, H. Maelópeart 1. pi cennit

1 Conarb of Brígit; i.e. abbes of Kildare.
2 Conchobair.—He was the ancestor of the Ul-Conchobhair Failghe, or
O’Conors of Offaly, and, as O’Donovan
alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname,
though Mac Firbis states that the surname was taken from his grand-
son, Conchobar, son of Congbalach [ob. 1017].
Four Mast., A.D. 977, note 0.
3 Maelsechnaill. — Called “Mor,”
or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year
979 (= 980) by the Four Masters.
4 Domhnall. — A marginal note in
A. distinguishes him as “Domhnall of
Ard-Macha,” and adds that he was
the son of Muirchertach of the
Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.
A quatrain in Irish, in praise of
Domhnall’s prowess, quoted as from
Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg.,
fol. 52a, in A. 5
5 Mughron. — See Reeves’s Adam-
nan, p. 394. A few lines of poetry
which fell the King of Leinster, i.e., Ugaire son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of Congalach, comarb of Brigit, rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar, 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-air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill, son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron, comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach, [and] Mur-chad son of Riada, comarb of Coman, paused. Dubh-gall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, i.e. by Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldor-aidh, i.e. King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52a

in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

* Comarb of Coman; i.e. abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscomman, in the county of Roscomman.

6 Comarb of Tigernach; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

By.—α, vel o, A. o, B; which seems more correct.

Entire.—nterium, A., B.
Conall a rinn uisgallair eft. Óproen mac Muireada, 
th Laigen, do érgadhail do Hallaib, 7 a marbagar iarum.

Fol. 52v.

Kt. 1anap. Anno domini veccce.° lxxx.° 1. (a.lapr 982°). Ua Bratach mac Tigernach, ì. Ñ. Cennmhadach, 
moritip. Archu mac Ñeall do marbagh do macnaic 
Arógair trí ma méadh. Aed Ñ. Óthaib, ì. tímarceir 
Connaec, reecho morfice moritip. Órema Cithar baipar 
1mair Phriucht Laipce.

Kt. 1anap. Anno domini veccce.° lxxx.° 2. (a.lapr 983°). Cennmac mac Maelcumhan, comarba Ñoibiti, 
Μuireadas mac Muirecan, reecho arth Mæca, morpitip. 
Cathprinmu ìa Maelrechnaill mac Óhonnall, 7 
rí a n-SECTION mac Amlaim, rop Ómnall cloen, rop 
ì Laigen (7 rop 1mair ruibh Laipce), tu isroperbaip 
11 tuir badach 7 marbagh, im Gilla Òasra mac 1mair, 
7 al.11. Aed Ñ. Óboean, comarba Òarimechill, uisgall 
air eft.

Kt. 1anap. Anno domini veccce.° lxxx.° 111.° (a.lapr

1 Bran. — The name is written 
Óproen 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 Aitiddh, seems to have 
been derived from Aidid, son of 
Laigne, King of Ulidia, whose 
date is noticed at the year 937 
supra.

3 Comarb of Fochin; i.e. abbot of 
Fobhar (Fore), in the present county 
of Westmeath.

4 Tigernach.—Other authorities, as 
the Four Masters, the Chron. Scot- 
orum, and the lists of Kings in the 
Book of Leinster, write the name 
Echtigern, which is apparently the 
proper form. The Anm. F. M., at 
A.D. 951, record the death of an 
Echtigern, Lord of Ul-Cennsealagh, 
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. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Mael-ciarain, comarb of Mochuta,\(^7\) Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Maelsechnailll son of Domnall, and by Glun-aimn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar\(^8\) of Port-Lairge), where a great many perished\(^9\) by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,\(^10\) was slain.\(^11\)


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\(^{1}\) *Port-Lairge*—The old name of Waterford.

\(^{2}\) *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mocha," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth.

\(^{3}\) *Imhar*—The orig. of the parenthetic clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

\(^{4}\) *Perished.*—ιτομαῖοι, A. ιτομαῖοι (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

\(^{8}\) *Dasinchell.*—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xliii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

\(^{11}\) *Slain.*—ιυγολακοπὸς. The abbrev. for interiit follows (ιτι), as if by mistake.


**Kt. *Iapair. **Cnno *omnini vcecc.° Lxx.° u.° (al iar

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1 *Daire-Calgaigh.—Derry (or Londonderry).
2 Deralas.—See note 24, p. 453 supra.
3 By the *Uit-Bresail.—O huib *Oerait, A. 0 huib *Oerait, B.; which is more correct.
4 *Saighur. — 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 *ilmuarn phtb ("into ashes"), translates "vastat plantient Aoi in regione Luasthre."
6 *Secret.— *paicnaic. — The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders ceipe *paicnaic by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters, in the corresponding entry (984), for *paicnaic have po *alfa *nach, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."
7 *Loch-Aiminn.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named.
herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh, Muiredach Ua Flannacain,lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Donnallan, King of Derlas, was killed by his own people. Donnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithebtaich Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.


A hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict (i.e. in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others, 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.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann (i.e. in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

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in original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica ante mensem Augusti!" For cumauroc ("commotion," "conflict"), he read coauroc (Pascha). The parenthetic clause in-σαρματο ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

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Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains.

987). Cae Manann nig mac Aralt 7 niar na Oganarad, ubi mille occriri punct. ousedgudur mor co po la ér toene 7 inveli 1 Sactanadh 7 Harcanadh 7 Goedelath. Úr mor porr na Oganarad po 61ig 1, corno marbèa tri xex. 7 tri ecest 8ith.

\[X\]


f. Dunaing mac Oisullivan, mero- 
domna Caeril, 7 Muircir mac Conchobair, vo comctum 
in hitib Oisuiin Sinna. Consgalch Ín. Cuitlennan mii 
Conaille, 7 Caphail mac Capellen mii tuarpeir 
Ureç, vo comctum. Uaoghn mac Cepailil, mii 
Bennmuig, vo marbair 1 n-arad Maeda la Pecail mac 
Conaing, mii Cillig. Colum apsinnne C奥林匹克e, 
Oisuvailenn aprinne Íoidei Conair, dopmteum.

\[X\]


f. Dunaibh Ín. Órbaen, comartha Ciaraid, orturn 
gemba 7 religiorighrínir, vo secab 1 n-arad Maeda (in 
xiin. Ict. Februaríi) ini arini. Dunaiglairi vo 
arcain vo cashb, 7 a lorcab. Áin tairnis mii Gáll vo 
marbair ìa moalair pein 1 meite. Gorrubair mac 
Aralt, mii ìnneri Gáll, vo marbair 1 n-Oalmaic. Dunaibh 
Ín. Robocan, comartha Colum cille, morsúir eirc. 
Eochair mac Arbaín, mii Ílao, vo iul porr pluagaí 1

1 Son of Aralt.—This must have 
been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) 
King of Innis-Gall (or the Hebrides), 
who was killed by the Dalriads in the 
year 988 (alias 989) as recorded 
Infra.

2 Hi; or I-Coluim-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. Ros- 
common, 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 Mun-
ster," Cork).

5 Both-Conais.—See note 15, p. 361 
supra. A note in the margin in A. has 
No gumað amh in Cailpenn po bur lái 
"Duncaire Ín. Órbaen, " or it 
may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this 
year] Duncaire Ía Bráin should be." 
The note refers to the entry regarding
[was gained] by the son of Aralt 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, so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

son of Dubhdhabhairenn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Uí-Briuin-Sinna. 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 Coreach, Dubhdabhairenn, herenagh of Both-Conais, "fell asleep."

comarb of Ciaran, 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, King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant, in drunkenness. Gofraidh son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall, was killed in Dal-Riata. 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'Brian, see Colgan's Life of him, Acta Sanctorium, at Jan. 16.

7 Glun-iairn. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunfaith, daughter of Muirchertaich 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 rathain ann t. nátrn. Oubdaleiti, 
comarba rathaí, do gaball comarbaír Colum cille a 
comaire pech per néfhinn 7 Alban. Echéite mac Ronain, 
mi na núaífré, do marbhad do Connaillíí bero. 
Macleigíinn t. Murcasaíin, árithnne Úble rathain, 
mortúr.

Fol. 53a.

|X||X|

This was probably the Aideid son of Leighe, King of Ulidia, 
whose death is mentioned at the 
year 897 supra. See note 2, p. 492 
supra.

2 Successorship of Colum-Cille.— 
That is to say, the presidency of the 
Columbian order. See Reeves’s 
Adamnan, p. 396.

3 Conaillí-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.—Culrathain, co. Lon-
donderry.

5 Airard MacCoisí.—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 Clon- 
macnoise, of an Erard MacCoisse, 
"chief chronicler" of the Irish. It 
is probable that Airard MacCoissi 
The "chief poet," and Erard Mac 
Coisse the "chief chronicler" were 
one and the same person, as the
lost the grandson of Aitid. Dubhdalethi, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cred. Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi, chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, i.e., the King of Cineal-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Donnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga, and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair, was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cineal-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, comarb of Brenaind, Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain, fell asleep. Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils
The county of Kildare, anciently called
Carbury. In Irish, the name is Maerrubha, and it is a
correct form.

Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc:—
Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, in
which county Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one
of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 653
where his name is written
Colman. The expansion of the name
Mocholmoc 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.

Cairpri.—Now represented by the
barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of
the county of Kildare, anciently called
Carbury-Ua Ciardha (Carbury-
O’Keary, or Carbury-O’Carey).

Two descendants.—Their names
are given as Domnall and Flait-
heartach, in the Anm. Four Maste.,
at A.D. 992.

Luiffe.—The barony of Luaine,
co. Meath.

Domnach-Patraic. — Dough-
patrick, in the parish of the same
name, barony of Upper Kells, co.
Meath.

Comarb of Fechin;—i.e. abbot of
Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare),
in the county of Sligo, where a monas-
tery was founded in the 7th century
by St. Fechin.

Tuath-Loighne. — “ 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 son of Ruba, comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoe; [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri, was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne, was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic. Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin, and bishop of Tuath-Luighne, 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, throughout all Ireland in this year.

Muirecan from Both-domnaigh, 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, and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.


Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achnory 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.

Bees.—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

Both-domnaigh. — Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

Patrick's congregation—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

Corcothri. — This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corea-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.

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 Oluin, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.
Dornchasa, mionnua Wili, seirig aR. SoRA Colun
cille do lorgadh do Maedreclann. Cion mac Con-
ghaile, pi .H. Pauli, do marpao. Maedrime mac
Scallann, eppcop arfo Maeda, quinest. Siriue mac
Amlam do innpboa a h-ACc cliaT. Raghnall mac 1napr
do marpao do Murchao.

Fol. 33ab. 5ct. 1napr. Ann roinni 8ccc. 10. xc. u. (altair 996°).
Cinn mac Maedcolam, pi Alban, do marpab pex
volum. "Gonnach Patraic do argain do faillig ACc
cliaT, 7 do Munichtac .H. Conghaile; peo veuir
unioscaut in monte irpiin in pine euribem meunri. Cella
aircheinni inni caiaT morpor. Clepenc mac Ie8an,
rasart arfo Maeda, quinest.

b. 5ct. 1napr. Ann roinni 8ccc. 10. xc. u. (altair
996°). Tene vieat do faillig arfo Maeda, co na
rapiar vetear nan damuac na h-ebrain na prionemeb ann
cen lorgadh. "Oiarrait mac Domnall, pi .H. Ceinnreclag,
Tirapatrac mac Dornchasa, pi Oppai, Copmac .H.
Conghaile, comarba .Daimnnpri, moruai rone. Cre6 le
Conaille 7 Mucorna. 7 cuaincuaig m6peq co Glenn
puq, comuptari6 Ac6 mac "Omnall pi Wili, 7
vapara ve8ar doib 7 copemair ropat, copo marpao
pi Conaille anp .H. Conghilla (1. Macuom) 7 8im
plummi (1. na cec).

b. 5ct. 1napr. Ann roinni 8ccc. 10. xc. u. (altair
997°. Martom gor hui6 Meir ic 8nuiar, pi mac

1 Sord-Cholimu-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
Raghnall was slain by the son of
Murchad, 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. — tiene vieat. The

5 Corresponding term in the Ann. Four
Mast. is tiene pauin. The trans-
lator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tiene
viet by "the fyre Diat," mistaking
viet apparently for divinns.
6 Church-grove. — prionemeb.
Translated turris by O'Conor. But
the term is comp. of ro (a wood, or
grove), and nemo, 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 Máelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghí, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Raghnall, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchadh.²


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 hundred¹⁰) were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,¹⁰ by the son of Donnchad Finn,¹¹ and

attached to a church or sanctuary.


⁶ Glenn-Righe.—The ancient name of the glen, or valley, of the Newry River. See Reeves's Down and Con- nor, 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 Srueed, in the parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Mon- aghan. Four Mast., A.D. 996, note t.

¹¹ Son of Donnchad Finn.—Appa- rently the Donnchad Finn, King of Meath, whose death is recorded at the year 973 supra. See the third entry, p. 505.
From sorcery.—οὐ ψευδαὶ The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this "by physic given him." But O'Conor, more correctly, translates "arte Magica." ψευδαὶ seems related to μοσάρη, "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.—μὐ ροβυ. The Four Mast. have μὐ ρωδαῖ, which O'Donovan translates "to the joy." But the use of the preposition μὐ, which means "towards," or "in regard to," is incompatible with this rendering.

4 Dubhdaelethi.—See above at the year 388.

5 On the 2nd of June.—Both A. and B. have 1 quint nonum, "on the 5th of the Nones of June." But this is an error for 1 quotum nonum (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. Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall, son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maeldrum son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died. Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the pledges of the Foreigners for their submission to the Irish. Dubhdalethi, comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille, made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on the 2nd of June). Burning of the half part of Ard-Macha. Domnall son of Donneuan, King of Dartraigh, was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by Brian to Leinster, which he devastated. Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of Aghda, 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, the principal monument of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

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). 

7 Aghda.—He was king of Teffia. His death is recorded in the Ann. Four Mast., at A.D. 979. 

8 Lia-Alibhe. — The "Stone of Ailbhe" (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

9 Monument. — θοινογον. The Four Masters (at A.D. 998), state that Magh-Ailbhe was the chief dingnas of Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above given seems more correct.
μι Κειρείλλη, ο ήτι Ρωπέρ οκείπυρ εφτ. 1ηπερδ. Η.
νεάεα τη ηοεδ μαε «Ομναλη, ο τον δονρομα μορ
αη. Σλογαν τη Οριαν, ρι Καριλ, ρο Θλεαν Μαμμα,
ο τον Κατασκητα Σαιλ Ωτα ελιατα μια ρμαδαπη, ρο Λαγηη
ηματει φρω, ρο απηαηι ροπιο, 7 ρο τραδ ο α-απ, τη
Οματε μαε Αολαηη 7 τη ιειλε μαε νεηειεν, 7 τη
ιαζει Σαιλ οιενα. Το πολαθ Οριαν Ιαρηει 1 ναε
ελιατ, ρο μο ροη Αε ελιατ λειρ.

b. Κε. Ταπαη, ηι. ιαη., Λαη. Ανηο θομιηο νεεηνο.ιο ιε.ο
χαν. Αλιερ μιλεηεηειο. Ηηε ερη οεηαηη πεξεηεεηεηεη
ευνπεηεεηεηεη αβ αοεεεηε ρπεεηε Πεαεεηε αη άεπεηεηε-
παηηο Σεηηο. Εηεηεηεηεη 7 εμβολεηεηεη ερη θιασαη
ηη. Οομναλη Η. Οομναλλαη, Ψηνθεηηη, οο αηαηαη
ηη ηοεεο δ. Η. Νειλι. Τηηαη ρι Ριηαη Ναηηη 7ι οεη.
ηε Σαη οηοηη 1 ναε ελιατ, 7 α ο-οηη Σο Οριαν.
Πελεεηεηαη δ. Νααηιεηη, Ψην οεηηιο Τοηαη, Α ρμη
οεηηηηεη εφτ. Αεη δ. Πιαρηο νο Νηηιαο. Σλογαν Σο
θο σεηεαη 7ι σεηηη ηεαη ερημεηαη αεηη ι ηεαη ερηηη,
οηηηηη καηαη 7ι Ραιεηληαιηη, 7 εηε οιεηεο οεηηηηη Ρηη.
Οολαθ Σορ εραη α ιειλε θε ιεηη ιεηηη, θεηεηε
θομινο.

b. Κε. Ταπαη, ηιιιιι, οεηηι; Ληι. Ανηο θομιηο μιλεηεηειο
(Αλιερ μιλεηεηειο ρηιηο). Τοεηηεηο εβαη 1 ναε

1 Ut-Echach.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as ιι εηεκε κεπο
μαζη καθηα, "the great depredation of Magh-Cobha."

2 Glenn-Mama.—A glen near Dun-
lavin, in the barony of Lower Talbots-
town, county of Wicklow. For an
account of this important battle, see
Todd’s War of the Gaelhil, &c., p.
110; and the Introduction to the same
work, p. cxlvi., note 3, where a
most valuable note on the topography
of the district, contributed by Rev.
J. F. Shearman, is printed.

3 Eition.—Written “Echtigern,”
an Irish form, in Todd’s original
authority. See last note. A mar-
ginal 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-Echach by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama, where the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen, and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliath; and Ath-cliath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000). This is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile and embolism in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas, was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliath, 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-Nimhe in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Maelsechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.


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 by? 7 emb. 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.


1 Son of Eochaidh.—Mac Eocéda. 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 (recte Eochacan); which would be wrong. See at the year 1006 infra, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

3 Comarb of Pechin; 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 "husbopp of Clonvicknose."

4 Carrach. — Carrach-calma (or Carthaigh-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to
Eochaidh') in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruaire was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin, died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain, when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh, son of Domnall, to Tailtiu; and he returned in peace Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighinn son of Cairell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh, 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, went on a preying expedition into Fernmagh, when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga, to demand hostages from Aedh and Eochaid, and they separated in peace.


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. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.
12 A.D. 1002. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare incepit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

1 Comarb of Ciarán; i.e. successor of St. Ciarán (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.
2 Comarb of Coemhgin; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.
3 Tuaim-creine. —Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.
4 Comcoruimuidh. —Comcorroe, in the present county of Clare.
5 Us—(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 "Us Traigheach" by "of the feet." But Us Traigheach was a family name in Clare. O'Conor is, in this case, more than usually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Us) Traigheach" by "Historiorum dux praeclerus."
6 Fhern-mor,—The "Great Alder tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogus, 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 Keenagh, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice's successors in Drumachose are usually styled "successors (comarba) of Cainnech in Cianachta," in the Irish Annals.
8 Lis-oigedh —According to the Ann. Four Mast., and the Chron. Scotorum, Eochaidh Óa Flannacain was herenagh of the Lis-oigedh (or
Flannchad Ua Ruadhvin, comarb of Ciaran¹; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgín²: Donnghal son of Bonean, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,³ [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Brecain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghhusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighé; Aedh Ua Confhiacla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Maelsechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,⁴ and Acher Ua² Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mort⁶ of Moedoc.


¹ "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 Clonmacnois (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaidh's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeghna." 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. 1008, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

² of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

⁵ 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. 1008, note x. But see Reeves's Down and Connoir, &c., p. 342, where it is stated that Craebhtelcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near
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 Dubhdaileithi” is added in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

3 And others.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

4 Traig-Eothaile.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written “Trawe- helly.”

5 Cinel-Eoghain.—The Four Masters (ad. an.), for “Cinel-Eoghain,” write the alias name Úi Neill in tuaisceart (“Úi-Neill of the North”).

6 Inisheer-Ibhair. -- Emily, in the
the Ulidians and Cînél-Eoghaín, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Éochaid, son of Ardgair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhthuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cúduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gaérbhith, King of Úi-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cúmuisceach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Eroch, 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 Úa Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,³ in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cînél-Eoghaín say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Úa Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cînél-Eoghaín. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,⁴ to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cînél-Eoghaín⁵ prevented him. Two Úa Canannains were slain by Úa Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Úa Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,⁶ rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Úa Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;⁷ Ragnall son of Gothfried, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;⁸ Maelbrighde Úa Rímedha, abbot of Iá, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note ¹, p. 42 supra.⁹

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-Cr, 1524, 1540 (bír).

Κτ. 1ανηρ. Π. 1. ΕΕ. 1η. Ανπο τομινι M. u. (αιρ 1006). Cipmeansac μας Πορανic ερπεθρυ 7 ρεμπα αριο Ματα ιn Chmuic ηυιουτ, 7 Πικινε ab το Ροιρ κε μοτυρη. Maeolmuanaic Α. Όυτει ηπ σκο Μaeliμaθa, 7 η ιταται Ωειπενna, μοτυριν βυντ. Επιμιτσ. Α. Βοτη, μι h. θεια το Ωρπεν, Maeolmuanaic μας Πλανακαιν ο Κοματηid; Catataic μι Παταν, οκοη πυντ. Σταγα τιμεειλ Ωρπεν τα Οριπ

1 Mainister; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).
2 Ulidia.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gillia-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-Donnagh.—The clause o boic commnaiç, 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.—Trivet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.
6 Cinaedh son of Dudd.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (cl. 906 supra), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots, Introdn., pp. cxliii.—exlx.
7 Lock-Bricreum.—See note 6, 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 Tomaltacht.
9 Airemedach.—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-Bricrenn,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.


Airmedach9 son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,10 abbot of Ros-cree, 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 Dubhthaí.—This seems to be a mistake for Ua Dubhthaí (O’Dowda). According to the Ann. Four Mast., and the Chron. Scotorum, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhda was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirise, 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.—noc, 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 Connacta, por Egh muaib 1 tir Conail, thria cennl Eogain, por feantaig Campa 1 n-UiTu, n-oenaé Conaille, co raetsabair im uisgparaí co belac n[do]iun, co tarat sioifi reaná Dathraic 7 a coimfaidh 1. Maelmuire mac Eócaí. Bellum etip fiú Myban 7 Saxanu, co riam é por Albanu, co ràirseabair ar a n-aed Íaine. Maelnámbo (1. pi Ù. Céinmhealch) a rithiocuir éig. Tiala Comgall mac Ámbián mac Mótha- bán, 1. pi Ùdha, do marbair thia brataí 1. do Maelmuire mac Ápbhain.


1 Brian.—In the lower margin of fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is written, with reference to Brian: —

\[\text{Inisgnadh Cua cuccen conhbroch,}\
\[\text{Faill cem inpaum um éimhíc,}\
\[\text{Oen ben vo teic tar Luachair,}\
\[\text{Uar cem buadair te nuimhte.}\

"Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua without a troop,
Foreigners not rowing about . . .
A lone woman going over Luachair,
Cows without a herd, lowing."

It is added that this happy condition was "in tempore Brianii." The allusion to a lone woman going over Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Munster] seems connected with the tradition on which Moore founded his charming song "Rich and Rare."

2 Fertas-Camsa; i.e. the ford (or crossing) of Camus; a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 342, 388.

3 Belach-duin.—See note 11, p. 443 supra.

4 Mael-na-mbo.—This was merely a nickname, signifying "cow-boy." His proper name was Donnchad. He was the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall), King of Ulaidia, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

5 His brother.—According to the Ann. Four Mast., the death of Gilla-Comghall, already entered under the preceding year, occurred in a conflict with his brother Maelruanaidh, regarding the Kingship of Ulidia. See note 2, p. 514.

6 Corcaigh.—Cork, in Munster.
hosting round Ireland by Brian,—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghan, over Fertas-Camsa into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammas at Belach-duin, 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-mbo (i.e. King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhain, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother; i.e., by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.


Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcaigh, rested. Trenfher Ua Baighellan, King of Dartraighi, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc, in St. Bridget’s church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas. Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada, was treacherously slain by Brian. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

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7 Trenfher; pronounced “Trener.”

8 Dartraighi. — Or Dartraighi-Coimnse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellan (or O’Bylans) 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.


11 Sil-Anmchada; i.e. the race of...
518 annala Tlrcsh.

7 co po maotb le Cinaid. 1. Comnall mac Uenighe. 
Slocaid La Oirch co cennl Eogain, 2. co Oín ñromain to ñoib airc Maca, co tuu. 1. Crèthenn, comarpba Ùinnen 
Muri bale, po boi; u-eitíne 0 Uairb i cennl Eogain. 
In Topo, ùi Ùlas, vo marbhao vo Muireadaac mac 
Motoilan, 1. co ñiñad a aicair, tria nert Òe 7 Òacraic. 
Muireadaac mac Crèthenn vo ñeighe comárbrìit Colum 
cille ap òis 0 Cinnéighe aeneig Taltcean La Mael- 
rednall. Pepsonmnaac 1 comárbh Colum cille a 
comamplie por nebhenn ùin oenae ùin. Saocéela vòr 
Colum cille vo ñubraic ùin ùn aice ùin ùna ñarso 
iarìpaich 1n daimhâce moir Cennârpia; ùrin mus 
ùnaib domhain aon a in comhsag seanbh. In rocpela 
ùin vo ñoigbail via rìcest [aideigh] àb oib mupatb, iarp 
ù-gart de a oir, 7 por tàmp. %Omnall mac Òuibh- 
tuinne, ùi Ùlas, vo marbha vo Muireadaac mac Matar- 
avan, 7 vo Ùaragut pleibe muara. 

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-dromain; 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 Cínle-Eoghaín. It may, however, 
be the place referred to. This entry 
is very imperfectly given in O'Conor's 
version of this Chronicle. 

3 Ua Crichthain.—At the year 1025 
infra, where his obit is entered, he is 
called Maebhrige Ua Crichthain. 

4 Movilla, in the 
county of Down. 

5 Talltui. See note 11, p. 167 
supra.
when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail, i.e., Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, i.e. to Dundroma by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichtidhen, successor of Finn of Magh-bill, who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Tore, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father, through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichtan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God. Renewal of the Fair of Tailtiu by Maelsechnaill. Ferdomnach [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen 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 nights and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Domnall son of Dubhtunne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007] BIS. Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas; Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan, son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of
Cromtainn (alias abb Tíre na gáir), Maelmuire comhairb Cánnit, in Chríde doirmtherint. Muireadh mac Mátodain, píosa na Maio, do mharbh a rugadh. Naicte, comhairb Roinne Cluana iarna, quineuit. Sech mop 7 ptchata oí wúr. an Eanair co capta.


1 \text{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 \text{Successor of Cainech; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.}

3 \text{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 \text{Cemard of Cennuas. — Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's Adamnan, p. 397.}

5 \text{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 Ardrabann, 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 \text{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 Ides 3 of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech, 4 [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas, 5 died. Maelan (i.e. 'of the great spear'), King of the Ui-Dorthainn, 6 was killed by the Cinel-Eoghan 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-Eoghaíin; 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 Brega, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhcablaigh, 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 bæisbryn, 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.

Fol. 54b.

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" (annchara) of Brian Boruinha (M.S. Materials, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, annchara 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'Donoghues of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was annchara of Brian Boruinha, and who, in a note written by him in the Book of Armagh, fol. 16 b b, Latinizes his name calens perennis, and states that the note was written by him "in conspectu Brianis imperatoris Scoto-rum."

4 Colum son of Crimthain.—The founder of the monastery of Tiir-duglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

5 Inis-Oéltra. — Inishoeltтра, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

6 Cill-Dalua.—Killaaloe, co. Clare.
7 Mucnamh. —Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.
8 Slaabh-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 "OConchobair (or OConor)."

12 Recles. — Dr. Reeves regarded this recles 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 recles is given.

13 Comarb of Tigernach; i.e. abbot of Cluain-eols (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.
(peanoir 7 μη είρηκε, διός τιν ο ρηπαν ορέγυνε, 7 ποτε εν 
εισίατε μνι μοριπι ροτ). Μπρέσακ μας οριζαν, 
κομάρας Κολών Κιλι 7 ρεπλείζην αρχα Μαία, αν 
Χρυστον ορνμπεπτ. Πλαμπερτάκ τι. Νειλ (1. μ. 
οιμ, έν o-οα). 7 μπρέσακ μας μήμπαν αο ρηπαν 
Μυρμαν 7 Λασέν. 7. Νειλ του δεμπεά, 7 μήρη 
εν ορεμείον Κονάιλ, έν εύι απο 7 μημ 
Μαελμπαναβ. Τι. Κομνεάλ, μί ceneol νυζεά, ο ρηπαν 
μαζί 1ηα, Ονέσυρ Τι. Λάπαν 1. μι ceneol Κοναίλ, ο cεμι 
Εομαν μα τημπί, ομπη ποητ. Ασκ. μας Μαζαμμα, 
μηνομα Καριλ, μοριπ. Στομάν τα Πλαμερτακ τι. 
Νειλ κο Ουν Εσόει, μι μο λοιρη έν ουν 7 μι μο 
βαίλε, 7 μο εύι απ ο Νείλ μας Ουνικέμμε. 
Στομάν τα Κομαν έο Μαζ αρμανο, μο πμε 
ταυ μι ceneol Κοναίλ 
τι. Μαελμπαναβ. Τι. Μαελμπαναβ, μμ μι 
αρμαν μι Κοναίλ 
σομα Θουτ Τολαν, κομάρας Κομιν τομ 
του δεμπείπ ιτρο Μαία. 7 Κομέζηλαμ 
μηπεμμίν μεν Μαία, μη εν δε, 7 Σκολάνζ 

1 Fell asleep.—νομπείππυντ, Α., 
B.; seemingly by mistake for νομπ 
μηταθυ ω νομπείππυντ. A marginal 
note in Α., in the later hand, has 
ịx. i. annο έταπη του, μ. Κα 
ναπη, μνιν ναπη ουαςιτ ήν Χρυ 
pεεης; (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 4, p. 420 supra.

3 Ου δομμανιλ; or O'Donnell. 
This is the first notice of the surname 
O'Donnell to be found in the Irish 
Annals. The Dommall (or Donnell) 
from whom the name is derived was 
son of Eignechan (ob. 905 supra), 
who was King of Cineal-conaill. See 
O'Donovan's Four Mast., a.d. 1010, 
note a. 

4 Cineal-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 Cineal-Lughdach 
comprised a great part of the present 
barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. 

5 Cineal-Enna.—A tribe descended 
from Enna, son of Conall Galban, son 
of Niall Nine-hostager, whose terri 

ty consisted in later times of 30 
quarters of land, lying to the south 
of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-
A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 370.

6 Cinel-Eoghain of the Island; i.e. of the island of Inishowen.

7 Dun Echdach.—"Eochaid's dun (or fort)." See under the year 1003; p. 512, note 1.

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.
Clepaen, paceart apó Maça, 7 Cennpaelaos ant fáball .1. anaméara toghandre, mopty muin. Slogo la Plaithebertach mac Muirceartach, la µξ νειλίξ, i cinél Conail, co roacht maζ Ceene, co tue bògaild moir 7 co tamaí implan. Slogo la Plaithebertach tompúir i cinél Conail, co roact Ονιμιν ὀλιαβ γ ταχτε νέουθαλι, co po mábrut mac ἴλλαραγέρας μεν Περγαλ .1. Παιτ, 7 co tuecat maró pop Maelpúnaeir .Η. Μαελδοράκ, acht ni páthba låc naí ann. Slogo eileic tar a n-eir la Maelpósaidáin ι τιρ Νοσγαν co Maζ ταγάβι, co po loircet a epeáta τελαιξ νώς, co puc gábal. Slogo la Plaithebertach beir cópici apó Πάτο co po òpt i Κυρά, 7 co tue gáblata i̇̊ν νουάν tuc µι µιεν t̄eĩ̄ òp̄a 7 innile, ce naí apúntep. Slogo la Βριαν i mæζ Muirceartach, co tue ogioephe vo ἱειαὶρε ραταίεις ωνεί πλávspo ριν. Maíor pop Παιτ, mac Oodúínhinne pra Παιτ mac Eochada, du τερφίαρι Muirceartach mac Θρηταν, µυνωνα .Η. νέδοε, 7 µιξαξ µε Eochada talam. Coencompar .Η. Scannlan apúchnnech Όαμµηρ, Maclan apúchnnech Νοερ ερε, mopty muin. Oenigr apúchnnech Táine vo mábrat vo apúchnnech Oudá. Ονιμιν mac Τρυνιαβα, µι Conaille, oseipor epo o Conócuil.şni.

b. Ἐκ 1αναρ, ὑ. π., L. Κόμμα θομηνί M.Ω x.ο. Ν.ο. (αλιαρ Μ.Ω 13''). Opeč la Maelpósaidáin 1 Conailλ1 ν-νεγαλ

1 Sáblail.—A church, or oratory, situated within the ruth, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's Ancient Churches of Armagh (Lusk, 1869), p. 15.
2 Magh-Cetne.—A plain in the south-west of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.D. 1301, note m.
3 Drum-cliaab. — Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.
4 Traig-Eoithail. —See note 4 under the year 1003 supra.
5 Magh-da-gabhal. —The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.
6 Telach-óc. —Now known as Tul-lyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.
7 Ard-Ulad. —Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.
8 Victory. —Described as ἀκό να mulláε ("battle of the summits")—
Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfauladh of the Sabhall,\(^1\) \textit{i.e.} a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cincel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,\(^8\) when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cincel-Conaill until he reached Druim-cliahh\(^9\) and Traig-Eothaili,\(^4\) when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, \textit{i.e.} Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelsechlainn Ua Maeldoraigh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Maelsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, \textit{when} his plundering parties burned Telach-\(6^c\), 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 victory\(^8\) over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of \textit{Ui-Echach}; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh\(^9\) of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.\(^10\) Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conaill,\(^11\) was slain by Cucualgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A \([1012.]\) [\(\text{not identified}\), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.]

\(9\) \textit{Herenagh. — In} the \textit{Ann. Four Mast.} MacLonain is called “abbot.”

\(10\) \textit{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 conspicuous 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 \textit{Ann. Four Mast.}, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

\(11\) \textit{Conaill.} — \textit{i.e.} Conaill - Muirtheimne, or Maigh-Muirtheimne. See Index.
of the Ulster.

...put word bacuhim, lamn. 7 apaicap, TTlaiT)m rig mac bepcac h.


McElmauire.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

Cairpre.—I.e. Cairpre Ua Ciridha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

Gailenga. — Otherwise called Gailenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

1 Finnfadhhech.—See note 29, p. 465. 2Bachal-Patric.—I.e. St. Patrick’s baculum, crozier, or crosstaff, as the word bachal is rendered in Clár 49. 3By the advice. — a róghbaire. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clár 49. Róghbaire is put for horatio in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes’s Irish Glosses, p. 146. 4Maelmauire.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time. 5Cairpre.—I.e. Cairpre Ua Ciridha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare. 6Gailenga. — Otherwise called Gailenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

7 Were.—acce (for aithe, "they were") A. B. 8Ed.—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the Ann. Four Masts, is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

9 Tioga. — Tioga is the plural of tiny, 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 Clár 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’ of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic, by the advice of Maelmuire and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and the son of Niall Ua Ruaire, in Gailenga, but a few good men of Maelsechlainn’s household, who were after drinking then and were intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed 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 after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen, by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn, where he remained three months. A great depredation
mac Uaithn, co po oipe in cir co Gleann na loch 7 co cuil Maighnenn, 7 co po loipe in cir ni le, 7 co nuac gabala noma 7 braic dtairfi. Aer hall La Caith mac 4'unnchasa na 'inbhtaimh, nu torobair Cmlaidhe mac Streacu 'i, mac mu g hall, 7 Maighnann mac 'Inbhtail na Cinlaim, 7 ceith. Ma Mhin pop Connadta riu niu Maetooar, nu torobair Domnall mac Cmatic (4. in cate), maraonna Connacht. Maigh-
ceptac ma 4'ubh .1. Neill in marbhad d' an Nialta.


1 Cathair - Cian - coradh. — The "stone fort" of Cean-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

2 Inis-gaill-dubh. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified.

3 Mathgamaln. — Dubhghilla. See Todd's War of the Gaedhil, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhghilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."
by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal, son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amaích son of Sitriuc, i.e. son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain, son of Dubhgilla, son of Amaích, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldomad, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, i.e. son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain, son of Dubhdabairenn.

Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh, and Inis-gaill-duibh, and Inis-loca-Sainglenn. The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairci, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. Flann, son of Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

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 Gregory was before Shrove-tide, and Little Easter 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 Maelsechlainn son

Flann.—This name having been omitted in the original MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the Chron. Scotorum, and Ann. Four Mast. The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genet. form, Maelsechla-mn 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 Maelsechlainn, by Gentles 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. Hennessey), p. 250, note 2.
Fol. 55ab.

la Maeldubhán mac Uaimhail, la mibh Témpad, co h-óc cliaé. Láthuile le leip 1 tín a 1 a cinn 7 Sáll Aite cliaé, 7 a coimhin do Fálaidh Loctainn Leó i. xec. luiméic. Únúth nac éora a éorra do na bruth inntíramaill. Meas aipus por Sállu 7 por Láthuile 1 toisic do por béileátaí uile le leip, in quo bello cecrót ex asuepria aserepla Séallum, Maeldubhán mac Murchada ni Laigen, 7 Uaimhail mac Péagadh ni na Pórtátaí. Cescrót nep o Láthuile Dubháil mac Amllaim, Súmpadh mac Lúthu st. lómar lámh órse, 7 Silla Ciapain mac Anímainn, mígdomna Sáll, 7 Óttar vic 7 Súmpadh, 7 Ónnechad. 1. Órebh, 7 Fárrain, 7 Lúimne, 7 Amllaim mac Laithannaí, 7 Bórtar (ap oocroir Órian), 1. toiréic na Lóithri Loctainnaí, 7 wi. miti íuir marbait 7 báthra. Ómsobh aíomar 1. príomh o Fóirdelth 1. Órian mac Cennetíx, aóri Fóirdel Éppen 7 Sáll 7 Bórtar, Óbhghaír iarcair éannaírí Éanna uile, 7 a mac 1. Murchada, 7 a macríó fé 1. Toireálach mac Murchada, 7 Conamhac mac Ónúinéan mac Cennetíx, mígdomna Múman, 7 Moél mac Uaimhail mac Faelain, 1. na n-Deirí Múman, Eóc mac Ónúinéan, 7 Iúll Ó. Cuinn, 7

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 Intro. to the work, pp. xxvi.-xxvii., and cxcvii., 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 Faclainn.

3 Ingé-Orc.—The Orkney Islands.

4 Brian.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in manuscript.

5 Donnchadun.—Brother of King Brian.

6 Mothla.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "nepos Faelain," (now O'Thelan, and Phelan without the O). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelain, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 905.
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 battle 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. But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siueraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Orc; and Gillaciarain son of Gluniairn, 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), 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 Donncean, son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla, son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan, Eocho son of Dunadhach, 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 Decece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various adventures, 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
Corco-Baiscinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the Ann.
Four Molt., at the year 992.

1 Tadhg Ua Cellaigh—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B.,
in which the text is vo μνις. H. O'maine. H. Ceallagh, "two Kings
of Ui-Maine, Ui-Cellaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hy-
many at the time. It would appear
that the first word of the entry, vo, (before which a blank has been left in
A. and B.), is a mistake for Tadhg,
and that the name Ui-Cellaigh 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 Briaín, i.e.
"Tadhg of the battle of Brian." See

2 Aithne.—A territory co-extensive
with the diocese of Kilmaclough, in
the co. Galway. The name "O'Kee-
neehin is now generally written
"Hynes."

3 Ua Dubhagán.—Now written
O'Duggan (or "Duggan," without
the O').

4 Per-Maighne.—"Men of the Plain."
Now represented by the barony of
Fermoy, co. Cork. Phēn maige, A.

5 Ciarraidhe-Uaichra.—"Clare-aidhe
of the Rushes." The northern portion
of the present county Kerry, compris-
Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh, King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne; and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain, King of Fera-Maighe; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraide-luachra; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh, King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne; and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain, King of Fera-Maighe; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraide-luachra; and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn; and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhín, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh), 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, 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, son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domnall, 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'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1018, 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 Donnccuan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note 6, p. 532.

9 Cian.—Ancestor of the O'Mahony of Ui-Echach (or Ivagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahony 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.
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 uice, by "prope centum numero, in eadem uice." 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 Claran and Finnen; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard.
Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,1 was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,2 was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruaire into Magh-n-Ai,8 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. Fláithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran3 and Finnen,5 and Ronan comarb of fechin,6 and Conn Ua Digradhe,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. Fláithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,9 son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goaiy,10 King of Cianachta,11 was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muircertach Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

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 Digradhe.—In the Ann. Four Mast. (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraidhe is stated to have been comarb, or successor, of Caímhghin (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 m. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for m., it not being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals m. (5) and m. (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 Goaiy.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." Ann. Four Mast., 1014, note g.
Loch, Carnac mac Cathair mac Cíchínnech Oínn Léi-
slár, Tílall mac Oírceaim aí aí Cíchínnech Muínmhar,  
Oíonnslá. Ní Cantain aí Cíchínnech Tír ód Chúrd,  
in Chúird aíí CHéimín. Céad Ní Ruairí, mh Óidei,  
de marbhar na Céid, na rois Comnacht, do léi  
Tílall 1 maith 71, do Órpaíth na baclá 71, comó é  
BHÉdi mi7 ar a 61 cí cmíota 7eò a mac aííam.  
Plaí-
beartach mac Oínnall comára Cíapain 7 tìbnin 7  
Cíóinn 7 péicín, quinuir.

1 Mungaird.—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 Tadag-an-eích-gill,  
or "Tadhg of the white steed." He  
was the son of Cathal, son of Con-
chobar (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 "Staffer or (Cro-
zier) of Jesus." The so-called 'trans-
lator' of a portion of this Chronicle,  
contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit.  
Museum, renders to  
Órpaíth na  
baclá 71 by "rescuing the crostaffe  
of Jesus," which is wrong; the word  
Órpaíth (regarded by the translator  
as meaning "rescuing") signifying  
"protection." See O'Don. Suppl. to  
O'Reilly's Diet., v. Órpaíth. 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-lethglasie; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid; Donnal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas; Aedh Ua Ruaire, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg, King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill, in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu; and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Donnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin, rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged; fell asleep in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit, Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall, chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Donnall Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donneuan, 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.

"Lis-oiged." — "Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

"Comarb of Brigit; i.e. abbes of Kildare.

"Comarb of Comgall; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

"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 secretary 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.

"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.

Many — mutæ, omitted in B.
X

540 annalæ ulteri.

Tacés H. Rian µ. H. Órona, do marbhad La Óonnchadh mac Eilíappairce, com Lar Leitílinne. Óun Leitílaíri in uile-lofcaó. Cluain µic Nóir 7 Cluain répta 7 Óonnchadh do Loacha. Óinneitlaidh mac Cosrbohnain, aithin sé Nóir aithin, do ec. 8íc ã n-Ephinn.


Út. Ianapr. III. r., I. x. Ann. domini M.ø x.ø u.ø. 8 Fornítha in Ébreísilean, príom ãmdearc Épinn, in Churto

1 Úi-Drona.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.
2 Ros-ailithir.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.
3 Carrach-calma.—A nickname for Dúnchadh Ua Maedsechlaíenn, whose death is entered in the Chron. Scotorum at the year 967.
4 Úi-Echach; i.e. Úi -Echach -Cobha, or Ivory, 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 Úi -Echach published in Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 349, sq.
5 Úi-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 Úa-Duibheoin.—H. Óurbeoin, A.
7 Úi-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 n.
8 Odha.—Corruptly written "Fodh-bai" (dat. form of "Fodh bai"), in A. B. According to O'Donovan, Odha
King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona, 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, died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son of Carrach-calma, royal heir of Temhair, died. Ferghal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cínél-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beice, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Trena. Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Dubhheoin, King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Brega, was killed by Fláithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba, by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire, Cormac Ua Mialmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rath, died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcaín, 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 of Ard-ailen, chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *A.A. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

1017. 
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...
of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (Acta Sanctorum, p. 713) mistook Ardcullen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (Monasticon, p. 272).

1 Drova.—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 Lorcan.—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 "Lonchana," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that Longshan was regarded as the same as lacha 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 25. The Saithni was a branch of the Clanachta-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 Oenreabh.—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 Fermannagh.

6 Fera-Cell.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Fircal (now known by the name of Eglish), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.
Christ. Broen¹ son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-cliath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaínbh. 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 Caidelbhain, 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. Gillacoluim, son of Muiredach Ua Mailtrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Uí-Bresail-Macha,⁹ died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,¹⁰ were killed by the Gailenga. Gill-

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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 Oilll Chlúim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clounisk, 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’Carrols.

⁸ Hairy star. — Óectu mongac. The appearance of this “hairy star,” or comet, is not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the Annals of Loch-Cé. See Chambers’ Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these Annals noted the occurrence of atmospheric and astronomical phenomena.

⁹ Uí - 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 Saithn. — See note ², last page.
vo lorcæò vo ñeini thuais. Dainnall mac Maill-
Fol. 56.ann, comhba ðinnen 7 Úocolmog, in Cinneict
quiueit. Íomadac 7 æru, mac mac Maillfeclann mac
Maelwnanát, na ptomna Céilé, a ðuin occir reunion.
Hlaccoeingin mac [Dunlatag], ptomna Laigen, a ðuin
occir reunion. Maethamain, mac Comain mac Úannan,
ptomna Muman, vo scath. Maethartaè h. Heall vo
techt 1 n. Comail, co no ðort n. heen 7 ðuin Luáca,
Ruan à . Comail, n. heené, vo maibac la riú ðeinnitzi.
Ro maibac, tormo, vo ma Cenn-
ertiz . Comailaè h. Sillanuine, na ðigceil roscetir.
Opce vo ðaibait vo heiò Seaffein im Dúinchaò mac
Dóman, co no fercab a bo orar ðe. Òachlaè æer-
maiz ùi hrimg ou Maithpeertaè h. Cappaiz, pop
MaelmuaRay ùi perr Cell, 7 a ðaibait am ar ðeinn 7 a
maibac toairim.

1 Comarv of Òinnen and Mochol-
moc; i.e. abbot of Moville and
Dromore, co. Down.
2 Macelseklaian. — His death, by
poison, is noticed at the year 996
super.
3 Their own people. — In the Ann.
Four Mast., Ardghe and Archu are
stated to have been slain by the
Cinel-Eoghain “themselves.”
4 Comain. — This Comain, who
was the son of Donncaun, brother of
Brian Borhumha, was slain in the
battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.
1014 super.
5 Tir-Enna. — See “Cinel-Enna,”
under A.D. 1010 (note 5, p. 524).
6 Tir-Lughdach. — See note 4 p.
524 super.
7 Ui-Cais. — This was the tribe-
name of the MacNamara of Clare.
8 Dernagh. — Durrow, 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 Finnen and Mocholmoc, rested in Christ. Arighar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn, son of Maeluanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people. Gillacoemghin, son of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing, son of Donncuan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna and Tir-Lughdach. Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Uí-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 Uí-Caisin to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh, upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell, who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colvim-cille, the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillacierain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois. Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Uí-Mac-Uais of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

10 Fera-Cell.— "Viri Cellarum." See note 6, p. 542.
11 Sord-Colvim-cille. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.
12 Ua hEochadha. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaith," i.e. of Eochaith son of Niall, son of Eochaith, son of Ardghar, King of Uldia (ob. 976), is now variously written O'Haughey, Haughey, Hoey, and Howe.

13 Fera-Rois.—See note 4, p. 354, supra.
14 Uí-Mac-Uais.—A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregha), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Uí-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (for. A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be
distinguished from the *Ui-Mac-Uais of Teithba (or Teffla), who have given name t; the barony of *Mogogish, co. Westmeath. See note 1, p. 300, *supra.


2 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. 1, 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."

"*The 3rd of the Nones;* i.e. the 3rd of June.

7 Of the . . . clergy.—*eclaij.* B. *ecuitj.* A.

8 Ugairne. — After having been King of Leinster for seven years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was put to death in a house set on fire, by Donnsléibhe, King of *ui-Faelain, in the year 1024. Vid. *infra.*

9 Deilgne—*Mogoroc. — Written "Dergae-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 ‘Damliae,’\(^1\) with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,\(^2\) and the Toi,\(^3\) and the abbots’ chariot, and the old preaching chair,\(^4\) on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,\(^5\) the Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire\(^6\) 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 Nones\(^7\) of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.\(^8\) Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechteagh, King of Ul-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.


A shower of wheat\(^11\) was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain\(^12\) who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla\(^13\) came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe “but the Ul-Meith met him, &c.”); but the Ul-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,\(^14\) and the men of Fernmagh,\(^15\) and the Ui-Dorthain,\(^16\) with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan\(^17\) and Ua Lorcan, with the Ui-Bresail and U-

\(^{10}\) Shower of wheat.—See note \(^8\), p. 169 supra.

\(^{11}\) Uí-Dorthain.—Otherwise, and more correctly, written Ui-Tortain; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardbraccan 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 \(^5\), under A.D. 1018; (p. 512).

\(^{14}\) Fernmagh.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

\(^{15}\) Ua-Ceilechan.—Written “Ua Celechair” in B., but incorrectly, as the Ua Ceilechans (or O’Callaghangs) were at this time the principal family of the Ul-Bressil. See at the year 1037 infra, where the death of Archu Ua Celechain, King of Ul-Bressil, is recorded.
7 co n-Uib Hailan ař a cinn a n-Úenach Máca co compançtapat uile ime, co ruc mac Cēdā a gabail táirbhile uile, 7 ni raibhe acht da xx. veō oílae, 7 do cér rochaive etairiu por lar Úenach Mác. Sic in Írlo Óutovalit. Órannacna h. Maeltuir, amhr Mōde, do bata vô Veltane 11oc Cinninise. Óinhal-

raith comarba Mairiace vo iul 1in Úuman ecena cip, co tuig monóraisp. Ceallaich h. Caitpait, 11. na Stack, do marbh do ceinel Eogain. Mac Úanna mac Maitl-

reáilann 1. pronnna Tempaè, Óed 1. pronnna Móich, 7 Oomnall h. Múnechasa, occíi punt.

Kt. Ianap, 1. p. l. xx. m. Anno Úomna I. xx. 11. Mac Cerbail, 1. Ede, 7 Oomnall h. Céltaic 1. Mcar, 11. Erinice mac 1mar, rí ruine Úain, occíi punt. Mailechóin mac Caráil, 11. Cipait, Úanna h. Taccan, aarchnneochi Óairmpáit, Lachtan (1. n-Úpro Úaca aðbāe), comarba Óiníi can Óega, in Chirpto urri-
nmierpunt. Mailechóilann mac Oomnall (mac Óonn-

chasa , aírni Ópenn, tuig Órðain 11 uineair iarčair

2 Úenach-Máca. — The “Fair-
green of Máchá;” the plain im-
mediately 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 Aenai-
Macha (the gen. form), 19 Oima M.
(“or of Ard-Máca”).

2 Lóch-Aislaíne.—Now known as
Longh-Einnell, 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.—Pronounna
Cith, Not in B. Added as a glos-
in A.

7 Eli.—This was the name of a
tribe descended from Eli, 8th in
descent from Clan, son of Óiliil Oluim,
King of Munster in the 3rd century.
The name of the tribe was applied to
the territory, which was anciently
called Eli-taínscert, or Northern Eli,
and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerpbaill
(or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerpbaill, who
was 15th in descent from the Eli
referred to. See the Book of Leinster,
p. 336, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed.
ofO'huichrín, App., note 759. The
territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now repres-
ented by the baronies of Clon-
lisk and Ballybritt, in the King's
County. Among the principal re-
presentatives 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 Red-
mund; and the Right Hon. John
Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha, 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. Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branaean Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Ainninne. Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, i.e. royal-heir of Ailech, and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of Cerbhall, King of Eli, and Domnall Ua Cellagh, King of Fotharta, and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, were slain. Macleighinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh, and Laechtan (i.e. who died in Ard-Macha), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega, fell asleep in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the

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 septime of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O’Nolan, and Nolan (without the O’). See O’Flaherty’s Oggia, 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.
The 43rd year.—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Boruma 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 Lecipit." The Chron. Scotorum refers the beginning of Brian's reign to 909—1001, the date in Tigernach. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 435; and Todd's War of the Gaedhil, &c., Introd., pp. explicitly, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelschlaína's death is given in a fuller manner by the Four M., and in the Chron. Scot.

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world, died in the 43rd year of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, i.e. on Sunday, being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, 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, i.e. royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, i.e. Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait, over the Airghialla, by Niall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmagh, was killed by Cathalan Ua Cricain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, of the tongues 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 Ides 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. Donnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain. Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea. Lochlainn, son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian, was killed by the

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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-Laughne, now represented by the baronies of Moggallion 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-Eoghaia (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin.

12 Brian; i.e. Brian Borumha.
mac Ómaíin ò mac Ómaíin ò Éilís. Concobair Í. Cannaí É
ò mac Ómaíin ò Éilís. Leobéolin Í Órétan ò ec.
Oenphicc, Í. in domain, òo ecair in pace. Tar a eipri
nogat Cuana miche in domain. Òa Í. Macainen
ò mac Ómaíin ò Sainengaí. Domnall Í. héra, Í Luígine Connaícht, òo mac Ómaíin ò Í. Concobair Í
Connaícht.

1. Ct. 1anair, n. m. 1. xu. Anno domini M.° x.°
III.° Ua rapaire mac Ómlaingt, Í. Laisgen, 7 Maeimfoida
mac Lopcan, Í. Cernnpraelaí. tée òo gadail roimpa iè
Dubloc, la Oonhpleibe mac Maelmordai, la miche Í.
Laigean, 7 a taim a at. Oonhpleibe òapam òo
mac Ómaíin ò húth Muihpealí. Cat Ócna òo eipri 1
Comunn, eip. Í. Maeimfoida 7 Í. Ruairie, òo po tuír
po à Ruairie, 7 po po tuír à aì. Cuan Í. Locean,

1 Eli.—See note 7, p. 548. Tadhg
was killed at the instigation of his
brother, Donchad, according to the
2 Conchobar Óa Carraigh.—Con-
chobar, son of Aenghus, son of Car-
rach(-calma). See note 8 under A.D.
1017; p. 540 supra.
3 The Gote; i.e. "the Stammerers";
a nickname borne by several members
of a family of the Ó Maíchealains
(or O'Helahglins) of Meath.
4 Leobéolin.—Llewylyn, son of
Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is
given in the Brut y Tywiscigion at
the year 1021, and in the Annales
Cambria under A.D. 1023.
5 Henry.—Oenphicc, 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 Cu-
ana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III.,
who was the predecessor of Henry II.
Ann. Four M., A. D. 1024, note u.
7 Óa Macainen.—Óa Macainen
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
Murgallion in that county.
8 Luighe.—Now represented by
the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; where
the name of Óa hÉghra (or O'Hara)
is still very general.
9 Óa Conchobair; i.e. Tadhg ("of
the white steed ") O'Conor, son
of Cathal. His death is recorded at
the year 1030 infra.
10 Dublóic.—The "Black Lake."
In the Book of Leinster, p. 39, col. 3,
where the death of Uaighe son
of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated
that a house was burned over him at
Dublóic in Laighe-Chaile. Laighe-
Chaile was the name of one of the
seven septs of Laighe (or Leix), and
was also, as usual, applied to their
Eli, Conchobar Ua Carraigh, was killed by the Gota. Leobhelin, King of Britain, died. Henry, king of the world, died in peace. Cuana assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair, King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealach, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch, by Donnsleibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there.

Donnsleibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredhaigh. The battle of Ath-na-croise in Corann, between Ua Maeldornaidh and Ua Ruaire, when Ua Ruaire was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain, 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 is described as the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally, which is otherwise given as Tulach mic Comgall, “the hill of Comgall’s son”; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the Laighin-Cále (loc. cit., col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom Nuachongbail was called Tulach mic Comgall), is described as erlan na cilli; i.e. “founder (or patron) of the church.” Colman’s day in the Calendar is May 15th. See Martyr. Doney, 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 Imall, 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. 565 in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In cat ce ca can croir,  
Fechtacair me cane cannu;  
Ro tano collath Cuan;  
1] to Conail a narm.  

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise  
Men fought without weakness,  
Corann was filled with corpses;  
The Conall had its glory."  

13 Cuan Ua Lothchain.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O’Lochain) in other authorities.
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-*Úa-Clardha,* or Carbury-*Ó-Keary.* Now represented by the barony of Carbury, county of Kildare. The name *Ó-Keary,* now written Keary, and Carey, is still pretty general in the counties of Kildare and Meath.

4 *Fiannaibhra.*—See Reeves's *Adamnan,* p. 398.

5 *Comarb of Claran;* i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise.

6 *Comarb of Dáire;* i.e. abbot of Derry.

7 *Finian and Comghall.*—Founders and first abbots, respectively, of Movilla and Bangor, in the co. Down. See at the year 1006 supra, where King Brian Boruma 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 foul 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 Uí-Niallaín, was killed by the Uí-Dorthain. Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbre, was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Uí-Meith and Uí-Dorthain.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra, comarb of Ia; Muireadhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciarán; Maeléoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire; Cennfaeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigate Ua Chrichidhén, comarb of Finnian and Comghall; Dubhinnisi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan, and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, ‘fell asleep’ in Christ. Níall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Maelsechlainn Got, King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners, when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan, King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne, which they burned;

9 Maelsechlainn Got. — See note, under A.D. 1025; p. 552. In the Book of Léinster (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlainn is stated to have died, dolore extenso.

10 To the Foreigners.—in Gallach. 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.

loíreacht, 7 co po mairbhacht um. rínu 'cuic ron hru
nua locha. Termoine Peiín 'cu aircnut vo Catalán. H.
Creidim.

Slochad la mac mBhrían i Mhíde 71 mBhréi, 7 co Sollu,
7 co Lótni, 7 co hOirgairi, co mac a n-gallu. Slochad
la Plaéibértac H. Neill i Mhíde, co tuc gállu, 7 con-
vechtac poit leic argrá 1 n-úir Mochtac, co po nímp.
Slochad la mac Eochadha 1rín uair ceiona co Sollu, co
po loir, 7 co tuc hrát moir uainb 7 réasú. Sila-
cianrín mac Uáilglóir, toirsech H. Oistin.-pleacht, co
ec. Maedhmanat H. Maedhmanat vo but ina ailechá.
Cúiríitin H. Moirla, co Loir, interfectus et.
Múineachta ac Conhalacht m. H. Raiti interfector et.
Peall la "Dómnall H. Ceallacht poit Muirheada
H. Ceile, co po mairb ina aupúcht.

1 Termon.-Feichín._Termonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.
2 Son of Brian.—Donnchad, son of Brian Boruama.

3 Inis-Mochta.—"Mochta's Island.”
Now Inishmote, 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 sur-
rounded 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
Masters. (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmote
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-
ing”) of Ulidia.

5 Went.—The Four Masters' say
tap moir, "across the sea.”
6 Son of Brian.—Donnchad, son
of King Brian Boruama.
7 Dogra.—This must certainly be
and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin was plundered by Cathalan Ua Crichair.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by the son of Brian into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to 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, which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned their territory, and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gilla-ciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died.

Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went 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 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 Brian into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada, and Domnall...
im Domnall mac Senēn, 7 im pocharve mòr a pleind.
Domnall mac Pläitbentaic. H. Neill vo eカバ. Ronn
mu Meic, Domnchao H. Oinn mû Ùreig, vo comuitim
1 cat. Caolalarm. H. Criban mus Peirmnaic, 7 Culoca H.
Saorberd, mû H. Meic, vo comuitim 1 inegrail. Crec
ta cenel Eogain mû Ùltair, co tuairt boroma mòr.
'Oinn Cailleann 1 n-Eibhian vo nilc Logcain. Domnchao
mac Stllamoconna, comari Sechnall, raipentrimuig
Scottoimun, in Colonia qievein.

1.\ct. 1anapr, \. p., L. 1. \qnum domorn \.\x.\ul.\ul.\ul.\ul.\ul.
Ta(aig mac Eachach, ariamne cille Dalua, òri ar-
inne Mungairt, in Chiupto donimeput. Stlaimput
mac Uimhinnin, varo, jascapt âipt Maca, vo ec
A).Gtir Conmann. Ùras H. Concobair 7 Scopin H.

Fol. 57an.
Ruairc, Plaithbentaig. H. hérman, Concobair mac
Echans, occir punct. Maelmocta, mû rep Ronn, o Con-
ailib occirput eit. Opecan Domntiacc le mòr Manac.
Mac Conciałe, mû H. neachach, vo ec. Situm
mac mac Amlaim, mû Faill 7 Planncaim H. Ceallairg,
mû Ùreig, a n-ौil vo Ronn. Crec la Cenel Eogain 1
trip Conail, co tuairt gabala mòra. Òepinac Slae
vo ñuitim. Oonn H. Conalairg vo marha vo e
Conailib.

2.\ct. 1anapr, 1111. p., L. 11. \qnum domorn \.\x.\ul.\ul.\ul.\ul.\ul.
\bnumleibe mac Ùpogobhaun, mû H. porifû, a
mòr occirput eit. Domnchao H. Domnaccan, mû Peiri-

\footnotesize
1 Ronn.—So in A. and B. The words \"tugim po\" ("I don't un-
derstand 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-Cailleus.—Dunkeld, in Scot-
land.
3 Comairf of Sechnall; i.e. abbot
of Domnach-Sechnail, now Dun-
shaughlin, co. Meath.
4 Colonia.—Cologne, in Germany,
on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,
where an Irish monastery was estab-
lished.
5 Cill-Dalua.—Killaloe, co. Clare.
6 Mungairt. — Mungret, bar. of
Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.
7 Maelmochta.—The Four Most
write the name Maelmora.
8 Fera-Rois.—See note 4, p. 354
supra.
9 Conaili; i.e. the Conaili-Muir-
themhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muir-
themhne, which included the northern
part of the present county of Louth.
son of Sencan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin, King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Brega, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fermagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhidh, 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-Caillen in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall, the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonla.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028] Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua, [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit, 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, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by the Conailli. The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cualigne, King of Ui-Echach, died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Brega, 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.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn-sleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailll by "the O'Connors." 19 Ul-Echach. — Otherwise called Ui-Echach-Cobha, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of Ul-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 Ivecagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 348-352.

11 Donnseleibhe. — 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.
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.

3 Three score ounces.—The 'translator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces," But the MSS. A. and B. have "score." "three score." 

4 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 Foreigners—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- the击败 of the Foreigners of Dublin, in 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 Igerce,1 King of Conaill,2 fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.3 Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairi, 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 Brega, 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). Maelcolm12, 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.

\[\text{Dan}e\text{s) 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 gceart; Introd., pp. xxxix, xl.}

\[\text{9 Leth-Chuinn. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.}

\[\text{10 Fetter-ounce; i e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.}

\[\text{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 11.}

\[\text{12 Maelcolm. — 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.}

\[\text{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.}

\[\text{14 His head. — α έμα, for α έμα (α έμα), 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.}

20
Comarb of Cluain; i.e. abbot of Clonna-noishe, Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conaille-Muirthemhne.

2 Comarb of Tigernach; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

3 Flaithbertach Ua Neill.—Called Flaithebert at is 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 phil, 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 Crithtainn."

5 The Got; i.e. the Stammerer. See under the year 1023 supra. The person here referred to was Dumnall 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 Ceithnhen, comarb of Tigernach,² chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, i.e. Oengus, comarb of Conghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill³ went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobar,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 Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinselaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Maelduin, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Ore Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cineel-Eoghan broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oenotrumh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cineel-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-Brecain 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 translators, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—“Maelduin mac Ciarmac the Lady Mary of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killetth cattle, in Irish called Conach.”!!

¹ Tadhg.—Tadhg an eich ghill, 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 ¹.

² Flaithbertach Ua Neill.—See note ².

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.:

οιορρερας το γιμα χορσι
νο τριαν υφαναθ υπορσερα,
νο νο υφευεται ηφαται υμιν,
νο νο υπον ιαταε ρινακαλ τι,
ξοναθαρ αεν ααις υμιν
1 υ-αμα Μαα αφ υεν παζινιν.
“A seiseadhach [measure] of oaten grain,
Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red soes,
Or of acorns of the brown oak,
Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,
Was got without stint bargaining,
In Ard-Macha, for one penny.”
Son of Eochaid.—Niall, son of Eochaidh (s.l. 1003 supra), King of Ulidia; or arddrì, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 infra.

Telach-og.—Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertecar, barony of Dungannon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

Gill-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 Gill-Comair, the Church of the Comar

(3) See Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 338.

4 Son of Brian; i.e. Donnchad

5 Caurraighche; i.e. of Caenraighe

6 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 Rnaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

8 This name is
the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimlic, 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 Osraigh, 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

Ua Riacain,9 King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebbe,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 Conaig, royal

pronounced Threlagh, and is sometimes written Turlogh, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadgh (el. 1023, supra), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).
9 Ua Riacain.—See under the year 1029.

10 Murebbe. — 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-Lua-chra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).
12 Domnall.—This name is written Donnghal in the Annals of Loch-Cé, and Ann. Four Mast.
The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

Drum-Bounechar. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Or Oriol, co. Armagh.

Inber-Boine. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

Mautuile—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.

Carrach-Calma. — See note 8, p. 508 supra.

Mungairit.—Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

1 The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)
2 Drumb-Bounechar. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Or Oriol, co. Armagh.
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5 Carrach-Calma. — See note 8, p. 508 supra.
6 Mungairit.—Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

Fol. 57ba.

1 Conchobar. — Apparently the son of Mathgaman, 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.
2 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 MacGillapatrick 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. The victory of Druim-Bennchair was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne 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, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma, and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungrait, rested. Conchobar, grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. Maeltuile, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh assumed the bishopric.

[1033.] A victory was gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma, and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungrait, rested. Conchobar, grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. Maeltuile, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh assumed the bishopric.

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceilinselaigh. 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 Ce, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

11 Son of MacBoete. — Mac mac 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 "Eoghanacht" (i.e. descendants of Eoghan Mór, son of Oilill Oluim, King of
Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Longb-Lein. It included the three clans of Ui Donnochadh of Loch-Lein, Ui Domnaic Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and Ui Donnochadh an Gleanna (O'Donoghue of the Glen; i.e. Glenflesk), the present head of which is Daniel O'Donoghue, and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as “O'Donoghue of the Glens.”

1. Andrew's festival; i.e. the 30th of November.
3. Gillaschnaill. — In the Ann. Fons Mast, Gillaschnaill is stated to have been King of South Brefna, 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 Hibernia, p. 97.

5. Mungairt.—See note 6, p. 566.

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. Maelcolain,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 Osraige. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairt⁴ 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.⁵ Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi⁶ of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,⁷ lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the culebad⁸ 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.

³ 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. 523. See Ann. Loch Cé, A.D. 1034, note ⁶. The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the culebad in an interesting paper published in the Proceedings of the R. I. Acad., ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains culebad (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See Ann. Loch Cé (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1031, note ⁴, and 1128, note ⁹. See also O'Curry's MS. Materials, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "cuilefrith 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 ⁷), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date infra (where see note).

¹⁰ Gall-Gaidhel.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhile (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.
The name is written "Stain" in the Chron. Scotiaeum (A.D. 1033-1035).

West of Leinster. — laircéap Lagen. This is probably a mistake for antéap Lagen (or East of Leinster). The Four Masters state that Cathal was King of Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their territory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

Hound.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in Clar. 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Connor. O'Donovan renders cu na naemh ocus na ferae 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.
Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnut, son of Sain,\(^1\) King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,\(^2\) 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,\(^3\) was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, \(^4\) 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-cliath, by Sitriu son of Amlaimh. Ard-Brecain was plundered by Sitriu son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille\(^7\) was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua 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 Breifnæ; 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 blinded\(^8\) 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 25, 26. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

\(^1\) Blinded. -- It is stated in the Book of Leinster (p. 39, col. 8) 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.
patract, coperbaitc de. Plaithbertach. H. Neill, atriui
Wle, porv penitenciai opeream, in Churito qwetis.
Oenüur mac phann, coperbra Uaenan Cluana,
Cealtach. 1. Seadbhagh, coperbra Uaerre, in Churito
nurinurent. Ruath mac Tarig mac Loeann vo
balla vo mac Maina-mbo.

Catal mac Ruath, pt iarlaif Connache, vo dui via
autor co hCuir Maia. Plann. 1. Maelrechllann vo
balla vo Concoba. 1. Maelrechllann. Cre ñ. H.
Ceilecan. 1. H. mOireal, 7 Ruath. H. Loeann, 1u.
H. Mialllam, occiir piut, 1 Croiir Ciaille, o Mippenaé
H. Ruabhacan, 7 o riudh Eachach. Cennamn. 1.
Robann, no pika Luaicce, a pika occiir rir. Cean-
nachan got occiir re vo. H. Hainannac vo riudh
Maine. Tri uH Maelotoara vo marbae. Fluin
voinen mor iun bliaualir.

Ct. 1anur. 1. p., L. xx. 1. Anno tonnin M. o xxxi.
un. Cunnabon Connache, coperbra mic Hippi 7
Colman Etia, Colman cam H. Conjava, coperbra

1 Flaitibertach.—A marg. note in the
original hand, in A., adds the
epithet in turachan, "of the pil-
grim's staff," in allusion to Flaitibert-
ach's journey to Rome, recorded
above at the year 1030. See note 9,
p. 483, supra.

2 Brenann of Cluain.—St. Brendan
of Confort-Brendan (or Confort), in
the barony of Longford, co. Galway.
The name of Oengus does not appear
in Archdall's list of the abbots of
Confort, nor in Ware's list of the
bishops of that ancient See.

3 Comarb of Barré; i.e. successor
of St. Barré (or Finbar), abbot or
bishop of Cork.

4 Tadhg.—He was King of Ui-
Cennselaigh. His obit is entered
above at the year 1080.

5 Son of Mael-na-mbo.—The name
of this son was Diarmait, who, from
being King of Ui-Cennselaigh (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-Cennselaigh (slain by his own
tribe in 1005, Four Mast.), who was
the grandfather of Murchadh, King
of Leinster (ob. 1070, infra), from
whom the name of Mac Murchadha
(or Mac Murrough) has been derived.
See note under A.D. 1042.

6 Flann—Conchober.—According
to the Ann. Four Mast., they were
brothers.
whereof he died. Flaithbertach\(^7\) Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,\(^8\) [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrê,\(^9\) "fell asleep" in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,\(^4\) son of Lorcan, was blindered 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. Flann\(^6\) Ua Maelsechlainn was blindered by Conchobar\(^6\) Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,\(^7\) King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,\(^8\) by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-imnain\(^9\) Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,\(^10\) was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got\(^11\) was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden\(^12\) Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam\(^13\) Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,\(^14\) rested in

\(^7\) *Ua Celechain.*—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming the barony of O'Neill Land 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 Kilreevy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh.

\(^9\) *Cu-imnain*; lit. "Delightful Hound." Tigernach writes the name _Cu-Munhan,_ "Hound of Munster."

\(^10\) *Port-Lairge._—Waterford City.

\(^11\) *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Connor renders got ("stammerer") by "statura procerus."

\(^12\) *Cuinniden._—Written "Cuindên" by the _Four Masters,_ who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Conner). See notes 11, 12, p. 471, and note 12, p. 473, _supra._ The M.S. has _Il._ Connepe (for Ua Conmere), which seems wrong.

\(^13\) *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked."

The epithet applied to Colman in the _Ann. Four Mast._ is _croch,_ "blind."

\(^14\) Comarb of Molaise; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.
Molairi, m Chuirte quinerror. Illaerpit mac Cathair i. Dommaitil bo marba in mac, Cuan i. Dommaitil. Cae othp Cuan i. Munrachan 7 Otta i. Rhairgge, i torain mile in Otta. Ope allair i. Ruadhacain, i. D. nethach, bo marba in clann Snaig i. aro Maeda, illuan feile Ultran, i. n-oigial marbda Ecochada mu in abair, 7 i. n-oigial rapairtai ano Maeda. Marbim por Hiti Maine mu Dealbna por lap Cluana in Holip, i. n-anu feile Conrann, in quo multe occi punt. Cumarit i. D. Donnchaoa, pruomna Cumal bo marba v' O Fealen.

Fol. 58an. 1 Ce. Tanair. m. p. 1. 11. Anno domini M.° xxx.° xx.° 1aco i. Ubrenai a rair, Dommaiti mac Donnchaoa i. D. Faelan o Dommaitil i. D. Perisai, Donnchaoa foeg i. Ruairi o hiti Conchobair, Ruairi i. Perunmuigi a rair, Ceo. D. Planacan i. Luiph 7 i. Piacpa, omner occi punt. Donnchao mac Illailpa, aipari Luizen 7 Orrpai, Macnia comarba Duiti,

2 Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain. — The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O'). Orc-alladh (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 Ultan.—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-Etha, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See Irish Topographical Poems (ed. O'Donovan) notes 26, 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, King of the All-saxon, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otto. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruahacain, King of Uí-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh, in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan, in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh, and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Uí-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival, in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Uí-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall son of Donnchad, King of Uí-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaille; Donnchad Derg Ua Ruaire, by Ua Conchobair; Ruaidhri, King of Fermaggh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Uí-Fiachrach—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraigh,[and] Macnia, comarb of Buite, a bishop, and

on a Saturday in the year 1033; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

8 Iaco.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the Brut y Tyneisigion (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venedotim" in Ann. Cambriæ, A.D. 1039.

Domnall.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearan's Loca Patri-ciana, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

10 Domnall Ua Fergaille.—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'Ruaire, 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 Ruairût, "son of Ruaidhri."

14 Uí Fiachrach; i.e. Uí-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.
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 Corcran Clearch. — “Corcran the Cleric.” After the death of Maelsechlainn 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 (s. i. in 1024), and the Corcran Clearch 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 Cerbhhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]bis 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn5; Maelmuire Ua hUachtain,6 comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,7 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,8 head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Caneg,9 lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,10 King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuai,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. 26b), of the death of Maelsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — comdeacuíc mób hÉráin var mi na hÉrasam xh. (no.L.) Céam h. Lochcaem, Copeim cóepeac; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchaim, and Corcran Clerech." See Book of Rights (ed. O'Donovan), Introd., pp. xliii. xliii.

19 Ua Caneg; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The Four Mast. have Ua hAnchainge, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

10 Dunchad son of Crinan. — The name of Dunchad's father is written "Critic" 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 deu su ho Macbethad mac Finaeioch." See Skene's Chron. Picts and Scots, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

11 Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuai. 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 'giuai,' which Dr. O'Conor prints giuais, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in Clar. 49 renders μι Saxan giuai by "King of Saxons of Gills." See Ann. Loch-Cé (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note 11.
Mael-na-mbo. See also 5.


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 "Kesly," without the O'

4 Magh-Dachainnech. — Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.


6 Glenn-Uisson.—Now represented by Killeshin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievearmargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's Four Mast., A.D. 843, note y.

7 Son.—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Domnachad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note 4, p. 516 supra], at first King of Uí-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-móir.—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, truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths, 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. MacBeathadh, son of Aimnire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Uí-Caellaide, in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech. A depredation by the Uí Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor-Moedhoc was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen was burned by the son 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. Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan, rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire, and of

Maelmuire (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 Uí-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (Mac-in-chaaidh). It may be added that "Ua Lorcaín," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Uí-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh.
Setanta ingine hui Lorcain), vo ec i Ciancaic moih Muman. Macraic mac Donnchada, mi Laigen, 7 Odmnall mac Acen, mi Ó. Caírre, vo Æitnín la Gillaearpaic mac Ó'Donnchada, mi Órraígi, 7 la Mácraic mac Ó'Donnchada, mi Ógánachta. Ómann mac Mairtrechlaín, mruoma Óppenn, vo marbhat tria méanbail. Maelpeatar Ó. hÁilecan, pepléith 7 torc mac léithim arfo MacÁ, vo marbhat vo repaib Pern-nuí. Cúill Mucnoma, cenn manaíc na n-Goerdel, in Colonia quëneir.

Jct. tanair. wnn. p.; L. xii. Anno dominii M.° xl° iii. Caítal mac Ruairbri, mi tarpaist Connacht, vo ec ma aiíthri 1 1-narf MacÁ. Odmnall Ó. Óppait, mi Óppuaich Laigen, vo marbhat via Óainb réin. Ómann Ó. Ónber, mi Ó. Meit, o hUi Cepbuill, o míg Pern-nuí; Ódubh Ó. Conphiala, mi Totha, o Múrpeait Ó. Mairtrechlaín; Conphíor Ó. Cnipí, mi Ópparba, occiú punt. Ceallach Ó. Cleirpín, comarbha Ónnenn 7 Moedlmacce, Caírpi Ó. Laís, Órraígi, aonchinnech Óppina 7 tri Móling, Gillaamóanna Ó. Óubráimpa, in pace mortiúnt. Taroom Macleocennóig pop bhu Súmpa, pop Órraígi 7 pop Ómumnaí, mi Curpaic mac

1 C(conach-mov. — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.
2 Odmnall.—The name is Donnchadh in the Ann. Four Mast. (1042), and the Chron. Scotorum (1040). But the name in the Ann. Loch-Cé is Donnall.
3 Ót-Bairche.—The descendants of Daire Baurach, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slieveamargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.
4 Us Donnchadha.—("grandson of Donnchad"). mac Ó'Donnchada; ("son of Donnchad"), A. The obit of Macraith Us Donnchadha (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 infra.
5 Eoghganacht. — 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. tria iuca-
8 Fortuatha-Laighen.—See note 7, p. 151 supra.
Setach, daughter of Ua Lorcaín), died in Corcach-mór of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall§ son of Aedh, King of Uí-Báirreach,§ fell by Gillapatraice son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, King of Eoghanacht. Flann son of Maelscealann, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery. Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamh, 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,§ was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Uí-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhaigh; Aedh Ua Confiacla, King of Tethba,§ by Muirchertach Ua Maelscealann; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleirccein, Comarb of Finnen and Mochoilmoc; Cairpri Ua Laidgh-nein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling;§§ [and] Gilla-mochonna Ua Duibhdirma, fell asleep in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh, on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha, by Carthach son of Saer-

9 Tethba.—tēthba, A.
10 Muscraidhe.—Otherwise Muscraidhe-Chuirc ("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 Mochoilmoc; i.e., Abbot of Moville, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mochoilmoc).

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.
582  annalae ultoh.

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 Tyrugh, co. Donegal.

3 Ua-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, in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghaín over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabhcoé.


hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.

Niall Ui Ceilechain, King of Ui-Bresail, and his brother, i.e. Trenfher, were blinded by the sons of Matadhan through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuire, King of Muscradáin, was killed by Ua Laithen 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.

The name is incorrectly written "Matadhan"; 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 (Politis Lit. and Antiquities); and Antiq. of Down and Connor, p. 369, sq.


Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corcumruadh; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and the proper form being "Matadhan.

6 Matadhan. — Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006. 7 Muscradíshe.—See note 10, p. 581.

8 Ua-Laithen.—The Four Masters write the name "Ua Flaithein," which is probably the correct form. 9 Clocc-ind-edechta. — The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called Clocc-udachta-Patricia, or the "Bell of Patrick's Will"; because the name is written Lug ב lugborough) in B.
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 *op/oan Uaimh*, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momoniae," as O'Conor renders the Irish.

2 Muirchertach. — He was the son of Flaitthbertach Ua Neill, King of Aliech, whose obit is entered at the year 1036 supra.

3 Ua Cathasaigh. — O'Casey. See note 5, 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 sestus," 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 Borrumha. 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. — ecetpiu, B. Not in A.

8 Dun-Caillen. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

9 Flaitthbertach. — The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at
Domnall Ua Cetfadha, the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglen was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhiedh Ua Cathasaigh, King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach and many others fell there. Carthach, son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcan son of Donneuan, together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen, was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, son of Flaithebertach Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulaid were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulaid, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire. Art Ua Ruaire, King of Connaught, was killed by the Cineal-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. Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleitthe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter) 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 Watertivy) 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 coextensive 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.

1 Domnall. —His appointment to the abbotship (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maelissa, 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 Domnall, 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, through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit, rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Brega, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang, son of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Fergal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacoluim Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill, chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair; Ferdomnach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen, [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter, 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. Amalghaidh, comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the Ann. Four M.

7 Ua Cull. — 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.
in principatu, pertinent in Christo quiescit. Mael-
cannix ; H. Taidix comarh Osamnix, Tuathal H.,
uael aichinnech doeti conair, in pace quiescent. 
Maeldertac. H. Lonaurix vo mac Concobair 
H. Lonaurix. Munepertac mac Maeldertacn vo 
macbair to Concobair H. Maeldertacn, var ainea 
be 7 vaine. Concobair H. Cinnfpael, pi H. Conaill 
Gabha, H. Beice pi H. Meit, occiru runto. Dub-
valeti vo gabair u h-arvane ar a ripa leiginn in 
eosem nuo mopair u eir Amnair. Ceoit H.
POHertab vo gabair na ripa leiginn. H. ano 
natur eir [P]laeltetcac H. Lavoiehen, pi Peil-
muigii.

Ac. 1anair. . . p.; L. inn. Anno d ' omni M. Le 
ominice incarnaetionn. Maelquanaed mac Con-
eoine, pi Eile, Donnchad mac Gillapaetan pi H. 
Pailxi, occiru runto. Ceall vara co na oaimiais vo 
Loch. Maetan repleiginn Cennanix, rapimentum 
omnium Hibertenium, Dubeda mac MiLea comada 
Cannix, tu Hua scula aichinnech innri Cadaig, Maeltacn 
H. hteperaiix aichinnech Lah, Cleineen H. 
Muinoc, tuip crubair na horenn, in pace quiescent. 
Oinnar H. Cela aichinnech Tela Poiicern, 
Maeldertacn mac Cinnpael, moptiu runto. Scannar 
etir ripu Nuiii be 7 Annialii, 1 torcbar Eochair

1 *Ua Taileigh. — According to O'Donovan (Four Mast., A.D. 1049, 
ote d'), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

2 Both-Conaill. — See note 15, p. 361, 
supra.

3 *Ua Cinnafaeladh. — Now angli-
cised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without 
the O'. The name is still common 
in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and 
Limerick.

4 *Ua-Conaill—Gabhr. — 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 "Besky," as con-
sisting of two syllables.

6 Dubhdaleithe. — See note 8, p. 478, 
supra.

7 Aeill Ua Forreidh. — The Four 
Masters, in giving his obit at A.D.
the government, rested penitently in Christ. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh,\(^1\) comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,\(^2\) rested in peace. Flaithebertach 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,\(^8\) King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,\(^4\) [and] Imhar Ua Beice,\(^5\) King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe\(^6\) assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died, Aedh Ua Forreidh\(^7\) assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithebertach\(^8\) Ua Laidhgnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation\(^9\) 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,\(^10\) [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.”

Flaithebertach.—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 Flaithebertach is entered at the year 1119 infra.

Incarnation.—The words “Dominica 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.
1 Cowes.—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-Aumchadh.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

4 Calraighe.—There were several tribes named Calraighe, 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 Calraighe an-chalas, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballylonguile, in the barony of Clonlannan, 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 4.

5 Sinnachs (pron. Sinnaughs).—This was an offensive name (sinnach meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catarnaigh (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. 524 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 go 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 xvi., which is correct.

7 Son of Banton.—The Ann. of Tigernach, and the Four Mast., have "Faelain, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maerbruadar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.
which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a
visitation of Cineal-Eoghain, when he brought away 300
cows.\footnote{5} Cluain-mic-Nois\footnote{6} was plundered thrice in the
same quarter [of a year], \textemdash{} once by the Sil-Anmchadha,\footnote{7}
and twice by the Calraighe,\footnote{8} with the Sinnachs.\footnote{9}

Kal. Jan. Tues.; m. 15\textsuperscript{2}. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach,\footnote{10}
son of Bree, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the
Ul-Faelain. The son of Buatan,\footnote{11} son of Bree, was killed in the ‘daimiac’ of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,\footnote{12}
grandson of Bree. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the
West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair.
Laidhgnen son of Maelan,\footnote{13} King of Gailenga, with his
queen, \textemdash{} the daughter of the Got,\footnote{14} went to Rome in
pilgrimage, and died.\footnote{15} Mac Lochlainn was expelled from
the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Eorghail was
made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednes.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.\footnote{16} Domnall [1052.]\textsuperscript{17}
Domnall ban H. Ó Brian vo marbair vo Connachtar.


Mac na h-airde H. Ruairí, na h-omna Connacht, a marbair vo Ógairmaic H. Cúinn a n-iomhr Locha airde. Mípsic Maelmorpba, mac Ógairmata, aipchinnech Roír epe, Hita Ruairíach aipchinnech Tairnmhíne Éiscin, Máitechraic H. Maelmorpba, mu Cairce Órascadhe, Oírigh naír pacair aird Maíca, Domnall H. Céite aipchinnech Slane, Mípsic H. Ósollan aipchinnech Órorna cluath, omnaí in pace dhomhain. Ógair St. maí Lochtíann 7 la mui Che gce nesel muidhí Locha oír, ce muidhí ré, go mac Uirchón mac Ó Balas. maíca, Domnall H. Céite aipchinnech Slane, Mípsic H. Ósollan aipchinnech Órorna cluath, omnaí in pace dhomhain. Ógair 7 Cúmaca ait Macan, moep Óail carp. Maelmorpba

1 Domnall Ban Ó Briain.—Domnall Ó Brien “the Fair.” The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Boruma, according to Dr. Ó Brien. See Vallancey’s Collect. de Rubeus Hibernicis, Vol. I., p. 552.


3 Steward.—The Four Masters say “Patrick’s steward” (mac na haidche).—*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), Mairedach is called comarba (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Ros-cré.

7 Termon-Fecin.—Termonfeckin, co. Louth.

8 Carraic-Bruachaidhe.—See note 16, p. 369 supra.

9 Magh-Itha.—“Plain of Itth”; a
Ban Ua Briain was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucualnge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea. Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Agrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward 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-haidche Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach. Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrac, herenagh of Termon-Feein; Elaithbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe; 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-Itha on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait, when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhenna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna, and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.

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.

1 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 correlates. The Translator in Clar. 49, renders moep by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could
have brought the steward or "serjeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of the south and the MacLochlainns of the north were on very unfriendly terms.

1Donnchadh Ua Cellachain, i.e. Donnchadh, descendant of Cellachan Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster], whose obit is given at the year 953 supra.


3Cochlan.—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 MacCoghlanns, of Delvin MacCoghlan (now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's county), derived their name.
cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riacain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain, royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Oraigh. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirg. Cochlan, King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. Aedh Ua Fergail, King of Telach-og, and the son of Archu Ua Celechain, King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fern-magh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tire, by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan, steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh, was killed by Connaught-men. 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 Finnmagh. The lake of Suidhe-Odhrain in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as mūrn (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (Four Mast. 1054). O’Conor translates the term mūrn ("steward") of this chronicle "Mari-timus dux;" probably thinking that mūrn was the same as mūrn, 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 Boruma. 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. Scotiae (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (armoir) of Ireland; while the Four Masters term him King of Ireland co Ṛní aram ("with opposition").

10 Suidhe-Odhrain. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seeoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the miracilia Hiberniae. See Todd’s Irish Nennius, p. 218.
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.)

Ua hEidhin.—He was King of Uí-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'Dubha-gain's Topogr. Poem, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in Clar. 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynes."

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.

Ros-alíthir. — Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

Tairdelbach Ua Briain. — Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note 5, p. 595.

Murchadh. — He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Boruma, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg, the brother of Donogh. 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 Fabhall, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin. Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall; Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-alithir; Odhor Ua Muireadhaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi; [and] Fiachra Ua Corcrain—all fell asleep in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain over Murchad Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech, by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son of Loingsech Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. the comarb of Finnen and Colum-Cille, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta, 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 obtained 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.

**Masters.** See Ann. Loch-Cé (ed. Henessy), note 2 ad an.

8 Son.—His name is given as "Murchadh" in the Ann. of Tigernach.

9 Comarb of Finnen and Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

10 Comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta; i.e. successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenagh, co. London-derry. See note 2, p. 510, supra.

11 Obtained.—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of foī. 596 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 Darciargria. 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-allen, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-allen " (or "High Island"), p. 541, note 11.
vierum in penitencia praebuit. Taobh mac in cleirich.

1. Conobairn to marbair to Uib Maine. Etum mac Lothera, toipech Manach, taip ortain Uibh, in penitencia moptuim eft. - Creo la Niall mac Maelduch-Lainn rop Oal n-Abradhe, co tuc xx c. to buath 7 tri xx. atine to hrait. Gillamurra mac Ocan, pechteine Tealcha ogh, moptui eft. Flann mainistrech, aru peileghinn 7 ri pechfia Erenn, in uta eterna requefsit. Tene gelaun to eicaitain co po marb triar sciurum Tola, 7 mac Lezinnn oc Supra, 7 co po hrith in bile. Creo to cuarbe Ecocharb. H. Plaithen arbe noclaic mór, 1 maig níche, co tuc u. cet bo copaen

1. The Clereck; 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. Gillamurra.--See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.
4. Telach-og.--See note 6, p. 526 supra.
5. Flann Mainisteach; 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 mórde (for mórde, "the tree"), in Ann. Loch Ce at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy's
full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech' Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son at Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura, son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og, died. Flann Mainistrech, the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola, and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree. 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; and they left the cows in the river; and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in mite (which O'Conor prints in inile, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in mite; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in bile.

8 Magh-Uatha.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written obiun Mairce nichthu (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 Meighi [genit. of Magh-Ithuath] in A., and M-Ua-tha 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.—'in obiun, B.
END OF VOL. I.
Civ. T. 


1029. The ransom of Olaf s. of Sitric. 

1033. Canute Carlaw. 

1035. Canute named as king. 

1049. Killing of Earl Eustace De 7 Earls. 

1050. Earl Halphgeir, attt. Harald, for could commit cognizance to the in red. 106. 

1052. Maer Harald (M. Paroch FM). 

1053. A battle betw. 2 earls. - Saltum & Henne. 

1056. Sacred Tree (Haak) ! which by. 

588. Death of Mac Brandelim, K. Tuthra, +, who gave to Burrow & Cell. 


832. New Conchbac, abbot creded. mark. +
principale loci originis (datas inexactas?) 720
733 commissio parvorum... ad legem primum dam.
frdquam 745. (y. 780) = hanticoot 781?

erga dues m. 755 (= emma Heptona FM 751?), scrv (y. 786)

Archall Artagnac regis Cornuiet, pergimus eum in sequent annos ad
missam dic 781 (whare he died 790). 783, 786 (whore

Forte Canvs Paldeus de Credmirthk f. Ht. Armst 4 & c. of Cornuiet. 786,
674 Cecillaid (i. L. T. A.) clain by Armstina mar Damvill (as c., cornuiet

who succeedet fec

674 & the longmorth of Mch & Covaldur (vid. longmorth). who made

kne 2e Count of Brian. 782

745 Earwyll Dunany Lafray, vi. communi Cornuiet (i.e. owner of fortified line)
179 Coniunction in toar.

783 been on N. Toar - look we legend to each province.

801 hitul mac Cornuiet (= last cornuiet, born of his own parents, opus in.

801 Alolh mac Bertrard (wil.c.) born in Blech (or later the town of Cornuiet.

(26. too 796).) Alulh mac Bertrard, son of Eille, caput ur for the opus in.

802 Conneffor sonorion (synonym?) superium Neill, cudic xart. Cornuiet

86 treaty of Clwele as feck & as elusum... de buncw Joffashe & Canwin.

86 Death meons. Leander (who he dies in shi. shi. vel... leander 8c. caput ur, dept 2 Kirby

85 Commonaich index superium Ablam T

(ce. 763, 782)

6 war, betw.communics. de Cline (i.e. Brian) & Cornuiet = char of Rosmom

731 a dominacry Oile Bree (i.e. 2/9. marc, ma. dominac, me. 770). 772, 773.

1 Donach mai lanciaitha

6 Abbr. of Clowmac with "parochiaem Criche Alman". circa = in En.

88 Sainmce Bachel son f. man Helme la X (i.e. ic.) & Railt (wavi) c. nasad?

71 Mfl Duan Tamheta +

53 banninnaich +

17 banninnaich aige enug Tairrington (or, enug Tairrington, etc.)

183 banninnaich... ad ilim fortis, etc.
DA 933 .A6 1901 v.1 SMC
Annals of Ulster.
Annala Uladh